

**IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF LAND REFORM
AND
ADMINISTRATION**

**REPORT ON
LAND TENURE SURVEY
OF
GEMU GOFA PROVINCE**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND TENURE
ADDIS ABEBA
FEBRUARY 1968**

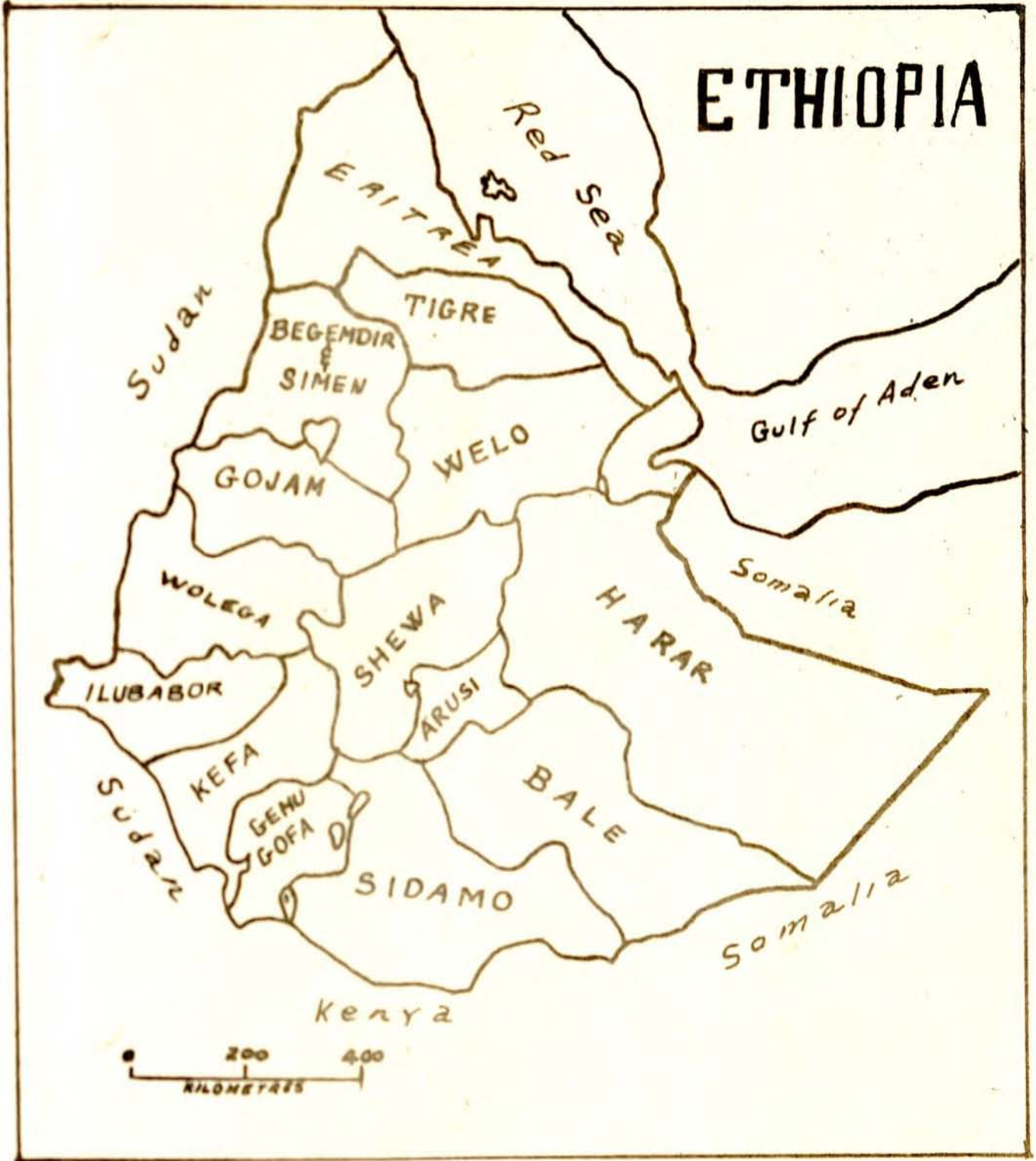
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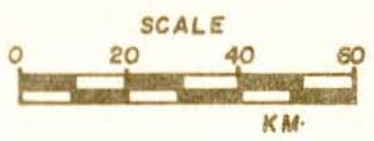
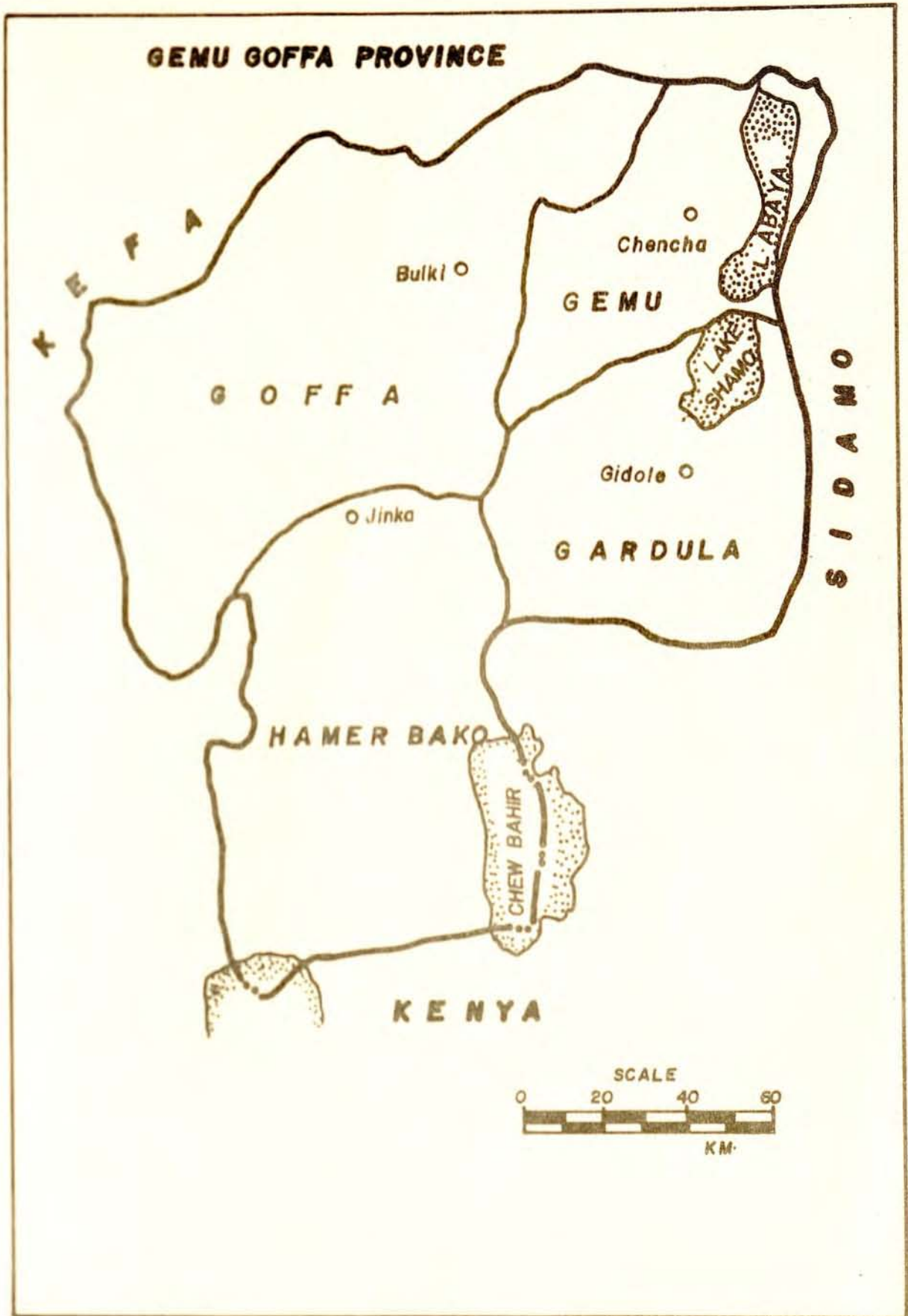
*THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND TENURE
ADDIS ABABA
FEBRUARY 1968*

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GEMU GOFFA PROVINCE



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SECRET

1. The first part of the document discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the revolution. It mentions the importance of the people's support and the need for a united front.

2. The second part of the document deals with the military situation. It reports on the successes of the revolutionary forces and the setbacks suffered by the enemy. It also discusses the need for further military training and the improvement of the revolutionary army.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the political and economic situation. It analyzes the current state of the country and the challenges it faces. It also discusses the need for political reforms and the implementation of economic policies that will benefit the people.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the international situation. It analyzes the current state of the world and the role of the country in the international arena. It also discusses the need for international cooperation and the support of the revolutionary cause.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the cultural and educational situation. It analyzes the current state of the country's culture and education and the need for reforms. It also discusses the need for the development of a new culture and education that will serve the people.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of the country. It outlines the goals and objectives of the revolutionary movement and the steps that need to be taken to achieve them. It also discusses the need for the people's continued support and participation in the revolutionary process.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE LAND TENURE SURVEY

The project for the Land Tenure Survey of Ethiopia which would provide information necessary for planning the Land Reform Program for Ethiopia was prepared at joint meetings of the experts and staff of the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration and the Central Statistical Office held between the months of May and September, 1966. To avoid duplication of work, it was decided that in the Land Tenure Survey of Ethiopia, information will be collected on those aspects of land tenure and landlord-tenant relationships which are not covered by the Central Statistical Office in the National Sample Survey of Ethiopia. From the data collected for the National Sample Survey the Central Statistical Office is providing tables on the size distribution of landowners, tenants' and mixed holdings, extent of fragmentation of owned, rented and mixed holdings, and percentage of agricultural land in landowners, tenants' and mixed holdings and percentage distribution of tenants by mode of payment of rent.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

- The main objectives of the survey are to study:
1. The distribution of measured and unmeasured lands by system of tenure and by classification for land tax.
 2. The size of holdings by system of land tenure.
 3. The extent of absentee-ownership.
 4. Variations of rent on government and private lands.
 5. Land use of government lands.
 6. Rental arrangements of lessees of government lands.
 7. Transfer of government and maderia lands to free-hold.
 8. Availability of areas for land settlement and establishment of commercial farms.
 9. Default in the payment of land taxes.
 10. Causes of disputes on agricultural lands.

M E T H O D O L O G Y

In light of the experience gained in the field work for the Land Tenure Survey in Shoa, survey form IV has been suitably revised, and a new form IX for information on church land has been added. The revised survey forms are attached as Appendix II. The data on Forms I and II on land tenure record was collected from the records of the awraja treasury. Data on Form III was collected for the woredas visited from the land tax register in the woreda treasury with the assistance of the treasury officials. The data on Form IV, V and VI was collected for the woredas visited by interviewing the woreda

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treasury officials. Data on Form VII was collected for the woredas visited by group interview in the woreda office. The group interviewed included one official from the woreda office, one official from the woreda treasury, one or two chikashums and some elders from the woreda. Information about the residence of landowners was obtained by interviewing two chikashums in each of the woredas visited. Information on Form IX was obtained from the church treasury. The data on all the survey form has been tabulated in the office of the Department of Land Tenure.

THE SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was designed in consultation with the Central Statistical Office. Fifty percent of the woredas in each awraja were selected by systematic random sampling for visiting. Where a selected woreda was not approachable, it was replaced by the next woreda on the list. The names of the woredas visited are listed in Appendix I.

FIELD WORK

The field work for the Land Tenure Survey of Gemu Goffa was completed by three survey teams between December 27, 1966 and January 12, 1967. One team completed two awrajas and the other two teams completed one awraja each.

LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

It was decided to complete the field work for the land tenure survey of Ethiopia in about one year. Each woreda head-quarters in the sample is visited for one day by one of the survey teams. The data is collected from the land tax registers and interviews with woreda officials, chikashums and elders. In view of the limited time it was not possible to interview the landowners and tenants to study their socio-economic position, or to measure any holdings. The areas of land under different forms of tenure and classification for tax have been taken from the land tax register. Further limitations of the data are indicated in the different sections of the report.

The Governorate-General of Gemu Gofa

The Governorate-General of Gemu Gofa is located in the south-western part of the Empire with an area of about 39,510 sq.km. which is about 1/6th. of the area of the whole Empire. It has a population of about 630,150 out of which 96.6% live in rural areas. Out of the economically active rural population in Gemu Gofa 86% are engaged in agriculture.

Gemu Gofa lies between 4° - 7° latitude and 36° - 38° longitude. Its boundaries are Kaffa Province in the north-west and part of the north, Sidamo Province in the east and in part of the north. The two international boundaries are Kenya in the south and the Sudan in the west.

The geologic formation is mostly old crystalline rocks with tertiary trappean lava. It has also a formation of quaternary marine lacustrine sediment (mud-sand-clay) in the western parts and around the lakes. .

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A large portion of Gemu Gofa is covered with savanna starting from the south and extending to the north. A little bit of the northern part is covered with mountain scrub and thicket.

The annual rain fall in Gemu Gofa varies from 100 cm. to 150 cm. The southern part of Gemu Gofa which is the largest portion of the governorate-General gets rain fall below 100 cm.

The main crops grown in Gemu Gofa are maize, barley, white-sorghum, teff, red-sorghum, haricot-beans and wheat in the order of importance by area under different crops. The staple food of the most of the natives is false-bannana of which the roots and the stems are used.

Arba-Minoh the capital of the Governorate-General is reached both by plane and bus. Gidole the capital of Gardula Awraja is only 60 km. from Arba-Minoh and is approachable by dry weather road. Bulki the capital of Gofa is not often reached by vehicles but occasionally heavy lorries go to bring agricultural produce through Sodo. It is linked with Addis, Arba-Minoh and Sodo by air service. Jinka the capital of Hammer-Baco is reached by plane only. Chenchha the capital of Gemu Awraja is only 30 km. from Arba-Minoh. It can be reached by four-wheel drive during dry weather only.

The capital of the Republic of China is Nanking. It is a city of 10 million people. It is a city of ancient history. It is a city of modern progress. It is a city of peace and harmony. It is a city of hope and confidence. It is a city of love and friendship. It is a city of justice and equity. It is a city of truth and honesty. It is a city of wisdom and knowledge. It is a city of beauty and grace. It is a city of power and influence. It is a city of glory and honor. It is a city of fame and renown. It is a city of respect and admiration. It is a city of love and affection. It is a city of care and concern. It is a city of compassion and mercy. It is a city of kindness and gentleness. It is a city of patience and tolerance. It is a city of forgiveness and understanding. It is a city of peace and tranquility. It is a city of joy and happiness. It is a city of life and vitality. It is a city of growth and development. It is a city of progress and advancement. It is a city of innovation and creativity. It is a city of leadership and vision. It is a city of courage and bravery. It is a city of strength and resilience. It is a city of faith and belief. It is a city of hope and optimism. It is a city of love and compassion. It is a city of peace and harmony. It is a city of justice and equity. It is a city of truth and honesty. It is a city of wisdom and knowledge. It is a city of beauty and grace. It is a city of power and influence. It is a city of glory and honor. It is a city of fame and renown. It is a city of respect and admiration. It is a city of love and affection. It is a city of care and concern. It is a city of compassion and mercy. It is a city of kindness and gentleness. It is a city of patience and tolerance. It is a city of forgiveness and understanding. It is a city of peace and tranquility. It is a city of joy and happiness. It is a city of life and vitality. It is a city of growth and development. It is a city of progress and advancement. It is a city of innovation and creativity. It is a city of leadership and vision. It is a city of courage and bravery. It is a city of strength and resilience. It is a city of faith and belief. It is a city of hope and optimism. It is a city of love and compassion.

CHAPTER I

SYSTEMS OF LAND TENURE

The systems of tenure in Gomu Goffa are, gebbar, semon, church gult, also and mengist. A brief description of each system is given below.

Gebbar:

Gebbar is a system of land tenure under which a person who has acquired land by purchase, grant or inheritance pays land tax to the government as prescribed by law. In the past, the owners of such land were subject to various dues in addition to land tax and were required to render personal services to government officials.

These dues and services have been abolished by the Land Tax Proclamation No. 70 of 1944. The owners of gebbar land now pay land tax, asrat, education tax and health tax direct to the government. They can sell, lease or mortgage their land. Their rights in land are heritable.

Semon:

Land of which the primary or reversionary interest has been vested in the church is semon land. This primary interest carries the right, confirmed in Proclamation 2 of 1942, to collect and retain for church use land tax, tithe and education tax from persons settled on the land at the rates laid down by law for other categories of land.

In the past, some members of the nobility used to transfer their gult lands to the church as the tax payable to the church was simple. Some of the landowners, too, applied for a transfer of their right to semon in order to pay tax at lower rates. These landowners retained the right to sell, assign or dispose of this property at will even after the transfer of land to semon was completed.

At present landowners (gebbar) holding semon land pay asrat, education tax and health tax in the church treasury according to the classification of land at rates prescribed for other categories of land. The health tax is later transferred to the government treasury. They can sell their land. Their rights in land are heritable. They do not pay land tax, but have to pay for the services of the priests according to their agreements with them. This amount is generally higher than the land tax.

Church gult:

Originally some landed property was granted by the government to the church for its maintenance. The church apportioned this land among its ecclesiastical members who paid asrat to the church but did not pay the land tax as they were serving the church. They have no right to sell, exchange, mortgage or pass on the land by inheritance or gift to any person.

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CHAPTER 11

LAND TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION

The systems of land tenure in the Governorate-General of Genu Gofa are gebbar, semon, mengist and church-gult. The land under different systems of tenure is entered in the land tax register in gasha for measured areas and in kutir-geobar units for unmeasured areas.

The data for Tables 1 to 3 is taken from the land tax registers. The reliability of this data is limited to the accuracy of the areas of owned holdings entered in the register. The area of measured land is given in gasha in the register. A standard gasha is now 40 hectares. But in land measurements in the past, there has been wide variations in the size of a gasha. The landowners are paying land tax according to the area of land entered in the land tax register. At present there is no source more reliable than the land tax register to find out the percentage distribution of agricultural land by system of land tenure and by classification for land tax. As the variations in the size of gasha in the register apply to the gasha under all systems of tenure and all classes for land taxation, percentage distribution by system of tenure and classification for tax gives a fairly dependable information about the relative importance of the different systems of tenure, because of the big base of total land in each category.

Table 1 gives the distribution of measured lands in Genu Gofa by system of land tenure and by classification for land tax. Over three-fourths of the measured lands in Genu Gofa are mengist. About one-sixth are gebbar and one-twentieth are semon.

About half of the measured lands in Genu Gofa are classified as poor, about one-fourth are classified as semi-fertile and a little less than one-fourth are classified as fertile.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LANDS IN GENU GOFA BY SYSTEM
OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX.

TABLE 1

System of Land Tenure	Area in Gasha				Percentage
	Fertile	Semi- Fertile	Poor	Total	
Gebbar	1305.68	502.88	577.31	2385.87	16.66
Semon	438.38	152.12	180.88	771.38	5.38
Mengist	1669.00	2870.87	6610.20	11150.07	77.86
Church gult	1.25	1.62	3.00	5.87	0.04
Siso	9.00	-	-	9.00	0.06
Total	3423.31	3527.49	7371.39	14322.19	100.00
Percentage	23.90	24.63	51.47	100.00	

Land Tenure and Classification

The systems of land tenure in the Government territory of East Africa are based, broadly speaking, on the British system. The British system is based on the principle that the land is owned by the State and is held by the tenant under a lease for a fixed term. The tenant is entitled to the use and enjoyment of the land during the term of the lease, but he is not entitled to transfer the land or to sublet it. The lease is granted by the Government and is subject to the provisions of the Land Ordinance, 1902. The lease is granted for a fixed term, usually 99 years, and is renewable at the expiration of the term. The tenant is entitled to the use and enjoyment of the land during the term of the lease, but he is not entitled to transfer the land or to sublet it. The lease is granted by the Government and is subject to the provisions of the Land Ordinance, 1902. The lease is granted for a fixed term, usually 99 years, and is renewable at the expiration of the term. The tenant is entitled to the use and enjoyment of the land during the term of the lease, but he is not entitled to transfer the land or to sublet it. The lease is granted by the Government and is subject to the provisions of the Land Ordinance, 1902.

Classification of land tenure in East Africa in 1902

Year	Area in Acres		Total
	Fertile	Barren	
1900	100.00	100.00	200.00
1901	100.00	100.00	200.00
1902	100.00	100.00	200.00
1903	100.00	100.00	200.00
1904	100.00	100.00	200.00
1905	100.00	100.00	200.00
1906	100.00	100.00	200.00
1907	100.00	100.00	200.00
1908	100.00	100.00	200.00
1909	100.00	100.00	200.00
1910	100.00	100.00	200.00
1911	100.00	100.00	200.00
1912	100.00	100.00	200.00
1913	100.00	100.00	200.00
1914	100.00	100.00	200.00
1915	100.00	100.00	200.00
1916	100.00	100.00	200.00
1917	100.00	100.00	200.00
1918	100.00	100.00	200.00
1919	100.00	100.00	200.00
1920	100.00	100.00	200.00

Tables 1a to 1d give the distribution of measured lands in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa by system of land tenure and by classification for land tax.

TABLE 1a

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND IN GARDULA AWRAJA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of Land Tenure	Area in Gasha				Percentage
	Fertile	Semi-Fertile	Poor	Total	
Gebbar	357.76	262.00	279.56	919.32	13.36
Semon	69.88	52.50	48.00	170.38	2.48
Mengist	223.25	1657.50	3910.75	5791.50	84.16
Total	650.89	1992.00	4238.31	6881.20	100.00
Percentage	9.46	28.95	61.59	100.00	

TABLE 1b

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND IN GEMU AWRAJA BY SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of Land Tenure	Area in Gasha				Percentage
	Fertile	Semi-Fertile	Poor	Total	
Gebbar	571.53	129.75	93.00	794.28	14.93
Semon	179.12	62.62	78.38	320.12	6.02
Mengist	949.18	1185.68	2063.44	4198.30	78.94
Church gult	1.25	1.62	3.00	5.87	0.11
Total	1701.08	1379.67	2237.82	5318.57	100.00
Percentage	31.98	25.94	42.08	100.00	

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TABLE 1c

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND IN GOFRA AMRAJA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX.

System of Land Tenure	Area in Gasha				Percentage
	Fertile	Semi-Fertile	Poor	Total	
Gebbar	331.26	69.13	150.50	550.89	34.57
Semon	166.13	25.00	39.75	230.88	14.57
Mengist	493.07	21.31	297.13	811.51	50.94
Total	990.46	115.44	487.38	1593.28	100.00
Percentage	62.17	7.24	30.59	100.00	

TABLE 1d

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND IN GELLEB & HAMELA BAGO AMRAJA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX.

System of Land Tenure	Area in Gasha				Percentage
	Fertile	Semi-Fertile	Poor	Total	
Gebbar	45.13	22.00	54.25	121.38	22.94
Semon	23.25	12.00	14.75	50.00	9.45
Mengist	3.50	6.38	338.88	348.76	65.91
Sisc	9.00	-	-	9.00	1.70
Total	80.88	40.38	407.88	529.14	100.00
Percentage	15.28	7.63	77.09	100.00	

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<p>Know all men to these presents, that _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, for and in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____ the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, all that certain _____</p>	<p>_____ Dollars</p>

No.	Acres	Value	Assessment	Notes
1	10.00	100.00	10.00	
2	20.00	200.00	20.00	
3	30.00	300.00	30.00	
4	40.00	400.00	40.00	
5	50.00	500.00	50.00	
6	60.00	600.00	60.00	
7	70.00	700.00	70.00	
8	80.00	800.00	80.00	
9	90.00	900.00	90.00	
10	100.00	1000.00	100.00	
Total		1000.00	100.00	

11	110.00	1100.00	110.00	
12	120.00	1200.00	120.00	
13	130.00	1300.00	130.00	
14	140.00	1400.00	140.00	
15	150.00	1500.00	150.00	
16	160.00	1600.00	160.00	
17	170.00	1700.00	170.00	
18	180.00	1800.00	180.00	
19	190.00	1900.00	190.00	
20	200.00	2000.00	200.00	
Total		2000.00	200.00	

Table 2 gives the percentage distribution of measured lands in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa by system of land tenure.

The percentage of mengist lands varies from 84 in Gardula to 51 in Gofa. The percentage of gobbar varies from 35 in Gofa to 13 in Gardula. Semon land varies from 14% in Gofa to 6% in Gemu. The church gult in the awrajas of Gemu is used by the functionaries as long as they give services for the church which they are assigned.

TABLE 2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND IN THE AWRAJAS
OF GEMU GOFA BY SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE

Awraja	System of Land Tenure				Total area in Gasha
	Gebbar	Semon	Mengist	Church	
Gardula	13.36	2.48	84.16	-	6881.20
Gemu	14.93	6.02	78.94	0.11	5318.57
Gofa	34.57	14.49	50.94	-	1593.28
Hamer-Baco	22.94	9.45	65.91	-	529.14
Gemu Gofa	16.66	5.38	77.86	0.04	14322.19

Table 3 gives the percentage distribution of measured lands in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa by classification for land tax. The percentage of the lands classified as fertile varies from 62 in Gofa to 9 in Gardula. The percentage of semi-fertile lands varies from 29 in Gardula to 7 in Gofa while the percentage of land classified as poor varies from 77 in Geleb & Hamer-Baco to 31 in Gofa.

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND IN AWRAJAS OF
GEMU GOFA BY CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

Awraja	Fertile	Semi-Fertile	Poor	Total area in Gasha
Gardula	9.46	28.95	61.59	6881.20
Gemu	31.98	25.94	42.08	5318.57
Gofa	62.17	7.24	30.59	1593.28
Geleb & Hamer-Baco	15.28	7.63	77.09	529.14
Gemu Gofa	23.90	24.63	51.47	14322.19

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Unmeasured lands in the Governorate-General of Gemu Gofa are classified into 5 categories for purpose of land tax, except in the awraja of Gofa where they are classified into 8 categories. Estimated area and fertility of the soil are some of the considerations for categorization of unmeasured lands for land taxation which is more or less based on the paying capacity of the holder. No better indication of the relative importance of the different systems of tenure in the unmeasured area seems to be possible than the percentage distribution of the number of units of these lands under systems of tenure presented in Tables 4 and 4a.

Table 4 gives the distribution of unmeasured lands classified in 5 categories in the Governorate-General of Gemu Gofa by system of tenure and classification for land tax. More than half of these lands are mengist while over two-fifths are under gebbar. The remaining unmeasured lands are under church-gult and semon. By classification for tax over half of these lands are in categories I and II while over two-fifths are in category III.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF KUTIR GEBBAR LANDS CLASSIFIED INTO 5 CATEGORIES IN GOGA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of land tenure	Kutir-Gebbar					Total	Percentage
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Gebbar	10009.00	10495.00	12489.00	1367.00	31.00	34391.00	43.86
Semon	644.00	441.00	352.00	80.00	-	1517.00	1.93
Church-gult	807.00	729.00	758.00	201.00	-	2495.00	3.16
Mengist	6708.00	10856.00	19863.00	2450.00	147.00	40024.00	51.03
Total	18168.00	22521.00	33462.00	4098.00	178.00	78427.00	
Percentage	23.17	28.72	42.66	5.22	0.23	-	100.00

Table 4a gives the distribution of unmeasured lands classified in 8 categories in the Governorate-General of Gemu Gofa by system of tenure and classification for land tax. All of these lands are in the awraja of Gofa. Over seven-tenths of these lands are mengist while over one-fourth are gebbar. By classification for land tax 58% of these lands are in categories VII and VIII while only 17% are in categories I to IV.

Category	Sub-category	Value	Percentage	Total
Agriculture	Food grains	100.00	100.00%	100.00
	Other crops	50.00	50.00%	50.00
Industry	Manufacturing	200.00	200.00%	200.00
	Construction	100.00	100.00%	100.00
Services	Trade	150.00	150.00%	150.00
	Professional	50.00	50.00%	50.00
Government	Public Administration	100.00	100.00%	100.00
Education	Higher Education	50.00	50.00%	50.00
Health	Medical Services	50.00	50.00%	50.00
Other	Unemployed	100.00	100.00%	100.00

Table 4 shows the distribution of unskilled labor classified in 5 categories in the Government sector of some units of states of India. Classification for land use, all of these lands are in the hands of Govt. Over seven-fifths of these lands are owned by the Govt. The remaining one-fifth is classified for land use. The Govt. of these lands are in categories all over will while only 1/5 are in categories 1 to 4.

TABLE 4a
DISTRIBUTION OF KUTIR GEBBAR LANDS CLASSIFIED INTO 8 CATEGORIES IN GOPA KIRGAJA
BY SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of Land Tenure	Kutir-Gebbar								Total	Percentage
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
Gebbar	1739.00	20.00	632.00	87.00	1814.00	681.00	2958.00	1378.00	9309.00	26.62
Semon	113.00	4.00	53.00	8.00	210.00	64.00	342.00	90.00	884.00	2.53
Kengist	2131.00	17.00	1219.00	107.00	4524.00	1209.00	10013.00	5558.00	24778.00	70.85
Total	3983.00	41.00	1904.00	202.00	6548.00	1954.00	13313.00	7026.00	34971.00	
Percentage	11.39	0.12	5.44	0.58	18.72	5.59	38.07	20.09		100.00

Tables 4a to 4c give the distribution of unmeasured lands by system of land tenure and classification for land tax in the awrajas of Genu Gofa.

TABLE 4a

DISTRIBUTION OF KUTIR GEBBAR IN GENU AWRAJA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of Land Tenure	Kutir-Gebbar					Total	Percentage
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Gebbar	6382.00	6028.00	6182.00	871.00	31.00	19494.00	37.36
Semon	583.00	435.00	338.00	80.00	-	1436.00	2.75
Church gult	807.00	729.00	758.00	201.00	-	2495.00	4.78
Mengist	5219.00	7990.00	13792.00	1612.00	147.00	28760.00	55.11
Total	12991.00	15182.00	21070.00	2764.00	178.00	52185.00	
Percentage	24.89	29.09	40.36	5.30	0.34	-	100.00

TABLE 4b

DISTRIBUTION OF KUTIR GEBBAR IN GARDULA AWRAJA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of Land Tenure	Kutir-Gebbar				Total	Percentage
	I	II	III	IV		
Gebbar	2707.00	4467.00	6307.00	496.00	13977.00	56.48
Semon	3.00	6.00	14.00	-	23.00	0.09
Mengist	972.00	2866.00	6071.00	838.00	10747.00	43.43
Total	3682.00	7339.00	12392.00	1334.00	24747.00	
Percentage	14.88	29.66	50.07	5.39		100.00

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT CLERK
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, D.C.

Case No.	Plaintiff	Defendant	Amount	Case No.	Plaintiff	Defendant	Amount
1000	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1001	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1002	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1003	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1004	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1005	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1006	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1007	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1008	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1009	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1010	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1011	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1012	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1013	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1014	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1015	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1016	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1017	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1018	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1019	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00
1020	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00	1021	John Doe	Jane Smith	100.00

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT CLERK
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, D.C.

Case No.	Plaintiff	Defendant	Amount	Case No.	Plaintiff	Defendant	Amount
2000	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2001	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2002	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2003	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2004	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2005	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2006	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2007	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2008	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2009	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2010	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2011	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2012	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2013	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2014	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2015	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2016	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2017	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2018	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2019	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00
2020	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00	2021	John Doe	Jane Smith	200.00

TABLE 4c

DISTRIBUTION OF KUTIR GEBBAR IN GELEB & HAMMER BACO AWRAJA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE AND CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND TAX

System of Land Tenure	Kutir-Gebbar		
	I	Total	Percentage
Gebbar	920.00	920.00	61.54
Semon	58.00	58.00	3.88
Mengist	517.00	517.00	34.58
Total	1495.00	1495.00	
Percentage	100.00		100.00

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of kutir-gebbar lands by system of land tenure, in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa. The percentage of unmeasured mengist lands varies from 71 in Gofa to 35 in Hamer & Baco. The percentage of unmeasured gebbar lands varies from 62 in Geleb & Hamer Baco to 27 in Gofa, while the percentage of unmeasured semon land varies from 4 in Hammer baco to 6.1 in Gardula.

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF KUTIR-GEBBAR LANDS BY SYSTEM OF TENURE IN THE AWRAJAS OF GEMU GOFA

Awrajas	System of Tenure									
	Gebbar		Semon		Church gult		Mengist		Total no of kutir-gebbar	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Gemu	19494.00	37.36	1436.00	2.75	2495.00	4.76	28760.00	55.11	52185.00	100
Goffa	9309.00	26.62	864.00	2.53	-	-	24776.00	70.85	34971.00	100
Gardula	13977.00	56.48	23.00	0.09	-	-	10747.00	43.43	24747.00	100
Geleb & Hammer-Baco	920.00	61.54	58.00	3.88	-	-	517.00	34.58	1495.00	100
Total	43700.00		2401.00		2495.00		64802.00		113398.00	
Percentage		36.54		2.11		2.20		57.15		100.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 HEADQUARTERS
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	INITIALS
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921

Table 2 gives the general description of each item, in the order of their receipt, and the date of receipt. It also shows the amount of each item, and the total amount of each item. The items are listed in the order of their receipt, and the total amount of each item is shown in the right-hand column.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	INITIALS
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921

Table 6 gives comparison of the percentage distribution of measured lands by system of tenure in the Governorates-General of Shoa, Arussi, Wollega and Gemu Gofa. Gebbar is the most important form of tenure in all these Governorates-General except Gemu Gofa where mengist is the most important form of tenure. The percentage of lands under gebbar varies from 54 in Shoa to 17 in Gemu Gofa. Arussi has the highest percentage (24) of lands under semon while wollega has the lowest percentage (5) under semon. Gemu Gofa has the highest percentage (78) of mengist land, while Shoa has the lowest percentage (12) of mengist lands.

TABLE 6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LANDS
BY SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE
(Provincial Comparison).

Province	Gebbar	Siso	Semon	Maderia	Kiste-gult	Mengist	Church-gult
Shoa	53.7	9.8	13.6	3.6	5.4	12.2	0.5
Arussi	41.2	11.7	23.5	2.6	3.5	7.1	0.01
Wollega	44.33	13.70	4.96	3.69	0.92	33.13	0.07
Gemu Gofa	16.7	0.06	5.38	-	-	77.86	0.04

Table 7 gives comparison of the percentage distribution of measured lands by classification for land tax in the Governorates-General of Shoa, Arussi, Wollega and Gemu Gofa. Shoa has the highest percentage (57) of its land classified as fertile while Gemu Gofa has the lowest percentage (24) of its lands classified as fertile. The percentage of land classified as poor varies from 53 in Wollega to 26 in Shoa.

TABLE 7
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURED LAND
BY SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION
(Provincial Comparison).

Province	Fertile	Semi-fertile	Poor
Shoa	56.8	17.5	25.7
Arussi	47.6	21.7	30.7
Wollega	33.0	14.1	52.9
Gemu Gofa	23.90	24.63	51.5

CHAPTER III
SIZE OF OWNED HOLDINGS

Information about size of owned holdings is taken from the woreda tax register in the woredas visited and is limited to the area owned by the landowners within the woreda. Information about the land held by the landowners outside the woreda is not available in the woreda treasury records.

Table 8 gives maximum, mode and minimum size of holdings of measured lands in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa by system of tenure in the woredas visited. The maximum holding of 50 gashas is found in the awraja of Gemu under gebbar while the maximum holding under semon of 11 gashas is found in the awraja of Goffa. The modal size under both systems of tenure is one gasha. The minimum size of holding of 0.13 gasha was found under gebbar in the awraja of Geleb and Hamer-Baco.

TABLE 8
MAXIMUM, MODE AND MINIMUM HOLDINGS OF MEASURED LANDS
IN THE AWRAJAS OF GEMU GOFA BY SYSTEM OF TENURE

Awraja	Gebbar			Semon		
	Gasha			Gasha		
	Max.	Mode	Min.	Max.	Mode	Min.
Gardula	25.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.50
Gemu	50.00	1.00	0.25	10.00	1.00	1.00
Goffa	23.59	1.00	0.25	11.00	1.00	0.25
Geleb & Hamer-Baco	6.00	1.00	0.13	9.00	1.00	0.25
Gemu Gofa	50.00	1.00	0.13	11.00	1.00	0.25

CHAPTER IV
ABSENTEE-OWNERSHIP

Information about absentee-ownership and registered landowners who are deceased was obtained by getting the particulars of all landowners in the land tax register for two chickashum areas from two chickashums in each of the woredas visited. While it is not likely that the chickashums should declare any deceased landowner as being alive or living landowner as being dead, it is likely that the chickashum may have shown some absentee-owners as being resident on the farm. If so, the percentage of absentee-owners may be higher than that shown in the tables.

Table 9 gives the percentage of owners on the farm and absentee-owners and the percentage of total area with each type of landowners in Gemu Gofa. Nine-tenths of the landowners with about three-fifths of the measured area and a little more than nine-tenths of the kutir-gebbar lands in Gemu Gofa are living on the farm. The remaining one-tenth of the landowners with about two-fifths of the measured areas and less than one-tenth of the kutir-gebbar lands are reported to be absentee-owners.

TABLE 9
 ABSENTEE-OWNERSHIP IN GEMU GOFA

Type of Landowner	Landowner		Measured Lands		Unmeasured Lands	
	Number	Percentage	Gasha	Percentage	Kutir-Gebbar Unit	Percentage
Owner on the Farm	1070	90.14	225.59	58.15	20365	92.24
Absentee-owners	117	9.86	162.37	41.85	1713	7.76
Total	1187	100.00	387.96	100.00	22078	100.00

TABLE I

Summary of the results of the tests

The following table shows the results of the tests conducted on the various specimens of the material under investigation. The specimens were subjected to a series of tests, including tensile, compression, and impact tests, in order to determine their mechanical properties. The results of these tests are summarized in the following table.

The specimens were tested under the following conditions:

- Temperature: Room temperature
- Rate of loading: 100 lb./in.² per min.
- Specimens: 10 specimens of each type

The results of the tests are as follows:

Tensile tests: The tensile strength of the material was found to be in the range of 100,000 to 120,000 lb./in.². The elongation at break was found to be in the range of 10% to 15%.

Compression tests: The compressive strength of the material was found to be in the range of 100,000 to 120,000 lb./in.². The specimens failed by buckling.

Impact tests: The impact strength of the material was found to be in the range of 100 to 120 ft.-lb.

TABLE II

Summary of the results of the tests

Specimen No.	Material	Tensile Test		Compression Test		Impact Test
		Strength (lb./in.²)	Elongation (%)	Strength (lb./in.²)	Failure Mode	
1	Steel	100,000	10	100,000	Buckling	100
2	Aluminum	120,000	15	120,000	Buckling	120
3	Copper	110,000	12	110,000	Buckling	110
4	Brass	105,000	11	105,000	Buckling	105
5	Iron	115,000	13	115,000	Buckling	115

Tables 9a to 9d give the percentage of landowners on the farms and absentee-owners and the area with each type of owners in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa. The percentage of absentee-owners for the awrajas of Gemu Gofa varies from 19 in Geleb and Hamer-Baco to 4 in Gemu.

TABLE 9a
ABSENTEE-OWNERSHIP IN GARDULA

Type of landowners	Landowners		Measured lands		Unmeasured lands	
	Number	Percentage	Gasha	Percentage	Kutir-Gobbar Unit	Percentage
Owner on the farm	417	87.98	167.64	65.23	36.0	99.72
Absentee-owners	57	12.02	97.62	36.77	0.1	0.26
Total	474	100.00	265.46	100.00	36.1	100.00

TABLE 9b
ABSENTEE-OWNERSHIP IN GEMU

Type of Landowner	Landowners		Measured lands		Unmeasured lands	
	Number	Percentage	Gasha	Percentage	Kutir-Gobbar Unit	Percentage
Owner on the farm	458	96.02	43.50	58.39	505	97.69
Absentee-owners	19	3.98	31.00	41.61	12	2.31
Total	477	100.00	74.50	100.00	517	100.00

TABLE 9c
ABSENTEE-OWNERSHIP IN GOFA

Type of Landowner	Landowners		Measured lands		Unmeasured lands	
	Number	Percentage	Gasha	Percentage	Kutir-Gobbar Unit	Percentage
Owner on the farm	152	83.06	14.25	32.76	15200	94.41
Absentee-owners	31	16.94	29.25	67.24	900	5.59
Total	183	100.00	43.50	100.00	16100	100.00

TABLE 9d
ABSENTEE-OWNERSHIP IN GELEB & HAMEH BAGO

Type of Landowners	Landowners		Measured lands		Unmeasured lands	
	Number	Percentage	Gasha	Percentage	Kutir-Geboor Unit	Percentage
Owner on the farm	43	81.13	-	-	43.00	84.31
Absentee-owners	10	18.87	4.50	100	8.00	15.69
Total	53	100.00	4.50	100	51.00	100.00

Table 10 gives the percentage of registered landowners who are deceased in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa. Over one-tenth of the registered landowners in Gemu Gofa are deceased. The percentage of registered landowners who are deceased varies from 35 in Gofa to 4.4 in Gardula.

TABLE 10
REGISTERED LANDOWNERS WHO ARE DECEASED

Awrajas	Number of Registered Landowners	Deceased Landowners	
		Number	Percentage
Gardula	474	21	4.43
Gemu	477	37	7.76
Gofa	183	64	34.92
Geleb & Hameh-Bago	53	10	18.87
Gemu Gofa	1187	132	11.12

Table 11 gives provincial comparison on the percentage distribution of owners on the farm and absentee-owners. The percentage of absentee-owners varies from 10 in Gemu Gofa to 34 in Shoa. The percentage of measured area with absentee-owners varies from 27 in Arussi to 45 in Shoa.

TABLE

Showing the results of the operations of the company during the year ending 31st December 1915

Profit and Loss Account		Balance Sheet	
Particulars	1915	1915	1914
Revenue	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expenses	(80.00)	(80.00)	(80.00)
Profit	20.00	20.00	20.00
Assets	100.00	100.00	100.00
Liabilities	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above statement shows the results of the operations of the company during the year ending 31st December 1915. The revenue for the year was 100.00, and the expenses were 80.00, resulting in a profit of 20.00. The assets and liabilities for the year were 100.00 each.

Profit and Loss Account		Balance Sheet	
Particulars	1915	1915	1914
Revenue	100.00	100.00	100.00
Expenses	(80.00)	(80.00)	(80.00)
Profit	20.00	20.00	20.00
Assets	100.00	100.00	100.00
Liabilities	100.00	100.00	100.00

The above statement shows the results of the operations of the company during the year ending 31st December 1915. The revenue for the year was 100.00, and the expenses were 80.00, resulting in a profit of 20.00. The assets and liabilities for the year were 100.00 each.

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERS ON THE
FARMS AND ABSENTEE-OWNERS
(Provincial Comparison)

Province	Type of landowners		Measured area	
	Landowners on the farm	Absentee-owners	with owners on the farm	with absentee owners
Shoa	65.51	34.49	55.42	44.58
Arussi	72.43	27.57	72.69	27.31
Wollega	70.90	29.10	72.40	27.60
Gona Gofa	90.14	9.86	56.15	41.85

The woreda treasury office leases out government land for grazing and cultivation in sections. Under the instruction of the office of the provincial-general of Gona Gofa, no bid lower than the annual land lease on the government land mentioned for rent can be accepted. The grazing lands are leased out on cash rent. The lands for cultivation are leased out on cash rent or share rent.

In the case of resident share growers, the government share which is generally 50% of the estimated produce is sold to the tenant or in the local market by the woreda treasurer or a person appointed by him. In the case of the non-resident tenants who practice shifting cultivation, the yield of the standing crops is estimated by the woreda official and the price of 50% of the estimated produce is collected. The cash rent of the sale of the produce of the government share of the produce are sent to the woreda treasury.

The woreda treasury reports to the woreda office the grazing lands and cultivated lands separately on a province (model 7). These reports are consolidated by the woreda official in the woreda or another province (model 8) and submitted to the Ministry of State Domain.

Table 1

Table 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the different treatments. (The values are in parentheses)

Treatments		Analysis of variance		Significance
Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	ns
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	ns
0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	ns

CHAPTER V

GOVERNMENT LANDS

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS

There is a state domain official in the awraja treasury who is responsible for the administration of government land and other government properties in the awraja.

Between the years 1952-55 ~~46~~ each woreda treasury office was asked to fill a proforma (model 218) in four copies for each block of government land in the woreda giving the area, land classification, land use (cultivated, grazing, forest etc.) estimated value of the land, estimated annual income from the land, number of tenants on government land and reasons how the different blocks of land become government land. The Ministry of State Domain, the Genu Gofa Governorate-General treasury and the awraja treasury, each gets a copy of this proforma (model 218); the fourth copy remains with the woreda treasury. Many of the woredas have not submitted these proformas so far.

The woreda treasury office leases out government land for grazing and cultivation by auction. Under the instruction of the office of the governorate-general of Genu Gofa, no bid lower than the annual land taxes on the government land auctioned for rent can be accepted. The grazing lands are leased out on cash rent. The lands for cultivation are leased out on cash rent or share rent.

In the case of resident share croppers, the government share which is generally $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the estimated produce is sold to the tenant or in the local market by the woreda treasurer or a person deputed by him. In the case of the non-resident tenants who practice shifting cultivation, the yield of the standing crops is estimated by the elders in the presence of the woreda official and the price of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the estimated produce is collected. The cash rent or the sale of the proceeds of the government share of the produce are sent to the awraja treasury.

The woreda treasury reports to the awraja income from grazing lands and cultivated lands separately on a proforma (model 7). These reports are consolidated by the state domain official in the awraja on another proforma (model 36) and submitted to the Ministry of State Domain.

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LAND USE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS

Data about government lands are obtained from the records of the woreda treasury and by interviewing the woreda officials dealing with government lands. The woreda records about the land use of government land are often incomplete and not very accurate, while there is no reason to assume the possibility of a deliberate bias on the part of the woreda officials in providing information about government lands; their information particularly about land use of government land is generally very limited.

Table 12 gives the land use of measured and unmeasured government lands in Gemu Gofa for the woredas which were visited. About two-thirds of the measured government lands and about one-tenth of the unmeasured government lands are under grazing. About nine-tenths of the unmeasured lands are under cultivation while only three percent of the measured lands are under cultivation. About four percent of the measured lands are under forests. Information about the land use of about one-fourth of the measured lands is not available.

TABLE 12

LAND USE OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN GEMU GOFA.

Land use	Measured lands		Unmeasured lands	
	Gasha	%	Kutir-gebbar	%
Cultivation	243.50	3.00	23959.00	69.94
Grazing	5514.77	67.99	2660.00	10.06
Forest	294.00	3.62	-	-
Unknown	2059.25	25.39	-	-
Total	8111.52	100.00	26639.00	100.00

Tables 12a to 12d give the land use of measured and unmeasured government lands in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas which were visited.

TABLE 12a

LAND USE OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN GARAKULA.

Land use	Measured land		Unmeasured lands	
	Gasha	%	Kutir-gebbar	%
Cultivation	62.00	1.20	6016.00	100.00
Grazing	3569.25	69.53	-	-
Forest	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1502.75	29.27	-	-
Total	5134.00	100.00	6016.00	100.00

Statement

Particulars		Amount	
To	By	Rs.	P.
Balance b/d		1000	00
By Cash		500	00
By Bank		500	00
		1000	00
		1000	00

Particulars		Amount	
To	By	Rs.	P.
Balance b/d		1000	00
By Cash		500	00
By Bank		500	00
		1000	00
		1000	00

TABLE 12b

LAND USE OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN GELIB & HAWER-BACO

Land use	Measured land		Unmeasured land	
	Gasha	%	Kutir-gobbar	%
Cultivation	5.00	1.44	516.00	100.00
Grazing	47.76	13.78	-	-
Forest	294.00	84.78	-	-
Total	346.76	100.00	516.00	100.00

TABLE 12c

LAND USE OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN GEMU

Land use	Measured land		Unmeasured land	
	Gasha	%	Kutir-gobbar	%
Cultivation	-	-	15837.00	100.00
Grazing	1647.76	74.77	-	-
Forest	-	-	-	-
Unknown	556.00	25.25	-	-
Total	2203.76	100.00	15837.00	100.00

TABLE 12d

LAND USE OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN GOFA

Land use	Measured land		Unmeasured lands	
	Gasha	%	Kutir-gobbar	%
Cultivation	176.50	41.36	1590.00	37.24
Grazing	250.00	58.62	2680.00	62.76
Forest	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	426.50	100.00	4270.00	100.00

Table 13 gives the land use of measured and unmeasured leased out government land in Gemu Gofa for the woredas which were visited. More than nine-tenths of the leased out measured lands are used for grazing while the remaining are used for cultivation. All the unmeasured leased out government lands are used for cultivation.

TABLE 13

LAND USE OF LEASED OUT GOVERNMENT LAND IN GEMU GOFA

Land Use	Measured Land		Unmeasured Land	
	Gasha	%	Kutir-Gebbar	%
Cultivation	84.51	6.37	12302.00	100.00
Grazing	1243.26	93.63	-	-
Total	1327.77	100.00	12302.00	100.00

Table 13a gives the land use of leased out measured government lands in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas which were visited.

TABLE 13a

LAND USE OF LEASED OUT GOVERNMENT LAND
IN GEMU GOFA

Awrajas	Land Use of Leased Out Gov. Land				Total Land leased out in Gasha
	Cultivation		Grazing		
	Area in Gasha	%	Area in Gasha	%	
Gardula	62.00	5.21	1127.00	94.79	1189.00
Gemu	-	-	68.50	100.00	68.50
Geleb & Hammer-Baco	6.76	12.40	47.76	87.60	54.52
Gofa	15.75	100.00	-	-	15.75
Gemu Gofa	84.51	6.37	1243.26	93.63	1327.77

Table 13b gives the unmeasured government lands leased out for cultivation in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited.

TABLE 13b
UNMEASURED GOVERNMENT LANDS LEASED OUT
FOR CULTIVATION

Awraja	Leased out government lands (in Kutir-Gebbar Unit)
Gardula	3529.00
Gemu	7749.00
Geleb & Hammer- Baco	516.00
Gofa	508.00
Gemu Gofa	12302.00

Lessees of Government Lands

Table 14 gives the distribution by residence of lessees of government land in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited for which information is available. A little less than nine-tenths of the lessees of government land in Gemu Gofa live outside the woreda, the rest live in the woreda. All the lessees in Gardula and Gemu awrajas live in the woreda, while all the lessees in Geleb & Hamer-Baco awraja and 99% of the lessees in Gofa awraja live outside the woreda.

TABLE 14
DISTRIBUTION OF LESSEES ON GOVERNMENT LAND IN GEMU GOFA
BY RESIDENCE

Awraja	Total No. of Lessees	Lessees living outside th woreda		Lessees living in the woreda	
		number	%	Number	%
Gardula	69	-	-	69	100
Gemu	16	-	-	16	100
Gofa	554	549	99.10	5	0.9
Geleb & Hamer-Baco	176	176	100.00	-	-
Total	815	725	88.96	90	11.04

Table 15 gives information about sub-lessees on government land in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited for which information is available. A little more than one-fourth of the lessees in Gemu Gofa have sub-lessees. In the awraja of Geleb and Hamer-Baco, all the lessees have sub-lessees. The land is leased mostly for grazing by leaders of groups of semi-nomads who have the members of their groups as their sub-lessees.

TABLE 15

SUB-LESSEES ON GOVERNMENT LAND

Awraja	Total No. of Lessees On Government Lands	Lessees having Sub-Lessees	
		Number	Percentage
Gardula	69	28	40.59
Gemu	16	10	6.25
Gofa	554	5	0.90
Geleb & Hamer-Baco	176	176	100.00
Total	815	219	26.87

Agreements of the lessees on Government Land

All the 815 lessees of government land in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa have written agreements.

Duration of contracts with lessees

Table 16 gives information about the duration of contracts with the lessees of government land in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited. The duration of contracts for a little more than two-thirds of the lessees of government land is between 1 and 20 years, while for the remaining the duration of contract is between 3 and 5 years.

In none of the woredas visited is compensation paid for improvements, if any, made by the tenants on government land.

The number of items held for sale...
The number of items held for sale...
The number of items held for sale...

Total no. of items	Total no. of items	Total no. of items	Total no. of items
1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000

The number of items held for sale...
The number of items held for sale...
The number of items held for sale...
The number of items held for sale...
The number of items held for sale...

TABLE 16
DURATION OF CONTRACT WITH THE LESSEES
OF GOVERNMENT LAND

Awraja	No. of Lessees	Duration of Contract			
		1 - 2 years		3 - 5 years	
		No. of Contracts	%	No. of Contracts	%
Gardula	69	-	-	69	100.00
Gemu	16	10	62.5	6	37.5
Gofa	554	549	99.1	5	0.9
Geleb & Hammer-baco	176	-	-	176	100.00
Gemu Gofa	615	559	68.6	256	31.4

Cash Rent of Government Land

Table 17 gives the variation of cash rent for different classes of measured and unmeasured government lands for the woredas visited for which information is available.

TABLE 17
CASH RENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (in Lth.¢)

Name of Awraja	Name of Woreda	Cash rent Per Gasha						Cash Rent Per Kutir-Gebbar	
		Fertile		Semi-fertile		Poor		Max	Min
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		
Gardula	Konso	90	73.50	70	64	24	24	32	4
	Gumaidea	147	73.50	128	64	48	24	-	-
	Gardula	73.50	-	64	-	24	-	32	8
Gemu	Arba Minch	-	-	-	-	70	27	15	2
	Merab Abaya	110	-	64	-	24	-	24	-
Geleb & Hammer-baco	Baco	110.25	73.50	98	64	36	24	48	32
Gofa	Gofa	147	73	-	-	-	-	64	8
	Zala	147	73	128	64	48	24	64	8

Land Taxation

Under the existing regulations, if a landowner fails to pay land tax for three consecutive years, his land is taken over by the government. He can get the land back by paying double the amount of taxation due if the land has not already been given to somebody by the government. The following Table gives information about land taken by the government due to failure to pay land tax in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited for which information is available. The number of owners involved in the land taken by the government for default in payment of land tax is not available for most of the awrajas.

TABLE 18
LAND TAKEN DUE TO FAILURE TO PAY LAND TAX
SINCE 1942 E.C.

Awraja	Land Taken due to failure	
	Measured area in Gasha	Unmeasured area in Kutir-Gebbar Units
Gardula	12.00	6060.50
Gemu	1.00	2374.00
Geleb & Hammer-Baco	29.00	492.00
Gofa	15.25	435.00
Gemu Gofa	57.25	9361.50

Table 19 gives information about default in the payment of land tax in the year 1958 E.C. in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited.

TABLE 19
FAILURE TO PAY LAND TAX IN 1958

Awraja	Amount of Land for which taxes are not paid		No. of Defaulters
	Measured area Gasha	Unmeasured area in Kutir-Gebbar	
Gardula	75.00	195	217
Gemu	262.37	2285.50	925
Geleb & Hammer-Baco	9.75	38	52
Gofa	106.44	847	631
Gemu Gofa	455.56	3365.50	1825

Land Revenue

Under the existing regulations, if a landowner fails to pay the land revenue for a year, his land is liable to be sold to the Government. The Government may also give the land back to the landowner if he pays the land revenue for the year.

Land Revenue

The Government may also give the land back to the landowner if he pays the land revenue for the year. The Government may also give the land back to the landowner if he pays the land revenue for the year.

Land Revenue		Description of Land	Area	Rate	Total
No.	Value				
1	1000	...	...	...	...
2	2000	...	...	...	...
3	3000	...	...	...	...
4	4000	...	...	...	...
5	5000	...	...	...	...
6	6000	...	...	...	...
7	7000	...	...	...	...
8	8000	...	...	...	...
9	9000	...	...	...	...
10	10000	...	...	...	...

Land Revenue		Description of Land	Area	Rate	Total
No.	Value				
11	11000	...	...	...	...
12	12000	...	...	...	...
13	13000	...	...	...	...
14	14000	...	...	...	...
15	15000	...	...	...	...
16	16000	...	...	...	...
17	17000	...	...	...	...
18	18000	...	...	...	...
19	19000	...	...	...	...
20	20000	...	...	...	...

AVAILABILITY OF AREAS FOR LAND
SETTLEMENT AND COMMERCIAL FARMS

This section gives information obtained from the awraja and woreda staff about the availability of areas for land settlement and establishment of commercial farms in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa.

The areas of blocks of land are only rough estimates. The information about location of these blocks of land seems to be more dependable. There may also be some lands outside the knowledge of the woreda officials.

Gardula Awraja

Location: Gardula Woreda

Description: There are 313.50 gashas of land suitable for settlement, of which 240.50 gashas are classified as semi-fertile and 73 gashas as poor. These lands are in three blocks of 140.50 gashas, 100 gashas and 73 gashas. The 140.50 and 100 gashas of land are flat land covered with bushes. There is a river flowing near by. The 73 gashas of land is hilly in some places. The area around all the three blocks of land is malarial.

Location: Gumaidie Woreda

Description: There are 40 gashas of semi-fertile land which is fairly level in Fitawrari Mellesse's Ballabat area suitable for settlement. The area is accessible at present only by mule. It is possible to clear the bush and construct roads. River Seger is flowing through out the year. The area will be well suited for growing sugar-cane and vegetables. At present, the land is covered with bamboo. The soil is sandy. The area is malarial.

SECRET
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1950

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of State concerning the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States and its territories and possessions during the period from 1945 to 1949.

The information is classified "Secret" because its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense. It is being furnished to you for your information and use only.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Location: Komso woreda

Description: An area of 500 gashas of semi-fertile and 150 gashas of poor land is available for settlement. The land is flat and very fertile and has potential for mechanization. The main handicap in the area is shortage of water. But there is a river about 10 Kms. toward Geleb & Hammer-Baco awraja, which can be diverted into this land for irrigation. Malaria is prevalent in the area.

Gemu Awraja

Location: Arbaminch woreda

Description: There are 509 gashas of land in one block. The area is flat land suitable for mechanization. River Dencha and Limu are flowing all the year round. At present the area is not approachable by Land-Rover. To some extent the area is malarial.

Location: Merab Abaya Woreda

Description: There are 659.50 gashas of land in many blocks ranging from 5 to 75 gashas in a block. The one with 75 gashas of land is approachable. The area is flat agricultural land. The area around all blocks of land is malarial.

Geleb & Hammer-Baco Awraja

Location: Baco Woreda, Kurea Karo Kebele

Description: There are 290 gashas of flat agricultural land suitable for mechanization. River Omo flows all the year round. The soil is sandy and clay. Cotton, corn, millet, pepper and teff can be grown. The area is malarial and there is the menace of wild animals.

Gofa Awraja

Location: Zala woreda, Mela Kebele

Description: There are 90 gashas of flat land suitable for mechanization. River Gonka Beza is flowing all the year round on one side of the land. The soil is black ~~clay~~. There is a dry weather road from the awraja headquarters to the area. Crops grown in the area are corn, sorghum and cotton. The area is malarial and there is the menace of wild animals.

The following information was obtained from the awraja governor of Gofa for those woredas which were not visited.

Location: Uba Debre Thehay Woreda, Beto Kebele

Description: In this kebele there is some government land suitable for settlement. The area is not known. It is plain land suitable for mechanization. There are bushes and forest which could be easily cleared. There is a dry weather road from the awraja to the area. River Meso and Lometi are flowing throughout the year. The type of crops grown

in the area are cotton and sorghum. The area is malarial and there is the menace of wild animals.

Location: In between Bendi Mesketo and Dime Germa woredas in Melka Sala Kebele. There is an extensive area suitable for settlement. River Usno and Sala are flowing in the area all the year round. The area is likely to have many wild animals.

TABLE 20
AVAILABILITY OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN GEMU GOFA
FOR SETTLEMENT OR COMMERCIAL FARMS

Awraja	Total Govt. land in gasha	Land available for settlement or commercial farms		Land not suitable for settlements and lands for which information is not available	
		Gasha	%	Gasha	%
Geleb & Hammer-Baco	346.76	290.00	83.63	56.76	16.37
Gemu	2304.26	1165.50	50.58	1138.76	49.42
Gardula	5134.00	1003.50	19.55	4130.50	80.45
Gofa	426.50	90.00	21.10	336.50	78.90
Total	8211.52	2549.00	31.04	5662.52	68.96

CHAPTER VI

Landlord Tenant Relationship

Information in this section is obtained by group interview in the woreda office. The group interviewed included one official from the woreda office, one from the woreda treasury, one or two chickashums and some elders from the woreda. Officials, chickashums and elders were included as well informed persons with necessary background to get reliable information about the woreda.

Payment of Asrat under Share Tenancy

In share tenancy, generally the landlord gets one-tenth of the gross produce and his share of the produce from the remaining nine-tenths of the produce. According to the group interview out of 9 woredas in the sample this practice is followed only in two woredas namely, Gardula (Gardula Awraja) and Baco Woreda (Geleb and Hammer-Baco Awraja). In other woredas the landlord does not collect anything from the tenant towards the payment of asrat.

Payment of Fee to Landlord to Obtain Tenancy

In none of the woredas visited is any fee paid in cash or in kind by the tenant to the landlord to obtain tenancy rights.

Nature of Disputes on Agricultural Land

Table 21 gives information about the most common causes of disputes on agricultural land in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa for the woredas visited. Boundary was stated to be the most important cause of disputes in 4 (44.5%) of the woredas. Inheritance in 3 (33.3%) of the woredas while disagreement between landlord and tenant about payment of rent was stated to be ^{the} cause of dispute in the remaining 2 (22.2%) woredas.

TABLE 21

NATURE OF DISPUTES ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

Awraja	Woredas in the Sample	Most Common cause of Dispute		
		Inheritance	Boundary	Payment of Rent
Gardula	3	1	1	1
Gemu	3	1	2	-
Geleb & Hammer-Baco	1	-	-	1
Gofa	2	1	1	
Gemu Gofa	9	3	4	2

Table 22 prepared from the data collected by the C.A.U. for the National Sample Survey gives information about mode of payment of rent in the awrajas of Gemu Gofa. Cash is the most important mode of payment of rent. Two-thirds of the tenants in Gemu Gofa pay cash rent. Less than one-fifth of the tenants pay share rent. Payment in combination of crop and cash and payment in personal services also exist. In the awrajas of Gardula and Gofa, about four-fifths of the tenants pay cash rent while in Gemu awraja more than three-fifths of the tenants are share tenants.

TABLE 22
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RENTED HOLDING
BY MODE OF PAYMENT OF RENT

Awraja	Mode of payment of Rent				Total
	Crop only	Cash only	Crop and cash	Service	
Gardula	8.3	79.5	0.8	11.4	100
Gemu	63.2	14.7	22.1	-	100
Goffa	4.1	79.7	2.2	14.0	100
	17.8	66.0	6.0	10.2	100

Table 23 gives the percentage distribution of holdings by tenure and size. It is based on the sub-sample of holdings selected, the number of which is given in the last column of Table 23. Seventy-three percent of the holdings in Gemu Gofa are below the size of half hectare. Forty-three percent of these are rented, 27% rented while 16% are owned. Nineteen percent of the holdings are between the size of half hectare and one hectare. Out of these 10% are owned, 1% are rented and 2% are owned. Out of the 6% which are between the size of one hectare and two hectares, 1.0% are owned and 1% are rented. Only 2% of the holdings are above the size of two hectares, out of which 1% are owned while 1% are rented. There are no holdings in the sample above the size of three hectares.

CHAPTER VII

OPERATED HOLDINGS

Tables 23 to 28 have been prepared from the data collected by the Central Statistical Office for the National Sample Survey of Ethiopia. An account of sampling and non-sampling errors of the survey is given in appendix 2 of the C.S.O. report on Survey of Gemu Gofa Province.

Table 23 gives the distribution of holdings by tenure for the awrajas of Gemu Gofa. More than half of the operated holdings in Gemu Gofa are owned. Over two-fifths are mixed, while the remaining are partly owned and partly rented. The percentage of owned holdings varies from 61 in Gardula and Gemu to 32 in Gofa; and the percentage of rented holdings varies from 64 in Gofa to 35 in Gemu.

TABLE 23
PERCENTAGE OF HOLDINGS BY TENURE

Awraja	Owned	Mixed	Partly owned and partly rented	Total	No. of holdings
Gardula	61	36	3	100	338
Gemu	61	35	4	100	475
Gofa	32	64	4	100	330
Total	53	43	4	100	1143

Table 24 gives the percentage distribution of holdings by tenure and size. It is based on the sub-sample of holdings measured, the number of which is given on the last column of Table 24. Seventy-three percent of the holdings in Gemu Gofa are below the size of half hectare. Forty-three percent of these are owned, 27% rented while 3% are mixed. Nineteen percent of the holdings are between the size of half hectare and one hectare. Out of these 10% are owned, 7% are rented and 2% are mixed. Out of the 6% which are between the size of one hectare and two hectare, 1.8% are owned and 4.2 are rented. Only 2% of the holdings are above the size of two hectares, out of which 0.6% are owned while 1.4 are rented. There are no holdings in the sample above the size of three hectares.

TABLE 24

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS BY TENURE & SIZE

Awrajas	Size Group																		Total	No. of Holdings Measured									
	- 5			5 - 10			10 - 15			15 - 20			20 - 30			30-40					40-50			50+					
	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed			Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed
Gardula	35	21	4	18	10	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	95
Gemu	60	17	3	10	3	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	122
Goffa	29	48	-	2	13	-	+	3	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	97
Gemu Goffa	43	27	3	10	7	2	1.2	2.8	-	0.6	1.4	-	0.6	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	314

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of holdings by tenure and number of parcels. Forty-seven percent of the holdings in Gemu Gofa are in one parcel, out of which 19% are owned and 28% are rented. Thirty-two percent of the holdings have 2 parcels each. Out of these 19% are owned, 11% are rented while the remaining 2% are mixed. Out of the 14% of the holdings which have three parcels each, 9% are owned, 4% are rented while 1% are mixed. Seven percent of the holdings have 4 or more parcels. Out of these 5% are owned and 2% are rented.

Area	Number of Parcels	1			2			3			4 or more		
		Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed	Owned	Rented	Mixed
Amrecha		12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10
Shambala		12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10
Gemu		12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10
Gofa		12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10
Gemu Gofa		12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10	12	22	10

Table 26 gives the total cultivated area by tenure. Forty-nine per cent of the total cultivated area in Gemu Gofa is in owned holdings, 47% in rented holdings and the remaining 4% is in holdings which are partly owned and partly rented. The percentage of cultivated area in owned holdings varies from 66 in Gardula to 23 in Gofa. The percentage of cultivated area in rented holdings varies from 70 in Gofa to 26 in Gardula.

TABLE 26
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL
CULTIVATED AREA BY TENURE

Awrajas	T E N U R E						Total cropped area Hectares
	Owned		Rented		Mixed		
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	
Gardula	11152	66	4464	26	1358	8	16974
Gemu	13583	54	10419	42	1105	4	25107
Gofa	4511	23	13709	70	1392	7	19612
All Gemu Gofa	29246	42	28592	47	3855	4	61693

Table 27 gives provincial comparison of the percentage distribution of holdings by tenure. The percentage of holdings in owned holdings varies from 53 in Gemu Gofa to 33 in Shoa and the percentage of rented holdings varies from 54 in Wollega to 43 in Gemu Gofa.

TABLE 27
PERCENTAGE OF HOLDINGS BY TENURE
(Provincial Comparison)

Province	Owned	Rented	Partly owned & partly rented	Total
Shoa	33	51	16	100
Arussi	48	45	7	100
Wollega	41	54	5	100
Gemu Gofa	53	43	4	100

Table 28 gives provincial comparison of the percentage distribution and size of total cropped area ^{by tenure. The percentage of cropped areas} in owned holdings varies from 49% in Gemu Gofa to 28% in Shoa, and the percentage of cropped area in rented holdings varies from 55 in Shoa to 45 in wollega.

TABLE 28
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SIZE OF
TOTAL CROPPED AREA BY TENURE
(Provincial Comparison)

Province	TENURE						Total cropped area in Hectares
	Owned		Rented		Mixed		
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	
Shoa	314,826	28	618,409	55	191,144	17	1,124,379
Arussi	85,313	38	112,255	50	26941	12	224,509
wollega	103,034	46	100,795	45	20159	9	223,988
Gemu Gofa	30,168	49	28811	47	2714	4	61,693

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The project for the Land Tenure Survey of Ethiopia was prepared at joint meetings of the experts and staff of the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration and the Central Statistical office held between the months of May and September, 1966. To avoid duplication of work, it was decided that in the Land Tenure Survey of Ethiopia information would be collected on those aspects of land tenure and landlord-tenant relationships, which are not covered by Central Statistical Office in the National Sample Survey of Ethiopia. Study of percentage distribution of measured and unmeasured lands by system of tenure and classification for land tax, size of holding by system of tenure, extent of absentee-ownership, variations of rent on government and private lands, land use of government lands, rental arrangements of lessees on government lands and availability of areas for land settlement and establishment of commercial farms are some of the objectives of the Land Tenure Survey.

METHODOLOGY

Fifty percent of the woredas in each awraja were selected by systematic random sampling for visiting by the survey teams. Each woreda head-quarter in the sample were visited for one day by one of the survey teams. Data for the survey was collected from the woreda land tax registers, woreda and awraja treasury records, interviews with government and church treasury officials, interviews with a group composed of a woreda official, a woreda treasury official, chickashums and elders and interview with two chickashums in each of the selected woredas.

THE MAIN FINDINGS

Gebbar, semon and mengist are the main systems of tenure in the Governorate-General of Gemu Goffa. Over $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the measured lands in Gemu Goffa are mengist, about $\frac{1}{6}$ th of these lands are under gebbar and about $\frac{1}{20}$ th are semon. Half of the measured lands in Gemu Goffa are classified as poor, and the remaining half are about equally distributed as fertile and semi-fertile.

The maximum size of owned holdings for the woredas visited under gebbar and semon was found to be 50 gashas and 11 gashas respectively. About 10% of the owners with about 42% of the measured lands and 8% of the unmeasured lands in Gemu Goffa are absentee-owners. More than half of the operated holdings in Gemu Goffa are owned. A little more than $\frac{2}{5}$ ths are rented and the remaining are mixed. Forty-nine percent of the cultivated area in Gemu Goffa is in owned holdings, 47% is in rented holdings and the remaining 4% is in mixed holdings. Two-thirds of the tenants in Gemu Goffa pay cash rent,

RESEARCH REPORT

COMPARATIVE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to compare the results of the two methods of soil analysis, the gravimetric and the volumetric, for the determination of soil moisture. The study was conducted in the laboratory of the Agricultural Research Station, University of California, Davis, California, during the summer of 1935. The soil used was a loam soil from the University of California Experiment Station, Davis, California. The soil was divided into two equal parts, one of which was analyzed by the gravimetric method and the other by the volumetric method. The results of the analysis are shown in the following table:

Method	Moisture Content (%)
Gravimetric	12.5
Volumetric	12.5

The results of the analysis show that the two methods of soil analysis, the gravimetric and the volumetric, give the same results for the determination of soil moisture. This indicates that the two methods are equally accurate and reliable for the determination of soil moisture.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study show that the two methods of soil analysis, the gravimetric and the volumetric, give the same results for the determination of soil moisture. This indicates that the two methods are equally accurate and reliable for the determination of soil moisture. The study also shows that the volumetric method is more accurate than the gravimetric method for the determination of soil moisture in soils of high moisture content.

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4. Soil Moisture, by H. H. Van Buren, Jr., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1934.

5. Soil Moisture, by H. H. Van Buren, Jr., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1934.

less than one-fifth pay share rent. Out of the nine woredas visited with share tenancies, only in two of the woredas the landlord gets one-tenth of the gross produce and his share of the produce from the remaining nine-tenths of the produce. In none of the woredas visited is any fee paid in cash or kind by the tenant to the landlord to obtain tenancy rights. Boundary and inheritance were stated to be the most important causes of disputes on agricultural land.

Over $2/3$ of the measured government lands in Gemu Goffa are under grazing, 3% are under cultivation and another 3% are under forest. Information about the land use of $1/4$ of the measured government lands in Gemu Goffa was not available with the woreda staff. About $9/10$ of the unmeasured lands in Gemu Goffa are under grazing while the remaining one-tenth are under cultivation. Six percent of the leased out measured government lands in Gemu Goffa are under cultivation and the remaining 94% are under grazing. All the unmeasured leased out government lands in Gemu Goffa are used for cultivation. About $9/10$ of the lessees of government lands in Gemu Goffa live outside the woreda. Over one-fourth of the lessees have sub-lessees. All the lessees of government land in Gemu Goffa have written agreements. About one-third of the government lands in the woredas visited were reported as being available for settlement and establishment of commercial farms.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Gebbar, mengist, semon, church gult and siso are the forms of tenure in Gemu Goffa. Abolition of systems of holdings which are incompatible with economic and social development is one of the four items of land reform on which action is required during the period of Second Five Year Plan. About $1/6$ of the measured land and $2/5$ of the unmeasured lands in Gemu Goffa are at present under gebbar form of tenure or free-hold. As economic considerations, social justice and uniformity should, according to the 2nd Five Year Plan, be the main criteria for land tenure reform, gebbar may be considered the ideal form of tenure into which other forms of tenure may gradually be converted. Literally the form gebbar means one who pays giber or tax. But as in the past the term gebbar has sometimes been associated with the idea of forced labour, it may be of advantage to call this system of heritable individual ownership into which other forms may be converted as 'rist' rather than gebbar.

2. With the implementation of the legislation for abolition of siso, the main forms of tenure in Gemu Goffa will be gebbar, mengist and semon. In the paper on land taxation in Land Policy Project, it is suggested that the government may consider collecting the taxes on semon lands and give the church a fixed annual subsidy based on the present revenues of the church or some other mutually agreed basis. This is already the practice in the Governorate-General of Begemder and Semien where an amount of about Eth. \$95,000 is collected annually as asrat by the government treasury on lands which are attached with the Gedams. This amount is paid by the government to the Gedams. In Gojam, too, taxes on all lands are collected by the government treasury. There are no separate church treasuries. If this practice can be introduced in other Governorates-General it would be an important step towards conversion of semon lands into gebbar or rist. The goal for simplification of systems of land tenure may eventually be to have two systems of tenure only viz. gebbar or rist and mengist.

3. The present system of classification of measured lands into three categories only for purpose of land taxation is rather crude. Differences in the factors affecting lands potential in different parts of the country point to the need for a wider categorization to make the system of classification more equitable. As recommended in the paper on land taxation in Ethiopia, a committee of qualified persons should be appointed to work out a suitable system of classification of land for purpose of land tax assessment.

4. Priority should be given to unmeasured areas in cadastral survey so that a uniform system of taxation for all holdings is introduced.

5. Information about the maximum, model and minimum size of owned holdings is taken from the woreda land tax register in the woredas visited, and is limited to the area owned by the landowners within the woreda. Information about land held by the landowners outside the woreda is not available in the woreda treasury records. The modal size of owned holdings is one gasha, as this is the maximum unit of registration for which a separate classification number is given. As over one-tenth of the landowners are deceased in many cases a gasha of land is shared by the heirs. This points up the need for an improved system of registration based on a cadastral survey.

6. To get information about the total land held by each landowner in Ethiopia it may be necessary to issue an order requiring the landowners to declare in the woreda treasury the total area owned by them in Ethiopia. If for the present this is not considered expedient, the owners of land in each woreda may be required to state at the time of land registration after cadastral survey the amount of land owned by them in other woredas.

7. About 10% of the landowners in Gemu Gofa with about 2/5ths of the measured lands and 8% of the unmeasured lands are not living on the farm.

A policy of progressive land taxation introducing higher rates of taxation on bigger holdings would help to decrease the extent of absentee-ownership.

8. About 11% of the registered landowners are deceased and land is not transferred in the name of the heirs. Besides the cost in terms of money, time and inconvenience, an important reason why the heirs do not get the land transferred in their names is the possibility of the land being measured by the government surveyors in case of disagreement among heirs about the demarcation of the new boundaries. If on measurement the area is found to be more than that entered in the land tax register the heirs have to pay tax on the areas found surplus on measurement. Inheritance, and boundary were stated to be the most important causes of disputes on agricultural land. This points up the need for improvement of laws of inheritance and their administration and the need for cadastral survey and registration.

9. About 2/5ths of the operated holdings in Gemu Gofa are rented. About one-fifth of the rented holdings are with share croppers. As all the variable costs of cultivation are provided by the tenant and the landowner contributes land only a half share tenant will not make an investment of say Eth. 310.00 unless he expects a return of more than Eth. 320 as half of the increase will go to the landowner. A cash tenant, a fixed rental tenant or an owner cultivator on the other hand may make an investment of Eth. 310 if he expects an increase in his product of the value of more than Eth. 310. Abolition of the system of share-cropping would give incentives to tenants for increasing inputs in farming.

10. Information regarding availability of areas for land settlement and establishment of commercial farms was provided by the woreda officials. The areas of blocks of land are only estimates. The information about locations of these blocks of land seems to be more dependable. There may also be lands outside the knowledge of the woreda officials. It may be necessary for a team of professionals in fields like soil, land tenure and settlement and irrigation to visit these areas to assess their suitability for settlement and establishment of commercial farms.

NEED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

11. This general land tenure survey indicates the necessity of conducting intensive studies in landlord-tenant relationship in some woredas in each GGovernorate-General, selected on the basis of existing regional variations in land tenure situation. The purpose of these studies would be an investigation of size and fragmentation of landowner and tenant holdings, extent of absentee-ownership, nature of tenancy agreements, relative contribution of landowners and tenants to farming expenses, extent of share and cash tenancies, level of rents, contribution of landowners and tenants to land taxes, services

rendered by the tenants to landowners, indebtedness and socio-economic institutions. Besides providing information on these points, these studies will establish bench-marks with reference to which progress in the implementation of land reform legislation can be evaluated from time to time.

12. A study of court cases on land disputes in some selected woreda and awraja courts should be undertaken to examine the nature of these disputes and the judicial machinery dealing with them. The finding of these studies would point out the lines on which the existing law should be amended and the judicial machinery improved.

13. It is suggested that the Imperial Mapping and Geography Institute may arrange to measure samples of owned holdings in the various provinces and study the variations between the areas found on measurement and those recorded in the land tax register.

14. A study may be undertaken concerning recent measurements of land by the government surveyors to compare the areas found on measurement with those recorded in the land tax register prior to measurement, to examine the variations between the two.

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the various factors mentioned above on the rate of reaction. The results of the study will be discussed in the following sections.

The first factor to be considered is the concentration of the reactants. It is well known that the rate of reaction increases with an increase in the concentration of the reactants. This is because there are more particles available to collide and react.

The second factor to be considered is the temperature. It is also well known that the rate of reaction increases with an increase in temperature. This is because the particles have more kinetic energy and are therefore more likely to collide with sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier.

The third factor to be considered is the presence of a catalyst. A catalyst is a substance that increases the rate of reaction without being consumed in the process. It does this by providing an alternative reaction pathway with a lower activation energy.

The fourth factor to be considered is the surface area of the reactants. For reactions involving solids, the rate of reaction increases with an increase in the surface area. This is because there are more particles exposed to the other reactants.

The fifth factor to be considered is the pressure. For reactions involving gases, the rate of reaction increases with an increase in pressure. This is because there are more particles in a given volume, leading to more frequent collisions.

The sixth factor to be considered is the nature of the reactants. Some reactions are inherently faster than others due to the nature of the chemical bonds being broken and formed.

The seventh factor to be considered is the presence of inhibitors. Inhibitors are substances that decrease the rate of reaction. They do this by either blocking the active sites of a catalyst or by reacting with the reactants to form a less reactive species.

The eighth factor to be considered is the presence of products. In some cases, the products of a reaction can act as inhibitors, slowing down the reaction as it proceeds.

The ninth factor to be considered is the presence of a solvent. The solvent can affect the rate of reaction by solvating the reactants and products, which can either increase or decrease the rate depending on the specific reaction.

The tenth factor to be considered is the presence of a catalyst. This has already been discussed in the third factor, but it is worth noting that the type of catalyst used can also affect the rate of reaction.

The eleventh factor to be considered is the presence of a catalyst. This has already been discussed in the third factor, but it is worth noting that the concentration of the catalyst can also affect the rate of reaction.

The twelfth factor to be considered is the presence of a catalyst. This has already been discussed in the third factor, but it is worth noting that the surface area of the catalyst can also affect the rate of reaction.

APPENDIX I

Names of woredas in the Sample

Names of the Awrajas	No. of Woredas in the Awraja	No. of Woredas in the Sample	Names of Woredas visited
Gardula	5	3	Gardula Gumaidie Komsco
Gemu	6	3	Arba Minch Chencha Me'erab Abaya
Geleb & Hammer Baco	4	1	Baco
Gofa	6	2	Gofa Zala
Total	21	9	

Table 1. ...

Name of the
...
...
...
...
...
Total

Province	Awrejs	Woreda						
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I. LAND TENURE RECORD (MEASURED LAND)

Year of Classification: _____ (E.C.)

Tenure System	Class	Amt. of land in gashas	Land Tax	A s r a t	Edu. Tax	Health Tax	Total
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						
Grand Total	F.						
	S.F.						
	P.						
	Total						

Place: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____

Province	Awraja	Wereda							
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III. INFORMATION ON HOLDINGS

(Number And Size Distribution)

		Gashas	Kutir Gebbar
1. Holding in Gebbar	a) Total No. of entries		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum Holding		
2. A. Siso Owners	a) Total No. of owners		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		
B. Gebbar Under Siso	a) Total No. of entries		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		
3. A. Riste-gult Owners	a) Total No. of owners		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		
B. Gebbar Under Ristegult	a) Total No. of entries		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		
4. Holding in Maderia	a) Total No. of owners		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		
5. Holding in Semon	a) Total No. of entries		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		
6. Holding in all Systems	a) Total No. of owners		
	b) Total Amt. of land		
	c) Biggest holding		
	d) Average holding		
	e) Minimum holding		

Place: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Province	Awraja	Wereda							
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VII. GENERAL INFORMATION

	Total Gashas	Kutir Gebbar	Number
1. Number of landowners who failed to pay tax in 1958 E.C. and amt. of land -----			
2. Land taken due to failure of payment of land tax since 1942 E.C. and number of people involved. -----			
3. Percentage of landowners who live outside the Wereda -----			
4. Total number of entries in the register -----			
5. In case of cash tenancy, cash rent per gasha -----			
Fertile : Maximum -----			
Minimum -----			
S. Fertile: Maximum -----			
Minimum -----			
Poor : Maximum -----			
Minimum -----			
6. In case of share tenancy, does the landlord get 1/10 (assrat) of the produce before sharing the crop ? (Yes, No.) -----			
If Yes give proportion who pay a fee in percentage -----			
7. Is fee paid to the landlord when the tenant first obtains his tenancy right ? (Yes, No)			
If Yes, give proportion who pay a fee in percentage -----			
8. Most common rental arrangements in the Wereda in order of importance : -----			
a) _____			
b) _____			
c) _____			
9. Most common disputes on agricultural land in order of importance -----			
a) _____			
b) _____			
c) _____			

Place: _____ Date : _____ Signature : _____

(Supervisor)

	Gashos	Kutir Geb.	Number
1. a) Amount of government land transferred to free-hold since 1942 E.C.			
b) Number of beneficiaries			
2. a) Amount of Maderia land transferred to free-hold			
b) Number of beneficiaries			
3. a) Amount of poor land upgraded to S.F.			
b) Amount of poor land upgraded to F.			
c) Amount of S.F. upgraded to F.			
4. Increase in the amount of land due to measurement since 1942			

Province: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____

1. Amount of semon land in the Awraja _____

2. Amount of church owned land (gult) _____

3. Any other type of church land _____
(State which type)

4. How is the church land (Gult) used?

1. a) used by functionaries

b) Arrangement with functionaries _____

2. Rented out by the church to tenant _____

a) Cash rent _____

b) Share _____

c) Other type of rent _____

Period for which given, which taxes are paid by the functionaries.

PROVINCE
 AWRAJA
 WOREDA
 KEBELE
 SPECIAL NAME

LAND LORD LIVING ON THE FARM			LAND LORD NOT LIVING ON THE FARM			IS THE REGISTERED OWNER DEAD
A R E A			A R E A			
NO.	GASHA	KUTRE G.	NO.	GASHA	KUTRE G.	