Impact Of Land Reforms On Agriculture And Rural Development | 13b1a31fb1ba3422ae399ccb1674ed22

Land Reforms and Development in Iraq
Analyzing the Effects of Policy Reforms on the Poor African Land Questions, Agrarian Transitions and the State
Land Reforms, Poverty Reduction, and Economic Growth: Evidence from India
Land Tenure Systems and Their Impacts on Food Security and Sustainable Development in Africa
The Impact of Land Reforms in North East India
Land and in Transition
Economic Dualism and Agrarian Policies
Securing Africa's Land for Shared Prosperity
Land and in Transition
Economic Dualism and Agrarian Policies
Securing Africa's Land for Shared Prosperity
Land Reforms and in Developing Countries
Land Reform Revisited
Enhancing Land Reforms in Southern Africa
Reviews on land reform strategies and community-based natural resources management
Impact of Land Reforms on Rural Labour
Economic Consequences of Land Reforms
Making Negotiated Land Reform Work
Land Tenure Reform in Asia and Africa
Modelling the Impact of the "fast Track" Land Reform Policy on Zimbabwe's Maize Sector
Land Reform in South Korea
Impact of Land Reforms on Agriculture and Rural Development
Land Reforms and Changing Agrarian Relations
Essays on Macroeconomics and Development
"Crossing the river while feeling the rocks": Incremental land reform and its impact on rural welfare
China
Agricultural Land Redistribution and Land Administration in Sub-Saharan Africa
Land Reforms and Food Production
Land Reforms and Agricultural Development
Agricultural Land Reform in Postwar Japan
Policy Reforms and Agriculture Development in Central Asia
Revisiting land policy reforms in developing countries with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa
Evaluation Study of Impact of Land Reform Measures in Gujarat
State Impact of Land Reforms on Agrarian Structure Income and Development of the Selected Farm Families in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh
Land Reforms, Poverty Reduction, and Economic Growth
Exploring the Impact of Land Reforms on Community-based Ecotourism Initiatives
African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation
The New Political Economy of Land Reform in South Africa
Impact of Land Reforms on Rural Development
Impact of Land Reforms on Agricultural Development in Kangra District (H.P.)
Global Trends in Land Tenure Reform
Land Reforms and Land Titling

Land Reforms and Development in Iraq
Analyzing the Effects of Policy Reforms on the Poor
Agricultural Transitions and the State
African Land Questions, Agrarian Transitions and the State
Agricultural Development
Sustainable Development in Africa
Recognition of the importance of institutions that provide security of property rights and relatively equal access to economic resources to a broad cross-section of society has renewed interest in the potential of asset redistribution, including land reforms. Empirical analysis of the impact of such policies is, however, scant and often contradictory. This paper uses panel household data from India, together with state-level variation in the implementation of land reform, to address some of the deficiencies of earlier studies. The results suggest that land reform had a significant and positive impact on income growth and accumulation of human and physical capital. The paper draws policy implications, especially from the fact that the observed impact of land reform seems to have declined over time.

The Impact of Land Reforms in North East India
Land Reforms are laws that are intended, and likely, to cut poverty by raising the poor's share of land rights. That raises questions about property rights as old as moral philosophy, and issues of efficiency and fairness that dominate policy from Bolivia to Nepal. Classic reforms directly transfer land from rich to poor. However, much else has been marketed as land reform: the restriction of tenancy, but also its de-restriction; collectivisation, but also de-collectivisation; land consolidation, but also land division. In 1955-2000, genuine land reform affected over a billion people, and almost as many hectares. Is land reform still alive, for example in Bolivia, South Africa and Nepal? Or is it dead and, if so, is this because it has succeeded, or because it has failed? There has been massive research on land reform and this book builds on some surprising findings. Small farms' share in land is rising in most of Asia and Africa. This is not driven (as widely claimed) by growth in rural population or farm productivity, but by the relocation of people from non-farm work, often to small farms, and by the way that land reform has worked in cases by land transfers, but at least as much by its effects through employment, non-farm activity, GDP growth and distribution, as well as the village status and power of the poor. Avoidance, evasion and even distortion of land reform laws sometimes advance their main aims. Liberalisation and its accompaniments (such as supermarkets) can be powerful friends or fatal foes of small farms and land reform. This book will be of great interest to students, researchers and consultants working on agriculture, farm organisation, rural development and poverty reduction, with special emphasis on developing countries.

Land in Transition

Page 1/5
Economic Dualism and Agrarian Policies This open access book offers unique in-depth, comprehensive, and comparative analyses of the motivations, context, and outcomes of recent land reforms in Africa. Whereas a considerable number of land reforms have been carried out by African governments since the 1990s, with no systematic analysis on their meaning has so far been conducted. In the age of land reform, Africa has seen drastic rural changes. Analysing the relationship between those reforms and change, the chapters in this book reveal not only their socio-economic outcomes, such as accelerated marketisation of land, but also their political outcomes, which have often been contrasting. Countries such as Rwanda and Mozambique have utilised land reform to strengthen state control over land, but other countries, such as Ghana and Zambia, have seen the rise in power of traditional chiefs in managing the land. The comparative perspective of this book clarifies new features of African social changes, which are carefully investigated by area experts. Providing new perspectives on recent land reform, this book will have a considerable impact on scholars as well as policymakers.

Securing Africa's Land for Shared Prosperity in India, land policies have been undergoing a paradigm shift since the economic reforms of the early 1990s. Conclusive land titling or guaranteed title to land has emerged as an alternative policy option to the redistributive land reform agenda before economic liberalization, and marks a historic reorientation of land policy. Land Reforms to Land Titling: Emerging Paradigms of Land Governance in India studies this reorientation. Would the neoliberal policy of secure individual property rights in land address diverse land-related questions in India? Whose interests will a conclusive titling policy serve, given unequal land holdings? How can capital or market imperatives of efficiency and growth bypassing social concerns? This book addresses these and other important questions through an in-depth study of not only India’s land governance history but also the experiences of other developing countries. The book also talks about policy implications and what an invaluable read for academics and policymakers alike.

Land Reform and Policies

Market-Led Agrarian Reform

Land Reform in Developing Countries Land Rights and risk sharing in rural West Africa: Despite arduous efforts of advancing land rights in Africa, most of the continent experiences low levels of formally recognized property. I propose a novel contextualisation of formal land titling that motivates a theoretical model to account for land reforms’ effects when implemented in weak institutional environments with high risk. Village communities have developed informal mechanisms of risk-sharing to provide households with a safety net, while land allocation is centrally decided by traditional leaders. Therefore, when a land reform, aiming at granting individual property rights, takes place, it operates in a highly antagonistic way to the established customary rules. I build a model of risk-sharing with limited commitment to explain the competing forces developed between statutory land reform and informal mutual insurance at the community level. The model shows that a land reform increase the share of surplus that a village can extract from a risk-sharing contract among community members and decreases the size of the pie available to the community. Additionally, it shows a non-monotonic relation between land allocation and productivity revealing a trade-off between output efficiency and size of risk-sharing. Subsequently, I use data from Burkina Faso to validate the theoretical predictions. Mutual insurance and land security in rural Ghana: We study the impact of land rights’ formalization on functioning of informal insurance and land re-allocations in Ghana’s rural communities. First, we provide empirical evidence suggesting that communities holding more of formal land titles enjoy higher land security, as measured by number of disputes due to multiple claims over land. Second, we find that land reallocations are more intense in those places, leading to increases in agricultural productivity and level of average consumption. Third, we show that communities with higher formality of land rights enjoy improved risk-sharing against idiosyncratic shocks. Motivated by this evidence, we develop a dynamic model of land and risk sharing with commitment constraints where the equilibrium degree of co-operation is determined by the degree of formal land rights chosen. We show that the model can rationalize our empirical findings and can serve as a useful quantitative laboratory. Most interestingly, we find that although positive in the data, the effects of increasing land rights may be highly non-linear as at some point they may lead to a complete unraveling of informal co-operation in rural economies. Contagion as a dealmaker? The effect of financial spillovers on landowners in rural lending programs: The recent European sovereign debt crisis highlighted the critical role of regional lending arrangements. For the first time, European mechanisms were called to design financing programmes for member countries in trouble. This paper analyses how the risk of contagion, an essential characteristic of interconnected economies, shapes borrowing conditions. We focus on the role of spillovers as a channel of financial power that a country might have when asking for financial support from regional lending institutions. We build and present a new database that records both the dates on which official meetings took place, relevant statements were released and the timing of the announcements regarding loan disbursements. This database allows us to assess the defining role that announcements of future actions have in mitigating spillover costs. In addition, we study the design of lending arrangements within a recursive contract between a lender and a sovereign country. When accounting for spillover costs, arising from the borrower to the creditor, we find that it is in the lender’s best interest to back-load consumption by giving more weight to future transfers in order to reduce contagion cost. Subsequently, we test and validate our theoretical predictions by assessing the effect of spillovers on loan disbursements to programme-countries and by juxtaposing lending conditions imposed by the IMF and the European mechanisms.

Land Reform Revisited

Enhancing Land Reforms in Southern Africa: Reviews on land reform strategies and community based natural resources management

Impact of Land Reforms on Rural Labour The impact of land tenure systems in developing countries on agricultural investment and productivity continues to be the subject of intense scrutiny. This paper looks at land policy reforms with emphasis on lessons from Africa south of the Sahara (SSA). Food security crises in developing countries in the past decades have revived the debate about whether land tenure systems constrain farmers’ innovation and investment in agriculture. Changes in tenure systems, the paper argues, have major implications for agricultural transformation. This chapter summarizes the arguments about how best to provide land tenure security in SSA and reviews recent experience and evidence arising from innovative interventions, with implications for other developing regions as well. It is hoped that the experiences and topics analyzed here may also help Venezuela in the process of normalizing land tenure systems in that country.

Economic Consequences of Land Reforms

Making Negotiated Land Reform Work This book explores the gendered dimensions of recent land governance transformations across the globe in the wake of unprecedented pressures on land and natural resources. These complex contemporary forces are reconfiguring livelihoods and impacting women’s positions, their tenure security and well-being, and that of their families. Bringing together fourteen empirical community case studies from around the world, the book examines governance transformations of land and land-based resources resulting from four major processes of tenure change: commercial land based investments, the formalization of customary tenure, the privatization of communal lands, and post-conflict resettlement and redistribution reforms. Each contribution carefully analyses the gendered dimensions of these transformations, exploring both the gender impact of the land tenure reforms and the social and political economy within which these reforms materialize. The cases provide important insights for decision makers to better promote and design an effective gender lens into land tenure reforms and natural resource management policies. This book will be of great interest to researchers engaging with land and natural resource management issues from a wide variety of disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, development studies, and political science, as well as policy makers, practitioners, and activists concerned with environment, development, and social equity.
Modelling the Impact of the “fast Track” Land Reform Policy on Zimbabwe's Maize Sector Rural poverty remains widespread and persistent in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. A group of leading experts critically examines the impact of land tenure reforms on poverty reduction and natural resource management in countries in Africa and Asia with highly diverse historical contexts.

Land Reform in South Korea Despite being heavily endowed with land and other natural resources, Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest poverty rate in the world. A key to leveraging its land and natural resources to eradicate poverty is improving land governance; the subject of this book, centered on a ten point program to scale up land policy reforms and investments.

Impact of Land Reforms on Agriculture and Rural Development This book offers an in-depth case study of Romania’s land and agricultural reforms from mid-19th century and up to 2000, offering a historical account of agricultural reforms in post-communist Romania in the light of more than a century of social and economic development experiments. Taking a “dual economy” analytic perspective, the book examines the impact of structural and agricultural reforms on the country’s economic development and provides an analysis of the ideas and models that stood behind policy reforms aiming at the modernization of an economy and society defined by dualism and late development.

Land Reforms and Changing Agrarian Relations This book analyzes the new political economy of land reform in South Africa. It takes a holistic approach to understand South Africa’s land reform, assesses the current policy gaps, and suggests ways of filling them. Due to its cross-disciplinary approach, the book will appeal to a broad audience, and will benefit readers from the fields of policy reform, administration, law, political science, political economics, agricultural economics, global politics, resource studies and development studies.

Essays on Macroeconomics and Development “Crossing the river while feeling the rocks”: Incremental land reform and its impact on rural welfare in China Three-fourths of the world’s poor are rural poor. Most of the rural poor remain dependent on land-based livelihoods for their incomes and reproduction despite significant livelihood diversification in recent years. Land issue remains critical to any development discourse today. Market-led agrarian reform (MLAR) has gained prominence since the early 1990s as an alternative to state-led land reforms. This neoliberal policy is based on the inversion of what its proponents see as the features of earlier approaches, and calls for redistribution via privatized, decentralized transactions between “willing sellers” and “willing buyers”. Its proponents, especially those associated with the World Bank, have claimed success where the policy has been implemented, but such claims have been contested by independent scholars as well as by peasant movements who are struggling to gain access to land. This book presents three thematic papers and six country studies. The thematic papers address issues of formalisation of property rights, gendered land rights, and neoliberal enclosure. These studies demonstrate the pervasive influence of neoliberal ideas on property rights and rural development debates, well beyond the “core” question of land redistribution. The country cases bring together experiences from Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Philippines, South Africa and Egypt. Common findings include the success of landowners in minimizing the impact of reform, and a lack of post-transfer support, translating into marginal impact on poverty. The limitations of the market-led approach, and the implications of the studies presented here for the future of agrarian reform, are considered in the editors’ introduction. This book was a special issue of The Third World Quarterly.

Agricultural Land Redistribution and Land Administration in Sub-Saharan Africa The study attempted to analyse the impacts of the fast track land reform policy on maize production in Zimbabwe. This purpose was tackled by constructing a partial equilibrium model that depicted what could have happened if no further policy shifts had taken place after 2001. Setting up a partial equilibrium model required a sound understanding of the functioning of the Zimbabwe’s maize market. The institutional structure of the Zimbabwean maize market was explored to inform the model development process that would allow for the development of the baseline model. Developing the model started off with the estimation of single equations which were collapsed into a simultaneous system of equations through the use of a combination of ordinary least squares and generalised least squares techniques. The development of the simulation model required that assumptions be made for exogenous variables, and crafted assumptions were based on the 2000 macro-economic and institutional environment as well as agricultural policies. The re-simulated baseline model that was constructed in this study was used to make projections based on the various trends of exogenous variables in 2000. This means that the model generated an artificial data set based on what the maize market would have looked like under a set of the pre-2000 existent policy conditions. As such, all the shifts in the political and economic environment that took place after 2000 were not introduced in the model. The fast track land reform policy was thus assessed based on the performance of the baseline model using a range of what if assumptions. Therefore, the re-simulated baseline solutions discussed result not only from policy shifts that occurred before 2000, but also from the convergence of hypothetical political and economic stability within the period in question. The results of the re-simulated baseline indicated that the commercial area harvested was negatively affected by the expropriation of commercial farms. The arguments in literature that the fast track land reform policy shift contributed the loss in area planted owing to the stalling of farming operations due to political unrest, economic instability and input shortages were supported by the model results which showed that total area harvested would have been higher under pre-2000 conditions. From the re-simulated baseline results, the difference between actual and would be outcomes revealed that the total maize production was 13.27% less than what could have been produced in 2001, the year that the fast track land reform policy was formally implemented. In view of the 2002/03 drought, output was 57.44% less and 33.53% less than what could have actually been produced for the 2002 and 2003 seasons respectively. In 2005 drought season, the total maize production was 41.8% less than what could have been produced without the fast track land reform. This may imply that droughts would have been less severe if the fast track land reform was not implemented. In 2007, the baseline showed that the nation could have produced almost 48.03% more than what was actually produced. Therefore, according to the model results, the assertion that the fast track land reform contributed, to a fair extent, to the underperformance of the maize sector still holds. The model developed in this dissertation contributes to an understanding of not only the general structure of the maize market, but also of the impact of the fast track land reform policy on the Zimbabwean maize market based on how the market itself could have performed under the absence of these land reforms. The baseline model revealed that the maize sector performed below potential within the period of the fast track land reform. The maize market model could thus be used as a tool that may assist policymakers to design future strategies that will help enhance maize sector performance.

Land Reforms and Food Production

Land Reforms and Agricultural Development Study on land reforms in Maharashtra, India.

Agricultural Land Reform in Postwar Japan

Policy Reforms and Agriculture Development in Central Asia Case study of the impact of land reform legislation in South Kanara District in Karnataka State.

Revisiting land policy reforms in developing countries with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa Between 1978 and 1984, a massive shift from collective to household agricultural production took place in China. These
incremental reforms, which Deng Xiaoping called “crossing the river while feeling the rocks,” eventually gave 95 percent--160 million rural Chinese families--the right to oversee household plots, leading to stunning gains in productivity. Despite the success of the HRS, the enhancement of property rights is an ongoing reform process. Landholders depended on tenure agreements that could be changed at any time. Rural areas did not have the same right to profit from market farming as urban landholders. As cities have expanded rapidly, municipalities have requisitioned rural land and issued it to new users at urban prices much higher than that paid to the rural villages. The policy debate about the appropriate pace for strengthening rural land use rights continues. This reform, the Household Responsibility System (HRS), provided strong incentives for farmers to increase labor and improve land, since they could profit from any marketable surplus they produced. Meanwhile, the state set quotas and purchased crops, providing reliable markets for increased production. It also strongly supported farmers by managing irrigation and the agricultural extension system. The state’s earlier investments in rural nonfarm infrastructure paid off under the reforms, as workers released from agriculture by the more efficient use of labor found employment in local rural industries. In the years following the property reforms, the quality of life in rural China improved dramatically, per capita rural income more than doubled from 1978 to 1984. Having examined the substance, process, and effects of the reforms, this paper asks what lessons from the reforms are relevant for other developing countries. In spite of differences among countries, some elements of the Chinese reform experience seem highly relevant to others engaged in the struggle to develop.

Evaluation Study of Impact of Land Reform Measures in Gujarat State This book is a case study of Vietnam’s efforts to fight poverty using market-oriented land reforms. In the 1980s and 1990s, the country undertook major institutional reforms, and an impressive reduction in poverty followed. But what role did the reforms play? Did the efficiency gains from reform come at a cost to equity? Were there both winners and losers? Was rising rural landlessness in the wake of reforms a sign of failure or opportunity? ‘Land in Transition’ investigates the impacts on living standards of the two stages of land law reform: in 1988, when land was allocated to households administratively and output markets were liberalized; and in 1993, when official titling was introduced and land transactions were permitted for the first time since communist rule began. To fully assess the poverty impacts of these changes, the authors’ analysis of household surveys is guided by both economic theory and knowledge of the historical and social contexts. The book delineates lessons from Vietnam’s experience and their implications for current policy debates in China and elsewhere.

Impact of Land Reforms on Agrarian Structure Income and Development of the Selected Farm Families in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh

Land Reforms, Poverty Reduction, and Economic Growth

Exploring the Impact of Land Reforms on Community-based Ecotourism Initiatives This empirically grounded study provides a critical reflection on the land question in Africa, research on which tends to be tangential, conceptually loose and generally inadequate. It argues that the most pressing research concern must be understood and seen the nature of the African land question, its land reforms and their effects on development. To unravel the roots of the development questions in Africa requires thorough understanding of the complex social and political contradictions which have ensued from colonial and post-colonial land policies, as well as from African’s ‘development’ and capital accumulation trajectories, especially with regard to the land rights of the continent’s poor. The study thus questions the capacity of emerging neo-liberal economic and political regimes in Africa to deliver land reforms which address the growing inequality and poverty. It equally questions the understanding of the nature of popular demands for land reforms, and their ability to address these demands under the current global political and economic structures dictated by neo-liberalism and its narrow regime of ownership. The study invites scholars and policy makers to creatively draw on the specific historical trajectories and contemporary expression of the land and agrarian questions in Africa, to enrich both theory and practice on land in Africa.

African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation Agricultural Land Redistribution and Land Administration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case Studies of Recent Reforms focuses on “how” to undertake land reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa, but with relevant lessons for other developing countries. It provides details, with case studies, on how reforms were undertaken to address a pressing and controversial development challenge in Africa – land ownership inequality – and an intransient development issue – inefficiency and corruption in land administration. An equally important contribution of the book is assessing reforms and highlighting valuable lessons for other countries contemplating reforms. The six case studies collectively cover two main areas of land governance: reforms in redistributing agricultural land and reforms in land administration. The first two case studies discuss reforms in redistributing agricultural land in Malawi and South Africa, part of the southern Africa region where land ownership inequalities rival those in Latin America. The remaining case studies, four in number, are focused on addressing corruption and inefficiency in land administration in a variety of contexts of governance including stable and post-conflict countries. The case studies cover: • Decentralizing land administration with demonstrations from Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Ghana; • Developing post-conflict land administration systems with examples from Liberia and Rwanda; • Re-engineering and computerizing land information systems with examples from Ghana and Uganda; and • Improving management of government land through land inventories with examples drawn from Ghana and Uganda. The common elements between sometimes disparate experiences provide lessons of relevance to many other African and other developing countries contemplating similar reforms. The rigorous analysis and yet down-to-earth lessons of experience are a reflection of the authors’ deep global experience underpinned by personal participation in the reforms covered by the book. This volume will be of interest to a wide audience including land specialists and practitioners, African policy makers, experts and managers in the international development community, and the academia.

The New Political Economy of Land Reform in South Africa Both direct and indirect linkages between land tenure and food security have been suggested. This study aims for a better understanding of these linkages. Specifically it aims: to improve the current understanding of the linkages between land tenure systems, food security and sustainable natural resource management; to assess the current land tenure policy reforms in selected African countries; to draw lessons based on best practices as well as failures of ongoing and past policies; to make policy recommendations to assist States in addressing issues of land reform implementation and hence improve their food security situation and the stewardship of natural resources.

Impact of Land Reforms on Rural Development T his IEG evaluation requested, by the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors, represents the first independent evaluation of the PSIA experience. The evaluation finds that: The PSIA approach has appropriately emphasized the importance of assessing the distributional impact of policy actions, understanding institutional and political constraints to development, and building domestic ownership. PSIAs have not always explicitly stated their policy goals and outputs (i.e., formulating country policies, informing Bank operations, and/or contributing to country capacity) PSIAs have had limited ownership by Bank staff and managers and have often not been effectively integrated into country assistance programs Quality assurance and Monitoring and Evaluation of the overall effectiveness of PSIAs have been weak The evaluation recommends that the Bank focus staff understanding of what the PSIA approach is and when to use it Clarify the operational objectives of each PSIA and tailor the approach and timeline to those objectives Improve integration of the PSIA into the Bank’s country assistance program by requiring that all earmarked funding for PSIAs be matched by a substantial contribution from the country Using the PSIA budget strength PSIA effectiveness through enhanced quality assurance


Global Trends in Land Tenure Reform Recognition of the importance of institutions that provide security of property rights and relatively equal access to economic resources to a broad cross-section of society has
renewed interest in the potential of asset redistribution, including land reforms. Empirical analysis of the impact of such policies is, however, scant and often contradictory. This paper uses panel household data from India, together with state-level variation in the implementation of land reform, to address some of the deficiencies of earlier studies. The results suggest that land reform had a significant and positive impact on income growth and accumulation of human and physical capital. The paper draws policy implications, especially from the fact that the observed impact of land reform seems to have declined over time.

Land Reforms to Land Titling The rich empirical material presented in Land Reform Revisited engages with timely debates about land use, land reform, neoliberal state planning, power relations and questions of identity and belonging in post-apartheid South Africa.

Copyright code: 13b1a31fb1ba3422ae399ccb1674ed22