

2) land tenure
Agric. peoples - Asia

land tenure in the
middle east

Prof I. Tannous

in

Foreign Agriculture

7 no 8 1943

W. V. Grigson
The Maria Gonds of
Bastar

London 1938

on verso

of Bastar state
ca 18°-20° x 80°-82°

Gingser Maria Gonds 1538
land tenure

293

Still marias - 95% of ~~land~~
cultivation is shifting
of hillsides
regarded as property of clan,
not of individual.

294

Relatives at death remain
property of sons & brother's
sons and brother

119

Plenty of upland land available
there is practically no
individual property in
such land among still
marias, but only in permanent
rice fields. In At Biron-hon
maria country, recently
populated, far more permanent
rice cultivation, and (p. 124)
more individualism &
more permanent private
ownership of rice fields.

T.C. Hodson

2ae Nāga Tribes of
Manipur

London 1811

S. of Cuzco v same river
ca 250 x 940

1. Hudson Nagas Manipur 1511
land tenure system 105-6

105 land held in several
ownerships, but no alienation
outside of clan permitted.

Each village has well
defined area in which
villagers have paramount
right to hunt, fish, and
develop cultivation by
making new terraces or
by irrigation

f. 12. 12th

The Sema Nagas

mission

1921

on various

near ~~the~~ NE of Angami Naga

1. Sutton Saina Naga 152.

land tenure section 155-58

155" land that is common land of a village, clan or family cannot be sold by an individual

land very scarce

land held in common by
village community, etc. in 1-2
most E. villages, but they ceased to
156. exist.

all land is now privately
owned - the much held
possibly by two or three, the
eldest allotting land for
yearly cultivation.

land by inheritance
indivisibly sold past to sons

J. H. Tutton
the Angami Nagas

Tudor

1521

on wood

in Naga Hills
betw. Brahmaspurā
and ~~Chindwin~~ Chindwin
river ca 26° x 94°

Houston August 1890 1821
land tenure section 140-41

135 when sons marry, each
receives ~~part~~ his portion of
inheritance from his father
only males can inherit real
property

140 terraced fields, wood
plantations, gardens,
building sites and the greater
part of *ihum* [= *unepa*]
land is individual property,
and, subject to life interest,
mortgages, etc., may be sold or
otherwise disposed of at the
will of the owner.

But in certain ~~of~~ Au-
gani villages there is a
certain amount of *ihum*
land which is common property
of a kindred, a clan, or a
whole village. Cultivation
therein by common consent or
by grabbing - continued gives
rise to ownership or plot.
ihum land not so ~~p~~ cultivated
can't be sold etc. by anyone &
clan or kindred owning it

E. R. Leach

Social and economic
organization of the
Rwanduruz Kurds

London School of Economics
and Political Science.

Monographs on Social
Anthropology no. 3

London 1940

on verso

- 1 - of diag. Irresistibly aryan
rather than Semite.
- 4 - mountains - little or land
suitable for agriculture.
- 34 - mostly arable land - wheat,
rice, millet, mostly
- 48 - land scarcely
- 51 - irrigation

Leach Kurds

1940

land tenure

- 15 landlord is absolute owner
of all land in village 1, 2.
houses and cultivations
surrounding village. Villagers
are tenants & pay rent 9-
50% of yield of land. In
theory, he can evict - in
practice only under extreme
provocation. In practice, right
of tenancy is hereditary.

Section on land tenure 14 - 17
not very detailed

S. M. Shirokogoroff

Social organization of the
manchus

Rural Asiatic society (north
China branch), Extra vol. III.

Shanghai 1924

on vermes

about

" Shirokogoroff Manchus 1924

5 on Manchus & Pekin and
S. Manchuria - of Manchus
of Aiqun district & [N.]
Manchuria.

105 have cattle, some & poultry.
also agriculture

128-9 are agriculturists

130 cattle & horsebreeding, esp. some,
purely developed, cattle kept
mostly for plough

131 some breeding important

133 sheep breeding very poor

Skarokogoroff March 1524
land tenure section pp. 138 - 43

139 Since early times unoccupied
land used to be taken gratis -
everybody took as much as he
needed - for house, vegetable
gardens & fields.

Privately held land can be
sold, let & so on.

Land and house owner not a
person, but the family

AS16

Gover

Himalayan village
Tepchas

land

100-

In common land round village
pasture for cattle and
woodgathering are free

105

land [for cultivation] owned
only by men

Hsia-Tung Fei
Peasant Life in China

Study of a village in
Lower Yangtze Valley
good monograph for
"Economics" course
includes details on
property concepts
land tenure
trade & commerce