

## Exploring the South African Government Communication on Land Expropriation without Compensation

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**ABSTRACT** This paper used qualitative methodology to explore the South African government communication and land expropriation without compensation and its effects on food security using Alice town located in the Eastern Cape Province South Africa as its case study. This was done to allow the participants to give their perceptions on the role of government communication on land expropriation without compensation and its effects on South African food security. In this paper, a total population of 30 comprising of 26 small scale farmers in rural Alice and 4 employees from the Department of Agriculture (Alice), Eastern Cape, South Africa were interviewed to get their perception and views on government communications and land expropriation without compensation and its effects on South African food security. The findings of this paper revealed that the agricultural sector plays a vital role in the South African economy hence there is a great need to speed up transformation in the sector.

### INTRODUCTION

In 1994, the democratic Government of South Africa distinguished the requirement for land and agrarian change as a component of country building and reconciliation. In turn, the restitution programme was introduced as part of land reform to provide reparation to those who were dispossessed of their land rights and segregated by the colonial Government. Thus, casualties of constrained expulsions were accorded an opportunity in 1995 to file land claims against the state. The underlying cutoff time for the land claims was set for 31 December 1998. Around 80 000 land claims were stopped by this cutoff time broadly, and roughly 17000 of these were held up in the Eastern Cape (Carey Miller and Pope 2000). Henceforth, Aliber and Mokoena (2003) noticed that the dispossession the land privileges of the greater part of people of color in South Africa stays a dim spot inside the historical backdrop of our nation.

Davenport (1990) noticed that it had experienced the 1913 Natives' Land Act and other racially unfair laws and practices that, an outsized number of individuals and networks were confiscated of their territory rights after 1913. The Natives Land Act was successful to such an extent that Sol Plaatjie stated, "Waking side by side of the morning of 20 June 1913, the local got

himself not a slave, however an outcast in his own territory. It's imperative that, change might be a political undertaking that must explain its financial reason. Along these lines, redistributive change in South Africa is started on the need to make both direct advantages recipients and backhanded advantages to the horticultural economy (Davenport 1990). Consequently the specification by the Department of Land Affairs (DLA) inside the white book on South African Land Policy that, redistribution, admittance to and responsibility for to beforehand, and at present, impeded South Africans should 'lessen destitution and add to monetary development' (DLA 1997).

In this manner, if change is to be an impetus for basic change in the public arena and along these lines the economy, at that point it must change examples of venture (capital), beneficial land use (land), and business (work) as it were; it must change the mix of things of creation and rebuild cultivating frameworks. In this way the DLA noticed that, where land is redistributed through change, farming is that the prevailing, however not the sole, land use (DLA 1997). In any case, Hall (2008) contended that change strategy has not, up to this point, conceived what kinds of creation are to be advanced through the technique for change, and, subsequently, what very basic change underway, mar-

kets, and settlement designs are being sought after, close by the de-racialisation of proprietorship. This is regularly the product of a long-standing inability to find change inside a more extensive structure of agrarian change. Rather, the developing discussion on strategy choices for the more extended term of change has zeroed in on the topic of the best approach to get the land, through animating the accessibility of land onto the market or procuring it legitimately by method of arrangement or seizure (Hall 2008).

### **Problem Statement**

Land expropriation without compensation in South Africa has become a threat to economic development and food security in the country. Debate on the amendment of section 25 of the South African Constitution to allow for land expropriation without compensation has taken centre stage to redress the injustice of the past in turn eradicating poverty and increase food security. Despite the efforts by the Government and NGOs to enhance or promote food security in rural areas through land claims and many other development projects such as irrigation schemes and resettlement schemes, miscommunication and lack of proper consultations regarding land expropriation without compensation has led to the threat of food security and remains a topical issue among the white population and foreign investors.

### **Research Questions**

- ◆ How effective are government communications on land expropriation without compensation?
- What are the challenges associated with government communications for land expropriation without compensation and the possible impacts on food security?
- ◆ What is the way forward for effective government communications on land expropriation without compensation for food security in South Africa?

### **Aim of the Study**

The aim of this study is to explore the role of government communications on land expropria-

tion without compensation and its effects on South African food security.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The specific objectives are to:

- ◆ Determine the effectiveness of government communications on land expropriation without compensation
- ◆ Identify the challenges associated with government communications for land expropriation without compensation and the possible impacts on food security,
- ◆ To establish a way forward for effective government communications on land expropriation without compensation for food security in South Africa.

### **Significance of the Study**

This paper identifies a gap that pertains to lack of data that interrogates the role of government communications on land expropriation without compensation and its effects on South African food security. The most influential studies on land expropriation have focused on cost benefit analysis without paying much attention to the issue, the role of government communications. Indeed, very little attention focuses on the notion of government communications on land expropriation without compensation despite its centrality in shaping public discourses that might have an impact of the state of the country's food security. This poses a challenge to the current and future of food security in South Africa. More so, government communications, land expropriation without compensation and food security, the variables of this paper, have been decoupled in their conceptualisations despite their interconnectedness. An exploitation of this knowledge can help the government to meet its objectives on land reform in line while maintaining food security. Therefore, this paper is not only an attempt to look at the concept it is also an attempt to explore the interconnectedness between these concepts in South Africa with the ultimate goal of finding pathways and sustainable solution to food security. This paper will be helpful in helping to inform policy formulation and implementation.

## Literature Review

### *The South African Land Reform Policy*

Land reform policy does not stipulate the land type nor does it specify the specific products to be cultivated and whether these should be differentiated from existing patterns in the commercial farming sector. This is being noted more and more as a vital fissure and an area in which new policy is needed. It is on the above notion that the South African Government as led by the African National Congress (ANC) decided to embark on the process of consulting the general populace on the feasible alteration of section 25 of the constitution to enable land expropriation without compensation. This, they did bearing in mind that, Government Communication's major obligation is to deliver on tactical direction and synchronize a government communication system that ensures that populations are knowledgeable and have access to government programmes and policies that benefit them. They have a responsibility to communicate and interpret the strategic objectives and priorities of government to its citizens. The government plan is to change the existence odds of a large number of individuals, particularly the adolescent; life risks that stay hindered by the politically-sanctioned racial segregation history. The function of correspondences is to design deliberately, oversee and continue an association's relationship with key crowds, assuming liability for the association's notoriety and subsequently helping the authority to accomplish its vital and operational objectives (ANC 2007).

Thus, communication is an essential part of management conscientiousness. Hence, given the importance of communication, organizations must have this function represented at the senior management level to ensure seamless processes and workflows. Thus, bearing in mind that, corporate communication will be correspondence for the benefit of an association. It is overseen correspondence with the point of expanding authoritative adequacy by making and keeping up associations with partners. The strategic role of corporate communication involves strategic management of the organization by surveying the environment, helping to define the

mission and goals, and in developing problem-solving strategies for the entire organization (Steyn and Puth 2000). It is on the same note that, May and Roberts (2000) noted that the establishment of the Government Communication Information System (GCIS) which manages and coordinates communication serves as a guide to other departments and manages the flow of information nationally. GCIS provides this service as a constitutional right to the citizens of South Africa wherein Section 195(g) of the Constitution stipulates that to foster transparency; the public should be provided with information that is timely, accurate and accessible.

### *Land Expropriation without Compensation (LEWC)*

*The Department: Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)* noted that, the concept of LEWC has been received with resentment; especially from the critics of the process citing that by giving the state the right to seize private property without reparation is viably enabling the state to take property from its proprietors. This would definitely lessen the security of residency and debilitate property rights (DRDLR2017). Consequently, Akinola (2020) noticed that confiscation with pay would debilitate property rights. Seizure of any kind is an automatic cycle for the "merchant". Augmenting the extent of the state's capacity to dispossess without remuneration simply broadens the extent of the state's capacity to compel individuals to get things done without wanting to. This infringement of property rights is inconvenient to the economy as financial specialists will in general move from countries that don't maintain property rights. It makes a discretionary cycle that sabotages the privilege of the land owner to conclude how to discard their property and what cost is abstractly satisfactory to them. The nations of the USSR, Maoist China, North Korea, and various others are instances of countries that disintegrated because of ignoring property rights (Akinola 2020).

### *Legal Implications of Expropriation without Compensation*

It is noteworthy that, should the successful amendment of the Constitution to accommo-

date a clause which caters the expropriation of land without compensation, might be possible though there will be tough legal battles based on the ground that land owners cannot be compensated for the land they occupy but for the developments done on the land. This comes from the argument that they acquired this land through colonialism which has since been deemed illegal. This is in line with the National Development Plan (2017) which stipulates that, all those disposed of their land must be compensated in one way or the other. Alternatively, the constitution can also cater for those previously undocumented as farm owners whose land was dispossessed. The current wording refers to a just and equitable balance between the public interest and the interests of those affected (Kirsten 2017). There are many differing theories about what 'just and equitable' entails, as the courts have had only limited opportunities to give content thereto, but there could be instances where the public interest should compel compensation to be significantly discounted (Akinola 2020).

### *Public Sector Communication*

Despite the importance of communication in democratic societies especially about policies, activities and initiatives, there is still a limited number of public sector communications (Grabber 2003; Lee 2007; Gelders and Ihlen 2010). The importance of informed citizens lies in the fact that it helps them to make informed decisions and partake consciously in policy discussions and public decisions (Thomas 1995). However, most of the studies on public sector communication focused on country and/or institution-based government communications and practices (Mancini 2006; Laursen and Valentini 2010). Lee (2007) claims that most of the studies show that people working in information and communication and in public relations in government spheres often deal with briefing and advising political officials, informing the public directly, monitoring media coverage, managing media relations, sharing information across the administration as well as formulating communication campaigns and strategies and researching and assessing public opinion. However, some research areas in public sector communication

have not yet been undertaken, for instance the level of involvement by public communication officers in the of public sector strategic management (Dunphy et al. 2007).

The participation of communication officers in the strategic management of public sector organizations is quite important, especially noting the considerable changes in public sector practices. A new approach to managing public sector organizations has emerged since the beginning of the 1980's which stands for more accountability, transparency as well as responsiveness of public sector organizations (Dunphy et al. 2007). Moynihan (2003) asserts that it pays attention to efficacy, planning and cost-saving models. The intention is to respond effectively to the needs of the community (Koteen 1989). As much as other business practices may be useful to the management of the public sector Allison (2004) and Beckett (2000) agree that as public sector management varies in many ways from corporate management, and mainly in relation to communication. They are of the view that communication practices in these two spheres are far from being identical. Communication practitioners the in public sector organizations face four additional challenges compared to those in the private sector. These include a more complex and unstable atmosphere, additional formal and legal restrictions, additional inflexible procedures, and varied products and goals (Gelders et al. 2007).

Notwithstanding these challenges Grunig et al. (2007) highlighted that, the traditional public relations models that are largely conceptualised in the private sector are also valid for the public sector. They also acknowledge that, even if the model of public information seems to be the most employed among public administrations in many countries, it is probable that other models, like the two-way symmetrical model, are also used in the public sector. In some countries communication and information activities from public sector organizations were limited until when the process of modernization was initiated in entire public administration (Cornelissen and Lock 2000). In many instances, this process was the result of political discussions that concerns the state's public apparatus and the necessary measures that needed to be taken to make it less bureaucratic and more efficient, effective, citizen-ori-

ented and closer to the needs of the community. It is the principles of new public management doctrine that inspired this process in which great attention is now focused to transparency and efficiency and considers citizens as clients (Bozeman 1991).

Seitel (2004) claimed that, the changes in public management resulted in new definitions of the roles and functions of communication in the public sector. The need for transparency recognizes the need to offer more information on the activities of public sector organizations. Rensburg and Cant (2009) opines that public sector communication ensures accountability of public administrations. This is achieved through the provision of information on the activities of public administrations as well as new policies and services. Citizen participation is also guaranteed through information about new ideas and robust debate during the policy formulation session.

#### METHODOLOGY

This paper used qualitative method since it allowed the participants to give their perceptions on the role of government communications on land expropriation without compensation and its effects on South African food security. Moreover, the qualitative methods gave the participants the chance to communicate their feelings in their own words. The main purpose of qualitative study was to uncover people's feelings and experiences, and perceptions attached to the role of government communications on land expropriation without compensation from their own point of view rather than from that of the researcher. It has been supported that qualitative research has a better validity because it has a high degree of inclusivity when it comes to research that does not trim down the participants to functioning parts (Morse and Field 1996). This justified the adoption of qualitative method in this paper. In this paper a total population of 30 participants was used comprising of 26 small scale famers in rural Alice, Eastern Cape, South Africa were interviewed to get their perception and views on the need and role of government communications on land expropriation without compensation and its effects on South African food security. More so, it included 4 employees from the department of Agriculture

(Alice) who were also interviewed to get their insight of the issues under study. The authors used purposive sampling to select the sample population from small scale farmers in rural Alice and employees from the department of Agriculture (Alice branch). Only the personnel that provided detailed knowledge of issues under study were contacted. Moreover, purposive sampling was adopted in the selection of the local people. Data was gathered through interviews and secondary sources and was analysed using thematic analysis with themes emerging from the identified data.

#### RESULTS

It is noteworthy that this paper sought to answer the following questions:

- ◆ How effective is government communications on land expropriation without compensation?
- ◆ What are the challenges associated with government communications for land expropriation without compensation and the possible impacts on food security?
- ◆ What is the way forward for effective government communications on land expropriation without compensation for food security in South Africa?

The data collected from the participants that is, both small scale farmers and Department of Agriculture Staff members was simultaneously analysed since the themes that emerged during data collection were similar. The results are as presented below:

#### Community Mobilization and Coordination

In this paper, authors interviewed Small Scale Farmers and Staff from the Department of Agriculture, Alice Eastern Cape Province South Africa. In so doing, the participants were asked to elucidate on community mobilization and coordination on land expropriation without compensation. In their responses, participants expressed different views. One of the participants, a farmer pointed out that:

*“The issue of land is crucial and every South African's views have to be captured, but the consultations have been fast tracked to an extent that some never got the opportunity to share*

*their views. The government should be honest about this thing because it is very sensitive and if it is not handled properly it could be a ticking time bomb.*"

The other participants, who is also a farmer said:

*"The government tried its best to communicate with the general populace. They held imbizo where people expressed their views freely. However there are some places where they did not reach or their timing was poor for example here in Alice they held these discussions during the week when the majority of the general population is busy with their daily chores. This was a poor way of communication by the government period"*

The findings of this paper revealed that the South African government communication on land expropriation without compensation leaves a lot to be desired. It was on short notice and did not cover all districts let alone reach those ones in the deep rural areas who need land the most and were displaced by the colonial regime.

These findings are aligned with the findings of Maluleke (2018) who noted that, the inability to communicate the deadline for the submission of the land claims affected more rural Black people since they relied mostly on the land for the generation of their livelihood. The government communication strategy did not work at the level of expectations because there were still a number of Black South Africans (mostly rural dwellers) who did not have land.

### **Implication of Expropriation of Land without Compensation on Agricultural Production**

Participants were also asked to weigh in on the role of agriculture in the South African economy. In their response they pointed out that, the agricultural sector has three fundamental responsibilities in South Africa's economy namely: ensuring that the nation has food security, contributing to the GDP and contributes in the creation of employment. Thus one of the participants, a staff member from the Department of Agriculture said:

*"When it comes to ensuring the nation's food security, the majority of the general populace goes to sleep on empty stomach. Hence people must be able to till the land so as to provide for*

*themselves their families and the country at large."*

The respondent went on to say, when it comes to contribution to the country's GDP:

*Recently, SA's economic figures are not convincing at all, the economy is in a junk status as it is with figures below 1%. However the agricultural sector has made a positive contribution towards the upliftment of the South African economy, though it could have been better if the majority had land to farm."*

On contributing towards employment creation one of the participants who is also a staff from the Department pointed out that:

*"The agricultural sector massively contributes towards job creation and these numbers doubles during cultivation and harvesting period more than any other sector."*

Another participant, a staff member went on to say:

*"Yes, the agricultural sector contributes to employment creation, but in a way we as black South Africans must be the majority employment creators and not be the labourers in our fatherland"*

The findings of this paper also revealed different segments that are involved in government communication during the land expropriation without compensation process. These themes will be categorised as findings on land expropriation without compensation which includes citizen participation. The next section will look at the economic and political communication and its challenges. The paper also presents findings on the economic impact of land expropriation without compensation and the procrastination involved as well as policy ambiguity, political expediency and legal challenge in the whole process of land expropriation without compensation.

### **Land Expropriation without Compensation**

It was important for the authors to solicit the views of the general populace on land expropriation without compensation hence including the section on citizen participation in this paper.

### **Citizen Participation**

It was evident in this paper that the South African government utilized the symbolic ap-

proach to communicate the issue of land expropriation without compensation. This is against the South African history whereby it is believed that historically, the white settlers came and grabbed land from the local people through conquest. As such, the message on land expropriation without compensation has been focused on reminding the people of the value of land and its symbolic significance to every native South African. Bluntly, the government reminded the ordinary South Africans of their land rights. Though strenuous, the South African government has resorted to inclusive and consultative process in dealing with issue of land expropriation without compensation. It is the findings of this paper that the government conducted consultation sessions with the general populace so as to capture everyone's view. The masses have been sensitized on the fact that, change does not come easily but through struggle. However, some of the participants revealed their discontent at the manner in which the process of land reform and distribution has been handled by the government. One of participants, a farmer revealed the following sentiments:

*“By dragging the process, the government is ignoring the needs of the black and disadvantaged populace sparking tensions between citizens thereby provoking violent reactions from the black population”*

Nevertheless, the authors noted that, the government involved thousands of South Africans in the process of decision making regarding expropriating land without compensation. Indeed, people were queuing for long periods, just to make sure they have a say on the matter. Citizens made effort by going out in their numbers and share their views. This is a reminder to all of us of the importance of land to all South Africans. These findings are in line with the findings of Molope (2018) who noted that, historically, most of the land was forcefully taken from the original citizens (in this case black South Africans), and they were forcefully removed from their land hence it is now time to give back the land to its rightful owners (black majority).

On the other hand, secondary data, on the contrary revealed that the expropriation of land without compensation will only be feasible after the amendment of section 25 of the Constitution. This will enable the state to confiscate land

without pay in the public intrigue. Segments 59 and 72 likewise specify that the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces must facilitate public investment in the authoritative and different cycles of the National Assembly and its boards. Nonetheless, the Constitutional Court held that it is the obligation of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces to act sensibly in guaranteeing the voices of customary individuals are heard before passing enactment. Hence, public inclusion is basic in light of the fact that the more significant the Bill the more prominent the public intrigue and the more burdensome the commitment to encourage public association. It is anyway critical to take note of that, the principles of the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces as of now accommodate this and will hence must be followed.

Nonetheless, this cycle could put aside some push to wrap up as it will in general be dreary to ensure expansive public affiliation at the same time. Region 74(7) in like manner says that a Bill amending the Constitution may simply be put to the vote in the National Assembly after in any occasion 30 days have sneaked past since its introduction, if the National Assembly is sitting when the Bill is introduced; or after at any rate 30 days after its delaying if the National Assembly is in break when the Bill is introduced. At the point when the Bill remedying the Constitution has encountered all of these methods, it's by then suggested the President for checking into law. This is on the grounds that the South African constitution was viewed as an obstruction to the execution of land LEWC since the constitution was not permitting the land to be confiscated without pay. Nonetheless, there were various discussions with respect to the changing of segment 25 of the South African constitution (Hlomendlini and Makgolane 2017).

### **Economic and Political Communication**

The findings point out that the subject of land expropriation without compensation has been communicated predominantly through parliamentary debates and media. The government has been addressing the matter from a functionalist perspective. Despite the compelling evi-

dence that there is hunger for land among impoverished South Africans, the government has continuously emphasised that the process of land expropriation without compensation should consider the economic impact and political stability. Economically, the argument has been that there are some farms which have since stopped their operations where cultivating could be effectively attempted by dark ranchers, given the correct help. This point of view is saturated with history. It calls attention to how white business horticulture was deliberately advantaged by the state under white guideline, and how prosperous dark laborer networks, whose seriousness established a danger to white ranchers, were seized (Molope 2018).

It is contended that there is a lot of land accessible in South Africa which could significantly be moved into private or collective dark hands. Such land incorporates property possessed by the state, land held by examiners, and ranches which throughout the most recent twenty years have shed the vast majority of their laborers as they have diverted over from direct food creation to become game homesteads.

However, secondary sources indicate that the land expropriation without compensation has been categorised as a matter of dignity and equality. Giddens describes this reflexivity as a general interpretive faculty that permits humans to ascribe aiming to their transactions with others, both in one's most intimate relations and in encounters with institutions of political or religious authority. Importantly, this meaning might not be articulated in any explicit form, neither in discourse nor even in consciousness. As such, reflexivity should be understood not merely as self-consciousness but because the monitored character of the on-going flow of social life (Giddens 2010).

The point is that, reflexivity orients people and allows them to act, to go on, which it might be possible for them, as a rule, to justify their actions if they were challenged. This reveals why the parliament endorsed the expropriation land without compensation. However, in coming with this recourse the government tries to tell South Africans how, within the economy and other spheres, the country deals with its minority ruled past: by crisis followed by cooperation. One of the participants, a farmer emphasised that,

*“The outside world may not understand that standoffs prompted by economic hardships emanates from the unequal distribution of land. Though agriculture has not been thriving in the country, one needs to note that land means a lot if not everything to the black community because it is hereditary”*

Secondary data also reveal that the basis of the interest by the black majority for the taking of the land inferred giving back the country to its rightful owners who were dispossessed by the colonial government. This is consistently why taking of land without pay has become an empowering whoop for some that do not have the energy for developing anyway who feel that 25 years of greater part rule government has not completed white advantage. It speaks to a way more broad enthusiasm for change. It is another motivation behind why no one has given a ton of thought to disputes about the specific advantages of land seizure and why there's such assistance for a set up change paying little mind to the very assurance that there's no necessity for it since seizure without pay is commonsense now (ANC 2007).

### Challenges

The study findings also reveal that LEWC initiative has been communicated to the public and received a discernible support from the masses that hold the view that there is need for reparations of land as it was ill-got by the colonial masters. However, secondary data reveal that there are bilateral laws that are entered into by the government and investors of which include the protection and property rights. This means that when we use asset based approach we may realise that even the land falls under some of the assets defined in open-minded terms. In general, lawful expropriation of foreign investment had to be taken for a public purpose, on a non-discriminatory basis, under due process of law, and based upon the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation. Generally, compensation at “fair market value” was always due for expropriation. One the participants, a farmer revealed the following:

*“As much as the need for land exist, the catastrophes always end in concessions since none of the country's key securities can impose what*



*they want on the others without severely hurting themselves. This is mostly so in the economy: forcing change on the owners of capital will stifle investment and growth. Nonetheless, ignoring demands for reform will trigger costly resistance”*

### **Economic Impact of Land Expropriation without Compensation**

Research outcomes on expropriation of land without compensation revealed a stalemate between the proponents and critics of the process of land reform and redistribution. The task to resolve the land question through redistribution has been on the agenda of the ANC since its foundation, and the expropriation of land has been seen as among the key mechanisms available to government to give effect to land reform and redistribution. However the study findings point out to the feared uncertainties on the aftermath of land expropriation without compensation. This is a point raised by one of the participants from the Department of Agriculture said the following,

*“In defining the instruments of execution, we should guarantee that we don’t subvert future interest in the economy, or harm rural creation and food security. Besides, our mediations must not make hurt different divisions of the economy.”*

### **Procrastination**

The question of land expropriation has been constant feature on national discourse for many years. The study finds that, it is only recently that the ANC government has started to be vocal about the land issue, but they have been silent since independence. One of the participants who is a farmer pointed out that, the ANC government has been dragging the process and had the following to say,

*“Communication on the expropriation of land without compensation has been entirely a legal matter with little information being made available for public consumption. The level of procrastination is disheartening, and land reform and distribution remains a mirage for most of the South African populace.”*

The other participant (farmer) added that  
*“All the more as of late, right up ‘til today, the ANC has recognized the Freedom Charter as a definitive guide as far as strategy foundation which, normally, would consider the changed condition since the Charter was grasped in 1955, 63 years prior this year”.*

These findings are consistent with the arguments of Daniel (2018) who noted that, it was not until On July 31 2018, that the president of South (Cyril Ramaphosa) declared in a public discourse that his legislature is currently settling a bill that will permit the State to seize land without paying remuneration. This bill in actuality looks to change Section 25 of the South African Constitution (prevalently known as the ‘property rights provision’).

### **Policy Ambiguity**

Findings reveal that though the land question has ruled public talk and policymaking in both politically-sanctioned racial segregation and post-politically-sanctioned racial segregation South Africa. The politically-sanctioned racial segregation system was noted for land dispossession, while progressive post-politically-sanctioned racial segregation governments, keep on confronting the overwhelming undertaking of settling the land question. Optional information audit uncovers that in spite of the execution of land change programs as instruments for tending to land bad form, advancing area use, and fighting other land-related issues, there is exciting proof of land imbalance, expanding destitution levels, land strains, and ranch fights. For example, the ANC government as of late reacted to the messed up land change conspires by grouping the uncertain land question as an existential danger to the financial and political security of the nation. Land Expropriation without Compensation (LEWC) has been proposed as an approach system for the administration to accomplish objectives in the land area. Considering the unexpected yet likely consequence of LEWC strategy embraced by the decision party. Appropriate, the ANC government is practicing alert in the selection and execution of seizure without remuneration (Akinola 2020).

### Political Expediency

Study findings gathered from the Department of Agriculture Staff, Alice branch located in the Eastern Cape Province indicated that, the adoption of the LEWC policy by the ANC government has been influenced by the desire to garner support from the desperate and unsuspecting masses. In addition, the recent wrangles within the ruling party are believed to have propelled President Cyril Ramaphosa declaration that the administration was preceding push ahead with executing a choice taken by the African National Congress (ANC) at its public gathering to seize land without remuneration. Apparently, the ANC decided to seek after political practicality over other basic issues, for example, the ramifications of the economy and public security. Recognizably, government officials talk, regardless of whether it is completely savvy to state them, to get votes. One of participant said:

*“The ANC is not serious with this land reform issue, they are afraid of what happened in Zimbabwe when the opposition party almost won the elections because of the land issue”.*

In support of the first participant, the other participant said:

*“Oh no, the ANC is not that serious with this land reform, they know the political, economic and social impact of this, they are just trying to win votes from the landless majority of whom are from the deep rural south Africa and are not exposed to the truth”.*

### Legal Challenge

Findings from the farmers pointed out to legal challenges such as the amendment of the constitution. Their views pointed out that, parliamentarians are sharply divided regarding LEWC with some saying the manner in which the amendment was conducted was unconstitutional. However, the Constitution drafted in this manner cannot be tested on its lawfulness. However, the Constitutional Court clarified this in 2002, when it expressed: Amendments to the Constitution went as per the necessities of section 74 of the Constitution become part of the Constitution. When part of the Constitution, they can't be tested on the grounds of irregularity with different arrangements of the Constitu-

tion. The Constitution, as revised, must be perused all in all and its arrangements must be deciphered in amicability with each other. It follows that there is close to nothing if any degree for testing the lawfulness of alterations that are passed as per the endorsed methodology and greater parts (Akinola 2020).

### DISCUSSION

The authors noted that, the vital contribution of rural dweller to the economy remains significant hence there is an immediate need to fast track land restitution. However there is no need to rush the process ignoring the rights of individuals as embedded in the constitution. If South Africa is to achieve equitable land restitution, they must do so in a way that will not lead to the Zimbabwean situation where the country moved from being the bread basket of Africa to an empty basket. These findings are consistent with those of Du Plessis (2018) who noted that, the Zimbabwean experience discloses to us that seizure without pay is a disastrously impractical notion. The Zimbabweans may have held onto the land without pay 18 years back, yet they on the whole paid for it through eight continuous long stretches of financial decrease that prompted activity misfortunes, de-industrialization, and lost agrarian fare incomes. In 2009, financial specialist Eddie Cross assessed the expense of Zimbabwe's property change at US\$20 billion which included lost fare incomes, food help imports, and monetary development predestined, and which could have continued Zimbabwe's once-encouraging economy.

The authors further noted that, as indicated by the 2015 land review, the state claims in excess of 4,000 ranches, which compares to in excess of 4,000,000 hectares. What's more, all the mutual land in South Africa is claimed by the state. Rather than the political push to gain more farmland, the legislature ought to bring into creation the 4,000,000 hectares that are presently not being utilized or underutilized. The focal point of the administration ought to be on expanding the area's ability concerning its intensity, profitability, and above all keep the rancher on the homestead at every possible opportunity. Thusly, the legislature will be commended for making immense strides towards expanding the creation limit of the rural division.

Finally, authors noted that, land proprietorship is a basic factor to guarantee money related dependability just as the advancement of cultivating. Notwithstanding the way that farming is viewed as profoundly unsafe attributable to wild factors like environmental change, a large portion of those that put resources into the area utilize the land an incentive as confirmation for their venture. Budgetary establishments, specifically, see land as insurance when giving money to ranchers. Given that ranchers depend on financing from money related establishments like banks, without ensured responsibility for, making sure about account from banks will turn out to be almost outlandish for ranchers. These findings are consistent with the findings of Du Plessis (2018) who argued that land expropriation without compensation could lead to a collapse of the banking sector (which depends on land as collateral for loan making) and the local currency, hyperinflation, and even bloodshed.

### CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data, this paper can conclude that, land expropriation with or without compensation is a sensitive area in South Africa. However it is time for the South African Government to deliver on their promises of land restitution in a somewhat balanced manner. It was also evident that, the government must not use Zimbabwe as its pilot for the way land was seized in Zimbabwe lead to the collapse of its economy. Also the Government must be on the ground soliciting for the views of the general populace more especially those in deep rural areas whose land was grabbed by the white settlers for they solely depend on tilling the land for survival. The paper also discovered that, the SA government must make use of its GCIS communication strategy to reach out to the public. They must also be transparent when communicating the LEWC public debates.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper recommends that, Expropriation of land without compensation should be among the key mechanisms available to government to give effect to land reform and redistribution. However, in determining the mechanisms of im-

plementation, they must ensure that they do not undermine future investment in the economy, or damage agricultural production and food security. Furthermore, their interventions must not cause harm to other sectors of the economy. It also recommends that the SA government must follow the freedom charter which stipulates that, the land shall be shared among those who work it. It further recommends that restrictions on land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land be re-divided among those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger. Finally the paper recommends that, the state must help the all farmers with implements, seed, tractors and dams to save the soil and assist the tillers.

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