



Land Reform and Socio-Economic Transformation in East Africa Compared to Ghana, 2004

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Abstract

The study examines land reform policies in East Africa and Ghana to assess their socio-economic impacts. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis from national surveys with qualitative case studies to evaluate policy implementation and impact. A key finding is that while land reforms in East Africa were associated with modest improvements in rural employment rates (20-30%), they did not significantly alter income inequality compared to Ghana's more comprehensive reform efforts, which showed a larger reduction in poverty levels (45%). The study concludes that while both regions saw some positive socio-economic changes post-reform, the extent of these benefits varied depending on the depth and scope of policy implementation. Recommendation for policymakers is to adopt more inclusive land reform strategies in East Africa, particularly focusing on enhancing smallholder farmer incomes and reducing regional disparities. Land Reform, Socio-Economic Transformation, Ghana, East Africa, Labour Market Outcomes

Keywords: *Africanization, Decolonization, Developmentalism, Economic Integration, Land Tenure Reform, Rural Development, Postcolonial Theory*

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