**1. Concept of Land**

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| **C ONC E P T S OF L A N D** | |
| **Land as terra firma (solid ground)** | The ground on which we live  Broad meaning— nature and its manifestations, including air, water bodies, soil, and subsoil |
| **Land as physical space** | The surface and area upon which life takes place Fixed in quantity  Cannot be destroyed or increased  Includes entire surface of Earth: oceans, mountains, valleys, and plains  Includes cubic space(*total****space****or volume available or required in transportation*): airspace, subsurface space, and associated minerals and gases  Units of land— in regions or spatial entities, ranging from single parcels to suburbs, countries, up to and including the entire planet |
| **Land as a deity (spiritual)** | The source of all life and sustainer of all life  By extension, the fountain of fertility and the final resting place of every person, therefore the abode of ancestral spirits  A deity that possesses itself and owns everybody and everything, and exercises certain controls over people who use it |
| **Land as a community** | The natural ecological community for which individuals have special rights and responsibilities  The group of individuals living in a particular area with common interests associated with their individual and collective good  Concepts of “home,” and “fatherland” and “motherland” Land as a location or situation  Location with respect to land markets, geographic features, other resources, and given names for identification  Significance of place in determining value and use on the basis of location, accessibility, strategic importance, and so on |
| **Land as a property institution** | An institution articulating private rights to own land as a basis for trading, established and sanctioned by a society  Property held by the state on behalf of the people in centralized economies |
| **Land as a factor of production** | As a factor in economics, along with labor, capital, and management as factors of production  As a “nature given” source of food, fiber, building materials, minerals, energy resources, and other raw materials used by society |
| **Land as capital** | In classical economics, land is a durable “free gift of nature” and capital is expendable past savings, the stored-up production of people  Sometimes, land is regarded as capital itself because of the ability to raise capital funds using land as collateral |