

As will become apparent this research has not led to a concrete conclusion as to the ideal size of farms in a West Bank setting. It is clear that there is such a wide diversity in prevailing farming patterns that detailed farm management studies are needed for this purpose.

#### Patterns of Land Use

Studies on land use in the West Bank are limited and largely conjectural. A recent study by Tuma and Drabkin presents a crude breakdown of land use which depicts that only 340 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>) are used for human settlements and non-agricultural purposes, there is 2000 km<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land, 1000 km<sup>2</sup> of unusable land and 2200 km<sup>2</sup> of land reserve which is fit for cultivation and other uses (see Table II-10)

Table (II - 10)

Aggregate forms of land use

	<u>Subtotal (km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>Total area (km<sup>2</sup>)</u>
Agricultural uses		2000
Human settlement:		
Urban	40	140
Rural	100	
Other uses:		
Roads	70	
Natural preservation	50	
Natural resources	30	
Historical sites	50	200
Unusable		1000
Land reserve		2200
<b>Total</b>		<b>5540</b>

Source: Tuma and Drabkin, op cit, p 58.

#### Patterns of tenure

According to the Census of 1967, 43 percent of all West Bank households (47% of total population) were found to own farms (see Table II-11). The percentage was highest in Tulkarm and Jenin districts and lowest in Ramallah and Bethlehem.

Table (II - 11)

Percent of households and persons with farms

	Persons		Households	
	<u>% with farms</u>	<u>Total no</u>	<u>% with farms</u>	<u>Total no</u>
Total	47.0	603,392	42.8	119,171
Hebron	48.1	119,317	43.2	22,904
Jerusalem, (incl Ramallah, Jericho and Bethlehem)	41.2	176,909	38.2	36,476
Nablus	46.1	153,429	43.5	29,927
Tulkarm, Jenin	53.8	153,737	47.7	29,864

Source: Population Census, op cit, Publication No 2, p 18.

There is no reliable evidence on developments which may have taken place in patterns of tenure following occupation. Data of the 1965 census indicate that more than two thirds of all holdings are owned by operators, and only 10% are cultivated by tenants. (see Table II-12)

Table (II - 12)

Patterns of land tenure (1965)

District	<u>Totally owned</u>	<u>Rented or share-cropped</u>	<u>Partly rented &amp; partly owned</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1,350,918	165,292	368,703	1,884,913
Distribution (%):				
Hebron	80.9	7.1	12.0	100.0
Jerusalem	82.1	5.5	12.4	100.0
Nablus	67.8	9.7	22.5	100.0
Jenin	51.4	14.4	33.8	100.0

Source: Agricultural Census, 1965, (Amman: Department of Statistics) Supplement No 2 and 3. Quoted from Jamil Hilal, p 158.