

Chapter VI : Properties

Introduction :

Property is a basic concept in societies which determines ownership ,rights and the distribution of the resources . As it has been a historical topics which highlights the political power ,influencing the economic System , Social Hierarchies and political power. There are various ways of distribution and various kind of property classification . The Distribution of Properties are such as : i) By Inheritance ii) Purchase iii) allocated from Government iv) By Occupation v) Corruption and illegal ways along with gift and Donation. Property Ownership affects social structures leading to economic stability or inequality .Societies with fair property distribution enjoy stability while unfair means creates divisions .From the Ancient period it holds a significant role to the development of the society and human value.

Discussion:

The concept of Property ownership varies across human Societies and the development with the human civilization .The Discussion highlights the role of the property between Social Groups and the analyze it .Property has always been a part of the human civilization from the beginning .As Per Record The emergence and the evolution of property rights from the Homeric Era (1100–750 BCE) to Classical Greece, based on ancient sources and modern interpretations. Indications of the emergence of property rights are to be found in the writings of eighth century Homer and Hesiod. (Economou & Kyriazis, 2016). The idea of Property first comes from Family In Societies where family is the main social unit property ownership is typically individual where the private property remains central however the communal interests persist through mechanism like taxation. We see that Joint family systems like those in India, emphasize communal property ownership but In Bengal, all property is shared, while the Mitakshara

system distinguishes between common ancestral property and individually owned self-acquired assets. The Malabar matrilineal system extends communal ownership further, with the senior male overseeing property. Communal ownership signifies that a group, like a community, collectively owns and controls resources, including land, buildings, and other assets. These variations highlight a shift from individual to kinship-based communal ownership. In Northern Europe and Melanesia, communal ownership is evident in kinship-based systems. On Ambrim Island, land is collectively owned by the *vantinbiil* kinship group, with individual rights almost nonexistent. In the Melanesia Under this system, domestic groups or individuals typically held rights over gardens and cultivated trees, while local kin groups held corporate title to the land itself. That is, land was inherited and held collectively by the descendants of those who initially cleared it (Keesing *et al.*, 1998) . The Topic also highlight the conflict in private ownership rather than the communal owned property but it also depends on the situation and communal ownership often belongs to kinship groups rather than clans . This Chapter emphasize the view of communal vs private ownership , historical and cultural view on property along with communal land and social structure

In Bangladesh, property ownership combines both individual and communal practices. The prevailing family structure favors individual ownership, while inheritance laws are shaped by religious and traditional customs. The Hindu joint family system, akin to Bengal's historical *Mitakshara* tradition, commonly involves shared property. In contrast, Muslim inheritance follows *Sharia* law, ensuring property is distributed accordingly. In here both kind of ownership exists influenced by religious and social factors . In the family Structure its mainly the individual ownership but in *waqf* (religious endowments) as an example of communal ownership. beside this in our country the donation or gift is also an example of communal ownership gaining criteria as its turns individual ownership to communal ownership example is : The Govt. Science College has two bus which was donated by Abdul Qadir Mollah before this donation it was a individual private property but after the donation it has turned into a communal property. Inheritance is the common form of division of property in our country children inherits the property of their ancestors beside the legal way there is another way is corruption people here

in Bangladesh specially political leader or any powerful business leaders owns the property by the corruption and owns that property which is individual or private owned such example in Bangladesh is Salaman F Rahman . The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) opened an investigation against Salman F Rahman over allegations of embezzling Tk 220 billion in the procurement of COVID-19 vaccine (The Financial Express,n.d.). There is another system that by allocation of government which is another system of property distribution in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, "Khas Land" refers to government-owned land, and its settlement, or distribution, is a key aspect of land policy which is marked as Ownership Through Lease from Government . The recipients who gets the property don't get it permanent many often its for 99 years can do farming or housing. So that's how The property concepts fits into the context of Bangladesh which structures the social , economic and moral structure in our country

Conclusion: Property ownership has a long road from communal to individual system influenced by kinship, legal and economic factors where modern societies adopted various models like mitakshara and Melanesian communal landholding. In my opinion Bangladesh has got hybrid practices while inheritance laws followed religious tradition, highlighted the private ownership in families along with communal ownership of many context additionally illegal means or corruption challenges the proper rightful distributions. Lastly the dichotomy between private and communal ownership remains a dynamic issue holds by socio economic factors and politics .The balance between these ownership structure continues to shape land rights ,resource control and social equity in Bangladesh .

Reference list :

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