Notions of land and agrarian reform are now well entrenched in post-apartheid South Africa. But what this reform actually means for everyday life is not clearly understood, nor the way it will impact on the political economy. In the Shadow of Policy explores the interface between the policy of land and agrarian reform and its implementation; and between the decisions of policy ‘experts’ and actual livelihood experiences in the fields and homesteads of land reform projects. Starting with an overview of the socio-historical context in which land and agrarian reform policy has evolved in South Africa...
the land resources in the itado District should be terminated as soon as possible” (Fallon 1962:47). Land Reform and Rural Development. Entities. Agrarian and land tenure daf. Land restitution. Expropriation of land without compensation. The primary mandate of the ARC, as the main agricultural research institution in South Africa, is to conduct research and development, and effect the transfer of technology to promote agriculture and industry, contribute to a better quality of life, and facilitate and ensure the conservation of natural resources. Land Reform and Rural Development. Land plays a multifunctional role in societies which includes economic, environmental and settlement functions. Government has an ongoing commitment to build sustainable rural livelihoods. The need for the current land reform programme arose from the racially discriminatory laws and practices which were in place for the largest part of the twentieth century, especially those related to land ownership. The application of these discriminatory laws and practices resulted in extreme inequalities in relation to land ownership and land use.