

Global Centre of Academic Research

South Valley University

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN BUSINESS LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

GAIL DENISE PARKER

2020

**INSTILLING VALUE-SIGNIFICANCE IN LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE NORTHERN
CAPE PROVINCE**

By

GAIL DENISE PARKER

Dissertation submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

Of

Doctor of Philosophy in Business Leadership and Management

Global Centre for Academic Research

South Valley University

Supervisor: Prof King Costa

2020

DECLARATION

I **Gail Denise Parker** hereby declare that this study was submitted for fulfilment of the requirement for the degree Doctor of Philosophy in Business Leadership and Management at the Global Centre for Academic Research. It is my own work and all the sources consulted and used have been acknowledged by means of references. I have not previously submitted this work at any other university or institution of high learning.

Signature

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“Look what the Lord has done!!”

A special word of thanks, praise and honour goes to Yahweh, the God of all creation, the one who always causes us to win.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. King Costa, who not only believed in me and encouraged me, but also prayed me through this journey. Thank you for reminding me who I am in the Lord. Thank you for assuring me that you believe I am capable to complete this study and that the result will not only contribute to the body of scholarly knowledge, but that it will positively impact the lives of many people.

The pioneering spirit in the G-CAR tribe has propelled me to heights I never thought were possible.

A special word of appreciation to Professor Solomon Lebeso who, through the Word A.C.A.I.D. system, helped clarify “Why I do what I do when I do what I do?” Sitting under the tutelage of such a distinguished academic with such ageless wisdom was an immense privilege and honour.

My dear friend Mrs Johlene Ntwane helped me make a lifelong dream come true and Mr Brenton Murbanie who never stopped believing in me and all other friends and family who encouraged and prayed for me, I sincerely thank you.

I wish to thank my ex colleagues at the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in the Northern Cape for assisting with identification of participants and arranging interview appointments. Without your help the data collection process would have been lurid.

To my husband Nathan, my children Chaswin and Ashwin, brothers and extended family who supported me, I remain forever grateful.

Finally, to God be the glory!

ABSTRACT

The concept of value-significance in landownership has been viewed from only one dimension – the economic dimension. This study focused on the intrinsic dimension, sometimes theoretically called “place attachment” to determine how this component could be infused in land reform support and maintenance programmes directed towards beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme in the Northern Cape province of South Africa. The current state of post-land redistribution programme is characterized with a plethora of problems that lead to discouraged beneficiaries, unproductive land use and ultimate land degradation. In view of the above, this study sought to answer the question, “How to instill value-significance in land ownership to beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme in the Northern Cape Province”.

An interpretivist phenomenological approach was selected a method of inquiry, purposively selecting study participants from different cohorts of the land redistribution programme between the period 1994 to 2018. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth insights, seeking to describe the lived experiences of the land redistribution programme. Aligned with ethical standards, interviews were conducted and recorded on an audio recording device, with the permission of participants. Recorded data was transcribed and analyzed using both thematic analysis benchmarked to the COSTA QDA Technique and the webQDA software.

Findings of the study culminated into four thematic expressions as follows: (1) Land redistribution programme needs to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme; (2) Land redistribution programme transformed lives of beneficiaries; (3) Beneficiaries of land redistribution programme aspire full ownership of the land for productive use; and (4) A framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership could enhance the maintenance of the land redistribution programme. Through a rigorous

synthesis of these thematic expressions, a final outcome of this study culminated in a development of the INSTIL Framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership.

Key Words: Beneficiaries of land reform, Challenges of Land Reform Beneficiaries, Land reform, Land redistribution programme, Land restitution programme, Place attachment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF tables	ix
LIST OF ACRONYMS	xi
LRAD - Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Grant	xi
CHAPTER ONE – ORIENTATION	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Background	4
1.3. Research Questions.....	12
1.4. Sub-Questions	12
1.5. Research Objectives	12
1.6. Definition of Concepts	13
1.7. Study Layout	14
CHAPTER TWO - LITERATURE REVIEW	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 Understanding land theory	18
2.3 The concept of Landownership	19
2.3.1. Historical perspective of land reform.....	21
2.3.2. Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG).....	21
2.3.3. Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Grant (LRAD)	22
2.3.4. Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)	22
2.3.5. Farm Equity Schemes	22
2.4 Lived experiences of land owners who are beneficiaries of the land reform programme in the Northern Cape	23
2.5. Value significance in land ownership	24
2.6. Explication of gaps in the land reform programme.....	24

2.8. Place Attachment theory	25
2.8.1 Perspective for Land-Value Significance	25
2.8.2 Development of Literature on Place Attachment theory	29
2.8.3 Dichotomy between Satisfaction and Place attachment	30
2.8.4 Attachment, Personal and collective Identity	32
2.9 Motivations for Land reform beneficiaries on farming	35
2.9.1 Motivation to manage farms productively	35
2.9.2 Job- Satisfaction – Deriving it from Land Management/Farming	39
2.10 Conclusions	42
3.1 Introduction	44
3.2.1 Definition of Research Paradigm	45
3.2.2 Positivism.....	45
3.2.3 Interpretivism	46
3.2.4 Pragmatism	47
3.2.5 Justification for the Chosen Research Paradigm for this Study	47
3.3 Research Approach	48
3.3.1 Definition of Research Approach	48
3.3.2 Deductive Reasoning.....	49
3.3.3 Inductive Reasoning	49
3.3.4 Abductive Reasoning	50
3.3.5 Justification for the Chosen Approach for this Study	50
3.4 Research Methods	51
3.4.1 Definition of Research Methods.....	51
3.4.2 Quantitative Research Method	51
3.4.3 Qualitative Research Method.....	52
3.4.4 Mixed Methods	52
3.4.5 Justification for Chosen Method.....	54
3.5 Research Design.....	55
3.5.1 Definition of Research Design	55
3.5.2 Phenomenology	56
3.5.3 Case Studies	63

3.5.4 Ethnographic Research	65
3.5.5 Narrative Inquiry	67
3.5.6 Grounded Theory.....	67
3.6 Target Population and sample	67
3.7 Sampling Technique	68
3.8 Data Collection.....	71
3.9 Data Analysis	71
3.10 Trustworthiness (Validity and Reliability).....	73
3.11 Ethical Considerations	76
3.11.1 Basic Requirements in terms of International Best Practice	76
3.11.2 Standard Ethical Principles.....	77
3.11.3. Informed Consent	78
3.11.4. Confidentiality	78
3.11.5. Voluntary Participation.....	78
3.11.6. Harm Avoidance	78
3.12 Conclusion	79
CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS	80
4.1 Introduction	80
4.2. Profile of Participants	81
4.3 Analytic Procedures	81
4.4 Coding Strategy	83
4.5 Data Transformation	85
4.5. 1 Transposing Inductive Codes	85
4.5.2 Axial Coding Stage	86
4.6 LINKING DATA FINDINGS TO RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	89
4.7 Conclusion	104
5.1 Introduction	105
5.2 Research Summary	105
5.3 Discussion and interpretation of findings.....	106
5.3.1 Land redistribution programme needs to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme.....	106

5.3.2 Land redistribution programme transformed lives of beneficiaries.....	109
5.3.3 Beneficiaries of land redistribution programme aspire full ownership of the land for productive use.	112
5.3.4 A framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership could enhance the maintenance of the land redistribution programme.....	115
5.4 Conclusion	124
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	
6.1 Introduction	125
6.2. Study Trustworthiness.....	126
6.3 Recommendations for Practice	128
6.3 Recommendations for Future Research	128
6.4 Limitations.....	129
Bibliography	130
appendix 1: List of posteriori/inductive codes.....	148

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Demographic profiles	81
Table 4.2: Second Cycle Coding	88
Table 4.3: In vivo statements for Objective 1	90
Table 4.5: In vivo statements for Objective 3	97
Table 4.6: In vivo statements for Objective 4	101
Table 5.1: Direct Statements from Participants – Theme 1	111
Table 5.2: direct Participant’s statements – Theme 2	114
Table 5.3: INSTIL Framework	120
Table 4.1: First Cycle Coding	148

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, Source: COGTA.....	7
Figure1.1: Place Attachment Theory – Source: (Raymond, et al., 2010)	9
Figure 1.1: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Source - internet search via Creative Commons license.....	10
Figure 1.2: Herzberg's Two Factor Theory: Source (Haque, et al., 2014).....	11
Figure 2.1: Theoretical Framework - Instilling value-significance in land ownership in the Northern Cape Province.....	17
Figure 3.1: Study Design, Source: Researcher	44
Figure 3.2: Typology of Mixed Methods (Costa, 2020).....	53
Figure 3 Ethical Principles in Research, Source: Costa (2020).....	77
Figure 4.1: COSTA QDA.....	84
Figure 4.2: Word-Clouds representing data	86
Figure 4.3 : Anchor Codes, adapted to webQDA	87
Figure 4.4: Anchor codes and Frequencies.....	89
Figure 5.1: INSTIL Framework	119

LIST OF ACRONYMS

LRAD - Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Grant

PLAS - Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy

SLAG - Settlement Land Acquisition Grant

CHAPTER ONE – ORIENTATION

1.1. Introduction

There are landowners who do not attach any significant value to their landownership. The Africa Research Institute reported that by 2006, approximately 92% of those who received their ancestral land back through the land reform (restitution) programme of the South African government opted for financial compensation instead of land (Africa Research Institute, 2013). What remains an enigma is the observable inability of the beneficiaries of both land restitution and land redistribution programmes to transform land into productive food security enablers through value significance ideation. This study investigates the framework for instilling value-significance on land ownership through the land redistribution programme.

The value and meaning of land to land rights-holders is context-specific (Borras & Franco, 2010) thus a system of land administration that represents land values and meanings is likewise context-specific. When trying to conduct cadastral and land administration systems development in situations different from well-understood Western standards, the worldview and therefore theoretical approach to land tenure, rights and administration should coincide with those of the social context. Hence, adopting proper theory for development is crucial for substantial intervention, enhancing sustainability and success (Hull & Whittal, 2016). Globally, numerous efforts for upgrading cadastral and land administration systems (LAS) have been conducted during the last decades (Burns, Grant, Nettle, Brits & Dalrymple, 2006). Such changes should generate advantages for land rights-holders, but if cognizance is not made of their unique requirements and their own worldviews, there will likely be (bad) unintended consequences to development

arising from the irrelevance of the new system to the local environment. This is especially troublesome when developments impact traditional land rights-holders, whose land rights may not be codified and tenure socially protected (Zevenbergen, Augustinus, Antonio & Bennett, 2013).

In view of the above, it could be assumed that affected populace who got a chance to benefit from a call by government through the land reform programme would jump at it. This is so due to the fact that there is evidence in literature pointing to land dispossession and challenges of landlessness in South Africa and the world (Davies, et al., 2020; Mahlali, 2019; Zhou & Bourguignon, 2009). Literature indicates that less interest in the land reform programme could result in effects of the association of urbanization with wages as compared to perceived land ownership with land tilling. It was also found that land reform beneficiaries' children were also less interested in farming or studying agriculture (Kane-Berman, 2016) . In his article Kane-Berman hinged his postulation on research conducted in the provinces of Limpopo and Eastern Cape which

“showed that many people with access to land for farming are not doing anything useful with their land (Kane-Berman, 2016, p. 8).”

These landowners allow fertile, arable land to lie fallow and valuable infrastructure to go to ruin. This is posited as a prevalent problem in Southern Africa, where land degradation has been found to be rife in land reform programmes in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa (Manjengwa, 2006). Land degradation and environmental destruction have been associated with high levels of poverty and lack of support in these countries.

A significant environmental concern in southern Africa has been highlighted as land degradation evidenced by erosion of rich topsoil, deforestation, and desertification (Moyo, Robinson, Katerere, Stevenson & Gumbo, 1991). Although the intensity of the problem varies by country, it is a global concern. When it comes to environmental deterioration in Mozambique, a country with low population density, it's particularly noticeable in some areas. As a result of overcrowding, overstocking and poor management of community lands, environmental degradation is common throughout southern Africa (Abel & Blaikie 1988 cited in Dahlberg 1994; Scoones 1992). Due to overgrazing and improper use, certain commercial farmed ranching regions suffer from sheet erosion and bush encroachment (Jones 2002). Desertification is often believed to be the result of inefficient farming practices and overgrazing).

When it comes to land degradation and poverty, Cliffe (1988) says that the only way to solve the problem is to eradicate poverty. Even if it is in their long-term benefit, poor rural communities cannot readily engage in environmental conservation measures because they have little or no savings and minimal access to credit and money. Destruction of the environment occurs as a result of the pursuit of fundamental and basic necessities.

It is against this background that researcher has observed that landownership does not provide improved livelihood to targeted beneficiaries of land reform programmes. Their status as landowners does not provide them with a sense of pride or contribute to economic development of themselves or the communities where they live. Kane-Berman quotes Jane McPherson of Grain SA that (Kane-Berman, 2016, p. 11) "This is a calling. Their hearts must be in it." According to Holtzhausen (2015), individuals need to

understand the responsibility attached to landownership to them as owners and also to those that live on the land, either as workers or family.

The Parliament of South Africa resolved in 2018 that Section 25 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) should be amended to allow for government to expropriate land from those who have land but do not use it without compensating them for the land (Parliament, 2018). The intention of government is to give this expropriated land to those individuals and groups who have expressed a wish to be given land and a farm.

Many mainstream political parties, politicians and academics are using the question of landownership to garner support from the electorate and society at large (Jankielsohn & Duvenhage, 2017).

This investigation is intended to determine the veracity of the assumption made by many that the ownership of land and the equitable redistribution of land has the potential to restore pride, dignity, economic well-being and prosperity to its owners (National Planning Commission, 2013). If this assumption were true then the question begs to be responded to; "How to instill value significance in land ownership in the Northern Cape Province".

1.2. Background

The land dispossession that took place in South Africa during its colonial and Apartheid past has had a devastating impact on the lives of many black people (Kepe & Hall, 2018). Kepe and Hall argued that black people were dispossessed of their land when the colonizers were of the view that they were not making "productive use" of the land. The threat of losing land if one is perceived not to use it productively is still a reality for many

black landowners in the current post-Apartheid South Africa (Ncana apud Kepe & Hall, 2018). Genis (2012), further explicates that black farmers are regarded as incapable to own land and farm it productively. In Genis's study it was discovered that white farmers boldly stated that in their view black land owners were not suited for high value crop production and should rather restrict themselves to livestock farming. These claims were based on the work of Fraser (2008) whereby it was discovered that black farmers placed a different value and purpose on the land as opposed to white farmers. This value was identified more as emotional bond and identity signified by dwelling on the specific land as opposed to treating the land for productive means. An impression is created by white farmers interviewed that black farmers are lazy and will allow fertile, arable land to lie fallow and allow valuable infrastructure to go to ruin. The perception of black people and their disregard for land and its value is also being perpetuated by opinion makers such as Prince Mashele (Bessinger, 2019), a well-known political analyst, who is reported to have stated these views at a cultural festival in the Free State Province (Vrystaat Kunstefees, 2019), that black people cannot farm. While Food for Mzantsi, an advocacy group for the agricultural sector, may disagree with him (Food for Mzantsi, 2019) this is a perception that remains prevalent in broader society and there is evidence that much of the land bought under government's land reform programme are laying fallow and not productively utilized (Kloppers & Pienaar, 2014)

The researcher has observed that landownership does not provide improved livelihood to targeted groups of landowners (Parker, 2004). Their status as landowners does not provide them with a sense of pride or contribute to economic development of themselves or the communities where they live (Kepe & Hall, 2018). According to Holtzhausen

(2015), individuals need to understand the responsibility attached to landownership to them as owners and also to those that live on the land, either as workers or family.

The Parliament of South Africa resolved in 2018 that Section 25 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) should be amended to allow for government to expropriate land from those who have land but do not use it without compensating them for the land (Parliament, 2018). The intention of government is to give this expropriated land to those individuals and groups who have expressed a wish to be given land and a farm.

Many mainstream political parties, politicians and academics are using the question of landownership to garner support from the electorate and society at large (Jankielsohn & Duvenhage, 2017). They are often referred to as populists and the call for more landownership to a broader group of people is seen as a potentially destabilizing factor for the economy and social cohesion of the country (Kepe & Hall, 2018).

This investigation is intended to determine the veracity of the assumption made by many that the ownership and the equitable redistribution of land has the potential to restore pride, dignity, economic well-being and prosperity to its owners (National Planning Commission, 2013; Fraser, 2008). If this assumption were true then the question that begs to be responded to is, “How to instill value significance in land ownership in the Northern Cape Province”.

A study in the same area on the income and asset levels of land reform beneficiaries in the Zwelentlanga Fatman Mgcawu District has revealed that many of the landowners lack the requisite education and skills to understand the true value of land and how to harness its potential to improve their livelihoods.



Figure 1.1: ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, Source: COGTA

The fact that many of these landowners do not live on their land creates a disconnect and results in lack of commitment for its development when they do not know what benefit it would hold for them. This is further exacerbated by more than a century of land dispossession, which instilled a concept of master-apprentice in relation to the land (Genis, 2012 ; Bradstock, 2004).

This study sought to lend itself more on theories of motivation for supporting a discourse on methods and processes of instilling value-significance of land to landowners. As has been formally explained, to instill is to gradually establish a firm idea and/or attitude in a person's mind. The act of doing that requires some form of motivation to create a "motive" towards the essence of the objectives of this study. According to Mokone and Steyn (2005), motivation is anything that encourages individuals to be more productive while at the same time increasing their effectiveness in an activity or vocation. Motivation can also

be seen as a cause for one to do something (Ryan & Deci, 2000). Higgins defined motivation as an internal drive to satisfy an unmet need (Daniel, et al., 2008).

Key theories of motivation that anchor this study are Place Attachment theory (Giuliani, 2003), Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory (Maslow, 1970) and Herzberg's Two Factor Theory (Herzberg, 1966).

Place attachment is significantly more prominent in human geography that is phenomenological in orientation. Topophilia by Tuan (1974), one of the best-known publications in this subject, already indicated an interest in the emotive elements of the connection with geographic space in its title. Geographic locations become "places" because of the emotional value they may take on in human experience.

According to Relph (1976), attachment to place is a basic human need that modern society is increasingly difficult to meet due to its propensity towards spatial homogeneity, increased mobility, and a merely functionalistic connection with locations. West-European psychologists believe that the most typical condition is somewhere between complete connection and total detachment, such that locations are perceived as midway between cognitive and emotional, or "points in a spatial system" and "strong visceral sensations" (Tuan, 1975, p. 152). Rootedness and sense of place are two terms that bring an even more radical perspective (Tuan, 1980).

As opposed to the former, which is an unconscious state of profound familiarity with a place, which requires a lengthy period of continuous residency, the latter is a deliberate drive for creating and conserving "places" via words, deeds, and the production of artifacts. It is believed that only the second sort of place-based connection is still viable for modern

Americans, whereas rootedness is probably a "irrecoverable Eden." As opposed to two levels of the same experience, we are dealing with two opposing experiences: it is irreversible that any attempt at retrieving a link with place by looking back in the past would obliterate that condition of unself-consciousness that characterizes rooting.

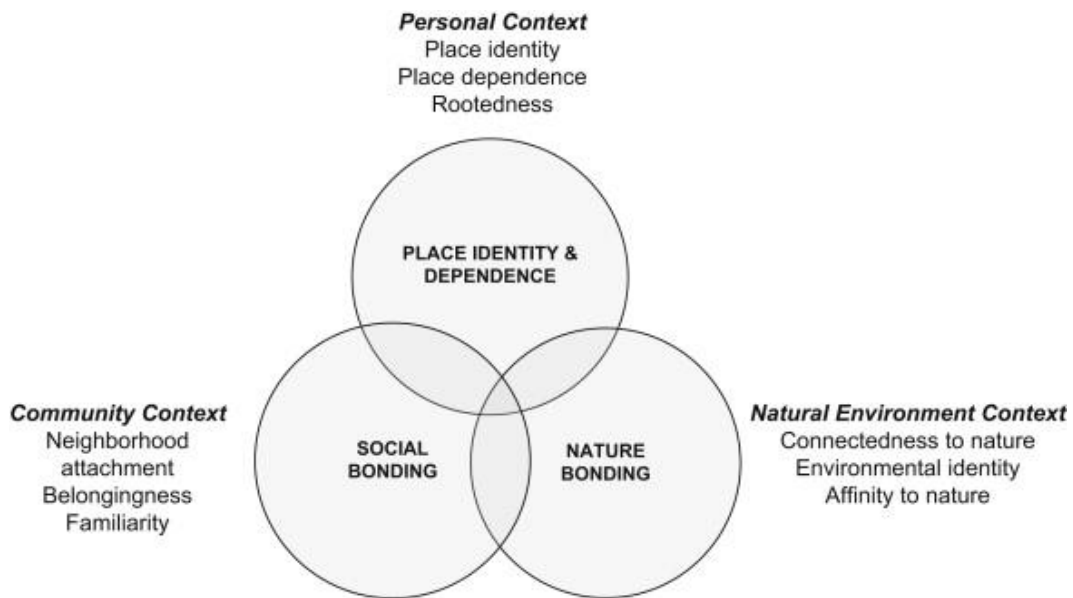


Figure1.2: Place Attachment Theory – Source: (Raymond, et al., 2010)

The Maslow hierarchy of Needs Theory focuses on ranking of human needs that need to be satisfied. These needs are depicted in a form of pyramid of triad as postulated by Gawel (1997).

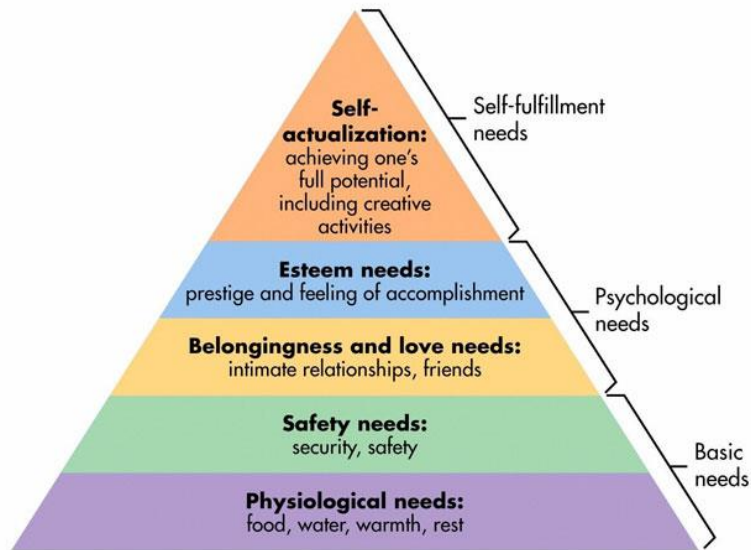


Figure 1.3: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Source - internet search via Creative Commons license

In view of the triad of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the first level of needs for human beings are the basic needs. Human beings are generally motivated to fulfill these needs, so are the landowners targeted in this study. Landowners, particularly those in farming, have established ability to demonstrate their wisdom in meeting these basic needs through agricultural produce, thereby keeping lands productive while meeting livelihood needs of their communities and themselves.

In view of the above, Cheng and Wu (2015) argued that agriculture is not only a basic industry, but it is a very important foundational industry for building societies and nations. In a situation where human needs become more important, the need to keep survival will remain a priority and a motivating factor in human behavior and decision-making. The role of this study is creating a model for moving landowner's perceptions and perspectives beyond all classifications/ranking of needs to achieve stability and productivity within the sector.

Herzberg's two-factor theory was developed in 1959 by Frederick Herzberg, closely linked to the Maslow's Hierarchy of needs. This theory, also known as the Motivation and Hygiene Factors (Robbins, 2009), defined two sets of factors that motivate employees in the work place, being motivation and hygiene factors.

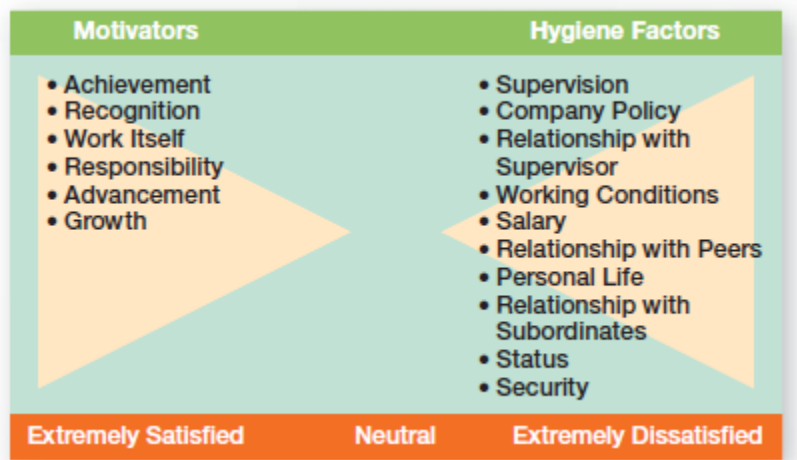


Figure 1.4: Herzberg's Two Factor Theory: Source (Haque, et al., 2014)

The rationale of the use of this theory is attributable to the fact that most of these landowners have transitioned from being employees/workers on the farms to being owners through the land redistribution programme. Landowners' rationality and motivation is a critical predictor for treatment of land and determination of their economic activity. This issue has been investigated by scholars in a very sporadic manner over the years as espoused in the work of Bungura (1983) and Cheng & Wu, (2015). It should be noted, however, that there is little empirical research in Africa regarding motivation of landowners, farmers of even farm-workers (Lukwago, Basheka & Odubaker, 2014). It has been established that most landowners were previously farm workers, and mentality of earning wages is still inherent in most of them. Transitioning from being a wage earner

to being a wage provider is a huge step whereby adjustment is impeded by challenges faced by these landowners.

1.3. Research Questions

In order to solve the problem of land-significance as established in the literature and background section of this Chapter, the researcher formulated main questions that provides a compass for this study, while sub-questions focused on asking supporting questions to aid this investigation and its associated activities.

1.4. Main Question

How to instill value significance in land ownership?

1.4. Sub-Questions

- What is the meaning, lived experiences and value attached to land-ownership?
- What is the essence of land-ownership through the land reform programme?
- Does the current land-ownership form part of landowners' identities?
- How to develop a framework for instilling value significance in land ownership?

1.5. Research Objectives

- To examine the lived experiences of landowners in terms of land-ownership
- To understand the subjective meaning attached to the land reform programme of government in the view of landowners and users
- To determine whether there is an association between land ownership and identities
- To develop a framework for instilling value significance in land ownership

1.6. Definition of Concepts

Instill

This means to gradually (persistently) but firmly establish an idea or attitude in a person's mind/ to gradually make someone feel, think or behave in a particular way over a period of time.

Value

Refers to how much is something worth in money or other goods for which it can be exchanged (Oxford). The regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something. Principles or standards of behavior, one's judgement of what is important in life.

Significance

Refers to the importance of something, especially when this has an effect on what happens in the future. The quality of being worthy of attention or importance.

Land

This refers to the surface of the earth that is not sea.

Ownership

Refers to the fact of owning something. The act, state or right of possessing something. Ownership is the state or fact of exclusive rights and control over property, which may be an object, land or real estate or intellectual property. Ownership involves multiple rights, collectively referred to as title, which may be separated and held by different parties.

Landownership

Refers to the fact of owning land (proprietor), especially a large area of land. In common law systems, land tenure is the legal regime in which an individual, who is said to hold the land, owns land. It determines who can use land, for how long and under what conditions. Tenure may be based both on official laws and policies, and on informal customs.

1.7. Study Layout

This dissertation has six (6) chapters and are outlined as follows:

Chapter One: Orientation

This chapter gives a brief introduction to the topic of the study and the background. It explicates the research questions as well as the research objectives. The chapter further the concepts used in this study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

This chapter provides an overview of the current debate on land reform in South Africa and its impacts on beneficiaries in terms of lived experiences and meanings. A graphical presentation of the Theoretical Framework that underpins this study is provided while a brief historical perspective of land reform in South Africa is discussed. The chapter discusses the lived experiences of beneficiaries of the land reform programme in South Africa and value-significance attached to land ownership. A rationale for the study is provided

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

This chapter introduces the concept research methodology which refers to procedures followed to identify, select, process, and analyze information in the study. A brief

explication is provided of the difference between qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Chapter Four: Presentation of Findings

This Chapter provides a detailed account of the findings including procedures and activities as referred to in Chapter 3. Mention of analytic procedures and software used to validate data is discussed.

Chapter Five: Discussion

This Chapter presents extensive discussion of the findings and links them to research objectives to validate legitimacy and data believability. The final account of this Chapter culminates into the formulation of a framework as the main objective of the study.

Chapter Six:

This Chapter is a final account of the entire investigation and provides information related to study limitations, recommendations for practice and recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER TWO - LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this section in research is to demonstrate the research's understanding and knowledge of the subject area under investigation (Hart, 1998). An overview of the current debate on land reform in South Africa and its impacts on beneficiaries in terms of lived experiences and meanings is discussed in this section. The whole focus of this study will focus on two constructs, namely, the land reform construct and the phenomenological experiences of beneficiaries on land ownership. Key variables and their relationships will be explicated together with justifiable cogent argument for the implementation of a study of this nature. This will be done through explication of dependent variables, independent variables and relationships between these variables. Related literature in this investigation is captured in a graphical presentation of the Theoretical Framework in Figure 1 below. A theoretical framework is a pivotal aspect in sound research practices and processes, albeit many misunderstandings by postgraduate researchers (Grant & Osanloo, 2014). Its importance is a clear depiction of the direction of the study process, reflecting the researcher's chosen approach towards such investigation.

The theoretical framework demonstrates applicable theories bounding the study, which would be derived from varied sources yet logically linked to the subject matter to support soundness and credibility in the approach. Grant and Osanloo (2014) further posited that:

“The importance of theory-driven thinking and acting is emphasized in relation to the selection of a topic, the development of research questions, the conceptualization of the literature review,

the design approach, and the analysis plan for the dissertation study. Using a metaphor of the “blueprint” of a house, this article explains the application of a theoretical framework in a dissertation. Steps for how to select and integrate a theoretical framework to structure all aspects of the research process are described, with an example of how to thread theory throughout the dissertation.”

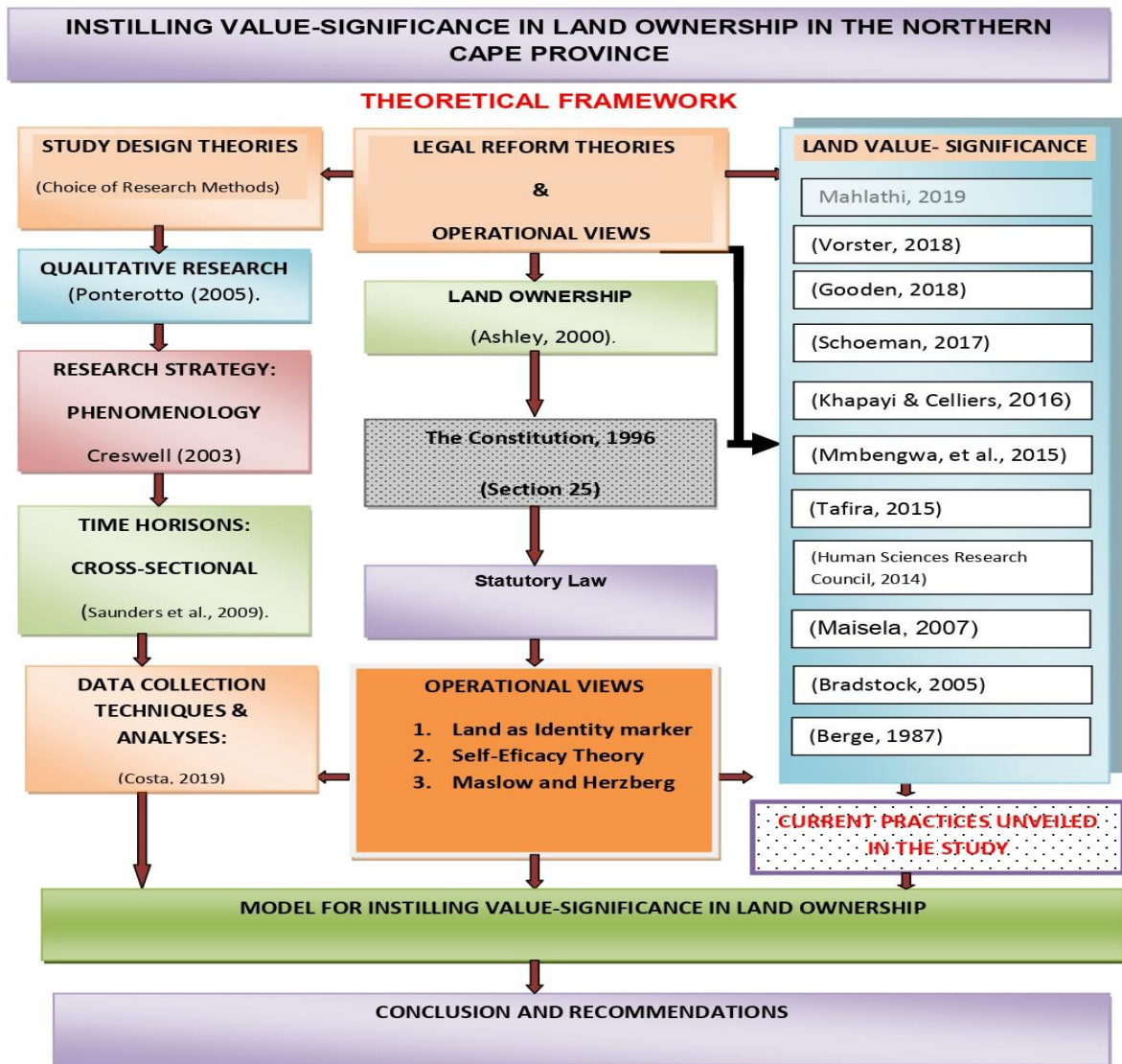


Figure 2.1: Theoretical Framework - Instilling value-significance in land ownership in the Northern Cape Province

Key theoretical approaches to the study are both abstract legally and constitutionally based and behavioral. Behavioral theories selected by the researcher are Self Efficacy theory (Bandura, 1986) and theories of motivation (Maslow, 1970) and (Robbins, 2009).

There will be sporadic references of similar studies to substantiate researcher's key findings in this review, even though such studies do not form part of the main body of the theoretical framework, they will play a pivotal role in the continued debate within this investigation. It is also crucial to state that since the concept of value-significance in terms of current land debate is a phenomenon not directly discussed, there apparent paucity of literature on this phenomenon of instilling value significance in terms of land ownership on any particular group.

One of the main reasons for such paucity of literature could be attributable to the fact that in South Africa any debate associated with land is held with racial sensitivity and treated under the conceptual domain of land reform (Maisela, 2007). Thus, the deeper essences of this study have their origins on the outcomes of land reform activities since 1994 to 2019. The structure of the chapter will be as follows:

2.2 Understanding land theory

There is a consensus among land researchers that literature on land economic theory is limited (Mohamed, Ahmad, Usama & Shaimaa, 2014). There is is further consensus that the land reform introduced since the dawn of new democracy in 1994 has not achieved much in terms of addressing the imbalances of the past (Akinola, 2016). Some of the notable commentators in land reform theory, such as Pienaar (2015:2), posit that there is not even existence of a single definition of the pogramme with acceptability across

different contexts within the narrative. According to Lipton (2011), land reform is defined as a government system for redistribution of land and rights associated to it for the prime benefit of citizens who are landless, labor tenants and farm workers in South Africa. Indeed, with such paucity and clarity on the concept of land reform definition, Pienaar (2015) assertions seem practical and plausible.

Land reform was specifically introduced to reverse the ills of the Natives Land Act (Act 27 of 1913), which ensured that the majority of African were dispossessed of their land. As a concept and a statutory piece, the land reform is embedded in the constitution of South Africa and was adopted in 1996 with a specific purpose to ensure equitable land redistribution to those systematically dispossessed, to the landless while at the same time ensuring that land tenure and access was enhanced (Ntsebeza & Hall, 2007).

In an effort to further improve and fast-track work that has been done since 1994, the National Land Reform Framework Bill of 2017 was introduced. It establishes with clarity the multi-faced, multi-layered aspects of land reform into land redistribution, land restitution, land tenure reform, and land development, supporting conclusion of Lahiff, (2009:93) whereby occupational land rights were suggested to hold the central feature in land tenure narrative.

2.3 The concept of Landownership

Georg Ludwig von Maurer, a German historian (1790 -1872) is regarded as one of the earliest authors who wrote on the landownership patterns in ancient Bavaria/ Germany. According to Maurer, no record could be found that land was held in free hold, but rather

that all land in ancient Germany was held in common. All people cultivated the land together and benefitted from the produce together (Ashley, 2000).

In late 18th century France, land was not owned by individuals but instead individuals had rights in land. This gave them the right to use the land, prevent others from using that same piece of land, and had the right to offer rights to others on the land. However, as agriculture became more profitable and the main economic activity, land and secure tenure of land became very important to farmers and those tilling the land to ensure secured livelihoods and as an incentive to develop the land (Montaner & Janelle, n.d.). Individual title to land became important.

Ancient England had a similar experience with the evolution of land ownership. In ancient English common law, there was no one owner of a piece of land, the only ownership in land was held in *rights* in land. The Crown was regarded as the owner of the land and those living on the land were regarded as tenants. A purchaser of land could not buy the land but purchased an interest in the land (Chigbo, 2013). A similar legal framework in relationship to landownership obtained in the Roman-Dutch system.

In contemporary economics, however, landownership has become one of the important tenants of economic growth and development. Development theorists and policy-makers identified land ownership and land reform as important for economic development in developing countries, South Africa being one of those countries. The following section provides a brief historical perspective of land reform in South Africa.

2.3.1. Historical perspective of land reform

The 1913 Land Act is seen by many as the cause for the landlessness, poverty and socio-economic injustice suffered by many black people in South Africa. The legacy of this act and subsequent acts of dispossession is still plaguing the South African society today (Modise & Mtshiselwa, 2013).

In view of the above and in the context of this study, a number of land reform programmes have caught the interest of the researcher. The following is a brief explication of some of the programmes closely investigated.

2.3.2. Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG)

With the advent of democracy in 1994, the newly elected government implemented its land reform programme as an attempt to make landownership possible for people who wanted to own land, but due to the racial policies of the previous government were not able to do so. In this regard, various instruments were developed which could be accessed by qualifying individuals (Kepe & Hall, 2017). One of those instruments was the settlement land acquisition grant which made an amount of R16 000 available to qualifying poor and landless individuals to purchase land. This resulted in groups of individuals “pooling” their R15 000 to purchase one piece of land. Each of these individuals had equal ownership rights to the land. According Aliber and Cousins (2013) the SLAG was discontinued in 2000 due to its failure improve the livelihoods of those beneficiaries and the constant conflict within the large groups.

2.3.3. Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Grant (LRAD)

This instrument to land acquisition succeeded the SLAG. Government moved away from the notion of groups “pooling” their grants and provided for individuals who had access to funding to apply for the land redistribution for agricultural development grant. The value of this grant ranged between R20 000 and R 100 000 per individual. With this approach government moved away from large groups occupying one piece of land Aliber and Cousins (2013) argue that the LRAD, as in the case with SLAG did not improve the livelihoods or reduce poverty amongst those who acquired the loans to purchase land (Kepe & Hall, 2017).

2.3.4. Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)

This instrument of the land reform programme moves away from the government making grants available to individuals to purchase land but is rather based on the principle of the state acquiring the land whereafter this land is made available to qualifying individuals for rent. The land is leased to individual farmers for an initial period of thirty years whereafter the lease may be renewed for another 20 years. Research has shown that despite the fact that poor landless people do get access to land for a long period of time, their land tenure remain insecure and their livelihoods do not seem to improve (Hall & Kepe, 2017).

2.3.5. Farm Equity Schemes

These share equity schemes are entered into between farm workers and land owner/ commercial farmers. The government buys shares into an existing farming business on behalf of the farm workers. The objective of these schemes is to improve the land

ownership status of farm workers and improve their livelihoods. While the scheme intends to secure ownership of shares in the farming venture even when the farm worker leaves the employ, the practice has shown the contrary. When farm workers leave the employ of the commercial farmer, they also lose their share ownership the farming business venture (Mayson, 2003).

2.4 Lived experiences of land owners who are beneficiaries of the land reform programme in the Northern Cape

In a study conducted by Bradstock (2004) on the impact of the land reform programme on beneficiaries in the Northern Cape it was concluded that land reform beneficiaries were not able to diversify their livelihood strategies; that there was an overly great reliance on government grants and pensions while those who were able to find additional employment off-farm had a greater chance to successful livelihoods. Government generally purchase land that is far from where the beneficiaries live and they therefore find it difficult to find transport to visit their farms. These are some of the lived experiences of many beneficiaries of the land reform programme in the Northern Cape.

Many households in the rural areas of the Northern Cape own a few heads of livestock and have expressed a desire to own land. In a research conducted in Groblershoop in the Northern Cape it was revealed that land is not only important for household purposes but it is also appreciated for its economic value (Mahlathi, 2019 ;Parker, 2004).

It has been further found that farmers who have access to resources are able to use those resources to get greater access to the use of land, to the exclusion of those who do not have such access (Lebert, 2004).

2.5. Value significance in land ownership

Different studies on the concept of value-significance revealed interesting similarities in terms of attachment to land across different racial groups in South Africa as evidenced in the work of Genis, Fraser and Mashele (Genis, 2012; Fraser, 2008 ; Vrystaat Kunstefees, 2019). In view of these scholars there seem to be a general concensus that black farmers are not able to be productive in a farming activity as compared to their white cunterparts. However, these views are not shared by black farmers even though widely reported in literature (Food for Mzantsi, 2019). It is further intersting to note that there is a sentimental value held by both white and black farmer alike in relation to land ownership. In substansiation of this fact Fraser (2008) found out that white farmers in another instance refused to sell their farms on the and reform programme due to the fact that these pieces of land has high sentimental value with a long established emotional bond and attachment. The land was closely linked to their identity and seemed to elevate them to nobility.

2.6. Explication of gaps in the land reform programme

According to Müller-Bloch and Kranz (2015), a researcher's ability to identify gaps is a crucial skill and ability when reviewing literature. In this study, an extensive literature search was conducted with perspectives on theoretical frameworks and empirical view of the concept under investigation. Whereas there is vast respository of literature on land reform and its variables, both in South Africa and beyond, there is scanty literature on the subject of value significance in land ownership as a major focus. A further gap has been identified in the heteregenuity of studies on land redistribution programme (Vrystaat

Kunstefees, 2019 ; Netshipale, et al., 2017. Through observation of previous projects within the land reform programme, the researcher noted that most beneficiaries did not use their land productively. The rationale for this study is to provide a framework that could be used to instill a sense of pride and value-significance in the land for optimum use and economic empowerment.

This study could:

- i. Provide prescriptions for value-significance in land ownership.
- ii. Help guide authorities in terms of intervention-types and support programmes
- iii. Assist government departments to streamline and develop a targeted approach to their budgetary interventions for greater impact and results.
- iv. Provide knowledge of why some landowners do not significantly value their land
- v. Guide civil society and non-governmental organizations on the areas of advocacy that they have to engage in

The study further noted that there is paucity of literature on lived experiences of land reform beneficiaries in South Africa in general, and in Northern Cape in particular (Netshipale, Oosting, Raidimi, Mashiloane, de Boer, 2017; Bradstock, 2004).

2.8. Place Attachment theory

2.8.1 Perspective for Land-Value Significance

Affective connections with places are first mentioned in the well-known Fried (1963) research on the psychological repercussions of forced displacement in a Boston suburb, the West End, during a massive urban reconstruction effort. Researchers found that many respondents reacted in the same way they would if they had lost a loved one, based on

interviews conducted before the move and two years afterwards. When people are forced to leave their homes, researchers found that, they lose their continuity because their spatial identity and their group identity, both of which are connected with powerful emotional components, are fragmented. While the work of Fried (1963) specifically alluded to "connection" to the site of living, it also references psychodynamic literature on grief, which is worth noting.

In subsequent studies on place attachment, many of these allusions have been omitted when it comes to a theory of affective connections with places. The concept of attachment has been excluded from environmental psychology research for many decades. This was not due to a fresh interest in affect as represented in psychology, but rather to a revitalized interest in policy problems taken from other disciplines, such as community sociology and human geography (Lee, 1968). According to Chicago School sociologists, modern urban living is causing local communities to dissolve. If you're thinking of the notion of local community as an interconnected network operating inside well-defined geographic borders, a sense of belonging or attachment to the community is a vital component. Affective attachment to a neighborhood isn't defined by a single psychological event, but rather by a set of attitudes and behaviors that may be linked with it. As a matter of fact, the notion of attachment is rarely defined, and the operational definitions, which may be deduced from the signs used to quantify it, varies significantly. There are two publications, one British and the other American, that have had a significant impact on future study. "Community connection and sentiment" is a term used by Janowitz and Kasarda (1974), who re-examined the findings of a large-scale survey conducted in the United Kingdom

in 1967 to examine the effect of social variables. In order to quantify community attachment, three factors must be used:

- i. An interest in what is going on in the neighborhood
- ii. The feeling of belongingness to the place of residence
- iii. The pleasure or displeasure of relocating.

There is a correlation between the three indicators and the independent variables (community size, population density, duration of residency, and socioeconomic class) as well as with factors reflecting social integration in the community as a whole. Most notably, the length of time spent in a community appears to be tightly associated to both belongingness and the sadness of leaving the group – both of which are age-related –, whereas community interest declines with age and is mostly related to socioeconomic status. A systemic model of social construction of the community is preferable to one based on a linear development driven by population increase, however these results do not lead to a more complete conceptualization of attachment, as the authors claim. Gerson, Stueve, and Fischer (1977) on the other hand, claim that their major goal is to understand the "nature and origin of attachment". Affinity for place is defined as an individual's connection to their community and neighbors.

Three of the four types of attachment are "social attachments," according to the authors (institutional ties that is, belonging to local institutions, social activity, and the degree of involvement in neighborhood organizations and social interaction with neighbors, local intimates, the presence of friends or relatives in the neighborhood). Another component, "affective attachment," is based on a person's pleasure with his or her neighborhood and

desire for stability in their residence. According to the suggested model's definition, it is a structural alternative since it focuses on the social and economic links that restrict alternative options.

Depending on their own requirements, opportunities, and resources, as well as the neighborhoods and their own qualities, people choose to be linked to their neighborhood in different ways. In this case, however, the writers' focus is on characteristics of behavior that are crucial to community and social cohesiveness, rather than attachment as an emotional experience. It's true that, rather than focusing on emotive elements of location, their study sheds light on the intricate interplay between residential stability and mobility, as well as socialization networks within a particular community. Place attachment is significantly more prominent in human geography that is phenomenological in orientation. When it comes to this area, Yi-Fu Tuan's *Topophilia* (1974) is one of the most well-known books. In the human experience, geographic areas become "places" because of the emotional value they may take on. According to Relph (1976), attachment to place is a basic human need that modern society is increasingly unable to provide due to its propensity towards spatial homogeneity, increased mobility, and a merely functionalistic connection with locations. West-European psychologists believe that the most typical condition is somewhere between complete connection and total detachment, such that locations are seen as intermediate between cognitive and emotional, or "points in a spatial system" and "strong visceral sensations" (Tuan, 1975, p. 152). Rootedness and feeling of place are two terms that bring an even more extreme viewpoint (Tuan, 1980). As opposed to the former, which is an unconscious state of profound familiarity with a place, which requires a lengthy period of continuous residency, the latter is a deliberate drive for

creating and conserving "places" via words, deeds, and the production of artifacts. It is believed that only the second sort of place-based connection is still viable for modern Americans, whereas rootedness is probably a "irrecoverable Eden." To be clear: the attempt to re-establish a connection to a place by looking backwards eliminates that condition of unself-consciousness that is characteristic of rootedness. In contrast, phenomenologically oriented authors rely on the Heideggerian concept of Dasein (Being-there), which defines man's existence as a "Being-in-the-world" in which the world is understood as the complex of relationships between man, other men, and things to explain the importance of place in human experience (Heidegger, 1962).

2.8.2 Development of Literature on Place Attachment theory

Although it still plays a minor part in environmental writing, the notion of connection began to occur more and more regularly in the '80s. First, there was a shift in focus on the emotive elements of the relationship between an individual and their environment (Giuliani, 2003). However, there is no correlation between the quantity of empirical study involving one or more variables linked to affective connections with the environment and the development of theories capable of steering the research in certain directions. Perhaps more than the changes in definitions, the differences in methods may be seen in the range of attitudinal and/or behavioral indicators or predictors employed to evaluate the presence or strength of the relationship.

Researchers began using the term "attachment" more frequently in the 1980s when it came to measuring how well a person's living environment is (Unger & Wandersman, 1985). The convergence of two study disciplines has led to an interest in the idea of

attachment. Affective dimension of local community is recognized as vital in sociology and community psychology (Unger & Wandersman, 1985). As a result, a growing number of research are dedicated to identifying the link between individual traits, socio-physical environment, and evaluative and behavioral responses presumably connected with the establishment of emotional attachments. While environmental psychology is concerned with the psychological complexity of individual-environment relationships, it is also concerned with environmental quality metrics that are responsive to residents' demands. Regarding satisfaction, which is seen as an attitude toward the residential environment attachment represents a comprehensive measure, superordinate, able to include even behavioral and emotional aspects that go beyond a simple affective response (Weideman & Anderson, 1985; Francescato, Weideman & Anderson, 1989). In reality, what characterizes attachment is not the pleasant valence of affects, but rather that it is regarded as a connection, with a lasting nature, directed toward a single target, and not replaceable with another with the same functional feature. However, the distinction between pleasure and attachment is based more on actual findings than on a theoretical basis. Fried (1982; 1984), for example, admits that the notion of attachment encompasses a broader dimension of place experience than satisfaction, but contends that the theoretical tools established to far are insufficient for the purpose of undertaking an empirical examination of the issue.

2.8.3 Dichotomy between Satisfaction and Place attachment

To begin to understand the significance of residential settings in people's lives, his research examines residential and community satisfaction as a first step. "Place

dependency" is a notion created by Stokols and Shumaker (1981) that Shumaker and Taylor (1983:233) have expanded to combine pleasure and attachment. Attachment is described as a "positive affective tie or relationship between individuals and their home surroundings" Attachment can take place at the individual, small-group, and neighborhood levels, as well. When it comes to evolution, the purpose of an attachment bond appears to be to promote residential stability until the site becomes unsatisfactory for the occupant. According to the paradigm, individuals will establish attachments if their needs and the environment's physical and social resources are congruent; if not, they will feel repulsed or not form attachments at all. Individual requirements and idiosyncrasies as well as a realistic assessment of the current situation in relation to prospective alternatives are all factors in determining how strong a connection will be between two parties. In addition, various attachment-related outcomes may be suggested in terms of social participation, mobility, well-being and mental health. Like the permanence of residence, attachment may also be a cause of individual misery, conformist attitudes, or societal rejection. Although the study is often cited, the connection between satisfaction and attachment — that is, whether they are to be regarded two different notions or whether satisfaction reflects a component of or truly corresponds with attachment — remains a disputed subject. Satisfaction is included as an indicator of attachment in Brown and Werner's (1985); Stinner, Van Loon, Chung and Byun (1990); Churchman and Mitrani (1997), whereas in Guest and Lee's (1983); Ringel and Finkelstein's (1991), findings suggested that attachment and satisfaction are not related. According to Austin and Baba (1990), attachment is measured by a set of questions that evaluates interest in the neighborhood, belongingness, and orientation in relation to residential

mobility/stability, as well as the contribution made by social participation and satisfaction to attachment, among other variables. The concept of attachment may be the biggest impediment to establishing a unified and accepted framework. Despite Shumaker and Taylor's (1983) suggestion that person place attachment and interpersonal attachment are similar, the formation of connections has not been linked to a specific psychological requirement in research. There are many beneficial effects associated with locations, and place attachment is viewed as an umbrella term that encompasses them. As a result, it's no surprise that most empirical research indicates that attachment is "multidimensional" based on factorial analysis. Social bonding and behavioral rootedness are two aspects that Riger and Lavrakas (1981) defined as having at least two components.

2.8.4 Attachment, Personal and collective Identity

In Fried's study of the West End of Boston, we've already seen how the author understood the suffering of the residents as a reaction to the fragmentation of their geographical and collective identity (Fried, 1963). But whereas group identity has been frequently utilized in psychology, particularly social psychology, spatial identity is a relatively new notion to the discipline.

According to Fried (1963: 156) this is a phenomenal or ideational integration of significant experiences about environmental arrangements and interactions in relation to the individual's perception of his own body in space. Spatial memories, images, the present activity's framework, and the implicit spatial components of ideals and assumptions are all used to create the framework for the model's construction.

"Ego identity" includes geographic components, but Fried (1963) argued that 'changes in spatial identity do not perfectly correlate to variations in ego identity'. It wasn't until 1978 that Proshansky, who invented the phrase "place identity" and studied it in depth in this book, returned to the problem of identity in connection to the physical environment (Proshansky, 1978) . As a result, only certain parts of attachment theory are discussed in this chapter. Affection is not given much emphasis in Proshansky's(1978) original formulation of place identity: sentiments of attachment to places, things, and types of environment are thought to represent affective-evaluative elements of an individual's place identity. Affective connections are discussed in detail in (Proshansky, Fabian & Kaminoff, 1983). In those whose positive information of the location in issue outweighs their negative knowledge, a sense of fondness for the place develops over time. When an individual's identity is threatened, areas that are typically linked with a good affect might also prevent the formation of any attachment or even create dislike. On the other hand, a person's ability to adapt to, or alter, his or her environment has a direct bearing on the valence of cognitions that constitute a place's identity (in reality, or, particularly in the case of children, in their imagination). Proshansky's (1978) emphasis on the evaluation of the environment as the driving force behind the attachment process means that his perspective on the quality of the environment is not much different from others that have already been explored. According to Belk's (1992:38) observations, "to be connected to some of our surrounds is to make them a part of your extended self", and that the extended self is engaged "only when the reason for attachment is emotional rather than just utilitarian" is something he seems to overlook. A far more innovative aspect of Proshansky's (1978) theory is the emphasis on variability, which is derived from

'an ecological approach in which the person is seen as involved in transactions with a changing world (Proshansky et al., 1983:59). As a person's well-being requires both the preservation and protection of his/her self-identity as well as changes of identity corresponding to transformations of the physical or social world, including changes in the roles played by the person during his/her lifetime, the element of variation most frequently mentioned is the one associated with changes occurring during a person's lifetime. For example, as Rubinstein and Parmelee (1992) examine, and Feldman describes,

"the conflict between continuity and change, in especially in regard to social norms and cultural processes, is mirrored in emotional attachments with locations throughout one's life".

See the section on place identity for a review of these works (Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996). A positive correlation between length of residence and intensity of attachment to the place of residence has been widely reported, but only a few studies have examined longitudinal aspects of residential life and found that the causal relationship postulated between high residential mobility and a lack of attachment to the place of residence is not true. Bahi-Fleury (1996) focused on the link between residential history, attachment, and residential identity in a research study. The study comprised 180 Parisians from different areas of the city. Comparatively to the nature and strength of social connections, attachment, which is the emotional investment made in the neighborhood of residency is unaffected by time spent there compared to relational roots. While arriving in a new neighborhood, the perception of whether it was a free or forced choice, is more important. In addition, a high degree of movement throughout infancy is related with a stronger need for stability in maturity, although global residential mobility does not appear to have a

substantial impact in adulthood. As it turns out, emotional involvement appears to be strongly tied to neighborhood quality, but also to prior experiences and compatibility with residential identity when it comes to the formation of connection and the building of identity, the period of life at which a specific residential experience was obtained does not have the same weight. During childhood and adolescence, strong positive emotional connections tend to form with the environment, and less frequently with the environment experienced only in maturity. The degree to which a person invests emotionally in their current environment correlates positively with the degree to which they invest emotionally over the course of their lives, and unsatisfactory residential experiences during childhood and adolescence appear to have negative long-term consequences on the ability to form attachments in adulthood, even towards more satisfactory environments.

2.9 Motivations for Land reform beneficiaries on farming

2.9.1 Motivation to manage farms productively

Farm management may transcend the constraints imposed by the idea that motives are solely motivated by economic gain, and employees can account for the impacts of individual farmers' managerial abilities, managerial aims, and resources. Additionally, a farmer who owns a small family farm might be termed a manager. Additionally, they possess experiences, motives, and abilities. These factors influence management conduct, which results in an outcome (Krause & Williams, 1971). However, understanding farmers' decision-making processes remains a work in progress due to challenges coping with diverse managerial talents (Chavas, et al., 2010). Earlier research highlights three elements related to motivation and one related to ability that are reflected in a farm's

performance. The motivational variables are "interest," "need," and "ambition or will," whereas the ability factor is "knowledge." Several studies have demonstrated the significance of interest factor changes. When the reasons for pursuing agricultural labor were categorized according to their level of interest or like for the vocation, a positive link between earnings and interest or liking was seen. Additionally, there was a significant correlation between the size and efficiency of the various agricultural operations and the operator's interest in or preference for the enterprise. Additionally, incomes were favorably associated with this characteristic's ratings. The reason an individual engages in economic activity is to pursue personal gain or to improve their economic standing. This usage of the term "need" might be interpreted as referring to the relationship between an individual's economic accumulations and their anticipated personal and familial necessities (Wilcox, 1932). Farmers' varying attitudes about their job may also be explained in part by the environment's effect on farm management, the mentors they had throughout their learning phase and early work time, their age and experience making practical farm choices, and their economic experience (Case & Williams, 1951). According to some writers, a worker's motivation is determined by their relationship with their superiors and coworkers. Motivation that persists in the absence of the supervisor is not reliant on pay scale or other maintenance considerations, often referred to as "fringe perks." Motivation is more closely linked to an employee's sense of accomplishment, their sense of duty, their chance for advancement, and their recognition. The elements that most significantly contribute to positive employer–employee relationships are non-monetary, and the barriers to positive connections do not decrease costs (Moxley, 1970). Ruth Gasson's seminal 1973 study identified four critical "value orientations" for farmers.

These are the "instrumental" orientations (profit, expansion of the firm), the "social" orientations (preserve a tradition), the "expressive" orientations (creativity), and the "intrinsic" orientations (enjoyment of job duties, lifestyle choice) (Gasson, 1973). Following up on this work, a growing body of recent research indicates that farmers fall into distinct behavioral categories or typologies, with some driven primarily by economic motivations and others by social, lifestyle, or familial objectives, with varying degrees of interaction between them (Willock, et al., 1999). Guither (1963) presented studies in which farmers were interrogated about their true motivations for farming as a business or vocation. The respondents cited a variety of reasons for their preference for farming activities (Guither, 1963):

- i. they can "feel a sense of accomplishment;
- ii. a farm is a better place to raise children;
- iii. farming is a challenging occupation;
- iv. farming allows for more outdoor work;
- v. a farmer runs his own business;
- vi. a farmer enjoys operating machinery;
- vii. a farmer can spend more time with his family; and
- viii. living in the country is more enjoyable than living in town"

Other motivators allude to farm families' effort to make the most use of the resources available to them. Typically, this type of family is not motivated just by net income, but by a mix of factors, including survival, long-term net income growth, expanding the quantity of resources held by the family, and enhanced status within the local social structure. In most situations, family resources appear to consist mostly of family labor and

entrepreneurship, as there is little capital or land available for usage (Stanton, 1978). Work motivation also refers to elements that encourage people to work more diligently and efficiently. These elements include the presence of a compensation system, as well as the availability of facilities and incentives.

According to Liu and Wu (2015), farmers' needs may be classified into three categories based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs:

- i. Survival requirements,
- ii. Interpersonal harmony, and
- iii. Social duty toward and affirmation of the fact that farmers possess reason, all of which exist in a dynamic state

Additionally, they claim that farmers do cost–benefit analyses and make decisions based on the results, as farmers strive to strike a balance between economic, social, and lifestyle goals (Darnhofer, et al., 2005; Karali, et al., 2014). Simultaneously, farmers may rank profit maximization low on their priority list, and for many of them, farming is viewed as a profession worth pursuing (Herrmann & Uttitz, 1990; Ackerman, et al., 1989). On the other hand, motivational elements for large-scale private farms include a high level of pay, advancement prospects, a strong pension plan, job stability, and employee recognition. Their non-participation in decision-making processes and an un-encouraging incentive structure are regarded demotivating influences (Oloruntoba & Ajayi, 2003).

2.9.2 Job- Satisfaction – Deriving it from Land Management/Farming

Several attempts have been made in recent decades to define work happiness. According to some, it is a combination of psychological, physiological, and environmental factors that result in an internal sense of fulfillment (Witt, et al., 2020) while others define it as a sense of enthusiasm and contentment with one's job that results in personal accomplishment, or as the degree to which an employee expresses a positive attitude toward their job or life quality (Kaliski, 2007). Another way of defining job satisfaction is as an affective or emotional reaction to different facets of an individual's employment (Ellickson & Logsdon, 2001). It can have an effect on a variety of work-related factors inside an organization, including efficiency, productivity, absenteeism, turnover rates, and employee well-being (Maghradi, 1999; Amin, et al., 2014). Job satisfaction varies according to various factors, including the worker's expectations, their personality, and cultural variations (Kristensen & Johansson, 2008). A poor level of job satisfaction can have a negative effect on mental health by raising stress, anxiety, sadness, and burnout, which can result in low self-esteem (Dirlam & Zheng, 2017), or even suicide, since many depressive symptoms and suicide instances are linked to job satisfaction (Burgard & Lin, 2015) [93]. Continuously developing human capital may result in an increase in each employee's productive output, either via increased skill levels or increased morale and job satisfaction (Dessler, 2003). Indeed, the growth of human capital is highly associated with the development of an enterprise's intellectual capital, with a higher level of intellectual capital implying a higher degree of long-term competitive advantage (Gârdan, et al., 2018). According to Morgan (2014), the following characteristics have a direct effect on job satisfaction in non-farming jobs:

- i. appreciation for the work,
- ii. work–life balance, positive connections with coworkers, engaging job content, and
- iii. a competitive wage

These are seen as the paths to independence and personal development (Hundley, 2001). There is a dearth of studies on employee happiness in the agriculture sector, owing to the fact that agricultural firms have received less attention. This neglect results in a dearth of study data and a knowledge gap regarding work satisfaction levels (Markovits, et al., 2007). Concerning job satisfaction while working on a farm, specialists believe that the following factors have a direct impact: relationships with family and coworkers, upholding family values, an interesting variety of job tasks, and job autonomy (Herrera, et al., 2018), while the reasons for dissatisfaction are considered to be agricultural jobs' negative image in comparison to all other jobs. While examining the relationship between farmers' perceptions of nonfinancial benefits associated with various farming behaviors such as disinvestment, production, diversification, and off-farm labor market participation, the researchers discovered that nonfinancial benefits have a significant impact on a broad range of farmer activities. While farm expenses and returns are critical, non-financial benefits can change certain farmers' choices into far more attractive ones, even more so than alternative options that may be more financially advantageous (Howley, 2015). While some research shows that farmers are influenced by both nonmonetary and monetary variables, little is known about the proportional importance of nonmonetary advantages beliefs to individual farmer actions. Economists have long been interested in the weight employees place on various nonmonetary components of their jobs (Benz & Frey, 2008). According to authors such as Howley (2015), non-monetary gains from agriculture have

a multifaceted structure, and multiple aspects can be utilized to better explain farmer behavior. Howley (2015) classified nonfinancial advantages into two categories based on their relevance to farmers. The first are ancillary advantages that farmers derive from agricultural work, which might be called intrinsic benefits because they entail directly benefiting from their own labor. The other kind derives from the broader social and lifestyle benefits of farming and is referred to as extrinsic benefits; they include the increased autonomy of self-employment, the lifestyle benefits of rural living, and social contact with other farmers (Herrera, et al., 2018). The primary sources of discontent/dissatisfaction for farmers who engage in only one type of activity are typically their leisure time and the level and stability of their income, primarily because they compare themselves to office workers who, they assume, earn a secure and sometimes even higher income for fewer hours of work. They also want more time to relax, to be perceived as successful farmers, considering the amount of time spent on the farm, and for the farm to continue in the family (Harling & Quail, 1990). They seldom consider seeking for work outside the farm, however, since they value the freedom of self-employment and the opportunity to make daily decisions for themselves on the farm, which ultimately contributes to their happiness (Herrmann & Uttitz, 1990). Farm life entails lengthy hours of work that often involve a variety of various activities that vary in difficulty depending on the type of employment. This is why farming was formerly dubbed a "greedy occupation," as it requires full-time dedication from farm family members. However, agricultural labor may actually help a farmer feel less stressed. Women from farms report that their primary occupation is home labor, which they describe as difficult but rewarding, and that they have no desire to work off-farm. Typically, these individuals view farming as a way of life rather than a business,

which explains why they are willing to sacrifice a fulfilling lifestyle in exchange for a lesser degree of financial rewards (Keating, 1987). The majority of farmers view farming as a family business, as all members of the family are involved in the day-to-day operations and in making the farm's most critical choices. When necessary, all family members assist in establishing the farm's objectives (Harling & Quail, 1990).

On the other hand, self-employed individuals report a high degree of work satisfaction. According to studies, self-employed individuals are typically happy with their occupations than employees of a firm (Hundley, 2001; Blanchflower & Oswald, 1998; Benz & Frey, 2008). In more than 20 nations, Benz and Frey (2008) examined the degree of satisfaction of self-employed individuals and those employed by a business. They discovered that self-employed individuals were substantially more pleased than those hired by a corporation. According to their study, individuals appreciate self-employment not for the financial benefits but for the independence it provides (Benz & Frey, 2008).

2.10 Conclusions

This chapter has provided a theoretical framework for the study. Theories that explain value-significance and instilling it within land reform beneficiaries, particularly with an objective to keep land productive, were extensively reviewed in this Chapter. Of these, key of the theories explored were a place attachment theory, which explains connection and attachment to a physical place for intrinsic meanings that could be described in non-economic terms. Theories of motivation, particularly the element of motivation and job satisfaction were also reviewed in the context of farming operations. The chapter highlights that consensus exists amongst scholars that there is limited literature on land

economic theory while Pienaar posits that there is no single definition in literature of what land reform is. In the context of this study land reform in the South African context refers to various programme instituted by the South African government as an antithesis to the 1913 Land Act which had seen the land dispossession of black people. The lived experiences of land reform beneficiaries and value significant attached to land ownership is elucidated. The next Chapter discusses methodological procedures, activities and approaches undertaken to investigate the main research question in this study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology refers to specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. Extensive literature is available on different research databases explaining the importance and structure of research methodology in academic investigations. Polit and Beck (2012) expressed research methodology as steps, approaches and strategies taken to investigate the issue being studied and to analyze the collected data. The research methodology includes the population; sample and sampling; data collection and analysis, and testing validity and reliability. Creswell (2009) defined research methodology as a systematic way including all activities the researcher intends to follow in pursuit of solving the research problem. In this study, the theory of study design postulate by Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2012) will be adopted, as per Figure 3.1 below.

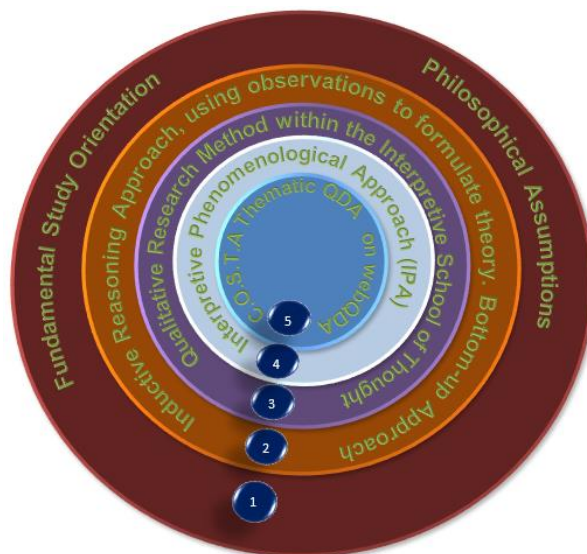


Figure 3.1: Study Design, Source: Researcher

3.2.1 Definition of Research Paradigm

Kuhn (1962) in reference to a meta-physical way of thinking and rationalizing the world first used the word paradigm, as a concept. The etiological foundations of the word in Greek is used to describe a pattern. In educational research, the word paradigm refers to the researcher's views in relation to the phenomenon being investigated (Mackenzie & Knipe, 2006). Whereas the field of educational research postulates on three main research paradigms as positivist, interpretivist and critical as suggested by Candy (1989 apud Kivunja & Kuyini, 2017), business researchers have proposed replacement of the critical paradigm with the pragmatism school of thought as postulated by Morgan (2007, apud Brierley, 2017). In both educational and business research practices, positivism informs quantitative research methods, while interpretivism informs qualitative research and pragmatism is regarded suitable for mixed methods research. Therefore, whereas paradigms are scientific meta-physical abstractions, research methods are expressions of the philosophical views. The following passages will provide brief descriptions of positivism, interpretivism and pragmatism.

3.2.2 Positivism

Howell (2012) postulated that positivism is anchored in a paradigm that asserts that knowledge can only be generated or established through the application of scientific processes, procedures and observation which can be quantified and measured. It discards the notion that the meta-physical or abstract can be studied, observed, quantified and explicated. According to the positivist school of thought the emotions and opinions of participants in a study cannot be observed and therefore should be discarded (Howell, 2013). Positivism is closely linked to empiricism which regards scientific knowledge as

that which is derived from empirical evidence and logic (McNamee, 2005) it regards objective facts as the only important information to be considered by the researcher. The positivist paradigm places a heavy premium on the objectivity of the researcher and demands that there should be separation or limited interaction between the researcher and the object of the study/participants. In a positivist study human behavior is regarded the same as that of objects in an experiment, human behavior is determined by external stimuli that cause particular reactions, there are immutable laws which helps to predict future events and these can be studied and understood (Howell, 2013).

Within academic research positivism philosophy or paradigm is the one within which quantitative research studies are located.

3.2.3 Interpretivism

According to Hay (2011) interpretivism as a philosophy has varied perspectives of description bordering on constructivism and hermeneutics. Whereas hermeneutics refers to interpreting challenges that arise with the interpretation of human actions (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2016). Elliot et al (2000,apud McLeod, 2019) averred that human beings construct their own knowledge and sense of reality through their lived experiences. This means that ythe lense through which individuals see and relate to the world around them has a profound effect on how they construct meanings that form the basis of their interpretations of those meanings/perspectives. The mutli-perspectival view of the social world /reality is defined as interpretavism (Cresweel, 2011). In term of research philosophy, based on the work of Saunders, et al., (2012), interpretavism is a key epistimological philosophy that explains hw knowledge is derived.

The interpretivist paradigm of research is general applied in a qualitative approach.

3.2.4 Pragmatism

A study buttressed by pragmatism as a research paradigm accepts that reality is constantly changing and constantly negotiated and exists objectively, independent of human experience and one which is experienced by each individual (Kaushik & Walsh, 2019). Pragmatism is concerned with and focuses on the outcome of the research. Its preoccupation is the research topic or the problem that the research endeavors to respond to. According Creswell (2018) the researcher does not restrict herself to one paradigm and she is at greater liberty to select the methods, techniques and procedures that are most suited for the research undertaken. Upon collection and analysis of the data, the researcher is at liberty to use the method most suited. In a pragmatic approach to research the material conditions with regards to “social, historical, political and contextual” that obtain at the time of the research are taken into consideration (Creswell, 2018). In a pragmatic world view, knowledge is shaped by the experience of the individual, individuals are different and therefore will have a different perception of the same experience. The pragmatist research paradigm is generally used in a mixed method research design where the method is less important but rather the research question and the outcomes of the research (Kaushik & Walsh, 2019).

3.2.5 Justification for the Chosen Research Paradigm for this Study

The research paradigm of the study will follow qualitative research ontology, using interpretivist epistemology. Qualitative research is any form of research that does not use statistical analysis to draw conclusions (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). Qualitative research draws information with interpretivist research tradition. Patton (2002) postulated that in

this tradition, understanding of phenomena is derived through interaction with participants in their natural settings or real world situations where researchers cannot manipulate the phenomena. Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2005:22) posited that the central feature of the interpretive paradigm is a quest for understanding the subjective experience of human beings. Interpretive methods of enquiry are located within the broad qualitative research methods, which is the foundation to this particular investigation (Ponterotto (2005). Qualitative research is appropriate for researchers who seek to acquire an in-depth understanding of people's experience and their humanity (Neuman, 2006).

3.3 Research Approach

Research approach refers to logical reasoning or argumentation in support of how conclusions in a research investigation were developed. Three main approaches emerge resulting from metaphysical ontology of research investigations, namely; the deductive, inductive and abductive logical frames of reasoning (Trochim, 2006; Paschal, 2016).

3.3.1 Definition of Research Approach

An approach, as defined by Saunders, et al., (2012) and further substantiated by other well know and established commentators such Kothari (2004) refers to applicable argumentative processes als known as logical, or reasoning styles to arrive at conclusions. Most popular methods of argumentation are (1) the deductive reasoning approach: (2) inductive reasoning : (3) and abductive reasoning. The following passages provide a brief outline of definitions and applicatins of these reasininbg approaches in a research investigation.

3.3.2 Deductive Reasoning

Often referred to as a top-down approach, the deductive method is about making conclusions flowing from theoretical assumptions (Gabriel, 2013). Its approach to inquiry is fundamentally constructed on observed generalizations emanating from a particular event or phenomena. Starting with a simply statement or prediction indicating a particular premise, it builds to universal generalizations often referred to as propositions (Malhotra, 2017). It is interesting to note the traditional dominant effect of hypothetico-deductive (H-D) methods in business and organizational science, with its reliance much on validation as debated in Locke (2007). It is further important to note that the role of deductive is best suited to test theory than development (Mantere & Ketokivi, 2013). The method is located within the positivist epistemological school of thought.

3.3.3 Inductive Reasoning

Inductive reasoning accepts the notion that perspectives may be varied and as such all science emanates from perceived observations by observers in relation to their empirical world (Malhotra, 2017). This method is often referred to as bottom-up approach and is located within the interpretivist and constructivist research paradigms (Saunders, et al., 2012). In contrast to its main opponent, the deductive, within the inductive reasoning method, conclusions are derived directly from premises proposed without a requirement for certainty (Dowden, 2019). The methodology provides high levels of credibility substantiation in support of the postulations by Lincoln and Guba (1984), who are authorities in quality criteria for rigor determination in within the interpretivist paradigm.

3.3.4 Abductive Reasoning

The ability to connect theory building to theory testing is afforded by a pragmatist approach using abductive epistemology as logic for reasoning (Behfar & Okhuysen, 2018). The abductive reasoning approach, as explicated in Psillos (2011), refers to a type of reasoning elected as a result of effect from cause. The difference in this approach from the deductive reasoning is that, whereas in deductive reasoning conclusions are made through observations of results from causes, but the abductive approach also includes reasoning concepts from the inductive (Rapanta, 2018).

3.3.5 Justification for the Chosen Approach for this Study

The logical reasoning or argumentative approach for this investigation is located within the interpretivist paradigm, which is the inductive, sometimes referred to as bottom-up approach (Burney & Saleem, 2008). The researcher opted for inductive approach, as it is a suitable method to investigate lived experiences, in terms of what those experiences are and how they were experienced in relation to the research question that seeks to instill value significance in landownership. As recently substantiated by Streefkerk, (2019), inductive approach has three stages which are observation, observe a matter, and develop the theory. Theory development in this study was focused a framework that will help landowners to attach personal value to the land received through the land reform programme.

3.4 Research Methods

3.4.1 Definition of Research Methods

In flow with general accepted scientific standards, as captured clearly in Saunders' Research Onion, there are three prominent research methods in social sciences, namely, Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Methods and Mixed-Method designs (Saunders, et al., 2012). Research methods are closely knitted within corresponding philosophical assumptions, and possible strengths and weaknesses of their findings as such (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2019). McMillan and Schumacher (2001), who are some of the recognized commentators on research methods, articulated characteristics and differences of the traditionally two (quantitative and qualitative) methods of research which differ in terms of how researchers collect and present the findings of the data collected.

3.4.2 Quantitative Research Method

Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2000), well-respected authorities in research methods, in their taxonomy regarding descriptions and depictions of social reality, explicated quantitative methods as a form of acceptable scientific abstractions to provide objective consideration using computational and mathematical constructs. Therefore, quantitative research may be defined as a coherent and systematic method of inquiry within the positivist epistemological perspectives and uses statistical and numerical data to derive at conclusions and make generalizations regarding a particular phenomenon being studied (Neethlinh, 2016). Key characteristics of quantitative research are reliance and emphasis on objective reality, statistical data and generalizability. In this study, the

method of inquiry is inherently embedded within the interpretivist approach using qualitative research method.

3.4.3 Qualitative Research Method

Qualitative research method is based on gathering information from the participants related to their views, while quantitative is concerned with numbers and statistics. Qualitative methodology is based on the world view that there is no single reality, perceptions differ from persons and over time and what is known has meaning only within a given context (Burns & Grove, 2003). The method is relevant to the topic particularly under this investigation whereby the researcher seeks to answer the question, “How to instill value significance in land ownership?”

3.4.4 Mixed Methods

This method is a type of approach to enquiry that involves both quantitative and qualitative dimensions with a sole purpose of strengthening credibility, believability and study trustworthiness as postulated by Schoonenboom & Johnson (2017). Below is a schematic typology of mixed method approaches.



Figure 3.2: Typology of Mixed Methods (Costa, 2020)

Interms of this schema, there are five types of mixed methods as discussed by Costa and Tumagole (2020) based on the work of PlanoClark and Creswell, (2008) and Greene and Caracelli, (1997). These types may be:

- **QUAL + quan**, denotes qualitative dimension as core component and quantitative as supplemental. Further denotes a logical approach that follows inductive simultaneous approach to enquiry. This means that both the quantitative and qualitative components occur at the same time.
- **QUAL – quan**, denotes qualitative dimension as core component and quantitative as supplemental. Further denotes a logical approach that follows inductive sequential approach to enquiry. This means that the qualitative component happens first whereafter it is followed by a quantitative component.

- **QUAN + qual**, denotes quantitative dimension as the core component and qualitative as supplemental approach to enquiry. This means that both the quantitative and qualitative component occur at the same time.
- **QUAN – qual**, denotes quantitative dimension as the core component and qualitative as supplemental approach to enquiry. This means that the quantitative happens first and qualitative component follows thereafter.

There may be a situation whereby the researcher provides an equal status approach to mixed method enquiry whereby the theoretical notation may be QUAL + QUAN, indicating abductive simultaneous approach whereby both the qualitative and quantitative dimensions are core. A further situation could happen within the very same equal status approach whereby the theoretical notation is QUAL – QUAN, indicating a logical approach of the abductive whereby the timing is sequential.

Another opportunity is presented in mixed methods, still within the equal status approach, with QUAN + QUAL of a simultaneous timing whereas another opportunity could be sequential timing with abductive, argumentative style in both incidences (De Lisle, 2011).

3.4.5 Justification for Chosen Method

Any research that seeks to understand the lived experiences of social actors will always be within qualitative dimension enquiry. As explained above, qualitative research is concerned with understanding human experience, views, opinions, cultures and perspectives regarding reality (Hammersley, 2013). This study seeks to understand and respond to a question about instilling value-significance in landownership. The concept of instilling is a motivational act that can be done or observed inductively as it affects

behavior, views, perspectives and even opinions. In view of these postulations this method is suitable for dealing with behavioral issues inherent in the type of study as directed by the research question. Lachman, Jette, Tennstedt, Howland, Harris & Peterson (2007) postulates that by employing various strategies it is possible to instil a conviction in individuals that by changing their behaviour and by employing the new behavioural patterns, they will change their circumstances.

3.5 Research Design

3.5.1 Definition of Research Design

Kumar (2011) defined a research design as a strategy or an articulate plan of investigation that is used in order to answer key questions under the investigation. This process includes approaches to the research, strategies, chosen methods including methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation. This investigation, within the qualitative tradition, seeks to understand participants' views related to land ownership while at the same time seeks understand how to instill value-significance of ownership to enhance individual pride, wellbeing and economic activities. According to Kothari (2004), studies that seek to solve a particular problem fall within the description of applied or action research. This study is therefore an action research and the most appropriate method within the qualitative tradition of inquiry will be phenomenology. Within the qualitative research methods, there are five (5) popular research strategies (Creswell, 2009) or designs (Kothari, 2011), commonly known as Phenomenology, Case Studies, Ethnographic Research, Narrative Inquiry and Grounded Theory. The following sections

will provide a brief description of each strategy and finally provide justification for the chosen strategy/design for this study.

3.5.2 Phenomenology

Originating from philosophy and characterized within psychology, this method of inquiry focuses on explication of lived experiences of participants about phenomena as experienced by participants (Padilla-Diaz, 2015). Of particular importance in this design is subjective essences and signification of experiences of participants in relation to social phenomena, substantiated further by Giorgi (2009).

Phenomenology is a subfield of the constructivist/interpretivist paradigm, which encompasses philology and methodology. Phenomenology (Spiegelberg, 1969) is heavily inspired by the Vancouver school of thought, which is fundamentally based on Husserl's descriptive phenomenology, interpretative / hermeneutic phenomenology, constructivism (Schwandt, 1994), and Heideggerian interpretive phenomenology. The Vancouver School's methodological approach to phenomenology entails a seven-step cyclic process: quiet, contemplation, identification, selection, interpretation, construction, and verification in order to derive meaning from the many components of a phenomenon to its entirety.

On the other hand, Giorgi and Giorgi (2003) distinguish four methodological characteristics: description – openly reading, reduction – sorting meaningful units, search for essences – reflecting on each meaningful unit, and intentionality – based on the research question essential structures of phenomena. Giorgi and Giorgi (2003) create a

phenomenological research technique based on these by proposing a four-step approach for meaning creation.

By exposing rather than concealing subjective realities, insights, beliefs, motivations, and acts, and folk knowledge (Husserl, 1977), phenomenological methods are more successful at describing rather than explaining them (Plummer 1983, Stanley & Wise 1993). The aspect of interpretation adds interest and significance to the research by allowing for an examination of social structures, policies, and practices from the vantage point of the plainly apparent players in the study. There are two types of phenomenological inquiry in research, namely, descriptive and hermeneutic phenomenology.

(a) Descriptive Phenomenology

Husserl's (1970) philosophical views on the proper conduct of science inspired the descriptive phenomenological method to enquiry (Cohen, 1987). Husserl's philosophy was predicated on the premise that experience as experienced by human awareness is valuable and should be the subject of scientific investigation. Husserl thought that scientists studying human motivation should use subjective knowledge since human behaviors are impacted by what individuals perceive to be true. Given that human beings typically go about their everyday lives without critical thought on their experiences, Husserl argued that a scientific method was necessary to elucidate the basic components of a group of people's lived experiences. A central tenet of Husserlian phenomenology is the notion that the researcher must discard all past personal knowledge in order to comprehend the basic lived experiences of the subjects. This requires the researcher to

consciously cleanse his or her mind of any past expert knowledge and personal prejudices (Natanson, 1973). To this aim, some researchers urge for the descriptive phenomenologist to undertake a thorough assessment of the literature before to beginning the study and to have no particular research objectives other than the intention to characterize the participants' lived experience in connection to the study's issue (Streubert & Carpenter, 1999). The researcher's objective is to attain transcendental subjectivity, which is a Husserlian notion.

In descriptive phenomenology, the method of 'bracketing off' impacts on a phenomena allows for the extraction of its essences (Smith, 1987). The goal of descriptive phenomenology is to establish a link between the noema of experience (the 'what') and the noesis (the 'how'). After identifying or otherwise analyzing 'the objects themselves,' descriptive phenomenology deems its task completed. The researcher is free to do anything he or she wants with the results, but such activities will diverge from descriptive phenomenology.

Husserl's (1970) philosophical views on the proper conduct of science inspired the descriptive phenomenological method to enquiry (Cohen, 1987). Husserl's philosophy was predicated on the premise that experience as experienced by human awareness is valuable and should be the subject of scientific investigation. Husserl thought that scientists studying human motivation should use subjective knowledge since human behaviors are impacted by what individuals perceive to be true. Given that human beings typically go about their everyday lives without critical thought on their experiences, Husserl argued that a scientific method was necessary to elucidate the basic components of a group of people's lived experiences. A central tenet of Husserlian phenomenology is

the notion that the researcher must discard all past personal knowledge in order to comprehend the basic lived experiences of the subjects. This requires the researcher to consciously cleanse his or her mind of any past expert knowledge and personal prejudices (Natanson, 1973). To this aim, some researchers urge for the descriptive phenomenologist to undertake a thorough assessment of the literature before to beginning the study and to have no particular research objectives other than the intention to characterize the participants' lived experience in connection to the study's issue (Streubert & Carpenter, 1999). The researcher's objective is to attain transcendental subjectivity, which is a Husserlian notion.

(b) Hermeneutic Phenomenology

Phenomenology is sometimes described as a philosophical movement, implying that fundamental concepts have not stayed static but have been changed by succeeding researchers. Heidegger, a Husserl student who disputed several of Husserl's assumptions about how phenomenology might lead meaningful inquiry, was one researcher who changed and expanded on Husserl's work. In this regard, Heidegger's theories constitute the interpretative, or hermeneutic, research tradition (Cohen, 1987). The term hermeneutic is derived from the Greek deity Hermes, who was tasked with the responsibility of clarifying, or interpreting, messages between gods (Thompson, 1990). Hermeneutics, as defined by Spiegelberg (1976), is a process and strategy for bringing to light and making apparent what is typically hidden in human experience and human connections. Hermeneutics has a lengthy academic history in the field of theology as an academic practice concerned with the interpretation of biblical texts (Gadamer, 1976). In

connection to the study of human experience, hermeneutics looks for meanings inherent in everyday life behaviors. These meanings are not always obvious to participants but can be deduced from their tales. Hermeneutic inquiry is concerned with what persons experience rather than with what they cognitively know (Solomon, 1987).

A key premise of Heidegger's (1962) thinking was that phenomenological investigation should center on the individual's relationship to his lifeworld. Heidegger used the word "lifeworld" to convey the concept that an individual's reality is inextricably shaped by the world in which they live. Heidegger also used the term "being-in-the-world" to stress that people cannot separate themselves from the world. Thus, the focus of a hermeneutic investigation is not on the pure substance of human subjectivity, but on what the individual's narratives suggest about his or her daily experiences. Interpretive inquiry explores the following question: How does the lifeworld inhabited by every specific participant contribute to the commonalities and variations in their subjective experiences? For instance, a descriptive phenomenologist examining what it's like to be a working wife and mother could begin with the broad question "Tell me what it's like to be a working wife and mother" and then ask follow-up questions to elicit common notions underlying the experience. On the other hand, the interpretive phenomenologist would ensure that the participant describes a typical day as a working wife and mother in detail, and would encourage the participant to describe interactions, workload, relationships with others, bodily experiences, and temporal experiences in order to contextualize the lived experience within the context of daily work practices and socialization (Smith, 1987). The idea of freedom is critical to interpretative research. According to Heidegger (1962), people are so ingrained in their environment that subjective experiences are inexorably

related to social, cultural, and political circumstances. This is referred to as located liberty (Leonard, 1999). Situated freedom is an existential phenomenological term that refers to the fact that individuals are free to make decisions, but their freedom is limited by the unique circumstances of their everyday existence. Existential phenomenologists such as Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty, and Sartre stressed on the continual presence of choices, even when the consequences of those decisions are unknown (Solomon, 1987). Nonetheless, one must make choices and act on those choices. Situated freedom is the human beings' existential reality, the source of all meaning (Sartre, 1993). Contrary to Husserl's (1962) idea of radical autonomy, the concept of situated freedom is diametrically opposed to it. Rather of focusing on simply descriptive categories of the real, experienced world in the participants' narratives, the hermeneutic phenomenologist would describe the meanings of the people' being-in-the-world and how these meanings affect the decisions they make. This may entail delving into the historical, social, and political influences that form and structure experiences (Smith, 1987). The cornerstone of interpretative phenomenology is the interpretation of participants' narratives in relation to diverse situations. Another philosophical premise behind the interpretative phenomenological technique is that the researcher's presuppositions or expert knowledge serve as helpful guides to inquiry and, indeed, help to make the inquiry meaningful. Indeed, Heidegger (1962) highlighted that it is difficult to cleanse the mind of the backdrop of understandings that prompted the researcher to examine the issue in the first place (Koch, 1995). For instance, a researcher's familiarity with the research literature is what leads him or her to the conclusion that further study is required in an understudied field. The researcher's knowledge base informs particular notions about how the inquiry

should go in order to generate meaningful knowledge. Thus, hermeneutic academics assert that personal knowledge is both beneficial and essential for phenomenological inquiry (Geanellos, 2000). Bracketing, as defined by descriptive phenomenologists, is inconsistent and dubious within a hermeneutic framework (Annells, 1996; LeVasseur, 2003), even if making assumptions clear and describing how they are employed in the inquiry is part of the hermeneutic tradition. In contrast to the descriptive technique, hermeneutic phenomenology does not preclude the use of a theoretical orientation or conceptual framework as a component of inquiry. Theory is not utilized in a formal fashion, that is, to develop hypotheses to test, in a hermeneutic research. Rather than that, a theoretical method may be utilized to narrow the scope of the inquiry and to make judgments regarding sample size, people, and research topics to address. The researcher's use of an orienting framework also serves to make explicit study assumptions and the researcher's frame of reference. If a framework is utilized, the study should demonstrate that it has no biasing influence on the participants' narratives. However, the framework will be utilized to interpret the findings. Additionally, the researcher must describe how the framework was utilized to evaluate the data and generate insights.

In this study, the descriptive transcendental methodology has been selected as suitable for describing lived experiences of land reform beneficiaries in the Northern Cape Province of south Africa. This method was further deemed suitable for answering the main question entitled: How to instill value significance in land ownership?

3.5.3 Case Studies

This method of inquiry is very common in academic research. Its characterization is manifest in exploration or evaluation of a single or multi - bounded cases whereby units of analysis are either persons, events, policies, projects, institutions or particular systems (Astalin, 3013; Yin, 2012; Yin, 2009). There are three types of case study research, namely (1) exploratory case study, (2) descriptive case study and (3) explanatory case studies.

(c) Exploratory case studies

Exploratory case studies are designed to investigate any phenomena in the data that piques the researcher's curiosity. Such questions may include "Does this kid utilize any techniques when reading?" and "How often does he use them?" in an exploratory case study. As a result of these broad inquiries, additional investigation of the phenomena noticed can be carried out in the future. It is possible that prior fieldwork and small-scale data collecting will be done before the research questions and hypotheses are offered in this case study as well. To begin, this preliminary effort serves to lay the groundwork for the study's structure and scope. For example, Yin (2014)) and McDonough and McDonough (1997) both regard pilot studies to be exploratory case studies, and they are essential in defining the procedure that will be utilized.

(d) Descriptive case studies

Descriptive case studies are used to depict natural events that occur within the data in issue, for example, the many techniques that a reader employs and how the reader

employs them. The researcher's objective is to describe the data as it happens. It has been suggested that descriptive case studies might be written in a narrative style by McDonough & McDonough (1997) A journalistic account of the Watergate affair by two reporters is an example of a descriptive case study (Yin, 1984). Description case studies provide the problem of having to start with a descriptive theory in order to describe a phenomena or tale. Otherwise, the description may be lacking in rigor and difficulties may arise during the project. Pyecha (1988) conducted a descriptive case study utilizing pattern-matching procedures on special education students. With the use of replication, data gathered from different states in the United States of America were compared and hypotheses were developed. As a result of this, descriptive theory was utilized to determine the extent and depth of the case under investigation.

(e) Explanatory case studies

Explanatory case studies closely analyze the data on both a surface and a deep level in order to provide an explanation for the observed occurrences. For example, a researcher may inquire as to why a student employs an inferencing method when reading (Zaidah, 2003). The researcher may next develop a theory based on the facts and set out to test it (McDonough & McDonough, 1997). Additionally, explanatory examples are utilized in causal investigations, where pattern matching may be used to study specific occurrences in extremely complicated and multivariate situations. According to Yin and Moore (1987), these complicated and multivariate instances may be described by three competing theories: a knowledge-driven theory, a problem-solving theory, and a social-interaction theory. According to the knowledge-driven hypothesis, final commercial goods are the outcome of fundamental research ideas and findings. Similarly, one might say the same

thing about problem-solving theory. However, according to this idea, goods are derived externally rather than via study. On the other side, the social-interaction hypothesis postulates that overlapping professional networks encourage researchers and users to connect often.

3.5.4 Ethnographic Research

Popular in business research and sociology, this method of inquiry examines aspects of shared societal norms, behaviors, linguistics and held beliefs of a cultural group in its natural habitat. Requiring widespread field work by researchers, this method collects data through interviews and observations of participant's behavior within a particular group (Astalin, 3013). A key element of ethnography is its emphasis on understanding cultural processes from an emic, or insider, perspective, therefore revealing participants' implicit knowledge, attitudes, and actions. The data analysis process is an inductive one that begins with the acquisition of data. Ethnographers that approach meaning-making from an interpretative or critical viewpoint sometimes employ a cross-comparison method when examining various data sources, a process known as triangulation (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000).

The term "ethnography" changes according on context. There are several definitions of ethnography, each of which encompasses a different element of the subject of the study. While some academics view ethnography as the method of gathering information from the field, others view it as the product of the information in the form of the data's richness and the rigor with which it was collected.

How ethnography is defined also depends on the researcher's background and orientation, and definitions of ethnography suggest some convergence around core elements such as immersion in the field, detailed descriptions, and studying the people's culture, while also indicating some divergence in the focus (Bryman, 2001). Historically, academics with an anthropological training appear to have placed a greater emphasis on the cultural elements of individuals, whereas an ethnography "was a descriptive description of a society or culture, often located outside the western world" (Atkinson & Hammersley, 2007:1). Other academics have made a stronger connection between ethnography and the process of data collection when they write, "Ethnography is about conveying a believable, rigorous, and authentic tale."

Ethnography offers individuals a voice in their own communities, often through direct quotes and a "rich" account of occurrences (Fetterman, 2010). Ethnography, according to this definition, is a method of gathering knowledge and presenting it to readers. The material gathered in the field must be comprehensive and contain the people's own words. The researcher's sincerity must be sufficient to explain social facts in their cultural contexts.

Ethnography is the methodical study of a particular group of people or phenomena that enables the researcher to comprehend the ground realities via the use of rich data gathered in the field through strenuous efforts. Ethnography has been used in research to conduct a deep examination of the phenomena in order to gain a thorough knowledge of it. According to the literature, ethnography has a broad application and may be utilized for a variety of purposes (Lofland & Lofland, 1984).

3.5.5 Narrative Inquiry

This form inquiry is inherently located within the field of humanities. The approach is more of scientific story telling whereby researchers study lives of individuals about particular events or phenomena, which partly or wholly involved their lives (Riessman, 2008). Often concluding as a collaborative narrative exposition of interlinks between the life of the researcher and the participant, this research method's main characteristic is meta-reclassification of manifest data into a narrative chronology.

3.5.6 Grounded Theory

Originally created within social anthropology (Howard-Paynem, 2016), this method derives theory from abstractions grounded in emergent data from participatory interaction with study participants. Theory development process involves reciprocal multi-stage phases from data collection, data analysis and theory building, in an iterative process whereby the each stage informs the next stage (Neethlinh, 2016). This method was created over decades ago by Glaser and Straus (1967) and has since gone through evolutionary changes (Charmaz, 2006;Corbin & Strauss, 2007).

3.6 Target Population and sample

Neuman (cited by Oliver, 2012) defined a research population as a particular pool of cases, individuals or group(s) of individuals which the researcher desires to investigate. The research population for this study was made up of beneficiaries of the land reform programme in the Z Fatman Mgawu region located in the Northern Cape Province.

3.7 Sampling Technique

The study under discussion focuses on a selected group of participants, who all share the same characteristic of being landowners and who have benefitted from the government's land reform programme. There are two (2) methods or techniques of sampling in research, viz purposive (non probability) which is a technique for interpretive epistemology and probability (random) sampling which is a technique for positivist epistemology. The difference between purposive (non probability) sampling and random (probability) sampling is that with purposive sampling the researcher is able to select only those participants that are relevant to the study. This sampling type is particularly useful in an exploratory study such as the one pursued in this particular investigation. It can be used where the objective of the researcher is to find out if a problem or issue exists as assumed. In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling to collect qualitative data. Purposive sampling method is a form of non-probability approach within the interpretive tradition as explicated in Carmichael and Cunningham (2017). Its suitability is critical for enhancing understanding of lived experiences and meanings of study participants as posited by Devers and Frankel (2000). Purposive sampling is also referred to as judgmental, subjective or selective sampling.

This strategy/technique of sampling relies hugely on the judgement of the researcher to select the participants from the research population. These purposive sampling techniques include extreme (or deviant) case sampling, maximum variation sampling, homogeneous sampling, typical case sampling, total population sampling and expert sampling. These techniques can either be applied individually or in conjunction with

other purposive sampling techniques throughout the study. While in certain cases the sample selection may not be a fair representation of the research population, it is not regarded as a weakness but rather depends on the choice of the researcher (Carmichael & Cunningham, 2017).

It should be further noted that purposive sampling is a subjective or selective form of sampling. Participants are selected based on their characteristics and the objective or needs of the study. This kind of sampling is particularly useful because it allows the researcher to *predict* what impact the findings of the study will have on the participants or selected population. This research intended to determine the veracity of the assumption that the ownership of land and the equitable redistribution of land has the potential to restore pride, dignity, economic well-being and prosperity to its owners (Kepe & Hall, 2016). With the purposive sampling method the researcher selected only those participants who are landowners in the Zwelentlanga Fatman Mgcawu District of the Northern Cape. Originally, the intended sample was set at ten (10) participants. Two prominent scholars and authorities on social science research have suggested that in phenomenological research, it is adequate to have five or six participants in a study, although a figure above that is still acceptable with a maximum of ten participants in certain circumstances (Creswell, 1998 ; Morse, 1994). With challenges due to COVID-19, the researcher settled for the suggestions postulated by Creswell (1998) on sample size for phenomenology.

There are many forms/techniques of purposive or non-probability sampling. Below the researcher provides a brief description of some of the popular sampling techniques within the qualitative research tradition:

- i. Quota sampling, also referred to as proportional quota sampling, is a technique of sampling where the researcher selects, in a proportional fashion, a sample from the research population that represents each distinct characteristic of the entire population. This sampling technique is useful because it provides a sample that is as representative of the subject population as possible (Maruyama & Ryan, 2014).
- i. Convenience sampling is a form of sampling where the participants that are selected are the ones that are easiest or most convenient to assemble. The disadvantage of convenience sampling is that it can lead to the under-representation or over-representation of particular groups within the sample. This will result in the sample not being representative of the population being studied (Etikan, 2016).
- ii. Self-selection sampling is a technique where the participants themselves choose to participate in the study without being approached or requested to do so by the researcher. They may decide to participate for various personal reasons such as having strong feelings or opinions about the research topic or they may have a specific interest in the findings of the study. The disadvantage of such a self-selection process is that it can potentially result in certain aspects of the findings being over emphasized or the participants may not reflect a representative sample of population (Mitchell & Jolley, 2010).
- iii. Snowball is a sampling technique that is most appropriate to use when participants are difficult to get hold of (Faugier, 1997). Typically, the participants that are migrant workers, drug addicts or human traffickers or those who are regarded as social outcasts live on the margins of society. This sampling technique involves one participant recruiting another with similar characteristics, traits and social condition to

take part in the study. When the researcher is not able to identify the strata or sub groups of the research population to be studied, the snowball technique may help to identify additional or unknown characteristics that may be of interest before the sampling criteria is finalized. It is important to note that one of the serious disadvantages of snowball sampling is that it cannot be regarded as representative of the population being studied (Biernacki, 1981).

3.8 Data Collection

The researcher collected data through interviews with selected participants. According to Creswell (2007) data collection in a phenomenological study involves the use of interviews with participants selected through purposive sampling. Participant's interaction with the researcher was recorded on an audio-recording device for the sole purpose of capturing all aspects of the conversation during the interview. The researcher also used a journal to record observations before, during and after the interviews. The recorded material was then transcribed with software, to produce data documents ready for analysis as posited by Costa (2019).

3.9 Data Analysis

Data analysis method used in this study was thematic analysis as espoused by Costa (2020). Popular research has clearly argued the extent to which thematic analysis approach is one of the poorly understood methods of analysis while at the same time being widely preferred (Boyatzis, 2008). According to Braun and Clark (2006), thematic analysis is popular with both students as novice researchers and academics, including

established researchers for the sole purpose of theme generation in qualitative research. It has been further noted how increasingly common it is for students and researchers to opt for thematic analysis in generating themes to make conclusions . The Costa (2020) method of analysis is mostly preferred as suitable for analysis responses from a phenomenological research which was undertaken in this study.

WebQDA software, a cloud based qualitative data analysis, was used to store all data sets, facilitate generation of themes through coding, and enhance analysis and rigor determination through the robustness and integrity it offers. The strategy used for data analysis involved a two-dimensional approach that included creation of a-priory codes, also described in Costa (2020), as deductive or anchor codes. These anchor codes are derived from key concepts of the research topic or question to inform affinity with data analysed inductively.

The second dimension of data analysis involved creation of posteriority codes directly from observed data. Posteriority codes may be described as significant statements that caught the attention of the researcher while reading through the data document/transcription material containing participants' responses. These significant statements are also referred to as inductive codes as they are created through observation of patterns, styles, descriptions and behaviour of data. Through the use of webQDA the data was transposed/extracted from main document for the purpose of sorting or arrangement commonly known as categorising stage. These categories were further observed for particular relationships and emerging themes. A full account of the actual data analysis is presented in chapter 4 below.

3.10 Trustworthiness (Validity and Reliability)

Validity and Reliability are concepts used in quantitative research with a special focus on rigour determination in a positivist perspective (Golafshani, 2003). In qualitative research, reliability and validity of the study is established through crucial examination of the concept of trustworthiness (Seale, 1999). Whereas the concept of reliability is concerned with issues of measurements, a practice not done nor required in qualitative research, its use in this perspective is irrelevant (Stenbacka, 2001). It has been further argued that the “usual canons” of science useful for judgment (testing) research should be redefined to fit the requirements of qualitative research (Strauss & Corbin, 1990).

It is then clear that there cannot be validity without reliability, of which the redefinition for “fit-for-purpose” of these concepts should mean the presence of the one (validity) represents the presence of the other (reliability) in qualitative research (Lincoln & Guba, 1985) through application of trustworthiness. In this study, the application of quality criteria as espoused in Lincoln and Guba (1985) will be followed to the book. Trustworthiness has four quality criteria as follows:

- i. **Credibility.** This is the most important aspect of any qualitative research report and the researcher should take special care to include the methods to be employed to ensure the credibility of the findings in the research design and implementation stages. Care should be taken to outline the appropriateness of the methods to be used during the data collection phase for it potentially has an impact on the integrity and conclusions to be made in the final report. This will assist to allay possible criticism that the findings might be influenced by the researcher’s bias or that it

could be just a collection of personal opinions of the participants. Credibility can be tested by linking the research report findings with what obtains in reality. There are various techniques/methods of testing credibility. These include triangulation, which is done by making use of multiple methods, using a range of data sources, employing multiple observers, or applying different theories in order to gain a more complete understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Patton, 1999).

Member checking is a process where the researcher shares the data, interpretations, and conclusions with the participants. In this way the researcher provides an opportunity for the participants to verify, correct errors, and provide additional information to the researcher where applicable (Birt, et al., 2016).

Prolonged engagement is another process available to the researcher to ensure credibility of the study and its findings. This involves the researcher becoming more intimately involved in the world of the participants to gain better understanding of the context and world of the participants. This will deal with possible misrepresentation of the data collected, improve trust relations with participants and allow opportunities for participants to provide more sensitive information that they may initially not have volunteered.

Peer debriefing is a process where the researcher gets guidance and advice from other scholars and peers. This will improve the quality of the research and crystalize the findings and conclusions of the report.

It may happen that during a research enquiry or data collection process, information emerges that are contrary to the expectations of the researcher. Thus when the researcher employs the negative case analysis process where the

contradictions are recorded and reported it greatly assists with the credibility test of the research.

Another approach to ensuring credibility of the study is persistent observation. This occurs when the researcher, during the prolonged observation process, observes characteristics of the participants and the setting, which might otherwise not have been detected. The researcher thus gets a better understanding of the participant's paradigm (Anney, 2014)

- ii. **Transferability** is evident when the researcher is able to transfer the results to other situations and other participants. In terms of this quality criteria, the researcher should take care to describe the research study adequately and ensure that participants are purposively selected (Anney, 2014).
- iii. **Dependability** of the veracity of the research finding is important as the particular research and its findings may have an impact on subsequent research emanating from the study conducted. A future researcher may want to conduct a similar study and should be able to get similar results. Dependability in qualitative research is attained by the researcher reporting and detailing all processes followed. The processes to be recorded include the research design and its implementation as well as all operations followed in collecting data. Final reflection and appraisal of the research project by the researcher also allows the reader to ascertain whether the researcher followed all research processes (Shenton, 2004).
- iv. **Confirmability** is achieved when the researcher's bias is eliminated and true objectivity in the research is attained. Should this is not possible, the researcher should declare her preferences, beliefs and biases from the onset. The results of

the study should reflect the experiences as related by the participants and not be influenced by the researcher. This is made possible when the researcher explains the reasons why a particular method or approach was selected. The researcher should also admit the weaknesses in the process of conducting the study (Shenton, 2004).

3.11 Ethical Considerations

3.11.1 Basic Requirements in terms of International Best Practice

In science, ethical consent must be obtained prior to the commencement of any study activity involving humans or animals (Tolich, 2016). Indeed, prior to the commencement of any study involving human or animal participants, it is now normal procedure for the Institutional Ethical Review Committee to approve it (Banks, et al., 2013). It is important for higher education institutions to establish an independent body that addresses ethical concerns in the field of research in this respect. The Committee shall guarantee that all human, animal, and environmental research are evaluated and approved. The evaluation and subsequent approval by the Ethical Committee establishes substantive proof that the researcher adheres to guidelines, processes, correctness, specifications, and scientific ethics standards. This was accomplished as a criterion of ethical research practice through the filing of an ethics clearance application to the Ethics Committee and subsequent authorization to conduct the research inquiry.

Additionally, it is critical that the researcher aligned their investigation with written standard operating procedures and standards established by internal monitoring boards or study committees. Hammersley (2015) suggested that ethical research standards should be based on principles rather than particular rules and prescriptions. To this end,

(Hammersley, 2015) stated that principles should be regarded as reminders of what should be considered rather than as judgements from which particular ethical decisions should be formed. In this regard, the author claimed that principles are beneficial and should be followed in ethical scientific inquiry.

According to academics and acknowledged authorities on ethics, it is the researcher's ethical duty to be truthful and considerate to all individuals impacted by their studies or reports of their findings (Knezek, Morreale, Keddis & James, 2015; Gravetter & Forzano, 2009:98). Costa's (2020) four major principles are being followed, as seen in Figure 3.2.



Figure 1 Ethical Principles in Research, Source: Costa (2020)

3.11.2 Standard Ethical Principles

According to Wassenaar's (2006) work, which presents captures standard principles of ethics, this study's data collection methods followed cautious approaches that were structured in the following four steps:

3.11.3. Informed Consent

- Informed consent (means the person and the study is fully informed about the purpose of the study and their role in it;
- Informed consent is significant in research studies and particularly in the study it provides the means for the participants to make an informed choice or decision whether they will participate or not.

Participants were informed expressly through a written request, which was subsequently explained to them telephonically during the process of requesting meetings for interviews.

3.11.4. Confidentiality

Confidentiality in the study means that the researcher will use codes as a method of protecting the identity of participants. This was explained to participants to ensure their free will while participating in this study.

3.11.5. Voluntary Participation

Voluntary participation refers to a process where interviewees will be informed that their participation in their study is voluntary and free from any form of duress/cohesion. In this study, the researcher informed participants that they could withdraw from the study at any time without any prospect of harming current or future relations with any organizations or formations where the researcher is involved.

3.11.6. Harm Avoidance

In the study the researcher ensured that no harm occurs to participants in any or more of the following forms:

- Intentionally or unintentionally,
- Physically (contraction of COVID-19), psychologically,

- Socially, and
- Financially

In most cases, interviews were conducted during Alert Level 3 National COVID-19 lockdown restrictions in South Africa in 2020. During this time, the researcher ensured that non-pharmaceutical interventions were observed through keeping enough distance with individual participants while also ensuring that masks were worn and hand hygiene observed. Although most of participants were rooted in cultural beliefs that informed social interactions like greeting by shaking hands, the communications on COVID-19 had reached all in the country and cultural practitioners were not offended by not shaking hands during the meetings.

3.12 Conclusion

This chapter ends an account of procedures, techniques and activities that were engaged in this research. Critical aspects presented in this chapter were methodological trajectory based on the postulations of Saunders, et al. (2012). This method requires articulation of the philosophical assumptions of the study, including the argumentative approach, design strategies and datacollection and analytical procedures. The next chapter will be focussed on the presentation of findings.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This section introduces the presentation of the qualitative investigation findings that were undertaken to respond scientifically to the research question that limited the entire investigation. The main research question of this study is, “How to instill value significance in land ownership?” To respond to this question, the following research objectives were formulated:

- To examine the lived experiences of landowners in terms of land-ownership
- To understand the views of landowner’s position as landowners in terms of the land reform programme
- To determine whether there is an association between land ownership and identities
- To develop a framework for instilling value significance in land ownership

4.2. Profile of Participants

Table 4.1: Demographic profiles

Name of Project/ Farm	Participants	Age	Town where project is situated	Kilometres/ distance from Upington	Land Reform program (eg. PLAS/LRAD)	Year Acquired	Highest Education Level	Current occupation
Norokei – Marinda	Vrou Boer	44	Upington	150 km	PLAS	2011	Grade 12	Livestock production
Farida Boerdery	Egpaar	53	Keimoes	40 km	LRAD	2009	Grade 11	Irrigation
Rietfontein farm	Vis Boer	44	Kenhardt	128 km	PLAS	2011	Grade 12	Livestock production
Sonvrugte Farming Pty Ltd	Aandeel	39	Kakamas	96 km	Equity scheme	2004	Grade 11	Crop production
Laughing Waters Communal Property Association	Sertifikaat	58	Danielskuil	278 km	SLAG	2003	Grade 8	Livestock production

All five participants in this study were beneficiaries of the land reform programme in the Northern Cape Province, although not in the same year or same incident. As indicated above, others were from the PLAS programme (2) while the balance of three were each from a different programme; 1 from PLAS, 1 from SLAG and 1 from the Equity scheme. It was further interesting to note that none of the participants represented age profiles of youth. None of the participants had any form of post school or college qualification.

4.3 Analytic Procedures

Following the C.O.S.T.A Model technique (Costa, 2020) supported by the webQDA software, data was analyzed using thematic analysis. WebQDA has been recommended as one of the user-friendly tools that allows qualitative data to be generated in a coherent and structured code while providing fast and efficient data management and analytical transparency (Machado & Vieira, 2020; Pope, Brandao, Rosario & Costa, 2020).

To break down chunks of raw data to meaningful bits resolved for synthesis processes, the COSTA Qualitative Data Analysis approach was used. This approach is fundamentally characterized by a systematic meta-cognitive approach to the assimilation, coding and indexing of data documents as typical significant statements useful for generally deriving meaning and intended to answer the research question (Saldana, 2009).

In qualitative research, Thome (2000) postulated that analytical processes represent the most difficult and complex phase in the investigation trajectory. In order to present meaningful, credible and trustworthy conclusions, scholars such as Maguire and Delahunt (2017); Nowell, Norris, White and Moules (2017) have been widely cited as advocates of the need to show rigor beyond conventional methods when it comes to qualitative research. Major problems related to bias and subjectivity are presented by the fact that the researcher is the main instrument (Bahrami, Soleimani, Yaghoobzadeh & Ranjbar, 2016). The issue of bias and subjectivity is brought up by the fact that, within the interpretivist paradigm, the researcher is obliged to make decisions about approaches to data collection methods , data analysis, coding , data transformation and contextualization of data (Starks & Trinidad, 2007).

The thematic coding method used by COSTA QDA (Costa, 2020b), an analytical generalization method, was used as part of the analysis procedures to generate insightful and underlying messages from the data documents and documents obtained from the department. The COSTA QDA provides a flexible approach to data analysis, but helps to demonstrate rigor beyond the Guba and Lincoln (1985) general principles of trustworthiness. As postulated by Maxwell (2010); Onwuegbuzie and Daniel (2003); Sandelowski (2001) Onwuegbuzie and Daniel (2003), the method further provides the opportunity to estimate effect size, demonstrate account accuracy and data legitimization. The Costa Qualitative Data Analysis was considered appropriate as part of the framework analysis methods (Srivastava & Thomson, 2009) to provide a basis for quantizing and to present accounts of these numerical accounts as a basis for internal analytical generalization (Tashakkori, 1998). The method also provides flexibility, allowing qualitative researchers to encourage creativity as they apply methodical strategies from coding transcripts to theme generation resulting from "cleaned" data through the reduction process (Clarke & Braun, 2013; Dey, 1993). The method also provides flexibility, allowing creativity to be encouraged.

4.4 Coding Strategy

There are many coding strategies available for application by qualitative data analysts, according to Saldana (2009). A total of 32 approaches mapped to literature as predicated by Saldana (2009) were enlisted by Onwuegbuzie (2016). As a result of in-depth analysis and data familiarization processes, as postulated in Costa (2020b; Costa, 2018), the researcher must choose from the many strategies listed for this particular study.

This study utilized the following coding strategy.

- i. **Emotion Coding:** This technique reflects the participants' feelings, reactions and feelings.
- ii. **B) In-Vivo Coding:** This technique captures participants' direct statements.
- iii. **C) Value Coding:** This method presents the beliefs, values and moral dynamics of the participants.
- iv. **D) Descriptive Coding:** Situations are described by this method.

A step by step process that was followed to generate codes is shown in Figure 1 below.

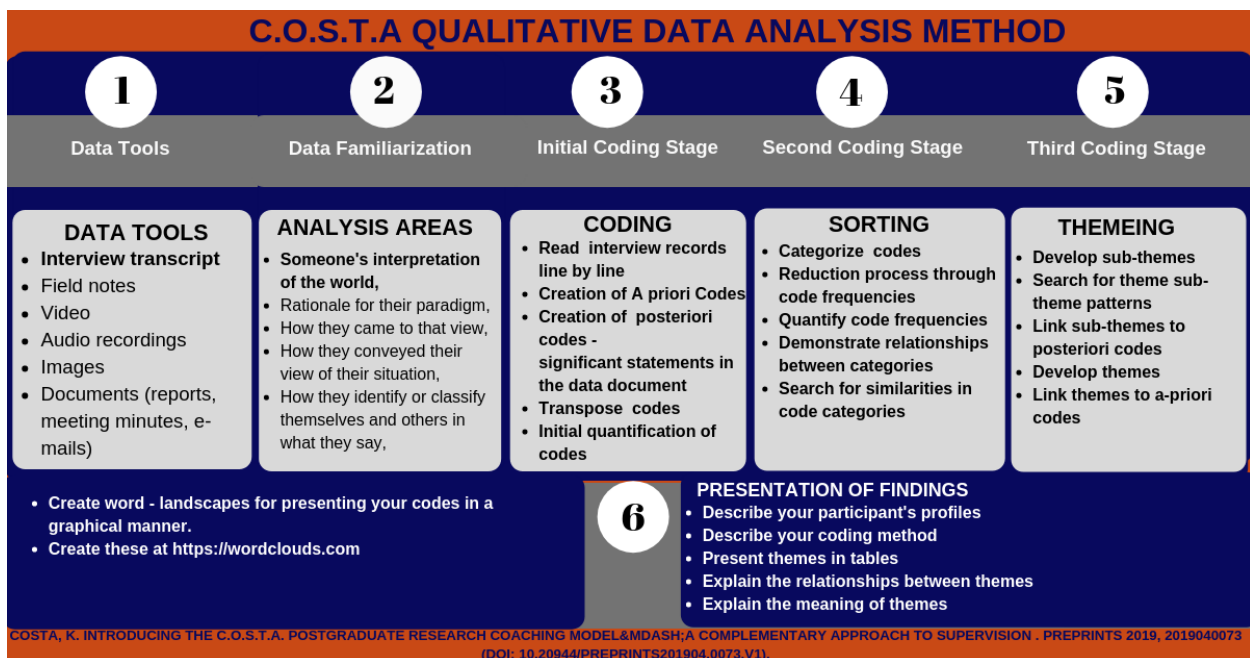


Figure 4.1: COSTA QDA

4.5 Data Transformation

4.5. 1 Transposing Inductive Codes

As mentioned in the analytic procedures and in Chapter 3 above, the first stage towards generation of findings was transposing of inductive codes from the data documents (Saldaña, 2012). Created codes, which are significant statements, are derived from significant data document (transcribed documents from an interview). It is possible to classify significant statements as those that are frequently mentioned or have an impact in the coder's perception about the phenomenon. The secret to the data analysis process lies in responses to questions by the participants (PadillaDíaz, 2015).

Throughout the entire process, the significant statements were then connected to anchor codes (Attride-Stirling, 2001), through reading the data document, line by line, over and over again, searching for the details (Hsieh and Shannon, 2005; Clark & Shannon, 2005).

The following section articulates how these codes were structured throughout all data transformation processes (Saldaña, 2012):

- i. Using webQDA software, a total of 446 codes were generated (Costa, Breda,Pinho,Bakas & Durão,2015).
- ii. The codes were then extracted during a first cycle/level coding stage and listed for verification (Onwuegbuzie, 2016) .
- iii. These codes were linked to anchor codes through color coding scheme explained below. This enhanced the principle of axial coding stage, also known as categorization. The transposed codes are represented in word-clouds in Figure 5

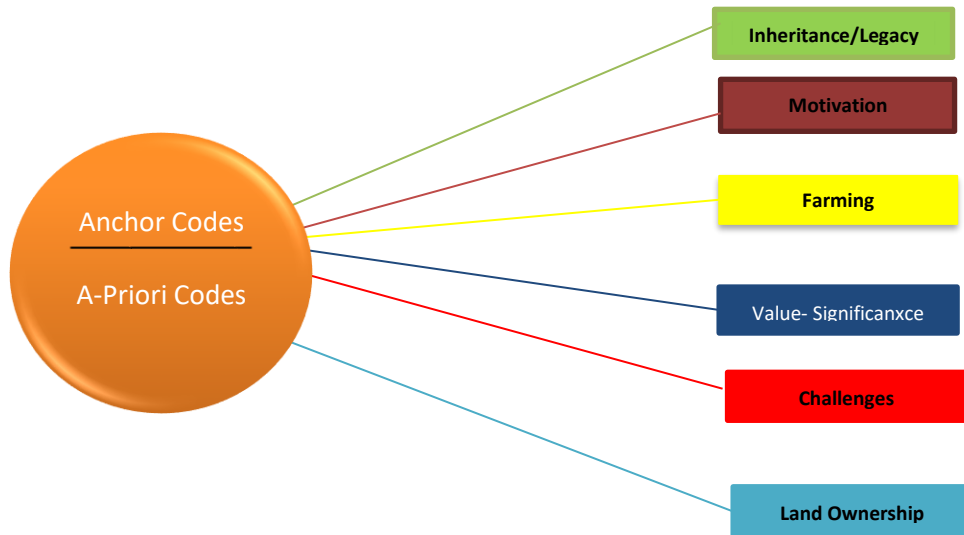


Figure 4.3 : Anchor Codes, adapted to webQDA

The following table gives a reference about how these inductive codes have been related by color coding to anchor codes. It also offers a description of the code frequencies while at the same time offering a forum for the axial coding process (Saldana, 2015). At this point, a close review of the inductive codes resulted in a process of relational analysis that ended up collapsing the codes into the formulation of the sub-themes. According to Nowel, Norris, White and Moules (2017), this is the beginning of the quest for meanings for transformed qualitative data. This stage is also known as axial coding stage which is characterized by relational analysis through observation of patterns, similarities between concepts and generation of themes (Theron, 2015 ; Corbin & Strauss, 2007). Saldana (2013) described axial coding as a purposive and intentional rearranging and rebuilding data that has been scattered during the initial inductive coding period. At the heart of axial coding is the function of sorting, categorising and theme generation.

As mentioned before, the codes inductively generated from data documents were linked to anchor codes that were predefined as part of the coding strategy (Costa & Amado, 2018 ; Charnaz, 2006). Six (6) anchor codes were generated, linked to the topic and research question and holding inductive codes from data documents as postulated by Costa (2019). In the table below (table 3) each anchor code descriptor represents a particular anchor code colour that may be linked to the codes repository as captured in table 2 above.

Table 4.2: Second Cycle Coding

Anchor codes	Anchor code descriptor	Frequency
	Farming (Experience, Economic gain)	77
	Motivation	106
	Value-Significance (Economic, Sentimental)	108
	Land Ownership	35
	Inheritance/Legacy	39
	Challenges	81
Total		446

Figure 7 below indicates the frequencies per code category as mentioned above. Using the Costa Qualitative Data technique requires demonstration of code frequencies in a form of numbers and percentages. Although the use of numbers and percentages are not popular in qualitative research, there has been an ongoing debate over the past three decades suggesting the vital role played by numerical expressions (Maxwell, 2010; Sandeloski, 2001; Becker, 1990). According to Costa (2020:b) the rationale for quantification in qualitative data analysis is for legitimisation of findings and estimation of the degree an effect of occurrences. The issue of data legitimisation through quantification has been a contentious discourse in qualitative corridors with proponents arguing that it

provides a basis upon which arguments about qualitative research conclusions may be strengthened and believable (Hannah & Lautsch, 2010; Onwuegbuzie & Daniel, 2003).

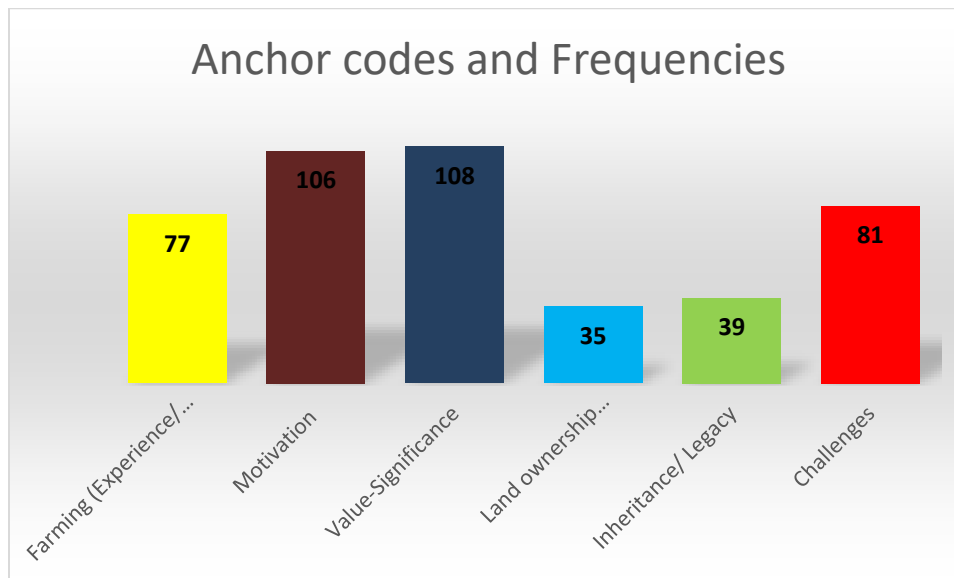


Figure 4.4: Anchor codes and Frequencies

4.6 LINKING DATA FINDINGS TO RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: To examine the lived experiences of landowners in terms of land-ownership

The purpose of this objective is to understand experiences of those who were beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme. Although the land redistribution programme targeted land reform in a more random fashion, most of the participants interviewed were sporadically practicing livestock farming on the one hand and grape farming on the other hand. This diversity of farming in random land redistribution programme was noted by Netshipale, Oosting, Raidimi, Mashiloane and De Boer (2017) whereby experience of beneficiaries were

examined. In this study the researcher interviewed beneficiaries of the LRAD, SLAG and PLAS programmes in the Northern Cape district of Zwelentlanga Fatman Mgcau. It is interesting to note contrasting features between experiences of the same programmes in land redistribution in the provinces of the Northern Cape and Limpopo. In Netshipale, et al.(2017) all beneficiaries were reported to have been “better-off” individuals, presumably running efficient agricultural ventures. Table below reflects selected in vivo statements of participants’ experiences through three (3) land redistribution programmes mentioned above. Close examination of these experiences indicate a plethora of challenges that are not immune to land redistribution beneficiaries in other countries such as Brazil, India, China and Mexico (Davies, Kosec, Nkonya & Song, 2020). In this study, challenges that are reflected in table 4 were dealt with proactively by governments whereby in Brazil issues such as no access to credit, infrastructure and production enablers were provided for by the state as discussed in chapter 5 below. Similar advances were embarked upon by China and India respectively.

Table 4.3: In vivo statements for Objective 1

In vivo statements	Cross-Reference to Data Repository on Table 2
Yes. It comes from generation to generation, uh, from the grandfather over to my father. All the previous generations were on communal land. So it comes from a small child I was basically involved in farming although it was not our main...	429

<p>Uh especially if a guy goes into this world, the Karoo world, then you will still get lots of poverty</p>	<p>430</p>
<p>Look at that time, that Namakwa district is totally and completely a different world. With the communal system the soil got damaged over the years, not specifically there but all over where – one can think yourself – say for example, your, your pasture was overgrazed, all over it was the case with the communal land because so many people had to, on a small piece of land, live there. You see you cannot, there is no way that you can go on like that</p>	<p>408</p>
<p>Production is much lower as a result of the drought. I had to reduce my core flock. Rainfall was far below the average this year and last year and the previous year. So basically you have to feed and the feed comes from your pocket.</p>	<p>391</p>
<p>Yes, he said I was the only one that is stopping him from expanding, I am basically in the middle of his properties he has expanded to the east and to the west...he has already bought that property... So, he asked me, “Can’t I also just buy your piece of land?” “And I asked him, “Where must I go to?”</p>	<p>172</p>

<p>It is very difficult for me...I can't even buy diesel for my farm , at least I had this project from Landcare, with that we were able to claim for transport for the people, so from that I able to buy diesel, which keeps our farm going. The Government's intentions were good but that thing...we had a lot of problems over those 5 years.</p>	<p>123</p>
<p>You can try your best...we attended these conflict resolution courses and we dealt with those things... I don't know why they still bother to attend these course, you know... so, life just goes on and when you see each other it's just, " Good morning" or when you meet in town, "Good morning" that's all</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>I was quite successful... the only challenge there was a problem with theft that affected one badly... Here I just have the problem of the drought and wild animals like jackals but they can be dealt with, that goes with the territory of farming...</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>The fact that you can make your own plans...you ensure that you maintain the financial side of your business is the most important You must just watch your finances carefully...you can't just spend recklessly, you'll have to defer some of the expenses</p>	<p>169</p>

to, for example, the following year ... I watch my finances...I don't want to find myself in a position where...	
The fact that I did not have transport at the time was problematic... you can ask for assistance from the worker but there are many people that expect assistance from, so they would just pump for their animals and chase away your animals when you are not there. It was very difficult for me.	140

Thematic expressions developed through this objective are (1) land redistribution programme need to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme (2) land redistribution programme transformed lives of beneficiaries (3) beneficiaries of land redistribution programme aspire full ownership of the land for productive use.

- **Objective 2: To understand the subjective meaning attached to the land reform programme of government in the view of landowners and users**

This objective sought to understand the subjective meaning of land ownership in any form as prescribed by the determinants of the PLAS, LRAD and SLAG. According to Kalu (2019), the subjectivity element is concerned with the values and beliefs attached by the researcher and research participants to the subject being investigated. Subjectivity in this case involves self reflection and reflection

about others in relation to a common event, trend or phenomenon being investigated (Pillay, 2003).

Table 5 below reflects assertions and in vivo statements reflecting sentimental value and attachment to the land provided by land redistribution beneficiaries. Strong evidence may be identified by some of these assertions, linking participants' subjectivity which involves values, beliefs, cultural perspectives to other studies such as a recent report on land reform of 2019 (Mahlati, 2019). In this report ontological perspectives are reported as foundational dynamics whereby cultural values regard land beyond perspectives of it being a physical asset to such highly held norms of social identity construction, religious and existentialism. In another similar study it was reported that subjective meanings of the land redistribution programme often face a conundrum created by poor policy planning and maintenance (Ryan, 2017).

Table 4.4: In vivo statements Objective 2

In vivo statements	Cross-Reference to Data Repository on Table 2
I really don't know... I haven't thought about it ...I am just looking ahead...I don't want to focus on the setbacks and disappointments... I have that hope in me	20
It's my passion for farming... like I said, I have to put something on the table from farming...	38

<p>The farming is definitely of value for everyone if you manage it correctly. I enjoy it. As I mentioned, with the few years drought it has been a bit more difficult but I enjoy it. I am positive every morning when I get up. I like positivity and depending on, as the nature is, then things will change and we will all be happy again. But presently it is not going as it should be going but it is going along.</p>	393
<p>Yes, yes. All over in the district people complain. They had to, of necessity, reduce because you had to adapt to the circumstances. Uh, so that is it but I am full of hope things are going to change again</p>	388
<p>Uh, eventually, not every time but I make a plan so that I can pay him because he also has a home to look after. So I am positive. I must be positive.</p>	380
<p>I will not just throw the towel in, or lift up my arms. No, I will definitely. I mean, who wouldn't?</p>	355
<p>I want to be an owner so that I can have the assurance that this farm belongs to me and it's my property that I can leave as an inheritance for my children. You see, my father was also a farmer but he lost his farm on the Meent (commonage) because of all the struggles, but if you have your own land you are settled with your</p>	117

livestock you don't run from pillar to post because that is what my father had to go through... moving from here to there...So, having your own land...	
I feel that I'm bound. I want to farm in such a manner where I can see that my livestock is doing well and that I'll be able to maintain my household with the animals... to be able to support myself. That is the intention with the farming enterprise and expertise	46
I believe socially I am responsible towards my... especially my people and churches. So it is people, for example, that I must work with or...	343
Ok, so my background, my father used to live on a farm, and I was born on a farm, there on the other side of Kuikershoop. This is how I developed the love for farming.	80

Thematic expression linked to this objective were tied intrinsically to the concept of motivation. In the literature review chapter some of the elements of motivation in land ownership were explicated as a precursor for more production while at the same time increasing efficiencies and effectiveness in farming activities (Mokone & Steyn, 2005). In view of the above the following theme for this objective is developed (1) motivation and inspiration increases farming effectiveness and productivity.

- **Objective 3: To determine whether there is an association between land ownership and identities**

Many studies have sought to understand the association between land ownership or land dwelling with one’s identity. One of the classical studies on this concept may be found in work of a group of scholars who navigated place attachment and its significance in a globally mobile environment, Di Masso, Williams, Raymond, ... Von Wirth, 2019. According to these scholars there is a relationship and association between land and identity of those who dwell on the land. Establishment of identity which can also be referred to as place attachment involves a particular bonding of people to a particular land over a notable history of time that derives a subjective meaning (Lewicka, 2011). The table below (table 6) provides in vivo statements that support literature presented here regarding association of land with identities

Table 4.5: In vivo statements for Objective 3

In vivo statements	Cross-Reference to Data Repository on Table 2
I want my own piece of land ...a farm of my own, that is what I really want, that is my desire, I have a passion for farming. I make a living from my animals, I put bread on the table for my family, I maintain my household... through my animals	9

For this reason, As I've said so many times, this is my passion and I support my family with my farming...I also want to contribute towards the economy	11
They were quite proud of me, they still talk about their brother who's a farmer, you see...	21
Ok, so my background, my father used to live on a farm, and I was born on a farm, there on the other side of Kuikershoop. This is how I developed the love for farming.	80
All I wanted was a farm and I got all these wonderful additional things such as the Recap, I even got a house, water tanks, troughs, animals	102
It feels good because you also have land ... during the Apartheid era it was just Whites who could own land but now, as a Coloured woman, I also have the opportunity to own land. I have a farm.	113
Yes, it makes you feel good... [Laughing] You know you are also providing for someone else... you are not just taking care of your own household needs. So, we are also taking care of 2 other families	114
Yes it feels very good for us, a lot of success but not only for us alone, we ... even if the people talk even if we go to cities somewhere, we visit our people then	256

<p>they talk about farms, we are always proud know from what the farm's land [took] to where [00:18:19]. We feel very good yes.</p>	
<p>Yes it does a lot to your self-image. It was not our good fortune, uh, uh, it does a lot for you. You are proud. You feel human dignity for the effort that you put in and that you are entitled to it. It is a big boost for your human dignity especially for you as a man, a woman too, women who are also land owners. I believe the same for the others. Should feel the same so I do not know about the one who says he feels nothing.</p>	359
<p>In a way land can be like insurance for you. You can go to the bank anytime – you can with a lease contract as well</p>	364

Thematic expressions to be derived from examination of contents table 6 indicate that there is a strong association and bond between land and identity of the people who live on that land, therefore the theme for objective 3 is: land ownership is a vital indicator of self-worth and identity.

- **Objective 4: To develop a framework for instilling value significance in land ownership**

The purpose of this objective is to develop a guiding framework to encourage and instill value-significance in land ownership.

Different research on the idea of value-significance uncovered remarkable correlations in terms of connection to land by different ethnic groups in South Africa as demonstrated in the work of Genis, Fraser and Mashele (Genis, 2012; Fraser, 2008 ; Vrystaat Kunstefees, 2019). In spite of these academics there appear to be a general consensus in society that black farmers are not as effective in a farming operation as opposed to their white counterparts. However, these views are not held by black farmers even though widely published in literature (Food for Mzantsi, 2019). It is further interesting to remember that there is a nostalgic value kept by both white and black farmer alike in regards to land ownership. In substantiation of this fact Fraser (2008) pointed out that white farmers in another instances declined to sell their farms for land reform purposes because the land has strong sentimental value for them and they have developed an emotional connection and attachment to the land that goes beyond mere ownership of an asset. According to Fraser the land defines who they identify themselves as and it appears to promote themselves to aristocracy.

Table 4.6: In vivo statements for Objective 4

In vivo statements	Cross-Reference to Data Repository on Table 2
<p>They don't have much... you see when the land was divided it also had a negative effect on the growth and capacity of the land. It's no longer the same...</p>	3
<p>Please... that section belongs to me ...what I can also do as an option, if I get land there are many people who want to rent land then I can in the meantime rent out that land to somebody, this will also generate income for me which I'll then be able to take on a yearly basis</p>	12
<p>So the first year the farm was small and the farm, it now depends on a farm how the farming goes for that year. So the farm at that time did not do so well now. Then the money to share is about 90,000 by that time so then we share it with 42 people then every person I think gets 2,500. The bunch of those people then they decide no man, then it does not seem like it is going forward. The [00:05:05] like a cow that milks [00:05:08] it looks like a cow you can not milk but they now did not think to be patient. It was now the first year. If people thought about [00:05:23 - 00:05:25 noise] and the period maybe for next year but then</p>	277

they did not have that first year now. So then a bunch of people from the 42 decided, then they decided to sell their shares.	
I would like to be a land owner. I hope the policy can... in the future, that we can work something out uh, even if it is in a way maybe through the State that we can get physical ownership of the land.	367
Yes, yes. Uh, I must say, education, information – all the stuff that are absent from our people. Uh, a few years ago I went to this, say Carnarvon district, and there you could physically see, especially amongst our people, struggling you know, really still do not know what is going on in the country	427
Many of them I don't know why... what it can be assigned to. Whether it is wilfulness and if they do not want to work or whether it is education – a big part is education I think. Many are willing but the education is lacking	348
Yes, they were just given land without contributing anything	209
Yes, like for instance where we are, the people want ownership but they have not yet decided to come together. They are complaining about their current	85

<p>challenges which is not right I can't complain about the challenges I have such as diesel money and salaries for my workers... but the Union cannot do anything about that...these are my individual problems and I have to make a plan about how to solve them. So, the things they are complaining about like water tanks and other things are not my concerns</p>	
<p>Like I said, you cannot farm effectively and productively...I had a lot of problems ...I suffered a lot of losses because of the drought. I had 42 cattle but now I am left with only 18...</p>	69
<p>but you know the sad thing for me is the question that you have just asked me about what the government must do to ensure that people are successful and to choose the right people...You cannot just choose anyone, it will not succeed...The next thing I heard, I was told that it was a student from Kuruman that got the farm. That farm was also recapped...he got tractors, farming implements and a lot of animals. With the passage of time this young man sold all the livestock... he did not have an acumen or desire for farming... So that is an example of what happens</p>	41

when you make the wrong choice of taking people who do not have a passion for farming.	
--	--

Thematic expressions emanating from close assessment of in vivo statements mentioned above strongly indicates a requirement for creation of a framework meant to ameliorate burdens faced by land users who are intentional about improving apportioned pieces of land from the land redistribution programme.

4.7 Conclusion

The purpose of this chapter was to present findings from the empirical research conducted to answer the research question. In this presentation analytical procedures and activities were explicated and the profile of research participants presented. The coding structure was also explained as first inductive coding stage which also known as the posteriori is coding whereby significant statements were identified from data documents. These posteriori codes were linked to predetermined a-priori codes, also referred to as anchor codes in this study. The next chapter will discuss these findings in detail, link them to research objectives and finally develop a framework for instilling value-significance in landownership.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides summary findings of this research, then proceeds to discuss implications through interpretation with both critical analysis and synthesis to solidify a basis for the conclusion. The conclusion will focus on the significance of the study within the context of the researcher's investigative lens. The discussion in this Chapter is hinged upon the main research objectives of the study which were:

- To examine the lived experiences of landowners in terms of land-ownership
- To understand the subjective meaning attached to the land reform programme of government in the view of landowners and users
- To determine whether there is an association between land ownership and identities
- To develop a framework for instilling value significance in land ownership

5.2 Research Summary

Rigorous data analysis was presented in Chapter 4, culminating in the following sub-themes:

Theme 1: Land redistribution programme needs to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme

Theme 2: Land redistribution programme transformed lives of beneficiaries ‘

Theme 3: Beneficiaries of land redistribution programme aspire full ownership of the land for productive use.

Theme 4: A framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership could enhance the maintenance of the land redistribution programme

The following section will focus on the interpretation of these findings with a scientific view anchored on established literature regarding the land reform programme and value - significance in land ownership (Mahlati, 2019 ; Di Masso, et al., 2019).

5.3 Discussion and interpretation of findings

This section will provide a discussion based on analysis as derived from the COSTA QDA using a cloud-based application, the webQDA software. The webQDA software is a web-based application that allows intuitive and collaborative approach to data analysis between researchers thereby enhancing data transparency and legitimacy (Machado & Vieira, 2020 ; Pope, Brandao, Rosario & Costa, 2020 ; Costa, et al., 2015). In this section each thematic expression will be discussed in detail to explicate its significance as a build-up to the conclusions of the study.

5.3.1 Land redistribution programme needs to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme

Many studies on land reform programme in South Africa and abroad have examined the successes and failures post programme implementation. In this study, this thematic expression will be analyzed in line with a comparative analysis of similar land reform programmes in India, China, Brazil and Mexico (Davies, et al., 2020). The foundation and rationale of this theme emanated as a result of a clarion call from participants in need of support from the Department of Agriculture and Land Reform. In the current research

being investigated, a number of participants indicated challenges emanating from the land redistribution programme. The challenges faced by the participants do not seem to be immune to the South African redistribution beneficiaries alone, but seem to be prevalent in other countries as well where similar programmes have been implemented, such as postulated in the study of Davies et al. (2020).

Whereas the principle aim of the land redistribution programme is to improve economic livelihood of beneficiaries and eradicate poverty, thereby instilling a sense of self-worth and identity, in practice this has not been without any challenges (Ryan, 2017). In Brazil a similar programme was implemented and challenges such as lack of access to credit, poor infrastructure and services for production enablers such as electricity and irrigation seemed to be high contributory elements to dissatisfaction and a lack of motivation (Bhattacharya, Mitra & Ulubasoglu, 2019). After noticing the challenges of beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme the Brazilian government, through many attempts, eventually got to control the situation through support that enabled beneficiaries to yield agricultural production that increased income levels and enhanced wealth status of societies which culminated in improved economy generally (Fitz, 2018). A support and maintenance plan for the redistribution programme provided beneficiaries with access to land and investment and other related resources required for agricultural practice.

In India, the same study by Davies, et al. (2020) established that land redistribution programme had a potential to increase poverty reduction by 10%, resulting in sustained rural communities who were beneficiaries of the programme. Agricultural reform in India shows the great opportunity for agricultural reform to alleviate hunger and development in rural areas. They are also a good example of the value of federal government advice

on state legislation and enforcement. Around the same time, moreover, state legislatures should take into account the heterogeneous effect of the different changes, considering local circumstances and realities.

Another interesting area for study in terms of land redistribution programme, for comparison purposes is China. Rural areas were periodically redistributed (every 1 to 5 years) in the mid-1990's, prohibiting farmers from long-term investment (Kung & Liu, 1997; Zhou & Bourguignon, 2009). In 1984 and 1994 the central government urged local authorities to extend land use time, but this was not universally implemented (Zhou and Bourguignon, 2009). A total of 18 national experimental areas have been designated to perform 'farm rights' trials to provide more evidence of policy progress (Chen and Davis 1998). (Chen and Davis 1998). In 2003, the Rural Land Contracting Act provided a protected legal framework for household farmers for arable land for a period of 30 years.

By 2011 about 77% of the Chinese farming households had been granted rights to use their land for 30 years (Nelson, 2012). Rural land was also collectively shared in China under the Hous. Chinese land reform emphasis on recent debates. The selling or "management," of land rights to growers leaving unaltered community control and farmers' contracting rights. Different pilot projects have been developed to seek best ways of transferring land-use rights to increase farm income and credit access, increase and extend agriculture and respond more effectively to migration and urbanization (Davies, et al., 2020). The following table provides evidence from empirical research in this particular study.

The references made to different countries in relation to the land reform programme do indicate a need for programme maintenance, as clearly discovered during data analysis in this current study, culminating in a need for urgent attention to policy-makers regarding government involvement in solving plethora of challenges faced by land redistribution programme. Part of the solution for the maintenance programmer will be discussed in the proposed framework in Chapter 6 below.

5.3.2 Land redistribution programme transformed lives of beneficiaries

Mahlathi (2019) postulated that, in a nationally driven consultative process regarding land reform, it was discovered that the land redistribution programme had a profound transformational effect on the lives of the beneficiaries. In another study (Netshipale, et al., 2017), although there is a notable disparity and heterogeneity with regard to livelihoods of beneficiaries in Limpopo Province and those presented in this study, from the Northern Cape province, beneficiaries do indicate that the land reform programme, particularly the land redistribution programme does transform the lives. Perhaps the concept of “transformed lives” in the context of this study needs further explication.

The injustices of the apartheid regime regarding the dispossession of the majority of landowners in South Africa is well documented. Since 1994, the South African government introduced the land reform programme with a specific intent to transform the lives of people. Various sources have confirmed the lethargic progress of the land and agrarian reform program and its effect on especially rural smallholders marginalized by the Native Land Act of 1913 and subsequent legislation (Lahiff & Cousins, 2005, Ntsebeza & Hall, 2007). Initially, the land and agrarian reform programme was introduced to fill the deprivation void and to address the structural nature of poverty . However, given

the world's current low black African population (64.2 percent) as stated by Statistics South Africa (2017), it has been difficult to undertake land and agrarian reform on a larger scale due to both inadequate implementation tools and a lack of coherence between agricultural reform policies and tenure reform policies (Kepe & Tessaro, 2013:272). This deficit fundamentally contrasts with the hierarchy of needs principle as seen by Maslow (Figure 1) in a manner that either remains stagnant or worsens the socio-economic inequality in society.

The achievement of some basic needs needed for a living is faltered by the failure of the land and agrarian reform program (Manenzhe, Zwane & van Niekerk, 2016:31), food production becomes a barrier due to minimal supply of arable land and to some extent, total unavailability. Open capitalisation of land is also difficult to accomplish where there might be rental protection, but rights are not officially registered (Meinzen-Dick & Mwangi, 2008:36 & de Soto, 2000:51). Although property rights can exist, they cannot through capitalisation) be used to secure other resources which are necessary to satisfy basic needs. In the other hand, owing to the high risk of loss of properties, smallholders should not use property as leverage in high-risk and unpredictable circumstances (Holden & Ghebru, 2016). Failure to satisfy these basic needs spontaneously leads to the lack of psychological and self-fulfilling needs as far as the development of rural livelihoods is concerned.

A lot of evidence from the participant's statements indicated how their lives have been transformed by the land redistribution programme. This is evidenced in the following table.

Table 5.1: Direct Statements from Participants – Theme 1

<p>Yes. It comes from generation to generation, uh, from the grandfather over to my father.</p> <p>All the previous generations were on communal land. So it comes from a small child I was basically involved in farming although it was not our main...</p>
<p>Uh especially if a guy goes into this world, the Karoo world, then you will still get lots of poverty</p>
<p>Look at that time, that Namakwa district is totally and completely a different world. With the communal system the soil got damaged over the years, not specifically there but all over where – one can think yourself – say for example, your, your pasture was overgrazed, all over it was the case with the communal land because so many people had to, on a small piece of land, live there. You see you cannot, there is no way that you can go on like that</p>
<p>Production is much lower as a result of the drought. I had to reduce my core flock.</p> <p>Rainfall was far below the average this year and last year and the previous year. So basically you have to feed and the feed comes from your pocket.</p>
<p>Yes, he said I was the only one that is stopping him from expanding, I am basically in the middle of his properties he has expanded to the east and to the west...he has already bought that property... So, he asked me, “Can’t I also just buy your piece of land?” “And I asked him, “Where must I go to?”</p>
<p>It is very difficult for me...I can’t even buy diesel for my farm , at least I had this project from Landcare, with that we were able to claim for transport for the people, so from that I able to buy diesel, which keeps our farm going. The Government’s intentions were good but that thing...we had a lot of problems over those 5 years.</p>

You can try your best...we attended these conflict resolution courses and we dealt with those things... I don't know why they still bother to attend these course, you know... so, life just goes on and when you see each other it's just, " Good morning" or when you meet in town, "Good morning" that's all

I was quite successful... the only challenge there was a problem with theft that affected one badly... Here I just have the problem of the drought and wild animals like jackals but they can be dealt with, that goes with the territory of farming...

The fact that you can make your own plans...you ensure that you maintain the financial side of your business is the most important You must just watch your finances carefully...you can't just spend recklessly, you'll have to defer some of the expenses to, for example, the following year. I watch my finances...I don't want to find myself in a position where.

The fact that I did not have transport at the time was problematic... you can ask for assistance from the worker but there are many people that expect assistance from, so they would just pump for their animals and chase away your animals when you are not there. It was very difficult for me.

5.3.3 Beneficiaries of land redistribution programme aspire full ownership of the land for productive use.

The desire for ownership of land from participants is supported by many scientific studies and reports investigating this phenomenon, both in South Africa, India, Brazil etc (Davies, et al., 2020;Mahlati, 2019;Vrystaat Kunstefees, 2019). African people's forced displacement coincided with the advent of European agricultural activities that were both

poorly adapted to South African soil and climate patterns and triggered a change away from conventional pastoral farming behaviour for migrants (Jooste, 2013). Because of the differing rainfall conditions and agricultural potential of various regions in South Africa, African tribes historically followed seasonal, expansive, pastoralism-dominated methods of food production. The primary agricultural land, low-cost labor, commercial capital, and settlement patterns needed by colonization were reduced. The collapse of the family farming unit (Jooste, 2013) squeezed African citizens into tiny plots of land on which to farm. Not only did African people sacrifice their land during the colonial era, but also their traditional agricultural way of life.

The land reform programme is seen as a mechanism to reverse the above raised issues and restore the African communities' natural way of life and livelihood through land ownership and land use. However, the current redistribution programme has not fulfilled this prospect due to certain anomalies attributed to policy execution (Ryan, 2017). An example of the anomalies with the redistribution programme is that the beneficiaries have no purchasing power from initial project planning. In the Mahlali (2019) report, some of the issues are listed as highly inadequate involvement of intended beneficiaries in the process of planning and implementation, including acquisition of requisite resources such as investments, equipment etc; lack of support in post-implementation and finally, poor capacity at institutional level.

These issues and many more were seen as impediments for ownership and had an impact of beneficiaries' future planning in terms of agricultural activities. Despite the fog of clarity about the future prospects of full ownership, beneficiaries exuded strong

motivation and desire to transfer their farming activities as legacy to their children. The following table is a portrayal of selected in vivo statements in support of this theme.

Table 5.2: direct Participant’s statements – Theme 2

<p>I want my own piece of land ...a farm of my own, that is what I really want, that is my desire, I have a passion for farming. I make a living from my animals, I put bread on the table for my family, I maintain my household... through my animals</p>
<p>For this reason, As I’ve said so many times, this is my passion and I support my family with my farming...I also want to contribute towards the economy</p>
<p>They were quite proud of me, they still talk about their brother who’s a farmer, you see...</p>
<p>Ok, so my background, my father used to live on a farm, and I was born on a farm, there on the other side of Kuikershoop. This is how I developed the love for farming.</p>
<p>All I wanted was a farm and I got all these wonderful additional things such as the Recap, I even got a house, water tanks, troughs, animals</p>
<p>It feels good because you also have land ... during the Apartheid era it was just Whites who could own land but now, as a Coloured woman, I also have the opportunity to own land. I have a farm.</p>
<p>Yes, it makes you feel good... [Laughing] You know you are also providing for someone else... you are not just taking care of your own household needs. So, we are also taking care of 2 other families</p>
<p>Yes it feels very good for us, a lot of success but not only for us alone, we ... even if the people talk even if we go to cities somewhere, we visit our people then they talk about</p>

<p>farms, we are always proud know from what the farm's land [took] to where [00:18:19].</p> <p>We feel very good yes.</p>
<p>Yes it does a lot to your self-image. It was not our good fortune, uh, uh, it does a lot for you. You are proud. You feel human dignity for the effort that you put in and that you are entitled to it. It is a big boost for your human dignity especially for you as a man, a woman too, women who are also land owners. I believe the same for the others. Should feel the same so I do not know about the one who says he feels nothing.</p>
<p>In a way land can be like insurance for you. You can go to the bank anytime – you can with a lease contract as well</p>

5.3.4 A framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership could enhance the maintenance of the land redistribution programme

The purpose of this objective is to develop a framework that could help to instill and motivate productive land use through the land reform programme, especially the land redistribution programme. The following table supports establishment of a framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership as direct statements from study participants.

Understanding the causes and mechanisms behind land use change is critical for land change science (Turner, Lambin & Reenberg, 2007). This issue is critical for understanding land maintenance and improvement phenomena, but also for resolving socioeconomic and environmental difficulties caused by land use (DeFries, Foley & Asner, 2004), as well as for land use planning and sustainable land use. However, land use is a dynamic, highly complicated system. Regional land use systems typically exhibit some similar traits when influenced by macro-scale variables, as well as some differences

when influenced by regional factors. Due to the intricacy of the relevant elements, identifying all of the driving forces and then constructing a perceived causation network between the driving forces and land use change is extremely challenging. Prior to constructing the causality network, any effort to overcome this obstacle is always prudent. Numerous findings over the last three decades suggest that the dynamics that drive land use change are driven by environmental, social, and economic considerations. Climate change, land degradation, natural catastrophes, population expansion, urbanization, economic development, institutional changes, technology advancements, improved transportation conditions, and even cultural shifts may all contribute to land use change (Huiyi, 2012). According to the facts disclosed in several published case studies, a view has developed that land use change occurs as a result of humans adapting to environmental and socioeconomic changes. However, this notion is inconsistent with a number of facts. Certain occurrences, such as China's excessive conversion of farmland to forest, agricultural abandonment, and urban development, are not entirely the product of passive adaptation, but rather are the consequence of human choices in response to changing conditions. Given that land use changes are the result of human decision, any explanation for land use changes should focus on a sense of reaction rather than passive adaptation. According to this new perspective, changes in land use and land cover are driven by people's responses to economic possibilities, as mediated by institutional considerations (Daniel, et al., 2008). Additionally, this impression suggests an underlying incentive for land use change. Natural and socioeconomic limitations put restrictions on land use selection. Constraint changes cannot modify the fundamental motivation, but they can alter the means by which motivation is achieved. Changes in land usage are just

the outcome of measure changes. This view has prompted new issues for scientific study on land use change, including what the underlying motive is, what methods are necessary to attain the objective, and how changes in natural and socioeconomic conditions impact land use decisions. The most critical of these concerns is the motive for land use change. There are two widely held beliefs on the fundamental motive. The first focuses on human needs and views land use changes as motivated by people's desire to satisfy their need for products. This is a widely held perspective in regional size studies. For example, in the widely used Clue model, regional demand forecast is considered as the initial stage in land use prediction (Verburg, et al., 2002). The second emphasizes economic gain, arguing that human exploitation of natural resources is motivated by a desire to maximize profit (Cai, 2007). This perspective is quite prevalent in home scale analysis (Parker, et al., 2003); Ely & Wehrwein, 1982). The distinction between these two ideas is that the first implies that individuals are motivated by growing gross output, whereas the second implies that they are motivated by increasing net output, or profit. Because the profit perspective stresses both input and output, it is more accurate in describing real conditions than the demand perspective and hence a more efficient explanation. Nonetheless, it incorporates all productive elements into the input, including land, capital, and labor, without emphasizing any particular aspect. Typically, the productive variables in land use have a range of characteristics, originate from a variety of sources, and have a range of social and ecological consequences (Cai, 2007). Thus, it is possible that people's pursuit of a particular factor's production is the fundamental incentive for land use change. While the productivity of productive elements is continually in flux due to changing natural and socioeconomic conditions, it will undoubtedly exhibit an increasing

tendency in the long run if it becomes a human goal. These variables need motivation from those who work on the apportioned land through the land reform programme.

As established in the Literature Review Chapter, motivation is an intrinsic force that accounts for the amount of time exerted at work, direction, and persistence. At the basis of motivation is the intent for or towards creativity, persistence and inspiration. There are several contrasting hypotheses that seek to understand the essence of creativity. Many theories that seek to explain and understand motivation and inspiration exist, focusing on locating human needs and their impacts on actions in the workplaces, including the work of Maslow, Alderfer, McClelland, and Herzberg (Maslow, 1970; Herzberg, 1966). Method theories, such as the philosophy of equality and anticipation, analyze the mechanisms of reasoning that influence people's choices regarding alternate behavior at work. In this study, the work of Maslow's hierarchy of needs and Herzberg's thought processes were blended to develop a model that would offer a holistic approach to instilling value-significance in land ownership.

This framework, entitled INSTIL Hexagon, is made up of six(6) variables derived from thematic expressions and comparative analysis of issues related to their vocation.

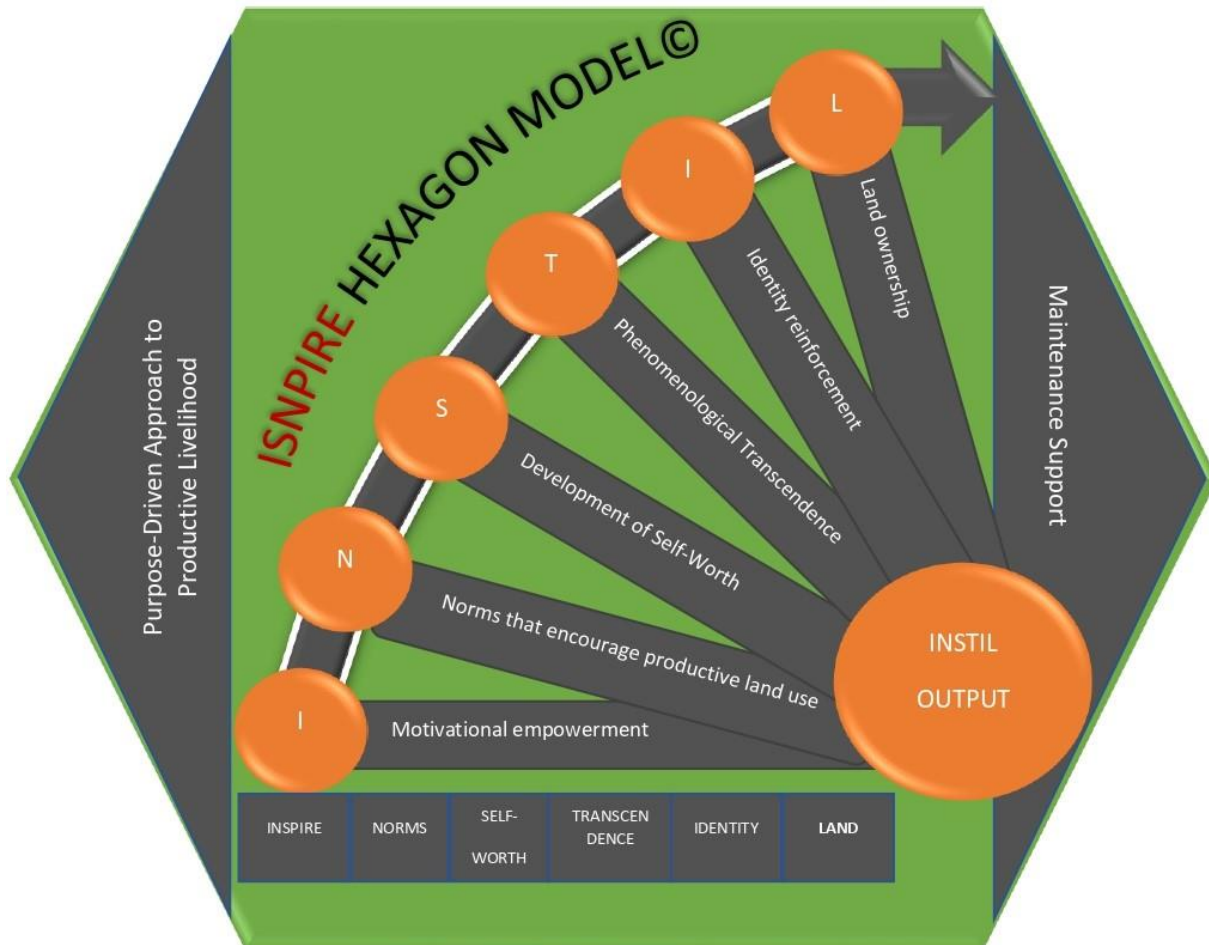


Figure 5.1: INSTIL Framework

The framework is structured as a linear approach with each stage determined as a precursor for activities and state of the next stage as demonstrated in the following table below.

Table 5.3: INSTIL Framework

#	Framework Element	Stage Descriptor
1	Instill	<p>The dictionary defines <i>instill</i> as a process “to infuse slowly or gradually into the mind or feelings, to insinuate or to inject”. This study has revealed that individuals that made a success of their farming enterprises were those that were motivated, inspired and resilient.</p> <p>This framework advocates that landowners can be inspired towards success through a process of instilling an appreciation and value significance in the land.</p>
2	Norms and practices	<p>This segment refers to the thoughts, ideas, cultures and way of life of individuals. Through this study it was observed that part of the cultural practices that indicate norms of the participants was that while working on the farms they would even live far from their homes and their families. It was interesting to note that this migrant system of farming was a well acceptable norm and practice that indicated seriousness attached to a vocation held in a high esteem. Some of these participants spend more than</p>

		<p>weeks away from their families as part of these norms and values.</p> <p>This framework proposes that positive norms and practices should be inculcated in individuals which will inform their behavior and world view. The instill hexagon is premise on the dictum that “A man is literally what he thinks, his character being the complete sum of all his thoughts.” (James Allen)</p>
3	Self-worth	<p>Once the individual has been inspired and motivated, the next step is to reaffirm the self-worth of the participant.</p> <p>All participants in this study indicated that land ownership or the access to land or lease hold went a long way in building the image they have of themselves and even how extended families and broader community saw them. The status of being a land owner is regarded as an achievement and is imbued with respect. They expressed feelings of pride, dignity and happiness.</p>

		This positivity should be encouraged and self-esteem be cultivated
4	Transcendence	<p>Once the individual's self-worth is built and the confidence in his or her own abilities is reaffirmed the individual may now transcend into this new reality.</p> <p>This is the process where the individual is led to go beyond the limits that have been set either by themselves in their own minds or by society.</p> <p>In this segment of the framework the individual is taken on a journey to discover and embrace their full potential and shown the possibility of achieving what they otherwise would have thought was impossible. Once the individual has experienced the 'impossible' they are now encouraged to walk in it and practice it. They should develop a habit of doing what was previously thought as impossible.</p>
5	Identity	Once an individual has transcended in their minds and embraced their true identity, the person is completely free from the bondage that they and others have placed on them. In this study the individuals identified themselves with the land and

		<p>saw themselves as the person (landowner) that they have always aspired to be.</p> <p>While many of the participants in the study were not full owners but rather had long term leases from the state, they still regarded themselves as owners of the land and acted accordingly. Their love for the land extended to the point where their very existence was connected to the land. This shows that they have transcended from seeing themselves as mere workers, lessees or 'emerging' farmers but rather as an equal to their neighbors whose family has been farming for generations.</p>
6	Land	<p>Due to the fact that the individual walks in a new identity, having transcended from an old mindset of limits and inability with a positive self-esteem and able to self-motivate, they have a new zeal to make a success of their farming activities. They value the land because it is the source of their livelihoods, the image that is portrayed in the community is that of success and earned respect. This becomes new motivators to continue doing well and to regenerate (produce after themselves).</p>

5.4 Conclusion

This chapter provided a summary of the findings of the research conducted. An analysis and implications of the findings as derived from the webQDA software was provided. The processes used to formulate theory through themes as discussed in detail. The discussion included a detailed account of how research objectives were linked to data findings. All this culminated into a formulation of a framework for instilling value significance in land ownership. The next chapter concludes report of this investigation.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter is a final conclusion of this investigation, culminating in four main themes which were developed into a framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership.

Themes that emerged, leading to theory formulation in this study were:

Theme 1: Land redistribution programme needs to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme

Theme 2: Land redistribution programme transformed lives of beneficiaries ‘

Theme 3: Beneficiaries of land redistribution programme aspire full ownership of the land for productive use.

Theme 4: A framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership could enhance the maintenance of the land redistribution programme

Synthesis of literature in context with the emerged themes suggest a growing support for the need for creating value-significance, as explained in theories of motivation and place attachment. The following section discuss the emerged themes

Data treatment and transformation was carefully and rigorously tested through principles of trustworthiness as postulated in Guba and Lincoln (1985) as demonstrated in the following section. The process of data analysis and synthesis led to the formulation of a

theoretic framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership for beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme.

6.2. Study Trustworthiness

A variety of methods were used to ensure credible data handling using the quality criteria standards for trustworthiness, leading to sound conclusions using the TACU verification approach as suggested by Costa (2020). The four principles of trustworthiness are mapped to practical measures during the research process, such as data collection by analysis in terms of this methodology (Elo, Kääriäinen, Kanste, Pölkki, Utriainen & Kyngäs, 2014). The analytic process were mapped to the TACU concept as follows:

Truth value: This is a basic concept for promoting the trustworthiness principle of reputation. Applicable methods and those that would be included in the sense of this research are those that aim to address the question, "can we be confident that the study is trustworthy and that the conclusions are sound and credible?" The methods for addressing the TACU query would be implicit in the recognition that the researcher is a medium for answering the question (Bahrami, Soleimani, Yaghoobzadeh and Ranjbar, 2016). In addition to this as a tactic, the expertise of the researcher in the area of land reform discipline raises the consistency of study reputation. At the conclusion of a specific analytical phase, the researcher consulted study participants to further validate the data. This is called checking of evidence or Peer Debriefing (Forero, Nahidi, De Costa, Mohsin, Fitzgerald, Gibson, McCarthy and Aboagye-Sarfo, 2018).

Applicability Value: This component of the TACU system responds to the notion of inter-generalizability within the transferability theory (Smith, 2018; Loh, 2013; Onwuegbuzie &

Leech, 2010). The main question to be asked here according to Costa(2020), is “can the findings of the study apply to other contexts or groups?” Although this theory is commonly understood to refer to generalizability in terms of quantitative science, it is also well used indirectly in qualitative research to achieve convincing outcomes (Guba & Lincoln, 1985). Within the TACU, a straightforward description of the inclusion and exclusion of participants and sample demarcation helps to establish the basics of this value. The method of purposive choices used in this particular study (Ratan, Anand and Ratan, 2019) provides a central theoretical feature for interpretation of findings and study outcomes (Polit & Beck, 2010;Goodman, 2008). This theory allows researchers to be mindful of the notions of information power and saturation in relation to their inquiry when choosing the sample (Malterud, Siersma & Guassora, 2016).

Consistency Value: Costa(2020) sought to address the question in this step within the TACU setting, "Could we be sure that the findings of the study would be the same if the method of inquiry were to be repeated with the same or similar group or in the same context?" This topic is central to the durability theory. In quantitative analysis, also connected to the theory of internal reliability (Guba & Lincoln, 1985), the emphasis is mainly on the techniques used, their robustness and replicability (Nowell, Norris, White & Moules, 2017;Sandelowski, 2004). Strategies for assessing the accuracy benefit of this report include the clarification of data processing and analysis methods and the audit trail. Data presented in Chapter 5 through the webQDA inductive coding system provides an audit trail of how conclusions were derived.

Unbiasness Value: This aspect of the definition of TACU defines the concept of confirmability by addressing the question, "How do we understand that the findings of the

study reflect the assertions and essences as articulated by participants in the study, not the research's motivations, biases and/or perspectives?" (Costa, 2020). The methods used to assess the state of impartiality in confirmability rely on audit trails/analytical procedures (Nowell, et al., 2017; Saldana, 2016; Sandelowski, 2004). The principle of data triangulation and methodological triangulation can be accomplished by the use of COSTA QDA and webQDA.

6.3 Recommendations for Practice

A number of studies have indicated the plight of land reform beneficiaries, particularly the land redistribution programme. A number of challenges reflected in many studies noted that accessibility to the apportioned land, access to credit and enabling resources such as electricity and irrigation water, among others, have been vastly reported (Holden & Ghebru, 2016; Kepe & Tessaro, 2014; Lahiff, 2009). It is therefore recommended that policy makers utilise research in decision-making process in relation to the land redistribution programme. Part of the recommendation is based on the findings of this study and a framework as a result. The recommendation is to support and maintain the land redistribution programme through use of frameworks such as the INSTIL. The INSTIL Framework is articulated in the previous Chapter, and is hereby re-presented in

6.3 Recommendations for Future Research

The concept of value-significance is not much written about, particularly when it comes to land reform programmes. Most studies similar to this concept focus on what is conceptually framed as "Place Attachment." Whereas many studies have been published on methods used by governments to encourage, support and maintain land reform

programmes, there is a notable paucity of research regarding land value-significance, particularly from intrinsic and cultural perspective. A recent report in South Africa indicated these aspirations when it addressed the issue of land reform (Mahlati, 2019). The researcher hereby recommends that further studies be conducted in this field.

6.4 Limitations

Like most researches in a novel discipline, this research experienced a number of limitations. This study used phenomenology as a research method within the qualitative tradition. As it is well known, it is not possible to generalize conclusions from this method alone – this poses a limitation and therefore caution is made when using this study for making decisions. Peer debriefing as one critical method of data validation was impeded by the constraints of COVID-19, which made interactions impossible during the three high level lockdown periods.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Africa Research Institute, 2013. *Waiting for the Green Revolution - Land Reform in South Africa*, London: Africa Research Institute.
- Akinola, O. A., 2016. Human rights, civil society and the contradictions of land reform in South Africa. *Politeia*, 35(2), pp. 52 - 70.
- Aliber, M. & Cousins, B., 2013. Livelihoods after Land Reform. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 13(1), pp. 140 - 165.
- Amin, M., Ismail, W., Rasid, S. & Selemani, R., 2014. The impact of human resource management practices on performance: Evidence from a Public University. *TQM J*, Volume 26, p. 125–142.
- Anney, V., 2014. Ensuring the Quality of the Findings of Qualitative Research: . *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies* , 5(2), pp. 272 - 281.
- Ashley, W., 2000. *The Origin of Property*. Kitchener: Batoche Books.
- Astalin, P., 2013. Qualitative Research Designs: A Conceptual Framework. *International Journal of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research*, 2(1).
- Attride-Stirling, J., 2001. Thematic networks: an analytic tool for qualitative research. *Qualitative Research*, 1(3), pp. 385-405.
- Austin, D. M. & Baba, Y., 1990. Social Determinants of Neighborhood Attachment. *Sociological Spectrum* , Volume 10, pp. 59-78.
- Bahi-Fleury, G., 1996. *Histoire, identité résidentielle et attachement au quartier actuel*. *Doctoral Thesis*, Paris: Université René Descartes.
- Bandura, A., 1986. *Social foundations of thought and action: A social cognitive theory*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
- Becker, H., 1990. Generalising from Case Studies. In: E. Eisner & A. Peshkin, eds. *Qualitative Inquiry in Education : The Continuing Debate* . New York: Teachers College Press, pp. 233 - 242.
- Behfar, K. & Okhuysen, G., 2018. Perspective—Discovery Within Validation Logic: Deliberately Surfacing, Complementing, and Substituting Abductive Reasoning in Hypothetico-Deductive Inquiry. *Organization Science*, 29(2), pp. 323-340.
- Belk, R. W., 1992. Attachment to Possessions . In: I. Altman & S. Low, eds. *Place Attachment*. New York : Plenum Press, pp. 37-62.

Benz, M. & Frey, B., 2008. Being Independent Is a Great Thing: Subjective Evaluations of Self-employment and Hierarchy. *Economica*, Volume 75, p. 362–383.

Benz, M. & Frey, B., 2008. The value of doing what you like: Evidence from the self-employed in 23 countries. *J. Econ. Behav. Org.*, Volume 68, p. 445–455.

Berge, N., 1987. *NON-MONETARY ASPECTS OF VALUES IN LAND: Some observations on the relevance of cultural processes for the*. Tampere, Finland, 14th Nordic Congress of Sociology.

Bessinger, L., 2019. *Kenner los bom oor swart mense se lanbouermoe*. [Online] Available at: https://www.netwerk24.com/Vermaak/Feeste/Vrystaat_Kunstefees/kenner-los-bom-oor-swart-mense-se-landbouermoe-20190704 [Accessed 28 October 2020].

Bhattacharya, P., Mitra, D. & Ulubasoglu, M., 2019. The Political Economy of Land Reform Enactments: New Cross-National Evidence (1900 - 2010). *Journal of Development Economics*, Volume 139, pp. 50 - 68.

Biernacki, P., D. & W., 1981. Snowball sampling: Problems and techniques of chain referral sampling. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 10(2), pp. 141-163.

Birt, L. S. D., Campbell, C. & Walter, F., 2016. Member Checking: A Tool to Enhance Trustworthiness or Merely a Nod to Validation?. *Qualitative Health Research*, 26(13), pp. 1802-1811.

Blanchflower, D. & Oswald, A., 1998. What Makes an Entrepreneur?. *J. Labor Econ.*, Volume 16, p. 29–60.

Borras, S. & Franco, J., 2010. Contemporary Discourses and Contestations around Pro-Poor Land Policies and Land Governance.. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Volume 10, pp. 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-0366.2009.00243.x>.

Boyatzis, R., 2008. *Transforming qualitative information: Thematic analysis and code development*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publishers.

Bradstock, A., 2004. Implementing land reform in South Africa's Northern Cape Province. *Agricultural Research & Extension Network*, Volume 137.

Bradstock, A., 2004. IMPLEMENTING LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA'S NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE. *Agricultural Research & Extension Network*, Volume 137, pp. 1 - 20.

Bradstock, A., 2005. *Key Experiences of Land Reform in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa*, London: Farm Africa.

Brown, B. B. & Werner, C., 1985. Social Cohesiveness, Territoriality, and Holiday Decorations. *Environment and Behavior*, Volume 17, pp. 539-565.

Burgard, S. & Lin, K., 2015. Bad Jobs, bad health? How work and working conditions contribute to health disparities. *Am. Behav. Sci.*, Volume 57, p. 1105–1127.

Burney, S. & Saleem, H., 2008. *Inductive & Deductive Research Approach: Lecture delivered on 06-03-2008 at Auditorium of Faculty of Arts and Science*. Karachi, Pakistan: University of Karachi.

Burns, A. et al., 2006. *Land Administration Reform: Indicators of Success, Future Challenges*. Wollongong, Australia: Land Equity International.

Cai, Y., 2007. *Principle of Natural Resources Science*. Beijing: Science Press.

Cambridge Dictionary, n.d. *Cambridge Dictionary*. [Online]
Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/instil>
[Accessed 4 November 2020].

Carmichael, T. & Cunningham, N., 2017. Theoretical Data Collection and Data Analysis with Gerunds in a Constructivist Grounded Theory Study. *Electronic Journal of Business Research Methods*.

Charmaz, K., 2006. *Constructing grounded theory..* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Charnaz, K., 2006. *Constructing Grounded Theory : A Practical Guide Through Qualitative Analysis*. London: Sage.

Chen, F. & Davis, J., 1998. Land reform in rural China since the mid-1980s. *Land Reform, Land Settlement, and Cooperatives*, 6(2).

Chigbo, C., 2013. The Nature of Land Ownership and the Protection of the Purchaser. *Journal of Sustainable Development, Law and Policy*, 1(1), pp. 1 - 20.

Churchman, A. & Mitrani, M., 1997. The Role of the Physical Environmental in Culture Shock. *Environment and Behavior*, Volume 29, pp. 64-86.

Cliffe, L., 1988. The conservation issue in Zimbabwe. *Review of African Political Economy*, Volume 42, p. 48–58.

Cohen, M. Z., 1987. A historical overview of the phenomenological movement. *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 19(1), pp. 31-34.

Cohen, M. Z., 1987. A historical overview of the phenomenological movement. *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 19(1), pp. 31-34.

- Corbin, J. M. & Strauss, J. M., 2007. *Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory*. 3 ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Costa, A. P. & Amado, J., 2018. *Content Analysis Supported by Software*. Averro: Ludomedia.
- Costa, C. et al., 2015. The use of the Web Qualitative Data Analysis (webQDA) software to maximize the potential of qualitative analysis. *Qualitative Research in Social Sciences*, Volume 3, pp. 70-75.
- Costa, C., Breda, Z. & Pinho, I., 2015. The use of the Web Qualitative Data Analysis (webQDA) software to maximize the potential of qualitative analysis. *Qualitative Research in Social Sciences*, Volume 3, pp. 70-75.
- Costa, K., 2019. Systematic Guide to Qualitative Data Analysis within the C.O.S.T.A. Post-Graduate Research Model. *Open Science Foundation Pre-Prints*, pp. 1 - 24.
- Costa, K., 2020b. Integrating the C.O.S.T.A. Research Framework in Teaching of Thematic Analysis for Postgraduate Students. *Social Science Research Network - SSRN*, pp. 1-43.
- Costa, K., 2020. Integrating the C.O.S.T.A. Research Framework in Teaching of Thematic Analysis for Postgraduate Students. *Social Science Research Network-SSRN*, pp. 1-38.
- Costa, K. & Tumagole, B., 2020. A Pragmatic Inquiry into Employee's Lived Experiences in relation to COVID-19 Lockdown in South Africa,. *Center for Open Science*.
- Creswell, J., 2018. *Qualitative Enquiry and Reserach Design; Choosing Among Five Approaches*. 4 ed. s.l.:SAGE.
- Dahlberg, A., 1994. *Contesting views and changing paradigms: The land degradation debate in southern Africa*. Uppsala, Sweden, Nordiska Afrikainstitut.
- Daniel, C., Molden, A. & Higgins, T., 2008. Motivation for Promotion and Prevention. In: Y. James & W. Gardner, eds. *Handbook for Motivation Science*. New York: The Guilford Press, pp. 169 -187.
- Davies, R., Kosec, K., Nkonya, E. & Song, J., 2020. *Global land reform experiences : A rteview for South Africa*, s.l.: SA-TIED Working Paper.
- De Lisle, J., 2011. The Benefits and Challenges of Mixing Methods and Methodolgies: Lessons Learnt from Implementing Qualitatively Led Mixed Methds Research Designs in Trinidad and Tobago. *Caribbean Curriculum*, Volume 18, pp. 87 - 120.

- DeFries, R. S., Foley, J. A. & Asner, G. P., 2004. Land-use choices: Balancing human needs and ecosystem function. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 2(5), p. 249–257.
- Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y., 2000. *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Dessler, G., 2003. *Human Resource Management*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Devers, K. J. & Frankel, R. M., 2000. Study design in qualitative research - Sampling and data collection strategies. *Education for health*.
- Di Masso, A. et al., 2019. Between fixities and flows: Navigating place attachment in an increasingly mobile world. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, Volume 61, pp. 125 - 133.
- Dirlam, J. & Zheng, H., 2017. Job satisfaction developmental trajectories and health: A life course perspective. *Soc. Sci. Med*, Volume 178, pp. 95-103.
- Dowden, B., 2019. *Logical Reasoning*. Belmont:CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Ellickson, M. & Logsdon, K., 2001. Determinants of job satisfaction of municipal and government employees. *State Local Gov. Rev.* , Volume 33, p. 173–184.
- Ely, R. H. & Wehrwein, G. S., 1982. *Land Economics*. Beijing: The Commercial Press.
- Etikan, E., 2016. Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling. *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Statistics*, 5(1), pp. 1-5.
- Faugier, J., 1997. Sampling hrd to reach populations. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, Volume 26, pp. 790-797.
- Fetterman, D., 2010. *Ethnography Step-by-step*. Los Angeles: Sage.
- Fitz, D., 2018. Evaluating the impact of market-assisted land reform in Brazil. *World Development*, Volume 103, pp. 255-267.
- Food for Mzantsi, 2019. *Food for Mzantsi*. [Online]
Available at: <https://www.foodformzansi.co.za/black-people-cant-farm-we-respectfully-disagree-prince-mashele/>
[Accessed 28 October 2020].
- Francescato, G., Weideman, S. & Anderson, J. R., 1989. Evaluating the Built Environment From the Users' Point of View: An Attitudinal Model of Residential Satisfaction. In: *Building Evaluation*. New York: Plenum Press, pp. 181-198.

Fraser, A., 2008. White farmers' dealings with land reform in South Africa: Evidence from Northern Limpopo Province. *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 99(1), pp. 24 - 36.

Fried, M., 1963. Grieving for a Lost Home. In: L. Duhl, ed. *The Urban Condition*. NY: Basic Books, pp. 151-171.

Fried, M., 2000. Continuities and Discontinuities of Place. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, Volume 20, pp. 193-205.

Gadamer, H. G., 1976. *Philosophical hermeneutics*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Gârdan, D. et al., 2018. Bioeconomy development and using of intellectual capital for the creation of competitive advantages by SMEs in the field of biotechnology. *Amfiteatru Economic*, Volume 20, pp. 647-666.

Genis, A., 2012. The Changing Nature of Large-Scale Commercial Farming & Implications for Agrarian Reform: Evidence from Limpopo, Western Cape and Northern Cape. *PLAAS Working Paper*, Volume 24, pp. 1 - 26.

Giorgi, A. & Giorgi, B., 2003. The descriptive phenomenological psychological method. In: ,. Camic, J. Rhodes & L. Yardley, eds. *Qualitative research in psychology: Expanding perspectives in methodology and design*. Washington, DC: s.n.

Giorgi, A. & Giorgi, B., 2003. The descriptive phenomenological psychological method. In: *The descriptive phenomenological psychological method Qualitative research in psychology: Expanding perspectives in methodology and design*. Washington, DC: s.n., p. 243-273.

Giuliani, M., 2003. Theory of Attachment and Place Attachment. In: M. Bonnes, T. Lee & M. Bonaiuto, eds. *Psychological theories for environmental issues*. Aldershot: Ashgate, pp. 137-170.

Golafshani, N., 2003. Understanding Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research. *The Qualitative Report*, 8(4), pp. 597-606.

Gooden, J., 2018. Cultivating identity through private land conservation. *People and Nature*, pp. 1-14.

Grant, C. & Osanloo, A., 2014. Understanding, selecting and creating a theoretical framework in dissertation research: Creating a blueprint for your "house". *Administrative Issues Journal*, 4(2).

Greene, J. C. & Caracelli, V. J., 1997. Defining and Describing the Paradigm Issue in Mixed- Method Evaluation. In: J. Greene & V. Caracelli, eds. *Advances in Mixed - Method Evaluation: The Challenges and Benefits of Integrating Diverse Paradigms* . San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, pp. 5 - 18.

Guba, E. G. & Lincoln, Y. S., 1985. *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Beverly Hills: Sage.

Guest, A. M. & Lee, B., 1983. Sentiment and Evaluation as Ecological Variables. *Sociological Perspectives*, Volume 26, pp. 158-184.

Halldorsdottir, S., 2000. *The Vancouver school of doing phenomenology*. [Online] Available at: <http://staff.unak.is/not/sigrigur/The%20Vancouver%20School.pdf> [Accessed 30 March 2020].

Hall, R. & Kepe, T., 2017. Elite capture and state neglect: new evidence on South Africa's land. *Review of African Political Economy*.

Hammersley, M., 2013. *What is Qualitative Research*. 1st ed. London: Bloomsbury.

Hannah, D. & Lautsch, B., 2010. Counting in Qualitative Research: Why to Count it, When to Avoid it, and When to Close it. *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 20(1), pp. 14 - 22.

Haque, M., Haque, M. & Islam, M., 2014. *Motivational Theories – A Critical Analysis*. [Online] Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/306255973_Motivational_Theories_-_A_Critical_Analysis [Accessed 15 06 2019].

Harling, K. & Quail, P., 1990. Exploring a general management approach to farm management. *Agribusiness* , Volume 6, p. 425–441.

Hart, C., 1998. *Doing a literature review. Releasing the social science research imagination*. London: Sage.

Hay, C., 2011. INTERPRETING INTERPRETIVISM INTERPRETING INTERPRETATIONS: THE NEW HERMENEUTICS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. *Public Administration*, 89(1), pp. 167 -182.

Hay, C., 211. INTERPRETING INTERPRETIVISM INTERPRETING INTERPRETATIONS: THE NEW HERMENEUTICS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. *Public Administration*, 89(1), pp. 167-182.

Heidegger, M., 1962. *Being and Time*. Evanston: Harper and Row.

- Herrera, B., Gerster-Bentaya, M. & Knierim, A., 2018. *Farm-level factors influencing farmers satisfaction with their work..* Vancouver, BC, Canada, In Proceedings of the International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE) .
- Herrmann, V. & Uttitz, P., 1990. If Only I Didn't Enjoy Being a Farmer! Attitudes and Opinions of Monoactive and Pluriactive Farmers. *Sociol. Rural.* , Volume 30, p. 62–75.
- Herzberg, F., 1966. *Work and the nature of man.* Cleveland: World Publishing Company.
- Holden, S. & Ghebru, H., 2016. Land tenure reforms, tenure security and food security in poor agrarian economies: Causal linkages and research gaps. *Global Food Security*, Volume 10, pp. 21-28.
- Howard-Paynem, L., 2016. Glaser or Strauss? Considerations for selecting a grounded theory study. *South African Journal of Psychology*, 46(1).
- Howell, K., 2013. *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Methodology.* 1st ed. London: SAGE.
- Howley, P., 2015. The Happy Farmer: The Effect of Nonpecuniary Benefits on Behavior. *Am. J. Agric. Econ.* , Volume 97, p. 1072–1086.
- Huiyi, Z., 2012. Underlying motivation for land use change: A case study on the variation of agricultural factor productivity in Xinjiang, China. *Journal of Geographical Sciences*, pp. DOI: 10.1007/s11442-013-1061-3.
- Hull, S. & Whittal, J., 2016. *Towards a framework for assessing the impact of cadastral development on land rights-holders.* Christchurch, Proceedings of the FIG Working Week 2016: Recovery from Disaster.
- Human Sciences Research Council, 2014. *AGRARIAN REFORM & POVERTY REDUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA: PHASE 2 RESEARCH REPORT*, Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.
- Hundley, G., 2001. Why and when are the Self-Employed More Satisfied with Their Work?. *Ind. Relat.* , Volume 40, p. 293–317.
- Husserl, E., 1977. *Phenomenological Psychology: Lectures, Summer Semester, 1925.* Boston: s.n.
- Ivankova, N., Creswell, J. & Stick, S., 2006. Using Mixed-Methods Sequential Explanatory Design: From Theory to Practice. *SAGE Journals*, 18(1), pp. 58 - 89.

- Jankielsohn, R. & Duvenhage, A., 2017. Radical land reform in South Africa - A comparative perspective. *Journal for Contemporary History*, 42(2), pp. 1-23; .
- Janowitz, M. & Kasarda, J. D., 1974. The Social Construction of Local Communities. In: *Sociological Theory and Survey Research*. London: Sage Publications, pp. 207-236.
- Jones, B., 2002. *Sustainable use of natural resources in an era of land reform and change in southern Africa: A Namibian case study*. s.l., Paper prepared for the Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group.
- Jooste, J., 2013. *Changing land use patterns in South African with special reference to the Natives*, Cape Town: Parliament of South Africa.
- Kalu, M., 2019. How Does "Subjective I" Influence a Qualitative Research Question, Theoretical Approach and Methodologies. *Global Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences*, Volume 25, pp. 97 - 101.
- Kane-Berman, J., 2016. From land to farming: bringing land reform down to earth. *South African Institute for Race Relations*, 2(25), pp. 1 - 21.
- Kaushik, V. & Walsh, C., 2019. Pragmatism as a Research Paradigm and Its. *Social Sciences*, Volume 8, pp. 1 - 17.
- Keating, N., 1987. Reducing Stress of Farm Men and Women. *Fam. Relat.* , Volume 36, p. 358–363.
- Kepe, T. & Hall, R., 2016. *Commissioned report for High Level Panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change, an initiative of the Parliament of South Africa*, s.l.: s.n.
- Kepe, T. & Hall, R., 2017. Creating learning and action space in South Africa's post-apartheid land redistribution program. *Action Research*, pp. 1 - 18.
- Kepe, T. & Hall, R., 2018. Land Redistribution in South Africa: Towards Decolonisation or Recolonisation?. *Politikon*, pp. 1 - 12.
- Kepe, T. & Tessaro, D., 2014. Trading-off: Rural food security and land rights in South Africa. *Land Use*, Volume 36, pp. 267-274.
- Kloppers, H. & Pienaar, G., 2014. THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF LAND REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA AND EARLY POLICIES. *P. E. R* , 17(2), pp. 1 - 31.
- Kothari, C. R., 2004. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. 2nd ed. New Delhi: New Age International.

- Kristensen, N. & Johansson, E., 2008. New evidence on cross-country differences in job satisfaction using anchoring vignettes. *Labour Econ*, Volume 15, p. 96–117.
- Kung, J. K. & Liu, S.-y., 2009. Farmers' preferences regarding ownership and land tenure in post-Mao China: Unexpected Evidence from Eight Counties. *China Journal* , Volume 38, p. 33–63.
- Lachman, M. et al., 2007. A cognitive-behavioural model for promoting regular physical activity in older adults. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, 2(3), pp. 251 - 261.
- Lahiff, E., 2009. Introduction: The challenge of tenure in South Africa. In: R. Hall, ed. *Another countryside? Policy options for land and agrarian reform in South Africa*. Cape Town: Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, UCT.
- Lebert, T., 2004. *Municipal commonage as a form of land redistribution : A Case Study of the New Farms of Leliefontein, a Communal Reserve in Namaqualand, South Africa*, Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, University of the Western Cape.
- Lee, T. R., 1968. Urban Neighbourhood as a Socio-spatial Schema. *Human Relations*, Volume 21, pp. 241 -267.
- Lewicka, M., 2011. Place Attachment: How far have we come in the last 40 years?. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 31(3), pp. 207 - 230.
- Lincoln, Y. S. & Guba, E. G., 1985. *Naturalistic inquiry*. Beverly Hills:CA: Sage.
- Lofland, J. & Lofland, L., 1984. *Analyzing Social Settings*. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Machado, A. & Vieira, N., 2020. Use of WebQDA on Qualitative Nursing Research : An experience report. *Brazilian Journal of Nursing*, 73(3), pp. 1-5.
- Mackenzie, N. & Knipe, S., 2006. Research dilemmas: paradigms, methods and methodology. *Issues In Educational Research*, Volume 16, pp. 1-15.
- Maghradi, A., 1999. Assessing the effect of job satisfaction on managers. *Int. J. Value-Based Manag.* , Volume 12, p. 1–12.
- Mahlathi, V., 2019. *FINAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY PANEL ON LAND REFORM AND AGRICULTURE*, Johannesburg: Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture.
- Mahlathi, V., 2019. *Final Report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture*, Pretoria: Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture.

Maisela, R., 2007. *REALIZING AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL IN LAND REFORM: THE CASE OF VAALHARTS IRRIGATION SCHEME IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE*, Cape Town: University of the Western Cape.

Malhotra, G., 2017. Strategies in Research. *International Journal of Advance Research and Development*, 2(5).

Manjengwa, J., 2006. Natural resource management and land reform in southern Africa. *CASS/PLAAS occasional paper series*, pp. 1-18.

Mantere, S. & Ketokivi, M., 2013. Reasoning in organization science. *Reasoning in organization science*, 38(1), p. 70–89.

Markovits, Y., Davis, A. & Van Dick, R., 2007. Organizational commitment profiles and job satisfaction among Greek private and public sector employees. *Int. J. Cross Cult. Manag.*, Volume 7, p. 77–99.

Maruyama, G. & Ryan, C., 2014. *Research Methods in Social Relations*. 8th ed. Oxford: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd..

Maslow, A., 1970. *Motivation and Personality*. 2 ed. New York: Harper and Row.

Maxwell, J. A., 2010. Using Numbers in Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Inquiry*, 16(6), pp. 475 - 482.

Mayson, D., 2003. *Evaluating Land and Agrarian Reform*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, School of Government, University of the Western Cape.

McDonough, J. & McDonough, S., 1997. *Research Methods for English Language Teachers*. London: Arnold.

McLeod, S. A., 2019. *Constructivism as a theory for teaching and learning*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/constructivism.html> [Accessed 27 October 2020].

McNamee, M., 2005. Positivism, Popper and Paradigms: an introductory essay in the. In: M. Mc Namee, ed. *Philosophy and the Sciences of Exercise, Health and Sport : Critical Perspectives on Research Methods*. London: Routledge, pp. 1 - 20.

Mitchell, M. & Jolley, J., 2010. *Research Design Explained*. 7th ed. United States of America: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Mmbengwa, V. et al., 2015. Communal livestock farming in South Africa: Does this farming system create jobs for poverty stricken rural areas?. *SYLWAN*, 159(10).

Modise, L. & Mtshiselwa, N., 2013. *The Natives Land Act of 1913 engineered the poverty of Black South Africans: a historico-ecclesiastical perspective*. Pretoria: Department of Biblical and Ancient Studies, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa.

Mohamed, M., Ahmad, M., Usama, A. N. & Shaimaa, M., 2014. Economic Land Use Theory and Land Value in Value Model. *International Journal of Economics and Statistics* , Volume 2.

Mokone, G. & Steyn, G., 2005. Evaluation of Performance of Extension Workers in Lesotho. *S. Afr. Tydskr. Landbouvoorl./S. Afr. J. Agric. Ext.*, 34(2), pp. 275 - 288.

Montaner, L. & Janelle, B., n.d. Land Ownership and Property Rights. *PUBLIC POLICY IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*.

Morgan, J., 2014. *The Top 10 Factors for on-the-Job Employee Happiness*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jacobmorgan/2014/12/15/the-top-10-factors-for-on-the-job-employee-happiness/> ([Accessed 15 05 2020]).

Moyo, S. et al., 1991. *Zimbabwe's environmental dilemma: Balancing resource inequities*. Harare, Zimbabwe Environment Research Organisation.

Müller-Bloch, C. & Kranz, J., 2015. *A Framework for Rigorously Identifying Research Gaps in Qualitative Literature Reviews*. Fort Worth, Thirty Sixth International Conference on Information Systems.

Natanson, M., 1973. *Edmund Husserl: Philosophy of infinite tasks*. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press.

National Planning Commission, 2013. *Our Future - Make it work : National Development Plan 2030*, Pretoria: Presidency of the Republic of South Africa.

Neethlinh, J., 2016. *Advanced Research Methodologies*, Vanderbijlpark: North-West University.

Netshipale, A. J. et al., 2017. Land reform in South Africa: Beneficiary participation and impact on land use in the Waterberg Distri. *NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, Volume 83, pp. 57-66. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.njas.2017.07.003>..

Netshipale, A. et al., 2017. Land Reform in South Africa: Beneficiary participation and imoact on land use in the Waterberg District. *NJAS-Wageningen Journal of Life Science*, Volume 83, pp. 57 - 66.

- Onwuegbuzie, A., 2016. Mapping Saldaña's Coding Methods onto the Literature. *Journal of Educational Issues*, 2(1).
- Onwuegbuzie, A. & Daniel, L., 2003. Typology of Analytical and Interpretational Errors in Quantitative and Qualitative Educational Research. *Current Issues in Education*, 6(2), pp. 1 - 34.
- Padilla-Diaz, M., 2015. Phenomenology in Educational Qualitative Research: Philosophy as Science or Philosophical Science. *International Journal of Educational Excellence*, 1(2), pp. 101-110.
- Parker, D. C., Manson, S. M. & Janssen, M. e. a., 2003. Multi-agent systems for the simulation of land-use and land-cover change: A review. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 93(2), p. 314–337.
- Parker, G. D., 2004. *THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABLE LAND-BASED LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN POOR COMMUNITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA: THE CASE OF GROBLERSHOOP, NORTHERN CAPE*. Cape Town: Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences University of the Western Cape (UWC).
- Parliament, 2018. *Resolution on Land Expropriation without Compensation*. Cape Town: Parliament.
- Patton, M., 1999. Enhancing the quality and credibility of qualitative analysis. *Health Services Research*, 34(5), pp. 1189 - 1208.
- Pillow, W., 2003. Confession, catharsis, or cure? Rethinking the uses of reflexivity as a methodological power in qualitative research.. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 16(2), pp. 175 - 196.
- PlanoClark, V. .. & Creswell, J., 2008. *The Mixed Method Reader*. Thousand Oakes, CA: SAGE.
- Plummer, K., 1983. *Documents of life: An introduction to the problems and literature of a humanistic method*. London: Unwin Hyman.
- Pope, M., Brandao, C., Rosario, A. & Costa, A., 2020. *Qualitative Research Today*. 1st ed. Avero: Ludomedia.
- Proshansky, H. M., 1978. The City and Self-identity. *Environment and Behavior*, Volume 10, pp. 147-169.
- Proshansky, H. M., Fabian, A. K. & Kaminoff, R., 1983. Place-identity: Physical World Socialization of the Self. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, Volume 3, pp. 57-83.

- Pyecha, J., 1988. *A Case Study Of The Application Of Noncategorical Special Education In Two States* , Research Triangle Institute: Chapel Hill, NC.
- Rapanta, C., 2018. Teaching as Abductive Reasoning: The Role of Argumentation. *Informal Logic*, 38(2), pp. 293-311.
- Raymond, C. M., Brown, G. & Weber, D., 2010. *The measurement of place attachment: Personal, community, and environmental connections*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0272494410000794> [Accessed 15 06 2019].
- Relph, E., 1976. *Place and Placelessness*. London: Pion.
- Riessman, C. K., 2008. *Narrative methods for the human sciences*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Riger, S. & Lavrakas, P. J., 1981. Community Ties: Attachment and Social Interaction in Urban Neighborhood. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, Volume 9, pp. 55-66.
- Ringel, N. B. & Finkelstein, J. C., 1991. Differentiating Neighborhood Satisfaction and Neighborhood Attachment among Urban Resident. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, Volume 177-193, p. 12.
- Robbins, S., 2009. *Essentials of Organizational Behavior*. 8 ed. s.l.:Pearson Education, Inc..
- Rubinstein, P. L. & Parmelee, P. A., 1992. Attachment to Place and the Representation of the Life Course by the Elderly. In: I. Altman & S. Low, eds. *Place Attachment*. New York: Plenum Press, pp. 139-163.
- Ryan, J., 2017. *Examining Land Reform in South Africa : Evidence from Survey Data*, Cape Town: University of Cape Town.
- Ryan, R. & Deci, E., 2000. 2000 Ryan and Deci STD and Wellbeing. 55(1), pp. 68-78.
- Saldaña, J., 2012. *The coding manual for qualitative researchers*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Saldana, J., 2013. *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. 2nd ed. London: Sage.
- Saldana, J., 2015. *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. 3rd ed. s.l.:Sage.

Sandeloski, M., 2001. Real Qualitative Researchers Do Not Count: The Use of Numbers in Qualitative Research. *Research in Nursing and Health*, Volume 24, pp. 230 - 240.

Saunders, M., Lewis, P. & Thornhill, A., 2012. *Research methods for business students*. London: Prentice Hall.

Schoeman, W., 2017. South African religious demography: The 2013 General Household Survey. *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies*, 72(2).

Schoonenboom, J. & Johnson, R., 2017. How to Construct a Mixed Methods Research Design. *Kolner Zeitschrift Fur Soziologie Und Sozialpsychologie*, 69(2), pp. 107 - 131.

Schwandt, T. A., 1994. Constructivist, interpretivist approaches to human inquiry. In: N. K. Denzin & Y. Lincoln, eds. *Handbook of qualitative research*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Scoones, I., 1996. Range management, science and policy: Politics, polemics and pasture in southern Africa. In: M. Leach & R. Mearns, eds. *The lie of the land: Challenging received wisdom on the African environment*. Oxford: James Currey.

Seale, C., 1999. Quality in qualitative research.. *Qualitative Inquiry*, 5(4), pp. 465-478.

Shenton, A., 2004. Strategies for ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative. *Education for Information*, Volume 22, pp. 63 - 75.

Shumaker, S. A. & Taylor, R. B., 1983. Toward a Clarification of People-place Relationships: A Model of Attachment to Place. In: N. Feimer & E. Geller, eds. *Environmental Psychology. Directions and Perspectives*. New York: Praeger, pp. 219-251.

Smith, D. E., 1987. *The everyday world as problematic: Afeminist sociology*. Boston: Northwestern University Press.

Spiegelberg, H., 1969. *The phenomenological movement*. 2nd ed. The Hague: Martinus.

Srivastava, A. & Thomson, S., 2009. Framework Analysis: A Qualitative Methodology for Applied Policy Research. *JOAAG*, 4(2), pp. 72-79.

http://research.apc.org/images/a/ad/Framework_analysis.pdf.

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2016. *Hermeneutics*. [Online] Available at: <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/hermeneutics/> [Accessed 27 October 2020].

Stanley, L. & Wise, S., 1993. *Breaking out again: Feminist ontology and epistemology*. London: Rutledge.

Starks, H. & Trinidad, S. B., 2007. Choose your method: A comparison of phenomenology, discourse analysis, and grounded theory. *Qualitative Health Research*, Volume 17, p. 1372–1380. doi:10.1177/1049732307307031.

Stenbacka, C., 2001. Qualitative research requires quality concepts of its own.. *Management Decision*, 39(7), pp. 551-555 .

Stinner, W. F., Van Loon, M., Chung, S. & Byun, Y., 55. Community Size, Individual Social Position, and Community Attachment. *Rural Sociology*, Volume 55, pp. 494-521.

Stokols, D. & Shumaker, S. A., 1981. People in Places: Transactional View of Settings . In: J. Harvey, ed. *Cognition, Social Behavior, and the Environment*. Hillsdale: Erlbaum, pp. 441-488.

Strauss, A. & Corbin, J., 1990. *Basics of qualitative research: Grounded theory procedures and techniques*. Newbury Park: Sage.

Streubert, H. J. & Carpenter, D. R., 1999. *Qualitative research in nursing: Advancing the humanistic imperative*. New York: Lippincott.

Streubert, H. J. & Carpenter, D. R., 1999. *Qualitative research in nursing: Advancing the humanistic imperative*. New York: Lippincott.

Tafira, K., 2015. *The Conversation*. [Online]
Available at: <https://theconversation.com/why-land-evokes-such-deep-emotions-in-africa-42125>
[Accessed 14 12 2019].

Tashakkori, A. & T. C., 1998. *Mixed methodology: Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches : Applied Social Research Methods Series (Vol. 46)*. Thousand Oaks, CA.: Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Theron, P., 2015. Coding and Data Analysis During Qualitative Empirical Research in Practical Theology. *In die Skriflig*, 49(3), pp. 1 - 9.

Thompson, J. L., 1990. Advancing nursing science through research. In: L. Moody, ed. *Hermeneutic inquiry*. Newbury Park: Sage, pp. 223-280.

Tuan, Y., 1974. *Topophilia: A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes, and Values*,. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

- Tuan, Y., 1975. Place: An Experiential Perspective. *The Geographical Review*, Volume 65, pp. 151-165.
- Tuan, Y., 1980. Rootedness versus Sense of Place. *Landscape*, Volume 24, pp. 3-8.
- Turner, B. L., Lambin, E. F. & Reenberg, A., 2007. The emergence of land change science for global environmental change and sustainability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 104(52), p. 20666–20671.
- Twigger-Ross, C. L. & Uzzell, D. L., 1996. Place and identity processes. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, Volume 16, pp. 139-169..
- Unger, D. G. & Wandersman, A., 1985. The Importance of Neighbors: The Social, Cognitive, and Affective Components of Neighboring. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, Volume 13, pp. 139-169.
- Verburg, P. H., Soepboer, W. & Veldkamp, A. e. a., 2002. Modeling the spatial dynamics of regional land use: The CLUE-S model. *Environmental Management*, 30(3), p. 391–405.
- Vorster, N., 2018. Land and identity in South Africa: An immanent moral critique of dominant discourses in the debate on expropriation without compensation. *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies*, 75(4), p. doi.org/10.4102/hts.v75i4.5290.
- Vrystaat Kunstefees, 2019. *Vrystaat Kunstefees*. Bloemfontein: Vrystaat Kunstefees.
- Weideman, S. & Anderson, J. R., 1985. A Conceptual Framework for Residential Satisfaction. In: I. Altman & C. Werner, eds. *Home Environments*. NY: Plenum Press, pp. 153-182.
- Witt, C., Reed, D., Rayens, M. & Hunsucker, S., 2020. Predictors of Job Satisfaction in Female Farmers Aged 50 and Over: Implications for Occupational Health Nurses. *Workplace Health Saf*, Volume 68, p. 526–532.
- Yin, R., 2014. *Case Study Research Design and Methods*. 5th ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Yin, R. & Moore, G., 1987. The use of advanced technologies in special education. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 20(1), p. 60.
- Zaidah, Z., 2003. *An Investigation into the effects of Discipline-Specific Knowledge Proficiency and Genre on Reading Comprehension and Strategies of Malaysia ESP Students*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, s.l.: University of Reading..

Zevenbergen, J., Augustinus, C., Antonio, D. & Bennett, R., 2013. Pro-poor land administration: Principles for recording the land rights of the underrepresented. *Land Use Policy* 2013, 31, , Volume 31, p. 595–604.

Zhou, F. & Bourguignon, C., 2009. Land reform throughout the 20th Century in China. In: H. Binswanger-Mkhize, C. Bourguignon & R. van den Brink, eds. *Agricultural Land Redistribution: Toward Greater Consensus*. Washington DC: The World Bank, pp. 3-42.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF POSTERIORI/INDUCTIVE CODES

Table 4.1: First Cycle Coding

No	Comment	Anchor Code Colour Scheme	Excerpt
1.	Gave up working in a mine for farming		I was working at the mine
2.	Farmers not prepared to give up the land, even when there are s many challenges		I would not take the money, maybe if I was given the option of another piece of land, I'd just go to that land ...
3.	Too many people on a piece of land cause degradation and makes management of the grazing difficult		They don't have much... you see when the land was divided it also had a negative effect on the growth and capacity of the land. It's no longer the same...
4.	Conflict amongst those farming together negatively impact social interactions off-farm		You can try your best...we attended these conflict resolution courses and we dealt with those things... I don't know why they still bother to attend these course, you know... so, life just goes on and when you see each other it's just, " Good morning" or when you meet in town, "Good morning" that's all
5.	All farming activities face potential challenges		I was quite successful... the only challenge there was a problem with theft that affected one badly... Here I just have the problem of the drought and wild animals like jackals but they can be dealt with, that goes with the territory of farming...

6.	Some government programmes are not implemented in the manner it is envisaged		Before I got the land, my father-in-law is from Keetshoop, I know I was so happy when I got the land... Eric Plaatjie was in the project... I immediately hired a truck to take my livestock from Keetshoop and I brought it here. It was difficult at the time, the Government... Lebogang said that the whole thing was approved and this farmer, Lennox Cloete, the White man of the farm... the following day when I had already brought my livestock, he found out the Government did not want to pay me, and my livestock had to be removed, you see, such things ... The following day Lebogang told me that the money was in the man's lawyer's account, eventually I took my stuff and farmed there on a piece of land in the lower region on Keethoop land
7.	Able to send his children for tertiary education opportunities		She's doing a course in education...I've forgotten what's the name of the place
8.	Farms on communally owned land but insists that his family should retain the share/ownership when he passes away		Correct... because there was a situation... that old man that I talked about earlier, When my brother (he was also a shareholder) passed away, he said that his wife must leave the farm because her husband had passed away... then I told him that will not work... That is why I went to a lawyer and included my wife in my will and testament...
9.	Desperate desire to own land and provide for the family		I want my own piece of land ...a farm of my own, that is what I really want, that is my desire, I have a passion for farming. I make a living from my animals, I put bread on the table for my family, I maintain my household... through my animals

10.	Persistent that government should buy him his own piece of land		It is there at Segomotsi/ Segametsi's office because she worked with us. My name is on the data base, I went to the extent of leaving my name at Pixie, Niaab, Niekershof I gave them my name, I'm not sure what's the guys' name... that's how desperate I am for land
11.	Farmer sees his farming as contributing to the economy of the country		For this reason, As I've said so many times, this is my passion and I support my family with my farming...I also want to contribute towards the economy
12.	Realise that the land can also be used to generate additional income		Please... that section belongs to me ...what I can also do as an option, if I get land there are many people who want to rent land then I can in the meantime rent out that land to somebody, this will also generate income for me which I'll then be able to take on a yearly basis
13.	Feels disadvantaged and victimised by government officials		You must have your own piece of land... I am very sceptical... after the recap programme crumbled because I applied so many times... and then I started wondering...Is this not about the (recap that failed... and I am not responsible for that) was, perhaps, the reason for my not getting assistance... I started wondering whether it was not about that... whether I was not being disadvantaged because of that...
14.	Lack of government support when most needed		We did get, once... but this time...the farmers got cattle feed...like this woman got a voucher to the value of R50,000, someone got R8000 but I received an SMS that my application was unsuccessful...
15.	Failure brought on by loss of animals		I do have water...like I said, I struggled initially with water, but that problem was solved with the solar-panel borehole system...
16.	Loss of livestock due to drought		I had 32 now I'm left with 18

17.	Lost livestock due to drought		It was the drought...
18.	Positivity amidst negative situation		Yes, I'm positive ... look at this cow that just died... I acquired calves in the process... the situation will not remain at its worst...you see
19.	Positive attitude		Things will change...there will be a good outcome
20.	Positive attitude		I really don't know... I haven't thought about it ...I am just looking ahead...I don't want to focus on the setbacks and disappointments... I have that hope in me
21.	The extended family is equally proud		They were quite proud of me, they still talk about their brother who's a farmer, you see...
22.	Information gained from training courses are applied		We have been taught on the course that we use grass to make meat. That is why it's important to take care of the land. That is why it's important to just allow your cattle to graze in a camp for only 14-day cycles... This will help to prevent the destruction of the land in a camp because once the land is over-grazed and the branches of the trees are short and the cows pulls out the tuft of grass then they pull out the roots and consequently the grass will no longer be able to grow there because the roots would be out
23.	Value in land ownership cannot be quantified		You see, there is a lot of value attached to land. Value that no one can remove...but you must also take care of the land... If my piece of land can hold about 200 cattle and I keep 1000 cattle then I will be destroying the land through overuse. That is why it's important to take good care of the land.
24.	Ownership has t remain in the family		Yes, definitely... then there'll be an inheritance for the family...

25.	The farm is communally owned but still being bequeathed in the will		Oh...yes, I've also drawn up a will that if I pass away the farming rights will be handed over to my wife, if she passes away then it will go to him so he and my wife are my assistants, that's what I have to take into account
26.	The son is also interested in taking over from his father		Yes, this young man is also interested in farming with their father?
27.	Farming remains a family activity		No, I'll just have to keep the few cattle I have, ... it's food on my table... I can feed my family...
28.	Infrastructure on the farm that is not being utilized can be used to generate additional income		Here with this house...it falls under the area where I farm... like I said the land was divided... this matter was sealed by a lawyer so there are different camps, Camp ABC etc and the house falls under Group 1, for example, now I am under that camp, Group 1... I've sent feelers out for people who are willing to help me to upgrade that house...it's a big house. There's a huge shortage of housing for the mines or even for a guest house. I have a room there that I've made available... I just build it as a stand-alone for me... That house is just there...and it's big...it's quite big. It has a toilet, attached to the room I was telling you about... it has 1,2,3,4,5 I think it has 5 bedrooms... a big sitting room and a kitchen and 2 toilets... if you can get someone to help develop the house into accommodation, a guest house and housing for the mines then you will do quite well...
29.	When there is only one owner, there is greater chance to success		I will be extremely happy, I see a farmer, there on the other side of Keetshoop, he also got a farm. But...I don't know... I see the farmers. there on the other side of Konstanthoop who are sole owners...they are quite prosperous. There's also a female farmer whose farm was also recapped...we went there over the

			weekend to hunt koedoes...those people are successful...really
30.	People hold on to their ownership/shares in land		Yes, it's their deposit... they hold on
31.	Some landowners hold on to the land, even if they are not actively farming (have other work) with the intention to go to the land when they have retired		Yes... but you know how people are... a lot of them say on that day when I...some of them are still working... that day when I stop working then I will buy myself a lot of livestock, you see. These are the reasons they present...
32.	Feels confident enough to stand shoulder to shoulder with other men because he is a landowner		Yes, even though I do it with reservations because I am not really a full landowner
33.	Knowledge also improves farming outcomes		rain, how much rain we've had, diseases ailments etc and their cures...and all those things. You will see, I got myself a book that Tumi helped me to get, it's about all types of diseases, ailments and their cures...
34.	Pride and self worth is enhanced		It makes me feel proud...immensely proud... then we talk about land
35.	The farmer is able to provide for his family		It's my source of income and it's my passion for farming, you see
36.	Owning cattle is important		I really do not know, but I would not want to get rid of my livestock
37.	Government support		the Government has, at least, recently installed a solar-powered windmill, that borehole had become empty so they had to dig another borehole, that helped a lot, now I no longer have a problem with water

38.	Farmer is able to provide for his family		It's my passion for farming... like I said, I have to put something on the table from farming...
39.	Despite the challenges on the farm, the farmer remains committed to hold on and hope for the best		Yes, that's what I'll do...I'll just hold on...
40.	What happens when the wrong person is selected		Yes, they removed him, he just left, and they appointed someone else
41.	Government should take care to select the correct beneficiaries for land - they must have a passion		but you know the sad thing for me is the question that you have just asked me about what the government must do to ensure that people are successful and to choose the right people...You cannot just choose anyone, it will not succeed...The next thing I heard, I was told that it was a student from Kuruman that got the farm. That farm was also recapped...he got tractors, farming implements and a lot of animals. With the passage of time this young man sold all the livestock... he did not have an acumen or desire for farming... So that is an example of what happens when you make the wrong choice of taking people who do not have a passion for farming.
42.	Knowing where land is available may stand in your good stead		Let me give an example, you know... I'm so serious about farming, there's a farm just above us ...it's Danie van Deventer's farm, he bought it...he came to tell me, he knows that I'm looking for a farm, I then took Danie and we went together in his bakkie right up to Segomotsi's [somewhat hesitant] office
43.	Beneficiaries for land reform farms must be selected who have passion for farming		They must look for people who have a passion for farming, people who know about farming.

44.	Private ownership makes better economic sense and improves economic viability		Oh! a whole lot...then I would know that the animals on the farm are mine... I would know that the livestock on the farm is mine and that I can keep animals on the grounds of the capacity of the land... nothing would be able to hold me back and if I have enough livestock... then it would benefit me as far as an income is concerned
45.	Desire to own land privately		Oh! a whole lot...then I would know that the animals on the farm are mine... I would know that the livestock on the farm is mine and that I can keep animals on the grounds of the capacity of the land... nothing would be able to hold me back and if I have enough livestock... then it would benefit me as far as an income is concerned
46.	Desire to do well as a farmer		I feel that I'm bound. I want to farm in such a manner where I can see that my livestock is doing well and that I'll be able to maintain my household with the animals... to be able to support myself. That is the intention with the farming enterprise and expertise
47.	Strife and conflict continue to delay progress		Ah!...everyone is now there on his own... you must just see how you can make the best of the piece of land you have... but like I said, it's very uncomfortable for me , I am actually quite tense.

<p>48.</p>	<p>Government programme that was intended to grow and develop the group failed due to internal conflict</p>		<p>Yes, and they also told me that they were aware that it's not my problem... I'm a man who keeps my word...the mentor even said, "Stefaans, you know, you are a very trustworthy man. If he calls me... that's how I am... and says we must meet at, say 9, then I'll be there with the cattle in the kraals, but if he arranges with other people he will not find anyone there... then he would have to search all over the place and they would have to start all over again, trying to find the cattle... He had a lot of trust in me... the two of us worked very well together, so this man brainwashed the others... because that would not have been there...look this is to the advantage of the farmers... it was progressive... they were paying me R2 500 per month as the Chairperson and R1500 for my two assistants and they told if it continued and succeed it would bring in quite a lot of money, up to say, R8000 and the workers' remuneration would also increase, even though we did not get round to it...</p>
<p>49.</p>	<p>Government took back all the infrastructure and input support provided. Everybody had to suffer because of one person</p>		<p>Yes, they scrapped the programme, they fixed things, fences, they constructed dams... Immediately, on the day when Lebogang and Ous Kgali came, when I was so sad. There was a lot of material... they loaded all the material... just because of one man who used the others and brainwashed them... they took all the material ...[phone ring and he pauses and draws attention to it] there's a call...and they also took back all the livestock...</p>

50.	Government introduces support programmes but does not ensure that it is implemented according to planned objectives		<p>Look, the recap is a programme where the rule is that all the farmers sell their livestock and the Government then buys... they bought 72 cattle for/from the farm owners. The aim is, we sell everyone's livestock, you choose a chairperson... they chose me as a chairperson. The chairperson works with the mentor. The mentor and chairperson give quarterly feedback to the whole community...they do not stay on the farm...they do not have any livestock on the farm, but they derive financial benefit. They hear how many calves ...did we get ... and so on... they get an account in at the end of the day the maintenance costs are calculated per annum. Say for instance, there are 6-70 cows and say, 70 calves, I'm just making an example, then those calves are sold at, say R5000 rand per calf. All that money is then taken and distributed for maintenance costs such as leaks, medicine, cattle feed etc, is deducted, a report is given of the total of all the money gathered and what was used for maintenance... the rest is then shared among the farmers, you see... So, the Chairperson and mentor are basically acting in the farmer's interests and farming on behalf of the farmers. That's basically how it worked...Other guys' cattle was not sold and others were told by the policemen that this farm now belongs to this man [the Government official] and all those things... it turns out that he knew that he was going on pension and would be getting lot of money ... he planned and went to the extent of carrying out the plan, to buy a lot of cattle and he was subsequently in a position to buy us out...</p>
-----	---	--	---

<p>51.</p>	<p>Government support programme was implemented</p>		<p>Look, the recap is a programme where the rule is that all the farmers sell their livestock and the Government then buys... they bought 72 cattle for/from the farm owners. The aim is, we sell everyone's livestock, you choose a chairperson... they chose me as a chairperson. The chairperson works with the mentor. The mentor and chairperson give quarterly feedback to the whole community...they do not stay on the farm...they do not have any livestock on the farm, but they derive financial benefit. They hear how many calves ...did we get ... and so on... they get an account in at the end of the day the maintenance costs are calculated per annum. Say for instance, there are 6-70 cows and say, 70 calves, I'm just making an example, then those calves are sold at, say R5000 rand per calf. All that money is then taken and distributed for maintenance costs such as leaks, medicine, cattle feed etc, is deducted, a report is given of the total of all the money gathered and what was used for maintenance... the rest is then shared among the farmers, you see... So, the Chairperson and mentor are basically acting in the farmer's interests and farming on behalf of the farmers. That's basically how it worked...Other guys' cattle was not sold and others were told by the policemen that this farm now belongs to this man [the Government official] and all those things... it turns out that he knew that he was going on pension and would be getting lot of money ... he planned and went to the extent of carrying out the plan, to buy a lot of cattle and he was subsequently in a position to buy us out...</p>
------------	---	--	---

52.	Was able to employ workers		Look, in the past when there was recap , I could employ 2 people... now not anymore, so after the recap I only had my brother who helped me
53.	Knowledge gained from training is applied and implemented		I used to... but not anymore, I now take care of my animals myself
54.	family benefits from the farming income		That's right, because my child is now in college, Bloemfontein, at Damelin College; I must support him
55.	Sees his farming practices in relation to the national economy		That's right, you see, if I'm alone on a farm how much better will it be, then I can contribute regularly to the economy... then I can take cattle to the auction... and so on...then I do not just farm for the pot
56.	Farming income has a positive impact on economic livelihoods of the family		Look, I can do everything from farming... so in the past when I had more cattle then I was able to better support my household, if there are any shortages... you see, it's my source of income...
57.	Despite the difficulties of conflict amongst members and inadequate hectares to farm, the land still provides for the family		Look, it provides for your house hold... for example, with a few cattle. If a problem arises, then I can sell 1 or 2 cows... and I can then solve the problem...it's a source of income for me... you understand?
58.	Assigns value in ownership		There is a lot of value... a lot of value... if it is handled properly and managed well, there is great value...

59.	It is difficult to lead when each member is an equal owner		if you are able to take care of your own stuff, now there on the farm in a situation where people do not have the ability to communicate about a matter such as, for example, buying Leksaam for the animals, you understand, or let's do the windmill together... there's no co-operation... now if you have your own piece of land then you know that you'll buy Leksaam for your animals, if the tap is broken then you will make an effort to repair the tap but you cannot take the responsibility by yourself all the time... when everybody else is not bothered and just doing their own thing and yet having equal say with you who is doing all the work... but, like I said I am passionate about farming, really, I grew up in the farming industry and I do not see any other way of life... I do not see any other way of making a living... like I said, I am now 58 years old... who is going to employ me now, do you understand?... I do not see any other way of income-generation for me apart from farming...
60.	Farming is his only means to make a living		Yes, if you are alone like for me I'm not employed elsewhere,... this is my passion, it's a privilege and its progress
61.	One person dominates the group		Yes... He feels that he is also an owner
62.	Too many farmers on one piece of land - conflict		Look, there's constant conflict among the guys... Like I said, we must approach the chairperson and he decides that this camp has been 'scrapped', He then decides that he is going to apply wisselweiding (rotational grazing) which does not work because someone else just decides that he is going to open the gate and put the cattle on that side...

63.	Conflict impacts negatively on economic viability		For me, the love and passion are there but it's not a pleasant experience for me to farm with so many people on one piece of land... where there is no co-operation
64.	Group ownership is not working		For me, the love and passion are there but it's not a pleasant experience for me to farm with so many people on one piece of land... where there is no co-operation
65.	Government buys land without ensuring beneficiaries understand what is expected under the programme of acquisition		The government bought it for us... I am not sure about the arrangements...
66.	Land purchased under one of government land reform programmes		Yes, it is a farm that...they said it's a farm that complies with land budgetary requirements... something like that
67.	When there is group dynamics, strong leadership is needed		You can see, we attended a lot of courses such as, for example, conflict management, but it just does not work when there are a lot of people... because, you can decide now , maybe you want to move cattle... you report to the chairperson, who is on the other side, he decides that they will put them on the other side. When he comes the following day, he finds that this one has made his own arrangements, opened the gate and driven his cattle through there, you see, such things there is no co-operation....and I just cannot tolerate such things...
68.	The desire to own land remains strong		But, like I said, my desire is to have my own place where I can farm effectively because farming is like tha
69.	Land many not be economically sustainable but it is not a deterrent		Like I said, you cannot farm effectively and productively...I had a lot of problems ...I suffered a lot of losses because of the drought. I had 42 cattle but now I am left with only 18...

70.	People own land even if they do not own livestock or farm actively		They are still there but some of them are no longer farmers because some of them do not have livestock. That is the problem... That is how we then decided to divide the land. The other 5 are in the lower part of the land and the other 4 are occupying the upper part, you see
71.	Communal or group ownership of land		No, no we are still 9, look that man was the 10th person but he is no longer there ... there are 9 are but not all of them are farmers.
72.	Land allocated amongst farmers on communal land		So eventually the lawyer arranged for him to stay there ... We then later decided to reach an agreement... the 9 of us. We could not just divide the land in our own way... consequently, I am now left with a piece of about 850 hectares...Now...
73.	Proud of personal achievements		You see, farming runs in my blood. I am a farmer. You can see, there are all my certificates, there is my information, my books. You can take note of the courses I attended. There are my books on cattle diseases... all these years I have done all those different courses
74.	Challenge of illegal land occupation		Yes... he wrote us a letter which we took to another lawyer [who was representing us],...;on the grounds of the allegations he made the lawyer discovered that he was also illegally on the farm and he was indicted and told that if he did not leave the farm within 7 days he would be charged. He subsequently had to sell the 70 cattle. And so, he created a whole conflictual situation...

75.	When government provides support consistently, it assists with continued viability of the farming activities		His daughter was a beneficiary, so he came in that way. Then the government recapped the farm, so he took the other men and they chose me as a manager of the farm; they gave me a mentor to work with. This mentor has also recently passed away... His name was Kosie Kemp, he was staying in Kuruman, ...he held many meetings with Lebogang. They then got a lawyer and a letter was taken to the lawyer and the lawyer looked at the letter...he was, consequently, evicted from the farm...
76.	Government support was provided		Oh! really, has she passed away? That is sad...Anyway, so she and Lebogang had so many problems on this farm... A Government official also came but then he went on pension, he came, at some stage, to give 70 cattle, just like that...
77.	Was always in search of his own land which impacted on his self image and sense of self worth		Eventually, we got this farm. I had my eye on many farms, but I did not get them, and eventually we got this farm. Like I said, we are 9 farmers on this farm and this farm is 1 903 hectares. However, my desire has always been... you see here where there are so many of us...I cannot really farm effectively, so my desire has always been to have my own farm. Now, to farm as a group has many problems, So. here with us, the director, whats-is-name, Ous Kgali... Am I right
78.	Farming became a family value		This is how I developed the love for farming
79.	Used to work in a mine but had farming in his heart		So, I went to school until I reached Standard 6 and I then went back to the farm... at some point I came to work on the mines in Danielskuil, but all the while I kept applying for land... applying for land.
80.	Farming runs in the family		Ok, so my background, my father used to live on a farm, and I was born on a farm, there on the other side of

			Kuikershoop. This is how I developed the love for farming.
81.	Ownership is shared by a group of people		Yes, Laughing Waters, there are 9 of us on the farm
82.	There is power in unity		I must tell them that it's not right to do this. We must come together and then take our concerns and requests to the ones who can help us, that is, the Government.
83.	Farmers are disgruntled that government does not give them title deeds/ ownership of the farms		When we visit each other or meet each other in town we talk about these things and we complain about the Government not giving us title deeds.
84.	Farmers have to speak in one voice to make an impact		Now with the Covid-19 we cannot even come together, we just communicate via messages and voice notes on the Group chats and the Management must then come together on our behalf. As you know, farm life is not easy. We live long distances from each other. Before Covid-19 we used to have monthly meetings. But the other farmers... We will have to decide and find a way to come together
85.	Evidence that a farmer, based on his farming credentials also give leadership in society		Yes, like for instance where we are, the people want ownership but they have not yet decided to come together. They are complaining about their current challenges which is not right I can't complain about the challenges I have such as diesel money and salaries for my workers... but the Union cannot do anything about that...these are my individual problems and I have to make a plan about how to solve them. So, the things they are complaining about like water tanks and other things are not my concerns

86.	If you have land then your voice carries weight		From the people that are complaining about the R50 000, only one can say that he earns less, even though I think he probably earns more but he did not want to disclose that. The others most likely earn more
87.	Farmers always desire to have their own land		Yes. I want it, I want ownership. I want to know that the farm is mine not someone else's
88.	Financial constraints did not cause despair to give up		That's the thing...My husband's pension has to be stretched to make ends meet. We are really struggling. But we are still hoping
89.	High input costs		Yes, it's very expensive... I was wondering why the bill was so high in May and June when I saw a letter from the Chairperson stating that there was an increase in the tariffs. Last month my water bill was R5 400. You can imagine if you sell 5 calves for R20 000...
90.	High input costs are threat to economic viability		The cost of water has also increased, the tariffs were R7.70 per cubic m now the cost is R11.95.
91.	Despite the fact that the farm has potential, many challenges has the potential to cause failure		This is what I'm saying to you, that is how I'm surviving on my farm but one day we'll get the opportunity to chat and you'll see that things are not as bad as they used to be at some stage. I've struggled since the Recap people I was in partnership with, left because they took most of my stock and left me with very little money...
92.	Farming provides income for the family		Yes, I have marketed them. My cows are R28 a kilo...which is very little... the calves are at least about R5000 even though previously they fetched about R7000 but for the past 2 years the prices were quite low. For example, I recently got R20 000 for the 5 calves

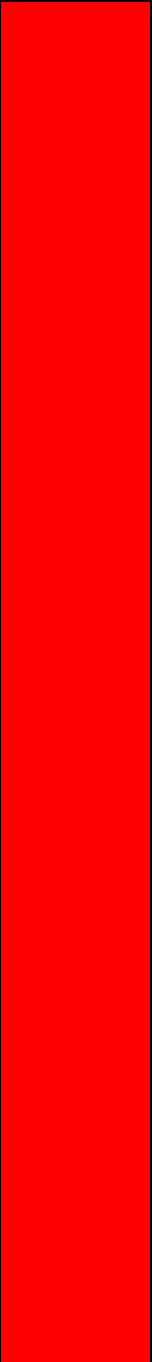
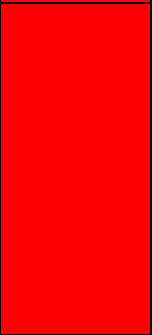
93.	Farming has many risks		Yes, they all die as a result of the drought. The hail destroyed my farm. We don't really have grazing. I'm not sure about hail but I know about fire... My farm has burned on many occasions. The grass grows again as soon as there's a bit of rain. But with the hail it was a different story. I was told that as soon as it got warmer the grass would grow but it never grew. The lady from Kimberley (Maake) was there and she felt very bad when she saw the condition of my farm. There is no grass, even though at the back there is this long grass.
94.	Drought poses a huge risk to farming		The cows also died because of the drought. We are now left with 33
95.	Possible threat to the economic viability		The sheep die primarily from losing weight, and you can easily tell that its because of the drought.
96.	Farmers have to gain more knowledge to improve farming practices		The sheep die primarily from losing weight, and you can easily tell that its because of the drought.
97.	Risks due to lack of knowledge		One farmer told me that they ate much more than they should have because of hunger. Another farmer also helped to identify the problem as grass that had caused the animal to suffocate. On one occasion I could see foam around the mouth of a goat that came close to the house and my opinion was that it had a lung problem, however, upon closer inspection, it was discovered that it was because of a lump of grass that was stuck in its throat. We also give them Hypo to assist with that. It is like salt that you throw into the water. We try to attend to this problem as soon as we see them lying down although, frankly, we have not checked all of them.

98.	Challenges impacting on the farming viability		At some stage we also thought that it's a plant... I really don't know. For a while, we just assumed that it's as a result of the drought even though the strange thing is that some of the animals were fat and some were thin. So, it was difficult to tell what the cause is until at some point an animal died and some of the people on the farm at the time said they wanted the meat...It's not easy to agree to that because you're not too sure about the cause of death. They insisted, went ahead and slaughtered the goat and discovered that the cause of death wasn't a sickness but the grass that had stuck in their throats.
99.	Loss of livestock due to drought		It's very heart-breaking... we have a pit in which we put all the animals that die... prior to that it was difficult to see the pathway that led to the pit but at later it was well-trodden because of the number of animals that had to be buried in that pit. It was bad because the goats were 176 but they are now 117, as a result of all the deaths...
100.	Committed to continue farming despite negative experiences		Corona can come and take all the money and I'll continue like I've done all these years, come what may, I will remain a farmer... the drought came, the corona is not the only disaster, we've recently seen so many animals dying without any prior warning...
101.	Government support assisted with growing and developing the assets		There was a time at which I wanted to buy a cow because, up to that point, I only had sheep. We had been trying to save for a cow but could never really get to that point. Then on one day, I got 50 cows and 2 bulls from the Government ...just on one day. So that was really wonderful because up to that time I was still thinking how I would be able to buy a cow! It was one of the dreams we had and then, just like that, that dream became a reality!

102.	Livelihoods improved Asset base improved		All I wanted was a farm and I got all these wonderful additional things such as the Recap, I even got a house, water tanks, troughs, animals
103.	Feelings of happiness and realisation of wildest dreams		Yes, I am really happy. Not in my wildest dreams would I have imagined that all these things would happen to me. If someone had told me then that I would experience what I experienced I would not have believed them...
104.	Support provided by government helps with economic viability		Like the official here assisted me with the Landcare project we are creating more land for more grazing land.
105.	Land prices are high		The value of this land will probably be quite high at that time, but they must not tell me tha...t
106.	Purchase price is based on land evaluation		Yes, they said they would come and evaluate the land.
107.	Nothing dampens the inner desire to own land, not even suffering financial loss		When we signed the lease agreement, we also signed the option to purchase and they told us that we could buy when we are financially ready to do that. But now I will not be able to buy after the heavy blow I was dealt...
108.	All the hardships suffered is intended to leave a legacy for the children		That is extremely important to me, before I lay down my head, I want to know that my offspring has my farm. I didn't make so many sacrifices all these years for nothing. I want them to have something...
109.	Government support to young farmers helps to establish them into the sector		Yes, this official is helping the girls with the goats, she knows them and works with them. Generally, there is no problem with the Government, I cannot complain about them all that one needs from them is ownership documentation

110.	At times government officials do not do what is expected		There was no corona virus in the past and the Government could not assist me then for 2 years. I went there during that time, someone even said to me that I must just sell everything. I said I cannot do that because this is my livelihood. But now there is an official who is very helpful,
111.	Dependent on government support		I believe that the Government will assist. I believe Government will help... they must help...
112.	Wants to leave a legacy		Until the day I die.
113.	Redress in the land ownership patterns		It feels good because you also have land ... during the Apartheid era it was just Whites who could own land but now, as a Coloured woman, I also have the opportunity to own land. I have a farm.
114.	Pride in being able to provide for others		Yes, it makes you feel good... [Laughing] You know you are also providing for someone else... you are not just taking care of your own household needs. So, we are also taking care of 2 other families
115.	Able to provide employment		Yes, I have a permanent employee (Leon) and my husband also works on the farm... we also get additional help (Isaac)when we have to do extra work like marking the lambs...
116.	Ownership gives dignity		Yes, you know it's yours.
117.	Need to be land owner and be in charge of own business		I want to be an owner so that I can have the assurance that this farm belongs to me and it's my property that I can leave as an inheritance for my children. You see, my father was also a farmer but he lost his farm on the Meent (commonage) because of all the struggles, but if you have your own land you are settled with your livestock you don't run from pillar to post because that is what my father had to go through... moving from here to there...So, having your own land...

118.	Commitment to continue farming despite having suffered loss		Yes, I'm still on the farm, I am surviving and trusting that the Lord will help me. Things are not going so well especially since they took a huge portion of my marketable sheep...
119.	When government gets involved, workmanship is not in line with acceptable standards		Everything has been fixed I even got a house, although the house has not been built well. The guy, who I had problems with, commissioned a certain White man to build the house but if you get the opportunity to come to my farm you will see when you walk on the tiles that they are about to break and the ceiling borders are falling... I'm not a builder but the poor workmanship is evident, you can see that the wall is not straight, the roof & walls of the storehouse are faulty due to poor workmanship, despite the fact that it's a good plan
120.	Government does not follow through on commitments made		Initially, I did not want the farm because there was also a water shortage. Then they told me about the Recap programme which would take care of all the problems on the farm, including buying me a house, they then said that for a period of about 6 months or so, they would pay for the water and support me until I was on my feet. I felt that it was a good plan. In and of itself, the Recap is really a good plan but I feel that I would have been very far had I been alone.
121.	Important to invest in the land, add value		I got the farm which did not even have a house and there was a great need for infrastructural renovations such as a broken fence.

<p>122.</p>	<p>As a farmer you want and need to know everything of your business, manage your farming business</p>		<p>The people from Pretoria also came to talk to us. Now, these 2 men (the partners) who are retired, were getting salaries every month, even though they were not even on the farm. On one occasion, when the people from Pretoria came, we had an altercation with the man, to the extent that I told him that he should never set foot on my farm again and he never came to the farm for almost 3 years but he still got a salary every month. I mentioned it, but nothing was done about it until Justice came and told me that the partnership and mentorship arrangement was changed and stopped... the farmers would, from that time onwards, handle their own financial affairs because up to that point, the chequebook was with them. During all those 5 years we never, as partners, sat for a meeting, we only met with each other in a group setting (which consisted of 7 farms who were part of the Recap programme) with the department of Land Affairs where we would have to give them a progress report, that's all. Not once did those farmers I was in partnership with call me for a meeting. The appropriate thing would have been for us to sit together and discuss budgetary issues but they did everything without me, there was never a time when they came to enquire about anything from me</p>
<p>123.</p>	<p>Support from government was appreciated at the time when it was greatly needed</p>		<p>It is very difficult for me...I can't even buy diesel for my farm , at least I had this project from Landcare, with that we were able to claim for transport for the people, so from that I able to buy diesel, which keeps our farm going. The Government's intentions were good but that thing...we had a lot of problems over those 5 years.</p>

124.	Dangers of farming with others Dishonesty of business partners		Unfortunately, it didn't play itself out as stated ... When the partner left, he took 30 per cent ewes, which translated into 915 ewes, so he left with 30 per cent ewes, calves, cows and bulls after 5 years. Automatically, he also left with 30 per cent lambs so he got more lambs because the ewes gave birth to twins... eventually there was a confusion about what belonged to which camp...how are you going to distinguish...? So, he left with all those ewes and lambs that were in that camp... I was only left with one camp, with small lambs and the upshot of it all was that I was left with 400 ewes... That was very painful for me because the money was also 30 per cent which meant that I was left with R13 000 rand in the bank after they left. What can I do with that? They took 30 per cent of all the animals which was not the 265 ewes they came in with but they left my farm with more than 500 ewes and they also took my lambs... everything just went like that... I was heartbroken, so this thing was very painful for me, nevertheless, I still continue, even though I was dealt such a heavy blow, that was the worst thing that could have happened to me! [voice heavy with emotion]
125.	Government provided support recapitalising the farm		The Recap was a good thing but the fact that there was a problem with the people I partnered with was an ugly thing for me. I was told that these people are coming in with 265 ewes and after 5 years they will have to leave with what they came with.
126.	Happy with government assistance		We don't have a problem with the department of Land Affairs... we know each other well and after the partnership ended

127.	Teaching children to farm		Yes, even though they experience challenges with the more demanding work, like giving the goats injections and trimming their ears, they are somewhat squeamish about the blood, but these are things that have to be done
128.	Able to make a livelihood from farming		Yes...the one, (Toni, my youngest daughter) her goats sell at a slightly lower price, even though it's still a good price, she only wants to start marketing when the goat is older...but Lola starts marketing them at 30kg and she gets good prices...I must explain to the marketing guy which of the two girls the goats belong to... and we get a good price, about R1600 for one but the other one also makes good money , about R1 100. So you know that if you sell 10 goats you get over R10 000 for them.
129.	Teaching children to take over the farming activities		I must show them how it's done but they now know what to do
130.	Children are also involved in farming		Yes, the goats belong to my 2 daughters, there are about 117 she-goats between the 2 of them?
131.	Want to own land and not rent		No, it's not enough... you want ownership, you want to know it's yours...it's a lease and a leased property is not yours... you want to be able to say, "I know this farm is mine... I know the day when I'm no longer here, the Government cannot come in and say anything because I have everything in order, the land belongs to my children, my posterity, not the Government." That is what I want...

132.	Ownership of the land is better than having a long lease. Can be an inheritance for the family		I know that it's my property, but you hear it said that Serena is also farming on a Government farm. You don't want to hear that, you want to hear that it's Serena's farm, it's your property. You know that it's yours and it will go to your posterity. You also have something that you will leave for future generations. You know it's yours, not Government property...
133.	Desires to own the land		Look the land still belongs to the Department of Land Affairs. I feel that it would be better if they gave us ownership
134.	Has access to use of land for a long period of time		Yes, I'm leasing it on a 30-year contract
135.	Got the land 8 years ago		Since 2012
136.	Lives a distance from the farm		This farm is about 85 km from Upington, I'm alone and I can farm.
137.	Proud in her achievement of having her own farm, this built her self confidence		But I am so grateful to the Lord that I am got out of that situation. I got this farm, I'm alone on this farm. I know that when I spot an animal on the farm it belongs to me, it's not Piet or Paul's (as a manner of speaking
138.	Government support assisted with growth as a farmer		Yes... they really helped me... I bought 2 x 50 000 litre water tanks, a generator and a water pipe so I could pump from there and I placed the two water tanks next to the tap because we had a lot of water problems here
139.	Having to depend on other people is bad for farming		The fact that I did not have transport at the time was problematic... you can ask for assistance from the worker but there are many people that expect assistance from, so they would just pump for their animals and chase away your animals when you are not there. It was very difficult for me

140.	Challenges faced by farmers		The fact that I did not have transport at the time was problematic... you can ask for assistance from the worker but there are many people that expect assistance from, so they would just pump for their animals and chase away your animals when you are not there. It was very difficult for me.
141.	Won money in competitions which were re-invested in the farming business		Here it was R50 000 and at the Nationals it was around R75 000 or was it R100 000. I can't really remember but it doesn't matter. I bought myself water tanks, I started a piggery, I needed a bakkie so I bought myself a car so that I could go to my animals on a daily basis I, no longer, had to ask for assistance from other people because it's a R100 for 19 kms, I would then go from here to the township and get a ride from someone for R100 just for that one trip. I also bought myself a generator ... and pipes
142.	Knowledge of farming awarded and acknowledged		We were at Augrabies and that's where I won the regional prize, we then went through to Nationals in P.E and I also won there
143.	Success in farming gives elevated standing in community		I also donated to schools even if one did not have a lot of money but because the schools were struggling to collect funds, I donated and I also had my marketing in place
144.	Reason for government selecting successful candidates		They look at the profit you make, where you market and sell and whether you are a donor and I complied with all those requirements.
145.	Selected based on agricultural asset base		Ok, you had to have at least 50 animals. I had more than 50 animals... other than that, I'm not sure why they chose me, I was approached and I applied...
146.	Been farming since being young		I really do not know, I just wrote in as a youth farmer

147.	Growth and development as a farmer		<p>So, eventually in 2005 we applied and the application was accepted to obtain land in Olywenshoutsdrif South ,it was Commonage land, there I farmed among 60 farmers but fortunately, or should I rather say unfortunately, they had livestock of about 3 or 4 animals. I also experienced thieving there...every morning I'd count my animals and at night I'd do it again ...but, all in all, I really grew there because I had 250 livestock and I started farming with goats. I, subsequently, also won the Female Farmer award and I was a Youth Farmer in 2010 eventually I acquired goats and then later, pigs. Then I moved in 2012 and I got a farm, I had started applying to Land Affairs in 2007 for a farm</p>
148.	Challenges faced with farming		<p>Yes, there is a problem, even though people have their own livestock... I came out of the Kalahari with my livestock and then I was able to get a place to stay in Straussburg. You can see that the ewe is about to give birth but because you are not able to go there every day, the next time you go back you automatically know, when you see the ewe getting smaller and smaller, that she has already given birth but there is no lamb to show for it...</p>
149.	Evolution of farming practices		<p>I started at the Commonage, I went there in 2005. I just had 18 sheep and lamb. I've been a farmer since 1994 but it was difficult for me to reach 20 sheep owing to theft because I did not have land, I moved around a lot...I came from the Kalahari with those few sheep, moving from one place to the other... I went to Uppington, Straussburg...</p>

150.	Some challenges emerging farmers face		<p>Look, we don't have a wide variety of Cooperatives, we just have KLK and KaapAgri... this voucher only had KLK, which also had its challenges. With the previous assistance I did not have to pay value added tax (VAT) because I am registered, I was able to get the animal feed at a cheaper price but the current voucher system does not consider that. Now you just have to buy at the normal expensive price of R225 whereas in the past you could get it at R180. So, we bought our stuff from them. They only had 4kg of Brouseplus ... that helps the animals... it's a fine powder, with a fishy smell... you throw it into the water... so I was only able to take those small buckets. Just as I was about to pay a notification came through from Head Office to the effect that the farmers are allowed to buy anything from the medicine section, as long as it didn't exceed the indicated limit. Owing to financial considerations and the fact that I had to pay VAT I was only able to get 4 x10kg and 1x 4kg ...i also had to buy other medications and you have to be cautious about how you buy medicines to avoid the risk of expiration but fortunately I've bought about 20/21 antibiotics and other items that will carry me through for a while... I am immensely grateful!</p>
------	---------------------------------------	--	--

151.	Has sufficient knowledge of what is to be done in the farming enterprise		There was a problem on this farm with my animals as they were always under-weight, we tried different types of Lek so I went to a veterinary surgeon and enquired about the situation to him. He gave me Lek and I told him that this is what I had been using. He then told me that I must buy Brouseplus... this is something that you put in the water... there's a certain amount that you put in the tanks and dams that helps the animals to digest the dry grass... that thing helps the animals to gain weight, it's a very good thing. So, I decided to buy 6 buckets... we were only able to get certain items from KLK, because we could only buy from them...
152.	Government support came in good time		No, it will be finished before December, quite frankly, we didn't have it, so it has helped me quite a lot, especially now that it's time for the goats to give birth, it's really helping me a lot ... also, for the animals that are suffering so much because of the drought, now we at least have Lek.
153.	Government provided support		It was the application for the Covid-19 funding. So an official came to assist me and she told me what I needed to have so I got all my stuff together and after a while I was told that I was successful... actually, before that, someone came to assess whether the farm I was talking about really existed, thereafter I got a call to inform me that I was successful. Then I got my voucher from Lebogang...it was R13 500 for medicine and R36 500 for animal feed.
154.	Received financial support		Yes, we got it
155.	Happy that they received support from government		We can't complain... we have received assistance

156.	If you dont have a love for farming stay away from it		You must stay away
157.	Love motivates		The love was there...
158.	Son was born with a love for farming		Like, when it comes to our son, our son right from the onset he loved to farm
159.	Passion motivates		So, if you have a passion to plant, sow and harvest...
160.	Being a farmer is inborn, that is the source of motivation and drive		There are those who are in the farming industry but they do not have the passion. You can become a farmer but the passion for it. That's why I say it's in him he was born with it
161.	People are born farmers		I've always said you don't become a farmer by design... you are born a farmer...
162.	Passion and oneness with the soil provides motivation		There is a passion, you can feel it when the soil passes through your hands
163.	Being a farmer is his identity		: [Jokingly] I'm a farmer
164.	Land provides for a source of income		It's their source of income
165.	Those who do not own land strive to be owners		They are also hoping, they also have a vision on which they are working... to buy land from the State...so they are saving towards that, and they are hoping that one day they'll be in a position to buy land...
166.	Lack of ownership does not prohibit good farmers to succeed		They are doing well, as far as I know, they are doing well... although they are not landowners...
167.	Other farmers have access to land but are not owners		I know about Marmer...they don't have ownership
168.	Family must be prepared to make necessary sacrifices if need be		They must persevere...put in everything

169.	Learnt to manage business side of farming, manage finances		The fact that you can make your own plans...you ensure that you maintain the financial side of your business is the most important You must just watch your finances carefully...you can't just spend recklessly, you'll have to defer some of the expenses to, for example, the following year ... I watch my finances...I don't want to find myself in a position where...
170.	Are prepared to scale down on livelihood standards		No, we are not interested... we'll just have to tighten our belts
171.	No price will be enough to make him sell		No...we don't have any intentions... even if they can make us an exceptionally good offer
172.	Refused to sell to neighbour		Yes, he said I was the only one that is stopping him from expanding, I am basically in the middle of his properties he has expanded to the east and to the west...he has already bought that property... So, he asked me, "Can't I also just buy your piece of land?" "And I asked him, "Where must I go to?"
173.	Does not even consider selling land for any price, not even to a neighbouring farmer		No... it doesn't matter which direction you come from... A neighbour tried to do that... how many times has he tried?
174.	Does not consider ever selling his land		I don't want to think about that ...we don't even want to think in that direction...
175.	Son is studying agriculture at the university of Bloemfontein		In Bloemfontein.
176.	Father was able to impart his knowledge to the son		He did not have a chance... I taught him well
177.	Son was sent to university to learn and apply his knowledge to the family farm, business		Yes, definitely... he must also help from his side... especially since he has studied Agriculture, he must also help... I am giving him a chance ... the other day I was with him in the vineyards, I said to him, "bring your knowledge, we must get a profit here,

			let's see what the problem is..." We picked up grapes...
178.	Pride of being a family that owns land		I'm not too sure how to answer you...It's yours... a family thing... it's family pride... you can leave it as an inheritance for your family...it's yours...
179.	Determined to leave the land as an inheritance to the children		Yes, definitely
180.	Son getting ready to work with father on the farm		Yes...to work with me
181.	Son studying agriculture in order to take over from father		He is also interested
182.	Family life has improved due to income from land		Yes, definitely...my son... he is also interested. He is studying Agriculture... He's completing this year... Look, my 2 girls are already out of the house. The eldest is 31 and she is a magistrate, the middle daughter is 26 yrs old and she's a CA she qualifies this year in Johannesburg. And this one is now 21 and he has a passion for farming...
183.	Confidence gained due to self worth built		Yes, it does, it gives one confidence too
184.	Landownership is source of personal encouragement		Well, you just feel that this is your business and because of that you put in extra effort because you want to get something out of it
185.	Regards land ownership as a value in his life		Yes, definitely
186.	Being a land owner makes him feel good		I feel quite good and the fact that the Government helped me also helped me to continue...
187.	Land is too small to farm economically		No... nothing, the place is too small

188.	Is only able to farm on a portion of the land		That's all... I now currently only use 12 hectares for farming
189.	Due size of land, not able to diversify farming activity		It's all raisins, there's actually 4 hectares worth of seed but this year I decided to withdraw because I realized that its not economically viable...
190.	Land is too small to grow economically		Yes, its not an economic unit... I cannot move forward with my life... I make a living I have a good life... but I cannot progress...
191.	Extent of hectares needed for economic viability		Yes, that's right between... 25 & 30
192.	Missed an opportunity to buy land identified		Yes...my neighbour...
193.	Government delaying with financial assistance		That was on a neighbouring property right next to me... on the border of my property and I said to them that it would be slightly more expensive because it was on the border of my property and because this property is sandwiched between very rich farmers, so that would automatically make it more expensive but nothing came of it...
194.	No continued support by government		No, it's not really because the Government would not have agreed to continue assisting me, because at the time they said they would assist me with an additional 10 hectares... I planted, so there are barns, tractors, implements, storehouses... and then they said because it's not an economic unit, they would consider financing a further 10 hectares... and so we continued... then there were 10 hectares no actually 12 hectares that came on the market then I made them aware of that but nothing came of it...
195.	Land was developed		The other part is out buildings like barns for lucern
196.	Full size of the farm		Look, the irrigation is about 16 and the whole property is 32 hectares
197.	Size of farm		It entailed 12.5 hectares

198.	No sustained empowerment by government		So that was in 2006. In 2009 I was done...Then and they left me just like that
199.	No support from government to purchase implements		And we had to contribute our own implements
200.	Supported by government		No, as we said earlier, we had to pay a part and the Government contributed the rest...
201.	Group identity		We are not classified under the White population, so we are Coloured
202.	Strong sense of place		Look...this Soverby,that is part of the BLOCUSO land... Bloemsmond is on the other side...
203.	Strong sense of identity		We do not fall under the BLOCUSO lands, we are classified under Geelkop.
204.	Proud for being independent of a group, own identity		No, no no, we do not fall under those lands
205.	Have been farming for a long time		It must have been around 2009...so it's about 11 years
206.	Bought land from a neighbour		Yes, we bought the land from another farmer
207.	Limited government support		Yes...We had to buy partially and the State contributed partially.
208.	Partial financial assistance from government		Yes...We had to buy partially and the State contributed partially
209.	Unhappy about help that other farmers got which they did not get		Yes, they were just given land without contributing anything
210.	Did not get government assistance		They did not contribute anything
211.	Bought land without government funding		Mmmhhh ... just to add something here, the basis for our situation is different because we did not actually get the land. Our situation was based on a totally different arrangement... We got funding but we also had to contribute... Unlike the other farm owners who were given land by the Government...

212.	Able to contribute t the economy of the country and provide jobs for many		It's now some of us give a year's time we give about 450 people we give now work but of those 450 everyone is, everyone has a family so at the end of the day it's actually a lot of people. There are maybe five people in a family. So that means a lot of change that we have done in South Africa as well.
213.	Tenant dictates when and how much the rental amount will increase by		Yes, yes that was the decision. He is going to rise from that time by ten percent
214.	The tenant who is white decides how much rent he will pay the owners who are black		Yes actually from ... the decision was so, the contract, he goes up by ten percent. The 3 million goes up by ten percent every year. So we went, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9. But now starting here at 3.9 from us, the farm is now [backlog]. Then he actually does not do very well and there is a time when the vineyard has to be replaced and so on. So the tenant decided he was standing in one place now
215.	Does not have all decision making powers		Yes, yes sign. Yes we did not sign a new contract but we sat down with him and held a meeting. The directors and owners of that farm spoke at that time. Probably 2016 yes, speaking of that farm doing only a loss and only a loss. Yes
216.	Farm provides steady income every year		Yes actually from ... the decision was so, the contract, he goes up by ten percent. The 3 million goes up by ten percent every year. So we went, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9. But now starting here at 3.9 from us, the farm is now [backlog]. Then he actually does not do very well and there is a time when the vineyard has to be replaced and so on. So the tenant decided he was standing in one place now

217.	Committed to stay on the farm for there is value		No I say I would not really think I should sell my shares unless I get somewhere now I get a good business I will sell my shares and maybe buy a share there or start the business I know he is very well. But just so to sell the shares, I wi And then now, is that the rent now
218.	Patience eventually provides a return on investment		Then the land will pay you back. Then you can have a good life then you also live like another human being yes
219.	Farming needs patience		You have to have the patience to [have] something for yourself.[00:38:46 - 00:38:49 too soft] ... then the land can pay you back.
220.	More empowerment opportunities		Then he would for every ... if you are five years old now, you get a cow if you are on the farm for ten years then you get two cattle and then it grows once, three years you get three cattle, 21 ... I mean 15 years 21,000 and 20 years you get 28,000. So he did for them now ... it was actually from 2015 onwards. So he now gave them the money and in 2016 he said to them, "no it does not help I give you money every year except your bonus, you have your bonus and your pay and the money I do not give you to eat. I give you money that one day, when you retire from the farm that you have something. So what does it help I give you R7,000 or the one that for ten years R14,000 and you are going to have a party, you eat the money at home and you buy things, whether it is a fridge, bed or something. That's not what I want. So rather because we are still struggling with the farm, I would rather fix this money. " So the money was invested at the [00:35:23]. But the money was then invested in 2016 so it's now 2020 but he did not then every year ... I think he has for them until 2019 he has for them - I

			<p>think in these five years - he has for them three times the money put in there to invest but then this year those people decided, just like those people of ours of 42 who decided to sell shares, so this now decided we are looking to get that money from it and they</p>
--	--	--	---

221.	Provide empowerment opportunities for others who do not own shares on the farm		<p>Yes, but the boss was not that bad then because 2016, 2015 the boss did then, the permanent workers become like this now, the others are going to die and the others leave the job and so there is hired and so on and so on. then he thinks he now has old permanent people who noul ... and he has people on the farm who get money and then he has people on the farm who he feels are his good people but there is nothing they get. Then he thought of buying them a cattle farm so that they could farm so that one day they could have something. So he then looked for land and they struggled to get a land and then he decided he gives besides the person's pay or his bonus, he gives for every permanent worker who is five years and more on the farm, R7,000. So the R7,000 was called "an ox" so if he got land there was could buy a cow</p>
222.	Litigation from shareholders who sold their shares		<p>I think there are probably about three of them here</p>
223.	Litigation from those who sold their shares		<p>Yes and so they started getting behind us and hired lawyers [00:31:24] and police and from them we started pulling 60,000 to 70,000 to 100 and something thousand then every year they started saying they were bought out illegally and so on but they never get it right because it was their decision. They held a meeting and decided what they wanted to do and so the amount was put on the table. The committee put an amount on the table and the amount was 20,000 and so anyone who did not want to go out would have said, "no man, 20,000 is little I will just stay". Everyone had a chance to do itbut they did not do it now and</p>

			they decided to sell and go but they are now very sorr
224.	Value of farm has increased		And he now evaluates about 40 million.
225.	Purchase price		A 15 million and it was actually 14 million and that was one hundred percent that time was for the fifty-five percent and for the forty-five.
226.	Growth in value of the farm Growth in value of investment		I will not easily sell my shares. I have to find a business somewhere or get it because I see it will work. This will not be a business that will go dead. So I will not easily decide to sell the shares. It will only happen now unless the farm goes bankrupt, it will already be because then the farm will become ... the farm is much bigger. He is currently evaluating about 40 million at this point
227.	Guaranteed income from the farm		Uhm, whether the farm did not do well now, whether the hail hit the whole farm or the frost hit the whole farm. Every year .
228.	Annual earning from renting out the farm		Yes the boss of here, the [00:41:50]. He now rents back [00:41:53]. So if a [load] is now as good as the farm, so he gives an amount of 3.9 million every year

229.	Gives you reason to get up in the morning		Uh, uh, look you're very happy. You have the courage to stand up every day. You have the courage to do something every day. You have no objection. Do you understand?
230.	Landownership provides security		Yes, to get about a hundred and something out of it every year - shares - two hundred thousand is sure what you can sell with your shares and who knows what you will do.
231.	Able to buy luxury items		the children's cell phones. One is looking for that cell phone, the other is looking for that [jean], uhm ...
232.	Will not sell, farm provides security of income and tenure		for 1.2 million, the boss will want to buy the shares at any time. He will tell me, here is your 1.2 million. He gives me 1.2 then he takes my shares but after eight years or seven years, six years, that 1.2 million is now much more - has become much more - there is the farm there and then the 1.2 million with me maybe already on or something .On eaten. The children have ...
233.	Is able to encourage her friends. Ownership of shares in land gives you financial security		Yes it's a very good feeling but I'm also telling them now, it's you do not get a thing of sitting still. You also have to give something to get. So you have to work hard to get to where I came from. If I also decided no because I drew 2,500, I'm going to sell my shares that I get a 20,000 then I would, if I did not have patience then I would not have been where I am. So I always say, you do not always ... you have to know it's not easy. It's a job. It's almost like a job and you have to think and know where you are going. So the money does not just come naturally. You work hard for it.
234.	Goes to the house she built often		I'm like now every weekend to Kuruman or holidays or something like that

235.	Growth in personal wealth		Yes and they live good lives. They no longer have like, I built a big house in Kuruman with everything in it every bedroom with its own bathroom. I drive a Fortuner and a ... A Polo car I now have the Polo exterior I work with and a Ford Ranger, so they have ... my children also feel like other children they : 25: 11] yes.
236.	Able to bring the children where she lives		No my children are not in Kuruman. My children go to school here
237.	Lives on the farm where shares are held		Yes the house is not my house, is the farm's house. That's because our house in the
238.	Move from one province to the other to search for better opportunities		Yes the Eastern Cape - my mother was a person from the Eastern Cape. She is from the Eastern Cape. That's how she came to the side and stayed. We go to the Eastern Cape every year. Like a visit and then we come back. I built a house in Kuruman. I built a house for my mother at [00:26:00] where my sisters and she and our children lived. Because I live on the farm.
239.	Able to give the children a good standard of living		I can know he gets every year [00:25:21] what he wants, anything he wants. There is no such thing as the other kids outside having to look pretty and then they do not look pretty.
240.	Able to provide for the family		Yes and they live good lives. They no longer have like, I built a big house in Kuruman with everything in it every bedroom with its own bathroom. I drive a Fortuner and a ... A Polo car I now have the Polo exterior I work with and a Ford Ranger, so they have ... my children also feel like other children they : 25: 11] yes.
241.	Able to take care of the children		Yes I take care of them very well.
242.	Dependents		I have three

243.	Value of owning land		Yes there is a value. At the end of the day, you know your kids have a future. There's something they'll get out of there. It's not like working on a farm or somewhere where at the end of the day when you retire you walk away with nothing. If you are walking retirement there is something for you so yes.
244.	Dividends are paid annually		She gets her shares every year.
245.	Those that retired get dividends regularly		She gets her shares every year
246.	Able to provide for the family		Yeah uh, my mom was a senior [00:22:08] so she had five kids, five kids and I'm the oldest so by the time I left school there at Grade 11, then I had to help the school and help all those who come after me to go to school. So that time when I now started owning shares then it now helps us a lot because then two of my sisters, a sister and a brother then went to college to pay for their studies so the other one is a teacher now and the other one, my brother works at the municipality and the other two went to learn [00:23:01]. Yes and then we build a big house for the family. The family is happy and so on. Like my mother has now retired. She is at home now
247.	Acknowledgement from other people		now time for time, they always come to visit us too. They know how good we are and so on. So it feels very good yes.
248.	Pride in being able to do business with global partners		No it feels very good because they also come to those people to come and see how good the people are to them
249.	Not clear about the countries the produce is exported to		China and [00:20:51]. All this just overseas. We do not mention the names now. It overseas.

250.	Assisted by government		It was not really that much but what they helped us with is, we are not going to get a loan now. Similarly, the state has helped us. [Khula] helped us get a loan. We would not get a loan ... you can not get a loan if you do not own anything. Yes, so [Khula] helped us get a loan but we got the loan and we paid ourselves.
251.	Provides confidence in knowing who they are		It feels very good. It's ... Yes, it's a very good thing, yes. That's why I'm ... I'm not ... I'm just normal towards people too. I will not now say the people are on my farm and they do it and they do it,
252.	Recruit people from surrounding areas		We recruit from Kuruman, yes
253.	Number of people employed		450
254.	Improve how people in the community see them		Yes it feels very good for us, a lot of success but not only for us alone, we ... even if the people talk even if we go to cities somewhere, we visit our people then they talk about farms, we are always proud know from what the farm's land [took] to where [00:18:19]. We feel very good yes.
255.	Feeling of self worth		Yes it feels very good for us, a lot of success but not only for us alone, we ... even if the people talk even if we go to cities somewhere, we visit our people then they talk about farms, we are always proud know from what the farm's land [took] to where [00:18:19]. We feel very good ye
256.	Sense of achievement and pride		Yes it feels very good for us, a lot of success but not only for us alone, we ... even if the people talk even if we go to cities somewhere, we visit our people then they talk about farms, we are always proud know from what the farm's land [took] to where [00:18:19]. We feel very good yes.

257.	Reason for buying shares in the land		As I explain to you we worked and our permanent people. We were a lot we were 42 and then we get the opportunity we got. But now, after the first year, some of the other people have decided what they have decided and this has remained the way people thought. I always thought - I did not always think there would be so much money later - but I always thought I would get something on the farm every year. So I got the 2,500 but I'm going to eat the 2,500 and if I take a 20,000 now I have nothing to work with and then I'm going to eat the 20,000 but if I get something every year, or I get 5,000 or something for me every year so I'm not going to sell my shares.
258.	A legacy and inheritance left for the children and family		Yes it's going well with this, with all who have died too, and all who are still alive it goes with them.
259.	Individuals continue to gain even when they don't work anymore		and the two who are old and the two who are no longer working
260.	Leaving an inheritance for the children and family		and the two who are old and the two who are no longer working.
261.	Economic gain		Yes. So yes we still get [00:13:22] it's just one fixed amount now. We now get 3.9 million minus the ... we now have the tenant who pays the last debt for us minus the forty-five and
262.	Able to leave an inheritance for the children		Then, yes so we have stayed now and there is how much left now? We were all the time [00:12:42 - 00:12:47 - silence] yes but of the ten, two died, their money gets their children and four - yes four - two retired as old and two work not here they are at home but they share every year and four are here now.
263.	Personal financial gain from the farm		I think he has for one hundred and fifty.

264.	Some people sell their shares or ownership in the land		We are now, the other one, the chairman that at that time, he had in 2000, 2013/2014 he also had his shares, afterwards, he sold his shares.
265.	Understanding the importance to pay off debt		Yes so then we decided we were going to pay the debt for fifteen years but we are done with the debt. So then yes, this year was the last year. So every year when we have finished harvesting, then we have paid the debt and let the debt be deducted and then we have fifty-five then, forty-five ...
266.	Shared ownership in the land		Yes. [00:11:20 - 00:11:23 noise] ... is part of the fifty-five percent possession
267.	Experience in the farming venture		So fifty-five percent will get out there and forty-five percent and the debt, because we had a debt of fifteen years, which we pay for fifteen years where we bought the farm, the
268.	Income received from the farm		Yes for 3.6 million. Actually it was, it started at 3 million but then say ... every year plus ten percent. So the first year's harvest 3 million. So of the 3 million, it goes for rent one hundred percent. For rent of the farm
269.	Economic growth and viability		So it's now the second year, the people who stayed, then they get ... then we get I think 45,000 and so it went. For the third year in a row, the money has risen. Other years it was about 62,000 and the following year up to 100 ... say about 120,000. I think that was 2010 and 2010 when the owner [00:09:51] said he could not rent the farm ...

270.	Understanding the business of grape farming		So the next year, the farm just started doing a little good. There is no hail. There is not the cold. Remember if it is from June, June / July we also look for cold. We hold our hearts just like that because if it is very cold then it is also hit by the frost and then you are not going to do well. So it goes like this. Other years it's good. Other years it is not going well. So you only have a little bit this year - I will not waste the amounts ...
271.	Knowledge of the business		Yes, the first year. So in that first year. The farming is now from February. It's going on now. It is only now being worked on that when no one is well off, the grapes are grown. Then no one [00:06:23] and [00:06:24] and September, preparation is being done now. The leaves begin to grow. We are now working with them to do preparation. September, October November. December is now packed and the [00:06:41] grapes are sold like this. So in February you will now get results on how the grapes are .
272.	Farming requires patience		It was now the second year? After the first year's yield was so small
273.	Buy out those who are not committed		Yes, they go out and so the committee sat down and decided on an amount. Then the amount on a sale is 20,000. So the people now went with the 20,000 and these what now ... The shares in the ground?

274.	People decide to leave when no money comes as expected		<p>So the first year the farm was small and the farm, it now depends on a farm how the farming goes for that year. So the farm at that time did not do so well now. Then the money to share is about 90,000 by that time so then we share it with 42 people then every person I think gets 2,500. The bunch of those people then they decide no man, then it does not seem like it is going forward. The [00:05:05] like a cow that milks [00:05:08] it looks like a cow you can not milk but they now did not think to be patient. It was now the first year. If people thought about [00:05:23 - 00:05:25 noise] and the period maybe for next year but then they did not have that first year now. So then a bunch of people from the 42 decided, then they decided to sell their shares.</p>
275.	Threat of economic failure		<p>So the first year the farm was small and the farm, it now depends on a farm how the farming goes for that year. So the farm at that time did not do so well now. Then the money to share is about 90,000 by that time so then we share it with 42 people then every person I think gets 2,500. The bunch of those people then they decide no man, then it does not seem like it is going forward. The [00:05:05] like a cow that milks [00:05:08] it looks like a cow you can not milk but they now did not think to be patient. It was now the first year. If people thought about [00:05:23 - 00:05:25 noise] and the period maybe for next year but then they did not have that first year now. So then a bunch of people from the 42 decided, then they decided to sell their shares.</p>

276.	Lack of commitment		<p>So the first year the farm was small and the farm, it now depends on a farm how the farming goes for that year. So the farm at that time did not do so well now. Then the money to share is about 90,000 by that time so then we share it with 42 people then every person I think gets 2,500. The bunch of those people then they decide no man, then it does not seem like it is going forward. The [00:05:05] like a cow that milks [00:05:08] it looks like a cow you can not milk but they now did not think to be patient. It was now the first year. If people thought about [00:05:23 - 00:05:25 noise] and the period maybe for next year but then they did not have that first year now. So then a bunch of people from the 42 decided, then they decided to sell their shares.</p>
277.	Threat of non viability		<p>So the first year the farm was small and the farm, it now depends on a farm how the farming goes for that year. So the farm at that time did not do so well now. Then the money to share is about 90,000 by that time so then we share it with 42 people then every person I think gets 2,500. The bunch of those people then they decide no man, then it does not seem like it is going forward. The [00:05:05] like a cow that milks [00:05:08] it looks like a cow you can not milk but they now did not think to be patient. It was now the first year. If people thought about [00:05:23 - 00:05:25 noise] and the period maybe for next year but then they did not have that first year now. So then a bunch of people from the 42 decided, then they decided to sell their shares.</p>
278.	Length of time as co-owner of farm		<p>So we still started. It was 2005. 2006 was now the first year.</p>
279.	Size of farm increased		<p>The farm was still 40 hectares at that time but today it is about 80 hectares</p>

280.	Identified by boss to participate in empowerment opportunity (history of ownership)		Okay. Uh, we were workers, permanent workers who worked for [00:02:40]. It was that time the farm this side and then the other farm in Augrabies' side, over a bridge. And then the owner sat me down and looked what can he do let us one day also maybe have money or something. Then he thought of that farm. That farm was still new [00:03:05] when he now took his permanent people. It was 42 and [00:03:14 - 00:03:28 silence and noise] ... then about forty-five percent of the hundred percent of the farm for the workers ...
281.	Money should be valued		So that is already R100,000 gone for us. [laughs]
282.	Money is sometimes wasted on senseless things		...over... Wednesday they bury you. They don't have the expenses [we have]
283.	Money should not be wasted		And we are [00:53:02] our funerals are two weeks in one. The white people don't worry it is just now...
284.	Children should be taught about leaving an inheritance		Always the children.
285.	Value of the money grows over time		...then he will have R10 million yes
286.	Put money back into the land		look for that million Rand and uncle Piet says his million Rand stays in that land and that million Rand he will still have that million Rand...
287.	Faith		As you speak so it will be.

288.	A positive attitude must be maintained		You must have regret if you made a mistake. You must have regret.. If you do not have that, then it is a loss. [00:51:54 – 00:51:56 unclear soft]. A few cases here, the same system as I but it is actually shameful. Then you ask yourself – and it is normally the ones that have the biggest complaints. That is why I say it does not help, I cannot say when someone asks me how it is going, no it is going bad the drought is eating me up. It is something psychological. I do not like it. It is a chain reaction. It runs over and as you speak, so it will be
289.	Successful farmer takes care of others		Yes. It must worry you
290.	Successful farmer cares for others		because if it does not worry you, then it is a problem.
291.	What grows human dignity		Small things in life. Many small things in life. If you switch off your computer at night then you must be happy. You must be happy about what you have done for the day that is good and positive. What did I do for my neighbour? What did I do for the workers? No one is an angel. Every one [00:51:17] any day the one who wants to change. You do introspection – where did I go wrong? Who did I do a disservice to? Then you try to work on that so that you don't get into the same trouble or cause the same problem.
292.	The state of mind is important		It is something psychological I think. Many think the status brings you human dignity but that is not the case

293.	Farmers must get their minds on the farming activities and not things that are not important		Uh yes. It is something psychological. It is, for example, like... I don't know, but our people, if the one sees there is a R100,000 for each of them. The one is going to keep his money because he things of tomorrow. The other one is going to say, no, [00:50:33] I am going to buy that R100,000 bakkie that shines and next week he doesn't have anything to put in the pot.
294.	It starts in the mind		It is individual, it is psychological
295.	Land grows your asset base		You have an asset. Uh, yes
296.	Land ownership has economic value		If there is a crisis, you can go to the bank anytime if it is really difficult. You have...
297.	Ownership restores dignity		Uhm. That value is indescribable. Your human dignity that is better. You feel human dignity in the sense that you are an owner. You can be an owner of your own land
298.	People will take better care of the farm if they are the owners		I believe in a way people will act more responsible towards his business because the land must be paid for.
299.	Land ownership has personal and economic value		Very much so. I have a lot more human dignity as a person. There are many things. Land ownership will bring positive things for us not just for the goal to have land ownership and then a year later when you have it, sell it.
300.	Cause of tension between white and black farmers		As if they – we all know that – they did not buy that land. Land that was stolen
301.	You cannot get access to finances services		So one of those, it is one of the things that... you can go to the co-op now. They control everything of whatever and everyone speak the same story. Agh, it is not your land, it is the State's land.
302.	When you do not own the land the neighbours do not respect you		he said to me, "I am not going to do that. Bring me your title that says you are the owner. It is State land so I will not do it."

303.	If you own the land you can invest in infrastructure		I have for example with the re-capitalization of the farm uh, because there is a law a fencing law. We re-fenced the whole farm because there is a law in the country that says, you are my neighbour, we share this boundary fence and then it is fifty fifty. So, for example, I approach one guy and said, you have to at least help – the white, useless neighbour with the stacking of rocks underneath
304.	Landownership builds how farmer sees himself		Your human dignity. You feel human. You feel... to every day
305.	Owning your own farm remains the ultimate goal		Big value! Big value. We do not know – I don't know how it feels to own a farm. I hope that I can, one day, own land and I believe that it will become possible one way or another. Uh and many of the upcoming guys I have talked to have the same feelings. They would like to own land
306.	World view		You can do what you want! You can only adapt and live with it.
307.	What makes farmer continue and not give up		00:43:06] then there is nothing! Then there is no money. The same here. If I don't work, if there isn't [lamb production], look after the flock, there is nothing. So there is a constant challenge. So that is maybe where the difference comes in between me and other people. I look forward constantly to the challenge. Many times it is difficult. It is bitterly difficult because you cannot win nature. Nature is your boss.

308.	The nature of the farmer is also contributing to success or failure		in offices. The same routine over and over every day. It is not meant for me. You know where I worked at sea I was also in nature. I cannot go to the sea if I have not looked at my weather forecast. The sea must be in a certain condition. I am a boats man as well. To take the boat to the sea to go and do certain things, that is nature. That is why, the farming is nature as well. Uh, there it is the same. The freedom was there. I have to work to earn something. If I don't work, there is nothing.
309.	Source of success		in offices. The same routine over and over every day. It is not meant for me. You know where I worked at sea I was also in nature. I cannot go to the sea if I have not looked at my weather forecast. The sea must be in a certain condition. I am a boats man as well. To take the boat to the sea to go and do certain things, that is nature. That is why, the farming is nature as well. Uh, there it is the same. The freedom was there. I have to work to earn something. If I don't work, there is nothing.
310.	What motivates you		Uh, no it is enjoyable to farm. People are surely different. Your calling – I will for example, not be able to sit and do this every day like this.
311.	Why do what you do		That is what drives me. That satisfaction to go and lie down tonight and look forward to tomorrow to what you still want to do.
312.	Will stay a farmer regardless		I will laugh and say, well open a better door so I can see it and then let us weigh that door that opens with this dirty water that I have. Let the clean water stand there and let us weigh it up and see after two or three months. I can exactly say that next year this time, after a year, in July I will still sit there if illness or death do not come to take me.

313.	Many negative things working against the farmer		Everything has an effect. Uh, now the other evening I thought, talking about the economy - you as the farmer who physically have had experience of the drought the past few years – I won't say Corona is nothing, Corona is a thing that affects and threatens your life now, but the [cancer] in the country, economically wise that is making people so negative
314.	Remains motivated in negative conditions		I feel – that is why I said I am still positive – that is a drop in the bucket. I believe we can come through it through perseverance, steadfast and taking the bit between the teeth.
315.	Negative atmosphere in society has an impact on farming		And as you move around and see the community – people start to become morbid and the uncertainty about tomorrow, besides the Corona, the economic situation in the country
316.	What makes you stay amidst danger		No! uh uh. You won't especially with this Corona story and all. It is a big negative story. Not only physically that people become sick but psychologically. A person that does not have it, psychologically, is affected big time!
317.	What makes a good farmer		Uh, will power.
318.	What does it take to make you a good farmer		Faith and guts, I think. Guts, guts, guts and faith
319.	Live 300 kilometres away from his home on the farm		Three hundred.
320.	Only those that are committed remain as farmers in difficult conditions		say, whether it is farming or any business that you take on, I think with people, just as one will persevere and take the bit and the other one will not!
321.	Government financial assistance to purchase land		a loan yes and that was put on hold. I thought it was a good one uh, but currently I don't know. Is it still on hold?
322.	Difficulty to select farmers to allocate land to		That is the thing. That is why it is so difficult. The whole process is so

			difficult. How do you make a decision?
323.	There should be redress in the farming sector		Or you know that the land is resold again back to the white guys
324.	Desire to be a title deed holder of the land		Uh, in the sense that I am an owner of land, I have a title right on my land that has never... the chances are very small that I would ever [00:34:26],
325.	Land ownership empowers the individual to make financial decisions		I haven't. With land you can go to the bank to buy land. And as I have said I am assured then uh, I have surety.
326.	The ultimate goal is to own the land		To get ownership
327.	Politics have an impact on landownership and farming		policies can change next year. We know how politics is
328.	Insecure tenure brings about fear		land can be taken back, that will constantly be a fear of you as well.
329.	Ownership gives you power to make financial decisions		If I want to I can put it on the market next year too. It is his security. We cannot do that. I cannot, for example, do that and say, take everything away and I will let that farm lie. I cannot!
330.	Ownership provides security		The farm can lie there for four years without animals and it cannot be taken because it belongs to you.
331.	Objective reasons why people fail in farming		Then there is the next one and it is not laziness, it was circumstances. Nature as we have spoken now – drought and so on – that is a big one! I see now commercial guys [next to me]... generations to generations he has had land, who is throwing in the towel and even so, he has got back-up. He can, for example, the farm can lie there for four years, he has reserves.
332.	Laziness cause failure as a farmer		Uh, that is one of that. It is difficult because there are many guys, I cannot name them, that you can see it is proper laziness that the business

			failed and why it looks the way it looks.
333.	Must find better yardstick to measure success of a farmer		That is something that I do not agree with. Success cannot be considered by how many Rand is in the bank of the business. Uh, successful is if that person physically, through difficult times, good times – he is at his business, especially, in difficult times. Not just stay at a distance and let God’s water run over God’s soil on the farm
334.	Determining success or failure of a farmer is not determined by asset base		Yes what criteria to... how do you evaluate. You cannot evaluate financially because we differ as well. Some people have nothing, some of the people have something. He has his vehicle; he already has implements; he is going to... so it is difficult to make that comparison with the guy who really has nothing but 30 goats and 20 sheep.
335.	It is not possible for government to measure extent of failure of a farmer		He is motivated, he still strong and, as I now said, it is also difficult to say I give you a two year trial to evaluate you. How do you evaluate someone?
336.	Education levels is not a good yardstick to determine success of a farmer		Everyone as I say, if there is a big uncle sitting here where would he have got education to say he has a diploma in agriculture or what but still he can farm
337.	Selection criteria may be flawed		I don’t know on what grounds they make the allocations.
338.	It is not easy for government to determine a successful farmer at face value		That is the thing. So it is difficult to make that choice but still I would say, from the interview itself it will be difficult uh
339.	Selection criteria is fallible		Once he has signed his contract then the whole ball game changes

340.	You cannot judge a farmer until you put him on the land		that you cannot farm. So it is difficult to interview someone physically, he can promise you sunshine, moon and roses and if it comes to the reality where things have to be implemented, it is totally something... then he does not pull his weight there. So it is a difficult one to... Say, a trail period? To look physically but the point is, how do you judge him then?
341.	Education levels may or may not be a success factor, it is all relative		I cannot say education. Everyone is not... you cannot say if you have a certain
342.	Farming allows farmer to give back to the community		I share, gifts uh, where I can help, I help. If I cannot, then I cannot in the communities. So that is it. So I feel business must be run correctly. Not a come and go
343.	Responsible for broader community		I believe socially I am responsible towards my... especially my people and churches. So it is people, for example, that I must work with or...
344.	Social responsibility		I, for example, have a social responsibility towards the community. The church and so on.
345.	Land owners are also responsible for livelihoods of workers		It is the fact that the workers must live and so everything does not end with me
346.	Leaders look after those who follow them		It is the fact that the workers must live and so everything does not end with me.
347.	Reasons why some farmers fail		Uh, how to manage things and people's personalities differ and he may be the one who has to manage the business but he gets walked over and I think that is it – education and motivation. Many of them are not motivated enough to, as I say...
348.	Lack of education can impact on your farming ability		Many of them I don't know why... what it can be assigned to. Whether it is wilfulness and if they do not want to work or whether it is education – a big part is education I think. Many are willing but the education is lacking

349.	Difficult to determine who will make a good farmer at face value		So in a way it is difficult for the State as well to make a decision to say, "you cannot get and you can get.
350.	Not all farmers look after their farms		Then there are these elements that we know about – uh, that messes up everything and makes it difficult for the next guy. That is why policies, I think, change so often.
351.	Redress of the past		Uh, we are now in a new dispensation and in order to try and eliminate the previous stuff –
352.	Others cause sector to get a bad reputation		unfortunately a lot of negatives that I physically know about as well.
353.	Others do not value their land		Yes! Many of our people has also messed up things but there are a lot of positive stories.
354.	Insecure land tenure makes farmers vulnerable to losing their land		Look the possibility is there that is why we talked about why land ownership
355.	Prepared to fight for his land		I will not just throw the towel in, or lift up my arms. No, I will definitely. I mean, who wouldn't?
356.	Prepared to take government on		Definitely. I will oppose it. I will oppose it.
357.	Should he loose the farm it would be like God had forsaken him		Then I am godforsaken. [laughs]
358.	Places his personal health above all		Yes! Yes, that is the only condition that I will give it up
359.	Effect of ownership status on the self		Yes it does a lot to your self-image. It was not our good fortune, uh, uh, it does a lot for you. You are proud. You feel human dignity for the effort that you put in and that you are entitled to it. It is a big boost for your human dignity especially for you as a man, a woman too, women who are also land owners. I believe the same for the others. Should feel the same so I do not know about the one who says he feels nothing.
360.	Wife plays the role of keeping family together		Look it is, if you look at our parents as well, it is the same – housewife is almost the foundation in the home.

361.	Wife shows interest		She is interested.
362.	Children are too young to get involved in the farm		Uh, yes – still a bit small. Not like that they can physically...
363.	Farm must stay in ownership of the family		but if I, for example, pass away, what is there for the next generation, for my offspring.
364.	Land is an economic asset		In a way land can be like insurance for you. You can go to the bank anytime – you can with a lease contract as well
365.	Wants to leave the land as an inheritance for the family		I... life long, if I go away, for example, there is no guarantee. If I pass away, what is there for the family?
366.	Has great desire to own the land		That will be a big plus point
367.	Remains hopeful the state will hand the land over to him		I would like to be a land owner. I hope the policy can... in the future, that we can work something out uh, even if it is in a way maybe through the State that we can get physical ownership of the land.
368.	Desires to own the land		Uh uh (negative) but I would like to be one.
369.	Defends the area is not worse than any other area		Or there are too many challenges and theft – it is a hell of a problem in the district not just here
370.	Commitment to farming		So I believe you must be physically present at your business. Uh, distance – we stay normally for months but it is now of the lockdown and the schools that have closed that things have changed a bit now.
371.	Losses have impact on enterprise		Or there are too many challenges and theft – it is a hell of a problem in the district not just here
372.	Challenges of theft		Or there are too many challenges and theft – it is a hell of a problem in the district not just here

373.	Places his farming business before personal comforts		Uh... in way yes, but I believe also that many of the people, that you can say, actually have farms here and who are in Upington – if you are not physically on the land, your business will not be successful. There are people who, for example, every Monday drive to the farm and Thursday they are back or Wednesday they are back and if you are not physically always on the farm then, then I do not believe, as I say, that your business can be so successful
374.	Family only lives with him periodically		Yes presently they have now gone back again.
375.	Family is scattered		All over, Calvinia and Springbok as well
376.	Is prepared to sacrifice living with his family		No, no there isn't family here, of mine
377.	Lives away from his home and family		No, no there isn't family here, of mine
378.	The rest of the family lives in the town		Uh, not here. Not in Kenhardt. They were in Calvinia for a time and then they came this way.
379.	Lives close to his land		I stay on the farm yes.
380.	Willing to take responsibility for his workers		Uh, eventually, not every time but I make a plan so that I can pay him because he also has a home to look after. So I am positive. I must be positive.
381.	Responsibility towards his employees		Uh, eventually, not every time but I make a plan so that I can pay him because he also has a home to look after. So I am positive. I must be positive
382.	Adaptability to changing conditions		I had two and then, when the animal count was much higher, I had six and I also made use of temporary workers for a week or so... but constantly two permanent workers.
383.	Able to employ		Presently I have one worker
384.	Able to employ people		I have got workers

385.	Strong personal motivation		Because if I become negative, and you become negative and the next person becomes negative – it is a chain reaction, what will it look like after a month or so? It spreads more and more. So, I must get up and be positive and as long as I am positive I believe there will be a way out
386.	Positive outlook on life		It will not help me to be negative. As long as I can get up every morning and I am strong and I can do something – I am positive!
387.	Attitude towards life and the farming		What will it help to be negative
388.	Adapting to conditions		Yes, yes. All over in the district people complain. They had to, of necessity, reduce because you had to adapt to the circumstances. Uh, so that is it but I am full of hope things are going to change again
389.	Impact of negative climatic conditions on farming		Yes, the prices, the past year and a half were weak. Prices are now again good but now there aren't animals for the market.
390.	Commitment despite negative conditions		Uh, and production is not as it is supposed to be but still you stay positive...
391.	Negative conditions in farming		Production is much lower as a result of the drought. I had to reduce my core flock. Rainfall was far below the average this year and last year and the previous year. So basically you have to feed and the feed comes from your pocket.
392.	Committed despite negative conditions		The farming is definitely of value for everyone if you manage it correctly. I enjoy it. As I mentioned, with the few years drought it has been a bit more difficult but I enjoy it. I am positive every morning when I get up. I like positivity and depending on, as the nature is, then things will change and we will all be happy again. But presently it is not going as it should be going but it is going along

393.	Positive attitude		The farming is definitely of value for everyone if you manage it correctly. I enjoy it. As I mentioned, with the few years drought it has been a bit more difficult but I enjoy it. I am positive every morning when I get up. I like positivity and depending on, as the nature is, then things will change and we will all be happy again. But presently it is not going as it should be going but it is going along.
394.	Unique area, identity		Yes Boesmanland.
395.	Identifies with a geographic area		Yes Boesmanland
396.	Geographic area		Yes, yes. Namakwa cuts somewhere here, just other side of Brandvlei
397.	Identify with geographic area		Yes, yes. Namakwa cuts somewhere here, just other side of Brandvlei
398.	Support received to farm sustainably		Like a scale, a tractor with a trailer, things like that. Uh, tools that type of stuff.
399.	Support received from government		Basically infrastructure upgrading, implements... yes.
400.	Government assistance received		The farm was physically, re-capitalised uh, 2015, uh... yes 2015
401.	Commitment to farm despite drought impacting negatively on the business		It is also not just our district, it is the best part of the Northern Cape. We are still sitting in drought uh, hopefully, a turning point will have to come and to change things.
402.	Impact of nature on farming viability		It is also not just our district, it is the best part of the Northern Cape. We are still sitting in drought uh, hopefully, a turning point will have to come and to change things.
403.	Ability to farm sustainably		Uhm, 45 per hectare, yes per [00:12:29] but with every few years of drought it has become much less.
404.	Process to acquire and occupy the land		You must now be interviewed. The State purchases it
405.	Occupation of land		Yes. The land was purchased and I immediately went up and nowadays it is different

406.	Commitment to acquire own farm		Yes, and through another guy I found out as well about this specific guy who was selling and I physically drove out and went to look and he gave me an option and I went to the Department and the process went forward from then and, eventually, they reached an agreement and the land was purchased by the
407.	Identification and acquisition of the land		At that time the system was different. You could physically look for a piece of land on the internet and then negotiate with the person and at the end go to the Department and they gave you a purchase option. Nowadays it is different
408.	Reasons for moving off the communal land		Look at that time, that Namakwa district is totally and completely a different world. With the communal system the soil got damaged over the years, not specifically there but all over where – one can think yourself – say for example, your, your pasture was overgrazed, all over it was the case with the communal land because so many people had to, on a small piece of land, live there. You see you cannot, there is no way that you can go on like that.
409.	Exchanged diving for farming		Yes, yes, yes. 2001 – I was on the communal land all the years until around 2010
410.	Apply management and leadership principles to farming		The farming, if you manage it correctly but you are also dependent on nature – you can in a way sustainable manage it.
411.	Made a conscious decision to farm. Chose farming above mining		I had to make a decision
412.	Remained committed to farming even while diving for diamonds		But all the years that I worked I farmed part time and so later when I could benefit by obtaining the farm, somewhere at a point
413.	Farmer while working as diamond diver		But all the years that I worked I farmed part time and so later when I

			could benefit by obtaining the farm, somewhere at a point,
414.	Mining resources get depleted		If it is finished, it is finished. Like [also to your side of the world] same story. It is not going to grow again
415.	Limits or insecurity of diving for diamonds		No, no definitely not. It is not sustainable for a lot of people. It is not sustainable. It is not like fishing. Fish lay eggs and then more fish breed out. Mining is totally different. If it is...
416.	Have to work under all conditions to earn a living		So if you are a bit slack then there will be nothing
417.	Vulnerability		You must, every day, be on the sea. You must because if there isn't production then you don't have an income
418.	Farmed while working elsewhere		So 18 years and farmed part time. Uhm
419.	Gave up other work to farm		So 18 years and farmed part time. Uhm
420.	Gave up other work to farm		Not yet, not yet. I worked all the years. I was working on the sea, on the West Coast.
421.	Commitment to farming		I go back to that anyway.
422.	Farming is a dynamic/challenging business		And all that stuff and it is not something that will disappear overnight and one does not every time excuses
423.	Risks in farming		It has it sore points and its good points
424.	Feelings of insecurity		Uh, it is difficult to say. Basically everything starts with... look our people have different circumstances. Come, let me say here, the vast majority of us come from the Apartheid years. Other people – let me say, I who am district bound, cannot say it one hundred percent say but, my observation has been that as far as it goes up this way, say towards the Karoo, people are still completely unaware.
425.	Feelings of inferiority		There they still say “baas” and “Ounooi”

426.	Legacy of Apartheid		There they still say “baas” and “Ounooi”
427.	Impact of lack of education		Yes, yes. Uh, I must say, education, information – all the stuff that are absent from our people. Uh, a few years ago I went to this, say Carnarvon district, and there you could physically see, especially amongst our people, struggling you know, really still do not know what is going on in the country.
428.	Economic practice		Yes. It comes from generation to generation, uh, from the grandfather over to my father. All the previous generations were on communal land. So it comes from a small child I was basically involved in farming although it was not our main...
429.	Family livelihood		Yes. It comes from generation to generation, uh, from the grandfather over to my father. All the previous generations were on communal land. So it comes from a small child I was basically involved in farming although it was not our main...
430.	Poverty in area		Uh especially if a guy goes into this world, the Karoo world, then you will still get lots of poverty.
431.	Lack of access to information		Uh, knowledge. Yes not knowing about opportunities that are there.
432.	Lack of access to information		like many people today are in the dark, specifically our people.
433.	Information about government assistance		And with the programs that we had, after independence – that came to the fore, did we slowly but surely began finding out
434.	Farming was unsustainable		we could that time not.....a living from the farming...
435.	Economic challenges		We could that time not.....a living from the farming...

436.	Farming is a generational practice		Yes. It comes from generation to generation, uh, from the grandfather over to my father. All the previous generations were on communal land. So it comes from a small child I was basically involved in farming although it was not our main... We could that time not...
437.	What drives you		Enjoy it, you must have a passion for that. But it does have its challenges.
438.	Farming is not easy		Uh, it is not sunshine, moonshine and roses as some people think
439.	Trade restrictions are challenges		Uh, it is still like that and they control it uh, but it is nice. Many challenges. Hmm.
440.	Trade restrictions Challenges		Uh, it is still like that and they control it uh, but it is nice. Many challenges
441.	Trade restrictions		The market and stuff gets controlled by a certain race and they.....they determine.
442.	Produce -identity		Depends on which way you market. If you say – if you market half towards Hantam’s side, Calvinia way then it goes through as Karoo lamb.
443.	Farming area - identity		Uh, Karoo country, Boesmanland, it is still Boesmanland
444.	livestock farmer		I am farming mainly with sheep.Uhm, uhm.
445.	20 year farming experience		Uhm, say from 2010 exactly on the communal land. Sorry, 2001. I am now – on 2010 I came to Rietfontein. So for the past ten years I am on Rietfontein.Hmm.
446.	Period of ownership of the farm		Okay. Uh, I farm from – specifically on Rietfontein since 2010.