

Study on Livelihood and Land Using System in Resettlement area, Zimbabwe

3rd year student
Ethiopia Field School
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IDO Takehiro

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Background and objectives of my research

In Zimbabwe, the government has bought farming land from white farmers who have owned almost part of farming area. Then they have been distributing to war veterans and people who don't have own farm land and any property to survive. Mashonaland Central Province, Shamva district, Mupfurudzi Resettlement Area Magadzi 1 village which I take as a study object is executed this resettlement programme in 1980. So people who lives in this village have assembled form each different village. Therefore these villages have irregular character compared with traditional communal land which is generally constituted clan system and territorial connection. I have noticed this character, I have studied that how did people build their social relationships since village has established?

Almost resettled people didn't have property as cattle and agricultural tool in 1980. So they couldn't have enough food to survive and labor forces to cultivate their land. In order to solve these problems, they intermarry with people who live in near resettlement village. By doing so, they could get labor forces to cultivate large land and exchange food with those relatives. In order to get another labor forces, they intermarry with another people constantly. As a result, they could increase to harvest and livestock such as cattle and so on...

These days by these repeated intermarriage, this village have experimented population explosion. Since they have started to resettle to this village, populations of village have increased about three times. Due to population explosion, some people couldn't inherit enough land to survive. Meanwhile some families who have abundant labor forces extend land in earnest by themselves after traditional chief manage this area from government in 2000 (Mudege, 2008). I reveal that there is a widening gap between rich and poor in this village.

Since Zimbabwe government appropriate farm land from white farmers, they isolate from international society by economic sanction. By this situation, it is difficult for people to get everything. In order to make money, they cannot help expanding another activity. So I will study

their multiple livelihood activity in next research. Furthermore, I will study land privatization on which traditional chief has a major influence.

Mudege, N. N. (2008). *An Ethnography of Knowledge The Production of Knowledge in Mupfurudzi Resettlement Scheme, Zimbabwe*. Leiden and Boston: Koninklijke Brill NV.