Union Native Land Policy

The coming to the settlement of Europeans in South Africa has resulted in the situation in which one of the land of the country is in the hands of European settlers and the other in the hands of Africans. The settlement of the land claims of Europeans and Africans respectively is one of the major aspects of Union Native Policy.

One of the first elements of control in the settlement of the different colonial powers in Kenya, the Union of South Africa before the Union was founded was the development of the Location System. The System was intended to ensure that the country should be divided up for European occupation. Separate Locations led to the establishment of separate occupations, where the majority of the inhabitants would be relatively secure in the mouths of land.

In this system, the African settlers in the country were divided into Location Areas, each with its own chief, and gradually a large number of African came to settle in these areas under varying conditions.

The growth of the native population in the European farms was accelerated by the smallness of the locations and the consequent inability of anyone to find sufficient land on the locations. The certification of these lands by titles had resulted in rebellions against the Government by many natives due to the smallness and the consequent inability of anyone to find sufficient land on the locations. The certification of these lands by titles had resulted in rebellions against the Government by many natives.

In addition to native living on European farms, it was noted that others for the above reasons of occupation in the Remarks resettled on lower land or over mines.

The point made at this time was for the native occupation of land was continued on that native lived on (i) location or (ii) homestead. (i) European farms (ii) European land (iii) African land. 

Soon after the Union debates began to regularize the native land partitions and the Native Land Act of 1913 was passed.

The Commissions caused for the treatment of these laws was

(i) The scarcity of native laborers.
Looking into the reasons for the scarcity of Native flour was believed to be 
(1) the selling of land by natives on their own account, hence the necessity 
for the restriction of the acquisition of land by natives (2) the land distribution 
of farm labour, poor farmers having to make offers to natives, hence the necessity 
for the limitation of the number of labour tenancy agreements on farm leases for 
free land.

2. European land hunger. Europeans wanted more land for themselves. They
also wanted to expand the size of their large tenancy grants due to the
natives not being able to pay them back.

3. To ensure transport of native owners of freehold land from mortgaging it to
Europeans voluntarily long its alternatives.

Horwitz: The Act provided to remedy the situation by dividing the
land to create a mix. The land was divided into small areas, each of which
would have permanent land rights. To this end, native and
European owners would have a share.

The Act also provided for the division of land into blocks, each
block being held by a European. Native owners of freehold land were
also given a share of the land, each owner holding a share in a
block.

The condition of the provisions and the public interest explained
the actual inter-racial transactions.

The area set aside for native occupation by the Act was set at 40,000
miles. From the very first it was realised that the scheduled
blocks were too small, especially in view of the future needs
of the native people. Hence, the Act was amended in the interests of
natives over a 10-year period.

1. By administrative action in special cases through the Enquiry Board
in position.

2. By the release of European land for native occupation after a report
from the Enquiry Board under the Act had been made.

In due course the Enquiry Board was appointed under the chairmanship
of Sir William Rees-Mogg in 1916. It reported on the following matters.
The Lunatic fringe recommendations were forwarded to Parliament in the Schedule C of the Lunatic fringe administration Act of 1812, which sought to prevent the possibility that additional notices of lunatic asylum were required. The Lunatic fringe Act of 1812 was enacted, but the Act's provisions for the local administrations were reported to be the same as those of the Lunatic fringe administration in the Act.

The revised proposals did not find acceptance as the unrepresented Lunatic fringe administration was not taken into account. The revised proposals were failed to find acceptance in the Act, and the revised proposals were not taken into account. The revised proposals were not taken into account. The revised proposals were not taken into account.

The Act was put into operation.

At the time of the publication of the Act, the Lunatic fringe administration was divided into sections, with each section being responsible for the administration of the Lunatic fringe administration. The revised proposals were not taken into account.

The revised proposals were not taken into account. The revised proposals were not taken into account.
I feel I'm losing focus in my studies. I need to find a way to re-

focus on my work and maintain my energy levels.

I'm considering looking into a new study technique or method to help me stay focused and productive.

I also need to make sure I'm getting enough sleep and taking care of my physical health.

In the meantime, I'll try to prioritize my tasks and break them down into smaller, more manageable chunks.

I appreciate any advice or tips you can offer to help me improve my study habits.
At that time, the 5th army had advanced to the north of Flushing. Action started from

K.D. mentioned

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of the total areas released under the Act of 1936. The extent
of Crown land in the different fractions was as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>14,006,957</td>
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<td>Cape</td>
<td>50,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>45,949</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.T.S.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,97,646</td>
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The land valued in the Trust in terms of Para. 6 of sub-clause (c) of Section Six of the Act. The Government did not have to buy the land. The extent of land which the Government had to purchase for tribal occupation in the different fractions was as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>362,050</td>
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<td>Cape</td>
<td>156,253</td>
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<td>Natal</td>
<td>480,051</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>5,752,354</td>
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By 1943-44 the amount of land which had been purchased by the Trust for tribal occupation in the different fractions (see Summary of Activities: 1942-43, p. 4) was as follows:

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<td>Transvaal</td>
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<td>Cape</td>
<td>364,013</td>
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<td>Natal</td>
<td>52,020</td>
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<td>O.T.S.</td>
<td>42,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,550,317</td>
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</table>

It is interesting to note that the natives themselves have purchased 97,071 acres of the released areas, while the Trustees purchased 12,001 acres of land in the scheduled areas.

(11) It provided for the creation of a body styled the S.A. Native Trust in which would be vested
(a) all scheduled areas
(b) all Crown land in released areas
(c) all land purchased for tribal occupation in the released areas
The Trust is empowered not only to act as owner-in-chief of land
and assist for native occupation, but also charged with the development
of that land. It is in connection with the latter part of its function
that the Trust has drawn up a scheme for the development
and rehabilitation of the native Reserves. (For details of that scheme
see "Progress of Activities of the Native Affairs Dept. 1946-48").
The main points of the scheme are:

1. The reduction of the number of people totally dependent on the
   Reserve.
2. The settlement of the surplus population on peri-urban and semi-
   rural village settlements under conditions similar to those obtaining
   in urban native locations.
3. The control of settlement of the population allowed to remain in
   the Reserve. (1) regulating overstocking (2) planning residential
   areas (3) combating soil erosion (4) improved methods of cultivation.

Types of Tenure of Land in Native Areas.

1. Freehold - A few natives own land in freehold in the scheduled or released
   areas.

2. Dependent - A few reserves in the scheduled areas native held
   land under individual tenure under prevailing conditions
   (a) under the Indian Group system of land tenure and under the
   (b) State Group system of land tenure. The ground payable is
   $1 per annum.

3. leasehold - This is in the type of individual tenure which obtained
   on the Trust farms in the Released Areas. The tenant
   pays a lease rent of $1.10 per annum.

4. Commercial Tenure - In most reserves land is held under
   commercial tenure under the control of Chiefs or Headmen
   subject to the supervision of the Native Commissioner. Holders
   of land under these conditions pay local tax of 17½ cts.

5. Individual Tenure in Moriori Reserve, in Melville Islands and land
   holders pay a rental of $1 per annum.

6. Native Land Tenure in the urban areas is controlled by a land law.
in the Native Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945. Under this Act natives are not allowed to acquire land in freehold except in areas specified by the Governor-General in locations they may lease land.

6. Native Land Tenure in the European main areas is controlled by means of the Native Land Act 27 of 1913 as amended by Native Land (Amendment) Act 26 of 1926. Under this law the native may only hold land entitled to any kind - either freehold, leasehold or rentenfide - except with the permission of the Governor-General.

Effects of Tenure in Native Areas

1. Insecurity of Tenure. Freehold only permitted in very areas.

Adverse effects of freehold: (i) security cannot be removed except by forfeiture. (ii) can obtain loans. (iii) land can be used as security for debt. (iv) to release necessary to make improvements.

Modern Law of Freehold: (i) difficulty of control - more in value of land must not accept money from anybody; may allow any number of people to reside on his land, leading to the development of uncontrolled locations. (ii) Freedom of alienation - which may result in loss of land. Under present laws native freehold land in scheduled or released areas can only be acquired by Muslims. There been value of such lands been determined.

2. As far as the forms of tenure are concerned -

Ancient tenures is extremely insecure; holder is only a tenant of the feet they live in his tenant, he loses his land rights. Other grounds of forfeiture may be imposed such as rebellion against the government, absence from land without permission, non-beneficial occupation.

Freehold tenure on trust farms is even more insecure because lease as annual leases which may be terminated at the end of any year. This does not encourage the making of permanent improvements on such land.
As far as concerned tenure is concerned, security depends upon the goodwill of both the Chief and the Native Commissioner. Again there is no security furnished in any law.

2. Uneconomical size of land units. In most surveyed areas amount of land given to landholders varies from 40 to 50 morgen. Moreover, this is combined with the application of the principle of one man, one lot, adopted and used to make the land given as far as possible. This makes it impossible for any farmer to run his livelihood completely by means of farming alone. The tenant farmer is forced to do more his best because he is not allowed to earn his profits in acquiring more land. Cf. Mr. Smirnoff farm in K.R. is 104.54 ac covering an area of 99,912 morgen.

3. Absence of Credit facilities. European farmers have the advantage of thorough bank facilities. The Land Bank is a section of the Bank Department which gives loans to farmers for the improvement of their land on liberal terms.

The Land Agricultural Bank was established under Act 262 of 1902. Between 1903-1910 loans to European farmers were 131,000 rupees. In 1907 alone loans of 97,000 rupees were advanced. 

4. Lack of Marketing facilities. (i) Part of produce consumed

5. Surplus to be consumed. (ii) Adequate facilities for marketing

Marketing requires (i) sufficient storage facilities, (ii) transport facilities (iii) price control.

6. Lack of settled labour in farms. Because of uncultivated size of plots of land, most supplement their earnings with wage earning. There is no migratory labour.