

Intergenerational land transfer in rural Cambodia since the late 1980s : Special attention to the effect of labor migration

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Abstrak

Using primary data collected from three villages in Prey Veng and Pousat provinces, this study describes how land has been transferred from parents to children in rural Cambodia since the late 1980s. While equal division among all children is the most favoured practice, parents with very small land endowment are unable to divide land equally and some children are unable to receive land from their parents. The expansion of migration opportunity has not caused fundamental changes in negatively associated with land transfer, especially when children settle in the migration destination or marry a person from another province whom they met at migration destination and move to their partner's place of origin. The data indicate that taking advantage of labor migration experience, children of land-poor parents choose to leave their home province and make a living without land. However, landless children are in a disadvantage economic situation because they are also less likely to receive non-land assets from their parents and farmland from their spouse's parents.