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SALVADORAN AGRONOMY

Currently, i'm a second year of high school student, of the Catholic Educational Complex "Ana Guerra de Jesús", the objective, is to create an amplified view on agriculture, since this plays an important role in society, from the economic field, and by feeding citizens.

The agronomy accomplishes an important factor in society, especially in our country, it plays an important role for salvadoran families, in the rural part of the country, it's one of the most influential sources of economic income of the families that live there by selling products in different places like municipal markets, supermarkets, or stores. Also, the agronomy accomplishes another very important factor, the ability to feed the whole Salvadoran population, through the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, legumes, etc.

Throughout history the agronomy has played a fundamental role in the economy of the country due to its great contribution to the gross domestic product where exports of agricultural products are an important source of income, additionally, they contribute to the generation of jobs, mainly in the rural area.

The invention of artificial colors by the end of the century demolished the prices of indigo, the main export product of El Salvador, during this time coffee replaced indigo. The great need for land that was caused by this production made the liberal revolution of 1880 expel thousands of peasants from their communal lands, thus generating the rural working class, a high degree of conflict in the field.

As a consequence of the global economic crisis in 1929, the market for coffee ran out, the harvest was not harvested and thousands of day laborers and poor peasants went hungry.

Before the civil war of El Salvador that destroyed the territory for 12 years, despite the small geographical space, it was characterized by being one of the most thriving nations in agricultural production. Salvadoran coffee managed to rank among the best in the world market, the base of the prosperous economy of Cuzcatleca was based on the production of coffee but also other export products such as rice, beans and cotton, which provided a strong contribution to the financial support of the country, it translated social benefits for all, mainly to the labor that made this profitable company possible.

But the same situation of war, the exploitation of the land and of the workers, little by little, it led to an almost total abandonment of agricultural work, forcing the people that worked in the

fields to look for new routes, other forms of work that logically, would at least guarantee them the minimum conditions of survival.

With the intensification of military actions, far from originating an effective contribution away from agriculture, the result was the almost total abandonment of the lands after the peace signings in 1992, in Chapultepec, México. One of the main agreements was agricultural reactivity, many instances and state organizations were born with the ultimate goal of contributing to making the countryside profitable again.

The agricultural reform was signed on March 6, 1980, the purpose of this law was the transformation of the whole agricultural structure of the country, since this initiative was not an actuality of the moment, but long before, the restructuring of this same law was taking place.

The first reform was carried out by General Hernández Martínez, he was the first governor to carry out an agrarian reform, this did not consist more than in distributing a few parcels of land to the poor peasants, without granting them technical assistance or other necessary support. After that reform, others were given.

Between the years 1975, to 1978, Intense political oppositions arose, and in 1979 a group of progressive youth started a coup, proclaiming armed reform.

Long after the proclamation of 1979, a variety of problems arose to achieve the signing of this Reform, although the army had control of the government and despite the fact that the government board was led by José Napoleón Duarte, the proclamation of the Agrarian Reform took place, imposing at the same time the state of the site.

The parties involved agreed that all national territory, regardless of cultivation, location, productivity, soil quality or any other variable, any land used for livestock or other benefits would be made available to this Law.

The Agrarian Reform happened in three phases. The first was exposed to expropriation of all agricultural land. The second phase was the expropriation and distribution of land, and at the end, in phase three, the "Land for the Farmer" program was implemented, proposing the distribution of small plots to the farmer.





Translated by: Santiago Torres Páez

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