<table>
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<th>View on government involvement in the economy:</th>
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<th>J.M. Keynes</th>
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**Issue Chosen:** Maintaining competition in the economy

**Policy Chosen:** Market Based Agrarian Reforms in South Africa

**Was this policy impacted by Hayek or Keynes:**
Specifically looking at post-1994 government policies, where the new congress promised “Land Restitution” in order to correct the wrongs of the native lands act of 1913. I believe these policies have been primarily influenced by Keynes because they include attempts at greater government involvement in the economy in order to right past wrongs and restore greater justice.

**Overview of policy:**
Three parts:
- Restitution: Legal process for people who were kicked out land, to be given money but need ‘written evidence’ which many do not have.
- Land Tenure Reform: Administrative system to negotiate individual and communal ownership rights. Working with communities to figure out which land distribution strategies would be best for them.
- Redistribution: “aims to complement the market” by providing land for living/farming for rural blacks whose land was taken from them and wish to obtain rural land.

(Denninger, 1999)

**Impact of policy:**
Problem: rural population doesn’t know what a productive small farm looks like because large farms dominated throughout apartheid. Need for government to work with the new small farmers. No/limited access to other services and aid that is needed to set up a farm.

Growth of Community Trusts which are geared primarily towards the acquisition of more land (Denninger, 1999)

Outside of a few policies, government has stepped back from hand reform and made the market more hostile towards small farmers (Lahiff & Cousins, 2005)

**Your viewpoint:**
Although this policy is Keynesian in the streets, it turned out to be Hayek in the sheets, bringing out the worst of Keynesianism (a bureaucratic infrastructure that winds up maintaining a status quo and protecting the wealthy).
Opposing viewpoint (from one of your academic articles): Focus on small farming is not ideal, in order to be more efficient, farms should scale up (Ndambi & Hemme, 2009) <- Issue of justice in transitioning away from apartheid economy

Any other relevant information from the articles you want to include: Distribution of land without providing farmers with important information (like acquiring credit) will often backfire (Denninger, 1999) Lahiff & Cousins holds Zimbabwe as model- 10 years later, UN article discusses Zimbabwe’s problems with food security following a shift away from large-scale farms.

**Works Cited:** (for now, put in bold the 3 academic articles you’ve found. You don’t have to use those three if you find better ones later, just prove you’ve found 3 relevant ones so far)


