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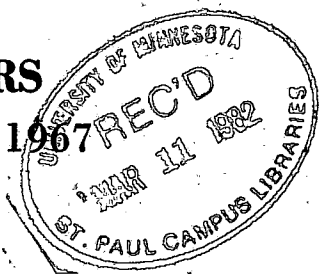
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## GROUP 9. LAND TENURE PROBLEMS

*Chairman:* V. H. Beynon, U.K.

*Secretary:* S. Sriplung, Thailand

*Consultants:*

C. Bonte-Friedheim, Kenya      M. Bueno, Spain

The discussion centred on the following subjects: land settlement, land tenure reform and the various tenurial arrangements.

The nature of land settlement depends on a number of factors such as the custom of the country, the educational standard achieved by the people and the impact of the market. The settlement procedures for a number of countries were discussed in detail and it emerged that the area devoted to each settler was dependent on soil quality, climate and availability of water. Attention is being increasingly devoted to the need for the area allocated to each settler to be adequate to provide reasonable income, and not merely to meet the immediate needs of the farm family.

The following points common to all types of countries emerged: (a) Settlement of rainfed and irrigation area must be distinguished for the following reasons: (i) water is a manageable resource, (ii) interdependence of settlers, (iii) high capital cost of irrigation schemes, (iv) limitations of land and water resources. (b) An income target often brings economic and political conflict but should be set at an adequate level in order: (i) to meet the requirements of the settler and his family, (ii) to assist in the infrastructural development of the area, (iii) to meet educational and employment requirements of at least one future generation. (c) Flexibility of land ownership must be preserved: (i) to meet requirements of technological progress, (ii) to meet the requirements of society for public utility and welfare.

Settlement in the more industrialized countries should hinge on optimum utilization of resources.

### *Land tenure reform*

The following points were discussed: (a) Economic, social and political goals are often intermixed, the main goals being: (i) better distribution of income, (ii) better distribution of natural resources, (iii) creation of economic farm units, (iv) optimum use of resources, (v) legal settling of squatters, (vi) improved social status, (vii) political stability. (b) The special situation in some countries makes generalization impossible. (c) Industrialization often necessitates land tenure reform.



# GROUP 9. LAND TENURE PROBLEMS

## *Front row, left to right:*

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P. von Blankenburg, *Germany*  
 C. B. J. Catt, *Australia*

On tenurial arrangements, historical, economic and social factors have influenced the tenancy pattern. There is considerable difficulty in classifying these arrangements into water-tight compartments. A common feature is the provision of resources from hitherto untapped sources. The major tenancy patterns are: (i) owner occupation which has many forms, some of which may restrict the freedom of the farming operation—the capital commitment is large and often restricts free entry and transfer; (ii) cash tenancy, which often makes entry and transfer less difficult; (iii) share cropping and livestock systems—these mobilize resources, but inflexible systems may lead to exploitation which is likely to hinder further economic growth and development; they also provide security to one or both of the partners involved; (iv) part-time farming—this assists in the better employment of labour and may lead to a better use of resources.