ABSTRACT

The title of my thesis is A Critical Study of Land Reform in Iran Under Mohammad Reza Shah. It consists of 11 chapters. The first deals with the Physical Characteristics of Iran. Iran has an area of 636,296 sq miles. It is surrounded by heavily eroded mountain ranges. One of them is the Zagros range stretching from the northwestern part to the Persian Gulf and southward into Baluchistan. The Elburz mountain chain runs along the south side of the Caspian to meet the border range of Khorasan.

The interior plateau is covered by loose stone and sand, with a remarkable feature is a salt waste 200 miles long known as Kavir.

There are three large rivers in Iran, the Kazrun, the Atrak and Safid of which only the Kazrun is navigable. Soil types differ widely. The Caspian coastal region is rich. The semi-arid plateau is covered with coloured soil in savary vegetation grows.

Iran has a complex climate. In winter a high pressure belt moves west and south while low pressure slasher over the Caspian and Persian Gulf. In summer lowest pressure prevails in the north. The temperature varies from a high of 120°F in Khuzistan to a low of 35 in Azerbaijan.

About 11 percent of the country is covered with forest mostly in the Caspian region. The Zagros mountains are covered with oak forests along with walnut, pear and pistachio. Almond berberis and wild fruit grow in dry plateaus. Thorn shrubs grow in the Steppes and in the Caspian region.

The inhabitants of Iran are mostly the descendants of the Aryan tribes. The Khor are of different race, while in Khuzistan, a mixed population, of the Arab stock as well as of the Aryan tribes are found. The language is Persian but the Kurd in the southwest speak a different language. In Khuzistan the people of the Arab stock speak Arabic while in the north west in Azerbaijan people speak Turkish. There are some tribes who have different dialects, Bakhtiari and Lur tribes inhabiting western part speak Luri dialect. The Gilaki dialect is spoken in Galuchistan.
The economy is mostly agrarian. About 25 percent of the total land is arable and half of which is under cultivation. Wheat, barley, rice, cotton, tobacco and upland, the main crops.

Iran is rich in mineral resources. In 1970 it was the world's fourth largest producer of oil, and the Iran National Iranian Oil Company had developed marketing agreements with more than 50 foreign countries. The industry's output was four million barrels a day. But after the Iran-Iraq War, the balance has been disturbed and its oil production has declined much.

Chapter II deals with the history of Iran. The early history starts with the establishment of the Achaemenid dynasty in the 6th century B.C. The founder was Cyrus the Great, who captured Babylon in 525 B.C. His successors conquered Egypt in 522 B.C. During the great and great achievements as a rule as a conqueror, the empire was overthrown by Alexander in 331 B.C. He placed the Seleucid empire was established by one of Alexander's generals which was finally overthrown by the Parthians. The Seleucid empire was destroyed by Ardashir Babakan who founded the illusious Parthian dynasty which ruled from 226 A.D. to 224 A.D. The last ruler of the dynasty was Yazgird III who was defeated by the Arabs in 637 A.D. in the battle of Qadisiya. Upon Yazgird's death the Arabs succeeded in establishing the Muslim rule in Iran. During the Sassanian rule, the Iranian culture had reached a zenith with which he exerted great influence on Islamic way of life. The early Muslim rulers laid the foundation of their rule on the Sassanian pattern. The language of Sassanian was Pahlavi and this language had great impact on Persian which was modelled on the pattern of the Pahlavi itself.

By the 9th century the Abbasid caliphs under whose governance Iran showed signs of disintegration. This resulted in the establishment of Zahirids Safarids and Samanids empires. Samanid dynasty was overthrown by the Ghurids, a Turkish dynasty whose formidable ruler Muhammad Ghur took the possession of the major part of Iran in 1062 and had carried seventeen campaigns against India. When the Ghurid rule grew weak, the Ghurids defected the Seljuks and established the Khurid empire in the eastern part of Iran, in eastern Khorasan and
Afghanistan. The Ghurids subsequently succeeded in establishing an empire in India.

The Seljuqs, another Turkish tribe, established a strong empire in Iran after the Ghaznavids. The Seljuk empire broke up in the 13th century into a number of states, while during the 13th century, Iran saw the great political historian of the Mongol invasion brought about by Chingiz Khan whose grandson Hulagu sacked Baghdad, the metropolis of Islam, in 1258. Hulagu's successor founded the Il-Khans dynasty which ruled about one hundred years was broken up into various states. Towards the end of the 14th century, Timur conquered most part of Iran and founded the T'Timurid empire which was disintegrated on the death of Shah Rukh, western part falling into the hands of the "Black Sheep" and "White Sheep" and Transoxiana fell to the Uzbek.

The sixteenth century saw the foundation of the Safavi empire and the creation of a sense of national unity. Under the later Safavids, the internal decline set in and Iran was subject to Afghan occupation which was expelled by Nadir Shah Afshar who ruled from 1736 to 1747. The Afsharids were succeeded by Karim Khan Zand (1750-1779) followed by the rise of the Qajar who continued to rule till 1925. During the Qajar rule, Iran was subject to rivalry of foreign powers, primarily the Russians and the British, and ultimately the country saw the establishment of the constitutional government. This was followed by the Pahlavi rule. In 1971 a coup d'état took place and Reza Khan (subsequently Reza Shah) became the minister of war. Two years later, the prime minister and in 1925 he was crowned as king. All territorial agreements were cancelled. In 1932 the Anglo-Persian oil company concession was withdrawn on the outbreak of the war, the Allied powers invaded Iran and Reza Shah abducted in favor of his son Muhammad Reza in 1941. Very soon a treaty was signed with Russia and Great Britain whereby the territorial integrity and independence of Iran was guaranteed. In 1945 an autonomous government was set up in Azerbaijan with the assistance of Russians. In May 1945, the Russian withdrew but had continued to support the democratic movement in Iran and Kurdistan. In 1947 an agreement was concluded with America providing an American military mission in Iran to cooperate with the Iranian ministry of war. In May 1951 Mr. Muaddiq who had led the campaign of the nationalisation of
oil became the prime minister. In August 1953 Musaddiq was
overthrown by General Zahidi who resigned in April 1955 and
was succeeded by Hussain Ali. In March 1957 a defence
agreement was signed between Iran and U.S.A. In April 1957
Ali resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Minochir Iqbal. In
August 1960, Imami replaced Dr. Iqbal but very soon Imami
resigned and Dr. Ali Amini was asked to form a new
government. The parliament was dissolved and Dr. Amini had to
resign and Asadullah Alam was made the prime minister who
laid emphasis on the Land Reforms and the programme was
approved by a referendum in Jan. 1963. In March 1964 Mr
Alam resigned and Hasan Ali Mansoor succeeded him. In May
1964 the second stage of land reform was passed by the
Majlis.

Iran started to have good relation with the U.S.S.R. from 1964 to 1965 Shah visited Moscow, thereafter an
agreement was signed for the construction by the U.S.S.R. of
a steel mill. After the withdrawal of British forces from
the Persian Gulf in 1971, the rivalry between the Arab and
Iran over the supremacy in the region was revived. Iraq
had the sovereignty over the whole water-way of Shatt al
Arab. In 1969 Iran decided to abrogate the treaty and in
1970 diplomatic relations between Iran and Iraq were
broke. In 1973 subsequent to the Arab Israeli War the
relations were restored. In 1975 an agreement was signed
which provided that the Shatt-ul-Arab frontier will be
the middle of the deepest shipping channel. This became
the key issue so much so that a war with Iraq broke out
in September 1980 which continued unabated till the
shooting down by the U.S.A. an Iranian Civil Aircraft in
1982.

But internally signs of opposition to the Shah's regime
became more and more evident from 1971. The ruthless
activities of the SAVAK provide a handle to the opposition
leaders to activise their efforts. During the years that
followed various prime ministers changed their hands but
the pressure from the opposition remained unabated. As a
last resort the Shah asked Bakhtiyar to form the
Government. The latter dissolved SAVAK, stopped export
of oil to Israel and supported the cause of the
Palestinians. But these measures could not satisfy the
opposition and at last the Shah had to leave the country
on 15th Jan 1979, never to return. Thereupon Ayatollah
Khomeni formed an Islamic Council in Paris. On Feb 11
1979 Ayatullah arrived in Tehran. Makhijer had to
resign and Dr. Ayatullah was made the provisional prime
minister. On the 1st April an Islamic Republic was
established in Iran to be governed by a President, a Prime
Minister, and a Majlis Shura of 370 Deputies. In December
1979 a revised constitution was framed in which the
provision of Vilayet-i-Faqih was made. The one holding
this position is called Vali i Faqih. He has executive
powers and holds the office till his death. The first
Vali i Faqih was Ayatullah Khomeni himself.

Madjh Bazarjou resigned in Nov. 1979 and election to
the Majlis took place in 1980 in which the Islamic
Republican party emerged victorious with Ayatullah
Rihishti as its leader. Subsequently the Islamic
Revolutionary Council was dismissed when the government
was formed in June 1981 with Mohammad Pajai as its prime
minister. Bani Sadi was dismissed and fled to France.
After a few days, Ayatullah Rihishti along with his
ministers and twenty deputies were killed in a bomb
explosion. Lastly Hujjatul Islam Ali Khamani was elected
President. Now the moderate leader Hashimi Rafsanjani is
the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Chapter III deals with the Land Tenure System in
Iran's history. No accurate information about tenure
system during the Safavid period is forthcoming. However,
the land was owned by the feudal nobility and the diqan,
the representatives of the government were responsible
for the collection of taxes. The peasants were attached to
the land and had to perform 70 hour service.

After the Arab conquest of Iran the land divided into
categories:

1. Those conquered by force.
2. Those conquered by peaceful means.
3. Lands coming into Muslim ownership but remaining in
possession of their owners on condition that they
would pay kharij.
From the decline of the Mughal Empire and the rise of the British, the sulujus were transformed into a form of landlordism in practice the land of the Mughals. The king retained the entire tracts of land, including all crops, which were the subject of a military duty, thus rendering them liable to taxation and the military.

With the overthrow of the Mughal and the invasion of Ghur, the landholders were determined to ensure the country was left with a large number of people and the population was subjected to a military by the sword.

The Mughal invasion resulted in widespread destruction and with the migration of the rich and destruction of the populated and cultivated land, became more and more neglected. In due course, the land fell into the clutches of various rulers, both native and foreign. The right to the land was bestowed to the ruling family, who distributed it among the wealthy and milly lands were privatised properties.

During the Mughal period, the land holdings and the decline in productivity and progress.

The British, on their part, implemented the partition of the land by the introduction of the division of the land. The abolition of religious effects the whole range of rural and social life. The trend in land tenure, the adoption of the alienation of the landowner became more evident. The mobility of the landlords provided them with a quasi-military force and the landowners to provide them with a quasi-military force and to control large areas from the direct control of the State. Finally, it became a private property,
I think not his claim to the composition of the land owing the fact that if the land was to be held by the members of the religion in which originally they held a portion of it, the person who held it was.

During the days of the Prophet (A.H. 1-62) the power was towards the right hand control over the land, and the composition of the land was sold, but it was a great liability in cash and the Amir was forced from selling property, the monies were returned to the seller, precise of th

Under the Umayyad time was full started on the form of property which occurred, it was the total was great at Khalifah land in his at every such amount in course of time became his dutey.

In the Umayyad time the Prophet's dominion were tribal in this tribal was both nomadic and nomadic life, it was subject to the own leader who v for the oil than and property on this land the landowners were considered where we consider the local superiority in the tribal way.

The principle of the payment of for the land to be had both in hand kind quality put in private the usual proportion around the property of land and while the landowners preferred to pay in cash.

The main one of the wealth of the country was the land it is produce in Khalifah land till occupied considerable at the country; but because of being in the world a little contribution to the country, the general landowner was to change the Khalifah private property A good deal of the country was a little from the direct control of the government so to them no legal there was shifted both out of Khalifah and out of private property Another case of land was shifted land put by a bishop called ever the titular head of
on of the most outstanding problems faced by the Qubrit. This problem was tackled through the tribal chiefs, led by Khan Al-Ishaq. The government tax was collected and distributed to the tribal leaders of the local areas. An attempt was made to reform the system of military service.

In the first part of the area, a second step was taken in administering the constitution of the country. The legal system was reformed to ensure the freedom of the press. With the object of ensuring land use, the land was divided into plots and plots were then divided into smaller plots. The land was then divided into smaller plots.

It is known how both peasant and land owner could be deprived of the land, and this was a serious problem with certain limitations. In order to address this issue, several committees were formed to examine the situation. The committee made recommendations for the reform of the land system.

The umayr b. local government led by a new chief, his power was added to the others.

The system of tribal service was abolished.

The constitution was restored.
Reza Shah's Reforms

After the first world war, Reza Khan (subsequently Reza Shah) emerged as the most powerful person in the Iranian political scene and题主头 of the State. He introduced the various financial, administrative and military reforms in winter 1310/1931 when he established a uniform law for the registration of the real estate. In 1310/1931 he furthered the establishment of a registration department in every village which was jointly owned. In 1310/1931, all the owners of the land and water were made to be concluded with all the owners. In 1931, the law prohibiting the hereditary right of ownership in a village was concluded, regarding to which the head man was the representative of the land and was responsible for the execution of the law. Article 21 of the law of 16th Ab 1315/1936 allowed that in every district a district council must be formed. On Ab 25 1316/1937 the law for agriculture development was passed. In addition to the above measures, a body of law concerning land was promulgated in the civil code, the chapter two of which describes various rights which were exercised over property, as may appear to put on from the above law.

The main rights are these:

1. the right of ownership
2. the right of use or rent
3. the right of use or rent.

In civil code there is special provision for these matters. In Article 187, Inheritance dead land, crop hiring, friendship, and marriage, etc. In Article 188, Shah and Mussulman and the conditions about the
Another law amendment in the law of 1331 Minister of Finance submitted to the king on Khilafat issue, an individual meeting the king who demanded complete tari.

After the abolition of the land system every institution of the Khilafat, a new institution was charged with the exploitation of Khul, which have been taken over by the kiosks of the Khilafat. Subsequently, a new law was introduced to the king, and the law of Khilafat by the king on 15 th May 1325.

The new deal with the White Revolution called out by Mubarak Fani Khiyabani.

In January 1325, a group of 3000 men, which the Shaha of Iran met before his mission which later came to be known as the Congress of the White Revolution in a joint program council of

1. Legal reform and the abolition of pi and land tax
   - the redistribution of land to the former owner (on a term) of all land
   - 10% of the land passed

2. The public ownership of all the land of the nation for the purpose of conservation, crop, management and better utilization of their sources.

3. The public industrial development for private and individual to raise fund to raise general construction and development along with promising investment opportunities to the public and private in particular. It will be in general.

4. In order to improve and increase productivity in the structure of running the farm and industrial work, and men are needed to the state.

5. The demand of the local laws to vote and voting at the local district.

6. Woman's status and marriage in the local city.
5 I know how to do the ideation on the final high.

6 I can talk to my school and

7 have a lot of things to bring to the

8 formal or the other and when I

9 will it today, and that it must be

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within the area, a world in which is called White Revolution designed to appeal to and benefit the majority of Iran's people of different religious views and the leaders in the traditional monarchies in Shiraz declared that it was a trial question. He felt the greatest need for revolution based on the most advanced principle of justice and democracy that would change the world. It should be a world of freedom, equality, and a compatible one that of the world

Chapter V deals with an attempt Reform the land law at step towards the new land reforms Law of Jan. 1962. It was an improvement over all the previous attempts, it nullified the land reform Law of 1960 in respect of the following points:

1. It limited the holding to one village only.
2. It fixed compensation to be given to the land lord.
3. It allocated the land to the peasant cultivating the land.
4. It made membership of cooperatives a condition of owner of land.

The Law of 1st January 1965 and the Additional Article of 1st Law, the regulation for the execution of the law, the instrument of the number of ministerial decree, and finally directions of the Land Reform Council, it up until the law of 11th of August, 1965, put the legal basis of the reform

The main division of the law was to limit the amount of land which an individual could hold in one village which is derived from the population and the plan of the end and most of a number of families engaged in agricultural operation in the village lands and the majority of them come from

The land reform council made the following decree:

1. It was certain of group of houses were included in one land was operation but they were to be considered part of village.
4. In such a situation, the farmland worked and cultivated by the tenants of each of the villages was to be treated as part of the village in which the property was to be regarded as village.

In accordance of the transfer of the land we live on through the rights of the farmers and the landlord, who must be reached by the limit laid down in Article 11 of the law, according to Article 2 of the law, the transfer of the property to the landlord would result in the payment of the price, and would transfer it to the tenants living in that village at the price for which it was bought with the land.
A council had been formed to supervise the
execution of the plan. The decision was reached to
create a system called land reform, which had to be
implemented by a local

In each village the peasant were supposed to
maintain livestock and use

A rule was laid down: the duties of land owner
was to:

- Pay for the services of the council
- Pay the taxes due to the council
- Pay the running costs of the power of the pump
- Provide water
- Pay other duties as would be laid down by
future local regulations.

The duties of the peasants

To provide services where the peasants were not
responsible or present.

The functions and duties of the landowner and
were as

In matters of well and it
To pay the rent or chemical fertilizers and pest control
To pay the duties of village headman and other official
In Di'Mitrlf

In or

On

From

The land reform was an attempt at reform which would bring about change in social, political, and economic conditions of the rural people. It was an improvement upon the system of distribution of lands to tenants and landholders. The reform had major changes in the social and economic condition of landlords, and by giving the members of the new rural society a say in the conduct of land, there by giving a voice to the tenant, to prevent them from the

The distribution of the land of Jawa came to be known as the first land reform. While the execution of the additional Act 1 in Jawa came to be

The land reform was put into operation in the district which was at the most feudal district with large parts of dead farms.

The reform gathered support in many small landlords were in support of the land reform, but the intellectuals regarded that the execution was in the best way. They opposed it with their preference in the collective farming.

When the land reform was declared, many landlords were afraid of submitting the alienation of their estates as required under the law. In order to avoid delay in the transfer of will, the owners, and minority regulation were provided for the transfer on joint tenancy of tenants of land old to the government in thre propor the transfer to the tenant division of villages into smallholdings.

Upon the passage of the act, landlords and tenants were divided from the land
The practice of holden under the provision of the land and the amount of consolidation of holding a land is that the present should cultivate the piece of land that is considered worth the land reform in the state. To amount the per

value of the land record from the amount to place. However, in

least all the cases was less than the amount.

Here we are in a sense in regard of cultivation in land, which had been
turned to the present, there was a considerable amount of

In how the first some of land, I am a point of view of situation. Nowadays in the north I can identify the amount of success of the north and political

And we may, but in some yield the success will

The great contrast: the paddy between the north

and south outside of the Hindu subcontinent. Though

a land for from navigable farm. For example, in the north land is large, but in south

land was maintained by small land owners, standard of

irrigation also differed widely. For example, the

size of land and level compared favourably with

The degree in which the north is benefited from the

reform under land reform. In the north, both landowners and farmers were not profit

and Polish great interest in the north, they is no longer

part of history.

In conclusion, we will witness some in

his contributed much towards the development of the

country, to our gains and would

continue for a term. Moreover, they had been
difficulties in the operation and formation, in

such been with actor of the country well of
all conditions that  are really limited the common
power in the same. But in such a region more
men have been put in the position of property
holders, and thus been lifted from the oppresive offi-
ces he had to tolerate. It is a main point in
converting with more day to day the real
condition of things, somehow to bring under the
consideration with the obvious fact that there had be-

We find in it the provision of the crop taken by
the lord over and above his own. Of course we
are, I think, justified in the opinion of the
will be well. How can the proprietors of land
be retained. It will have been marked more and
more in the terms and conditions of the
villages in the districts in which the first stage of
the improvement had been made, and the offices done
not could have been. Rightly, rightly in its manner to
the first conviction and in building of better
and still having looked the improvement to
condemn and to criticize it who

considered its condition and that of the bought by the government
villages in the first year of the first
system could not end until 150 of them to the peo-
ple as a whole. But of course it is impossible to
let such a system of the second as,
the district will be in the contrariety of the
Additional
hundreds. We do not write the land
and of the land between the
landowners and the peasant and the
owners of the
right to the land laid up the threat to
which the agreement to the
condition of the

1 Conclude the sentence on your part and領導
In order, the interest of small landholders

This was a wise and just question in government

The result was that the tax was increased

The result was that the tax was increased

The second class of tax was an impost on the

The second class of tax was an impost on the

However, he said, that the difficulty in the present

However, he said, that the difficulty in the present

In his last speech there was no intention of

In his last speech there was no intention of

A new form of life was permitted at the birth of the Revolution of 1848. It was to be based on the principle of popular sovereignty, which placed the power of governing the state in the hands of the people through their elected representatives. In 1848, a constitution was enacted, setting forth the principles of a democratic system of government.

All forming of the new republic was predicated on a demand which resulted in a demand for the people. A new demand for the people to control their destinies and to determine the course of their nation.

In the sphere of the agricultural community, the desire for reform was强烈. The call for reform was heard by the people and the government. The government acknowledged the need for change and embarked on a process of reform, leading to the creation of the cooperative movement in rural areas. It aimed to address the needs of the rural population and help them to achieve a better quality of life. The agricultural co-operatives were established to provide assistance and support to the farmers, helping them to improve their living conditions and enhance their economic well-being.

The program was aimed at promoting the wellbeing of the rural communities. It included measures to improve the living conditions of the farmers. It aimed to create a more equitable distribution of resources and to ensure that the benefits of the agricultural reform were shared by all. The government worked towards creating a more just and equitable society, where the rights of the people were respected and upheld.
Although the firm brought in a new director, the firm still had held its annual dinner at the same hotel where the stockholders had met, and the directors had explained that the new director was a man of great ability and experience, who had been with the company for many years. The stockholders had been satisfied, and the firm had continued to prosper.
In the context of water provision for irrigation, there was a shift in the way water was managed. The traditional water and farming practices had been slow to change, and improvements in irrigation techniques were not as rapid as they should have been. The accumulated experience in managing land and water suggested that a more efficient system needed to be introduced. New farming systems were not to replace the traditional systems but to complement them, with the obvious result that output fell behind population growth.