

urban investments. In the process, their relations with their peasant tenants will be modified, mostly in favour of the share-cropper/peasant as I have argued in this thesis. Techno-agricultural dependence, on the other hand, is a worldwide consequence resulting from the subordination of a peasant community to capitalist relations in agriculture. In the Jordan Valley, the class of landlords-commission agents have no monopoly over agricultural technology; they merely control the sources of credit that make it accessible to the farmer. Thus, the cooperative organization of peasants and their accumulation of their collective resources can bring about not only the amelioration of the conditions of their material subsistence, but also the circumvention of the landlord's sole control over the new technology.

- 7 -

Those trends can now be recapitulated in order to identify what is specific to the Palestinian agrarian formation, and what is common to other similar paths of rural transformation elsewhere.

(a) The particular combination of outmigration trends and movement of village labour in search of wage-labour outside the village economy is by now a familiar demographic response to regressive conditions of dry farming and plot parcellization. We witness it today in Levantine rural societies with similar agrarian structures, such as Lebanon and Turkey. The specifically Palestinian form of commuting peasant-worker, occasioned by the physical proximity of urban employment to the village, and the stabilization of a situation of interdependence between the marginalized farm labour, and the dominant wage labour form as a source of income, can be compared - paradoxically - not to the Levant but to the consolidation of the peasant-worker phenomenon in the advanced capitalist