

The impact of Land Ownership On decision –Making in Agricultural Development Planning and Programs in El Geneina Locality, West Darfur State, Sudan

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ABSTRACT

This Study was conducted in the area of El Geneina, west Darfur State, in 2017 with the aim of identifying the impact of Land Ownership on decision –making in agricultural development planning and programs in El geneina locality, West Darfur State. In this study, the researcher used the case study method and the stratified random sample was selected of (201) farmers, the questionnaire, interviews and direct observation were also used as tools for gathering descriptive data related to the subject, the researcher used percentage and frequency tables to analyze and interpret date.

The study reached several the ownership of the land has an impact on the decision- making in the planning and programs of agricultural development in the region because the prevailing customs with the existence of the law may lead to duplication of dealing and separation of land tendencies, duality arises from grants because the land authority as the sovereign authority of the state are the grantors. While the civil administration is also granted in different ways, thus conflicts arise which must be separated between law and custom, the central or state government implements architectural project, housing plans ,organizing villages , service projects, national roads, state roads, service lines, airports, rural water projects, tanks, exploration projects for oil and other minerals, since all lands belong to the state .

Here, the intersection of private and public benefit occurs, national projects are disrupted or costs are increased by compensation and lives may be lost.

In order not to do so, the state can develop a land- use map in which future consideration determines the boundaries of cities, village boundaries development projects , forests , agricultural lands, pastoral lands, separated from each other this is done only by agreement between the civil administrations, pastoralists and other relevant authorities.

KEY WORDS: West Darfur, impact, Land Ownership, decision –making, El Geneina.

❖ INTRODUCTION

The earth is the grace of God glory and exalted to the human he has ridiculed him what is in the earth collectively it really enables the livelihood of human being must be stability and development and ages and on the ground of civilization and kingdoms and for the outbreak of wars.

People have known for a long time the right to land and usufruct laws regulating these rights have been established and confirmed by the popular custom, which has become a legitimate right enjoyed by members of society. According the Sudanese legislation it has been preserved for those who have proved their right to claim land free property and the state is owner of the land which no one has proved their right, land ownership in Sudan became between the citizen and state, enabling the state to issue laws and regulations to determine and regulate land benefits(Ahmed, 2011).

There are agricultural lands in the Nile regions have their own systems and rainforests and there is a benefit of the forests in the gum Arabic and wood, which is a right for all according to special system. Governance in the implementation of benefits is the prevailing norm in the region and varies from place to place depending on the level of society and its relationship.

The administration bilateral covenant gave great attention to the issue of land and its employment and laid down a number of laws. This was the first of Sudan' era with the legislation governing the land (transitional authority, 2007)

The administration has recognized the private property and the land as private the written evidence or the certificate prior to his ownership or the ownership of his family and the continuation of that property and otherwise is the property of the government (transitional authority, 2008).

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❖ RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

• Area of the study:

El Geneina is located in west Darfur state between the latitudes in 45 – 13 north and longitudes 43-22 east and has an area of about 3,000 square kilometers and has a population of about 530,864 people, it is bordered to the north-east by Kink locality, from the north by Sirba locality, south-west by Beida locality, south by Habila locality, west by the state of Chad. It is the capital of west Darfur state. The municipality has five administrative units: El Geneina, Ardamata, Tandalty, Aish Burra, and East Valley. Three valleys pass through Wadikaja, Wadirati from the south and Wadiasong from the west. The estimated amount of water is about 402.51.169,394 cubic meters next to the groundwater and the average rainfall in the local area is about 180 – 800 mm. Characterized by its territory as sandy and mud around valleys (Ministry of Agriculture 2017).

❖ Climate

The climate is semi-desert. The area of El Geneina, covering about 27% of the local area and the poor savannah 38% rich savannah covers about 36% of the local area.

❖ Economic activity in the region :

Agriculture and grazing are two major trades for local residents of El Geneina, where about 79% of its inhabitants are practicing. Farmers practice traditional agriculture inherited in small areas of self-sufficiency, while modern agricultural techniques have been introduced recently in mud areas, especially on the banks of Wadikaja and around El Geneina through the national integrated solution program.

The local area is characterized by the production of horticultural crops, especially the mango, while 21% are practicing free labor and the functional sector alongside the handicrafts of animal products such as leather industries of all kinds and trade as local border, it's also known for its huge livestock wealth of 1,745,066 heads, 80% of which are herders. They feed their animals on natural grazing and agricultural waste. The area of the pastures is about 2.7 million acres and estimated arable land is about 975,000 acres. Independent of which 881,000 acres, representing the rain sector of which 635,000 acres and irrigated 246,000 acres.

❖ Research community

Local farmers of El Geneina with agricultural land, of which 950 were selected.

❖ The study sample:

The random sample was selected to collect the data of (201) respondents from among the respondents who have agricultural areas in the region.

❖ Method

The researcher tackled the descriptive approach and the methodology of social survey where the current situation of the methods used in obtaining agricultural land in the region is described and then studied in an analytical study.

❖ Methods of data collection: The researcher relied on two sources:

1. Primary sources the following tools have used
 - ✓ Questionnaire
 - ✓ Interviews
 - ✓ Note as tools for quantitative data collection
2. Secondary sources are the following :
 - ✓ Books and reports

❖ Data analysis:

The data was analyzed by computer using the statistical analysis program for social sciences (SPSS)

❖ The table shows the socio-economic characteristic of the respondents in the study area.

Category	Repetition	Expected N	Observed N
Gender			
Men	97	100.5	-3.5-
Female	104	100.5	3.5
age			
15-25	27	50.2	-23.2-
26-35	69	50.2	18.8
36-45	73	50.2	22.8
More than 45	32	50.2	-18.2-
education level			
Uneducated	45	33.5	11.5
Religious education	47	33.5	13.5
Primary	19	33.5	-14.5-
Secondary	33	33.5	-.5-
Graduate	40	33.5	6.5
Postgraduate	17	33.5	-16.5-
Social status			
Married	133	40.2	92.8
Single	32	40.2	-8.2-
Absolute	11	40.2	-29.2-
Window	20	40.2	-20.2-
Case of abandonment	5	40.2	-35.2-
The basic profession of the head of the family			
Farmer	146	40.2	105.8
Dealer	16	40.2	-24.2-
Employee	27	40.2	-13.2-
Worker	8	40.2	-32.2-
Other	4	40.2	-36.2-
Agricultural land area			
1-5 acre	78	67.0	11.0
6-10 acre	79	67.0	12.0
More than 11 acre	44	67.0	-23.0-
Ownership of the land you plant			
Owned	78	40.2	37.8
Rent	17	40.2	-23.2-
Partnership	25	40.2	-15.2-
Heirs	77	40.2	36.8
Other	4	40.2	-36.2-
Participation of family members in agricultural work			
Husband	21	50.2	-29.2-
Wife	31	50.2	-19.2-
Sons	23	50.2	-27.2-
All family members	126	50.2	75.8
The main source of income			
Agriculture (plant, animal)	150	40.2	109.8
Governmental job	36	40.2	-4.2-
Trade	12	40.2	-28.2-
Agricultural processing	1	40.2	-39.2-
Other	2	40.2	-38.2-
Average income			
6000-12000	41	50.2	-9.2-
12000-18000	67	50.2	16.8
18000-25000	56	50.2	5.8
More than 25.000	37	50.2	-13.2-

Field study (2017)

❖ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Relationship of type to ownership of the land

Repetition		Ownership					
Gender		Owned	Rent	Partnership	Heirs	Other	Total
	Men	49	8	4	35	1	97
	Women	29	9	21	42	3	104
Total		78	17	25	77	4	201

From table (1) we note that there is a relationship between gender and land ownership, especially men, this is an indication of the decision making without conflict as the land represents the historical heritage of their ancestors and affects the development plans and programs and may stand in the way of those interested in this matter.

Table 2: Relationship of the profession to ownership of the land

Repetition		Ownership					
		Owned	Rent	Partnership	Heirs	Other	Total
profession	Farmer	55	11	17	62	1	146
	Dealer	5	4	1	5	1	16
	Employee	14	1	2	8	2	27
	Worker	3	0	4	1	0	8
	others	1	1	1	1	0	4
Total		78	17	25	77	4	201

Table (2) shows that the majority of agricultural landowners are farmers and this indicates that the region is promising for agricultural development, while employees are second in agricultural land holding.

Table 3: Relationship of the agricultural area to ownership of the land

Repetition		Ownership					
		Owned	Rent	Partnership	Heirs	Other	Total
Agricultural land area	1-5 acre	33	6	15	21	3	78
	6-10 acre	18	9	9	42	1	79
	More than 11 acre	27	2	1	14	0	44
Total		78	17	25	77	4	201

From table (3) we note that agricultural land owners cultivate small areas ranging from (1-5) acres. According to the respondents, they return to their economic conditions and are often cultivated in traditional ways, making it difficult to use the modern machine in the area.

❖ **Results of the data study showed that:**

1. 51.7% of respondents are women, indicating that women play an essential role in agricultural work in Darfur.
2. 70.6% of respondents are ages between (26-45) the ages of giving and ambition to increase knowledge and are more capable of participating in the process of development and development of the agricultural sector in rural society.
3. 23.4% of the study population received their education in Al khalawi and this indication of the interest of the population in the region in religious education.
4. 66.2% of respondents are married and this indicates family and social stability.
5. 72.6% of respondents consider basic agriculture and the researcher sees weakness in other means of livelihood other than agriculture.
6. 78.1% of respondents cultivate small areas, which weaken the use of modern machines in agricultural work in the region, which negatively affects production and productivity.
7. 77.1% of respondents have land holdings in which they practice agriculture, whether they are property or heirs.
8. 62.7% of respondents' testimonies indicate the participation of family members in agricultural work in the region.
9. 74.6% of respondents depend on their income from agricultural work.

❖ **Recommendation:**

Through the findings of the study on land ownership and its impact on decision –making in planning and agricultural development programs in El Geneina district, west Darfur state, the researcher recommends the following:-

1. Registration and codification of land on the basis of laws appropriate to the people of the region and their privacy, taking into account the general conditions and economic conditions of citizens and the registration law of 1925 as a principle of land registration in Darfur as a rogue like other territory.
2. To take care of the traditional rights inherited in relation to the land and its incorporation into the prevailing laws.
3. Collection of customs and charters and subject them to scientific study.
4. Issuing the civil administration act by granting those clear powers and power that enables them to maintain social peace among citizens with a focus on reformulating local government law.
5. The need to update the land use law to suit the social and economic transformation of the state, taking into account the activation of the customs and traditions of the land issue and its uses.
6. The state shall work on full coordination in land tenure issues with the civil administration and other judicial institutions.
7. Take into account tribes that have no hakors.
8. Large-scale agricultural projects to combat rural – urban migration.

9. Provide other means of livelihood other than agriculture, such as rural and other industries, with the improvement and development of agriculture in the region so that agriculture is a permanent and continuous activity to provide sources of income.
10. Establishing a center for rural development to train, qualify and raise the capacities of women in various fields, thus helping to raise the rural family economically and socially.
11. The establishment of agricultural cooperatives for the advancement of the agricultural sector in the region, which helps in the use of agricultural machinery and the adoption of modern methods to increase production and productivity to raise the income of rural households from agriculture.

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