RESEARCH PROGRAMME

A research programme for the integration of blacks into the mainstream of agriculture in South Africa could be structured along the lines discussed in previous chapters. The programme would consist of the following projects:

- Measures to compensate for forced removals and historical claims to agricultural land.
- A substantial volume of research has been done on the specific topic of forced removals and historical claims to land. A number of NGOs and individuals are still doing research on the plight of various communities in this regard. It is therefore not necessary to spend too much effort on the issue of forced removals. However, more research is still needed on legal and other measures to address historical claims to land and what criteria to use in the process of restoring land rights.

- Spatial and legal dimensions of land reform.
- Land reform on state-owned land; land reform on communal-owned land; land reform in existing land markets; and urban agriculture.
- Farm land use patterns, farm size and ownership.
- Food security and food self-sufficiency.

The authors as well as other researchers in South Africa have done some research on food security in South Africa. It is however important to put food security on a household and national level in context with the overall development of black agriculture.

- The role of the public sector in a new agricultural development policy.
- Appropriate agricultural development models for South Africa.
- Entitlement actions.
- Legislation; farm labour; land use security; and exchange and tenancy agreements.
- Policy instruments and empowerment actions.

Access to land through purchase; other forms of access to land-use rights; equalising access to lobby power; infrastructure; farm credit; extension and research; training (which should include research on the secondary and tertiary curricula for the training of black agriculturalists and farmers); macroeconomic and agricultural policy; agricultural land tax; and marketing policy.

Although these projects are not listed in order of priority, there is a degree of overlapping and interdependence between projects. It is further also important that these projects should be carried out more or less simultaneously.

A programme co-ordinator, or co-ordinators, should be appointed.

Research into many of these issues has already been done or is currently being undertaken, but little or no research has been done on entitlement and empowerment actions, policy instruments and, in short, on an economic affirmative action programme for agriculture.

For research to be cost-effective, researchers should preferably be acquainted with the existing structure and operation of commercial and subsistence agriculture in South Africa, as well as have a thorough understanding of sound agricultural economic principles. This limits the potential researchers to academics and, to a lesser extent, NGOs. The ideal is the development of a research team which incorporates people from a number of institutions and backgrounds. Universities may be a suitable location for such a team.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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Research programme


