



The Havana Agreements, The Road to the Industrialization of Rural Colombia

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ABSTRACT

In the following investigation, it is intended to analyze the agreements to Havana between the Colombia state and the former guerrillas of the FARC-EP with the aim of projecting a Colombia with a greater degree of industrialization of the rural sector that allows the country to deliver better levels of competitiveness and economic growth.

In this way, the challenge of building a society in peace that allows us to live with higher levels of quality of life based on the strengthening of new paths in the industrialization of the Colombia agricultural sector through fair competition in global markets for the maximum level of enjoyment of international trade which in turn allows the creation of new business and entrepreneurial societies.

The importance of this peace process is the consolidation of a new social structure with quality of life, hoping to find opportunities for economic and human development through economic growth through the transformation of the productive system.

Keywords: agreements, development, industrialization, peace, rural.

1. Introduction

The challenge of building and maintaining a peaceful society is the ideal of all democratic states, it should also be said that it is the path along which modern societies must travel to establish with greater ease the application of public policies concerning education, employment, security, business competitiveness and carrying out a correct planning of business management in favor of sustainable land use planning (Zambrano-Mercado et al., 2020). This text aims to address the importance of peace as the backbone for the establishment and consolidation of the different public policies that contribute to the industrialization process from the perspective of rurality with the purpose of transforming the territories for the benefit of the social and economic welfare of the communities.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Peace and the roads ahead

The Havana agreements, today are a hope to build a notion of inclusive development, where the path to the industrialization of the Colombian rurality prevails, although it sounds romantic, in reality it is a window that opens to consolidate the productive strengths of the agrarian sector, therefore what has been agreed in social and economic matters between the State and the FARC EP, is a great historical opportunity to recapitulate the winds of development that in the past has been longed for.

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The agreement, contemplates many edges in favor of development and closing the gap at the country level, with the purpose of improving living conditions through productivity to establish in the Final Agreement 1.3.3.2 (*FINAL AGREEMENT FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE CONFLICT AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STABLE AND LASTING PEACE*, 2016).

"Technical assistance: in order to strengthen the productive capacities of the peasant, family and community economy to develop their productive projects and stimulate technological innovation processes, the National Government will design and implement a National Plan for comprehensive technical and technological assistance and to promote research."

It is necessary to work hard for this to be fulfilled and to be stable and lasting for the benefit of the country project that we have wanted to build, in the first instance we start from a first point, which basically refers to a new Colombian countryside called: Integra Rural Reform, which aims to activate the use and production of land focused mainly on its democratization, deconcentrating its ownership with a priority social purpose for the Colombian rurality, as it states (Rodríguez - Suárez et al., 2019):

"It is the responsibility of the administrative body to seek strategic allies that will allow them to strengthen the skills of this sector of leaders in order to implement projects that stimulate the economies through solidarity entrepreneurship, understanding the latter as a mechanism for territorial development and that it is the presidents of the Board who promote such actions."

This will allow us to build an integral development accompanied by different components such as: education, health, infrastructure, industrialization and others that will accelerate economic growth and thus the welfare of the population.

On the other hand, it is necessary to highlight the avatars for the renewal and evolution of the Colombian rural sector, which aims to modify these historical and structural shortcomings as defined by Machado (2011) "Colombia entered modernization without having solved the agrarian problem, because it always thought that the country was more urban than rural. Constructed a development model that led to the failure of the rural world, worshipping the market more than the State, which widened the gaps between urban and rural areas" (p. 16).

It is necessary to emphasize that these factors of neglect of the Colombian agrarian sector have generated problems of economic and social inequality that prevent a prolonged growth in the agrarian sector in its different productive facets and in the generation of human and economic capital that will bring it closer to the path of development through competitiveness.

Taking into account that the agreements signed in Havana set criteria for the development of the sector focused on the democratization and use of land, it is also necessary to look at elements that provide modernization and competitiveness to the sector, especially if the principle would be stable and lasting, the reliable way to consolidate the agreements is to provide the tools to the sector and promote diversification and the injection of technological packages to modernize the field; In this way, we can reach the level of export of products, breaking the traditional scheme of extraction of raw materials, with very low value in the balance of trade. By virtue of the above, there must be objective conditions to improve competitiveness under the principle of creating added value to products with high levels of sophistication and complexity, having as a correlate the generation of high quality employment for its inhabitants, substantially reducing the inequality gap on the road to peace consolidation.

This implies a process of industrialization of the agricultural sector, which will accelerate the making of decisive political decisions to place the possibilities of competition at greater levels of equality with respect to international trade. The first will be to focus on regulation from the point of view of international trade in relation to imports either by quotas or quotas, tariff rates that minimize the negative impact of the entry of these products into the Colombian market, measures that ensure the sustainability, growth and consolidation of infant industries in the agricultural sector.

2.2. Peace and commercial justice

As a consequence of this, it is pertinent to recapitulate the different trade agreements that Colombia has entered into with countries such as the United States, Canada, Chile, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Brazil, Mexico and Israel • (PRECIADO & BONILLA CORDERO, 2008)

"Free trade agreements are important because they are an effective means of guaranteeing easier and barrier-free access to foreign markets for products. In addition, they increase the commercialization of national products, generate more employment, modernize the productive apparatus, improve the welfare of the population and promote the creation of new companies by national and foreign investors. But trade also serves to lower the prices paid by the consumer for products that are not produced in the country."

In this order the offer of trade agreements is of use and benefit to all is the principle of the world economy.

These essential purposes of free trade agreements are important for the consolidation of any sector in the country, be it primary, secondary or tertiary; competencies must be strengthened under an agreement and equality as follows (León – Castillo & Pongutá - Santos, 2020):

"Imports originating in the European Union saw a 10% growth between 2016 and 2017, having a great importance for Colombian entrepreneurs, given that they are purchases of raw materials and capital goods needed by the industry to be more competitive."

from the tariff point of view that balances the competitiveness of national producers against international ones establishing economic growth routes improving the quality of life estimated by the generation of income as determined by Palomino (2017); with the above, a positive correlation is determined between the income of the countries and their level of industrialization.

In relation to the standard of living, it is understood that the income is necessary for the satisfaction of vital needs and luxuries, in this stage it is important the participation of the different free trade agreements as Palomino understands. It is necessary to mark industrialization paths that transform the commercialization of local products by strengthening local industry, but for all this it is necessary to renegotiate some treaties, especially those related to the agricultural sector with the United States, according to Suarez (2014).

"I believe there are structural and conjunctural reasons. Regarding the structural ones, I must point out two, one is the unequal land regime in this country, one of the most unequal in the world. The other is that public agricultural policies, at least since 1950, have been alien to the national interest. The green revolution, the economic opening, the FTAs, all are policies dictated from outside".

The above, although not included in the Havana agreements, must be recapitulated for a real consolidation of the Colombian agricultural sector and the foundation for its industrial transformation.

Simultaneously, when establishing new industries, they would need support through the delivery of benefits such as subsidies until the consolidation of the same either through forgivable loans, direct or indirect incentives that allow the acquisition of machinery and skilled and unskilled labor in order to meet quality standards that promote competitiveness and innovation.

On the other hand, it is stated specifically by Mrs. (Segura Labiosa, 2019):

"The FTAs promise to be that plus that states like Colombia need to achieve development and conquer the international market, in addition to leveling its economy, however, to achieve this they must give up much of the market, which could mean the loss of food autonomy of the country, if it does not have the machinery to compete in the market, which in the end will end up opposing the objective set in the beginning, industrial development".

Interpreting the sentiment of these lines, it is emphasized that the direct intervention of the state in the organization of minimum conditions, under the criteria of comparative and absolute advantages, as well as financial and fiscal support.

2.3. Peace and corporate culture

The consolidation of the Colombian rurality through an agrarian reform that marks the fair and unavoidable exit, separating the privilege in land tenure, the inequality in the possession providing access to those who do not have it or have it in small proportion, with guarantees of solvency in capital by credits or subsidies of long term and short term at low cost, technical assistance, commercialization, basic services, education and decent housing. Through the delivery and guarantees of freedoms in compliance with the real needs of the rural population are essential in the fulfillment of the end of the real violence that proliferates and turns new scenarios into social wars.

Hence, it is imperative to maintain a peaceful society, with the use of young people and their desire to create companies, as expressed in the following words (Pineda López & Navarro Claro, 2019): "The labor situation is an aspect that afflicts many people in the country today, since they do not have a stable job to meet their needs, especially when there are people at home who depend on the salary to survive" the fulfillment of the agreements in an organized manner, by the governmental entities of national, departmental and municipal order will be an important link that guarantees the income to the inhabitants of the different regions by promoting the entrepreneurial culture.

Universities have an important role in this process, allowing professionals to generate a sustainable entrepreneurial spirit and not only in the part of innovating and implementing their business idea, but also contributing to the development of the country. (Pineda López & Manzano Sanguino, 2018).

Likewise, cultural and economic transformation are necessary to improve the social economic dynamics that allow to generate better indicators of competitiveness and productivity as stated by (Hernández - Cely & Torres - Zamudio, 2021) "In the different scales of production, the paneleros work to improve the product and competitiveness of the sector, with the implementation of good business practices and quality, acting as a productive chain and under strategic plans that lead to the strengthening of a competitive international market".

In perspective with the business dynamics required by the country, it is necessary for the consolidation of peace to maintain harmony with neighboring countries in order to guarantee contributions in raw materials, labor and technological advances without leaving aside the migratory processes as follows (Jiménez – Lobo & Guerrero – Duran, 2020): The theory of the world system, as well as the theory of the dual market, points out that international migration seeks to occupy jobs not desired by the native population, since, in many cases, they tend to do jobs that require a lot of brute force or have a very low salary in the opinion of the locals" social dynamics that are necessary to assign in the different productive processes of the country.

3. Methodology

The research development will use a descriptive methodology as defined as follows follows (Hernandez et al., 2015) "Purpose Very often the purpose of the researcher is to describe situations and events that is, to say how it is and how it manifests certain phenomenon "through the bibliographic collection of information we will know the importance that more contributions have to the has peace in the productive processes of a country.

In this stage of the research, the information and its interpretation are consolidated and an analysis is provided in accordance with the bibliographic review.

4. conclusions

the motivation of peace generates expectations of transformation in the productive system, through industrialization that allows delivering to the Colombian and world market Colombian products with added values that allow a greater participation in the competitive market and a higher level of job opportunities for Colombians.

Peace strengthens the creation of an entrepreneurial society by taking advantage of the cultural and environmental spaces of the nation that allows to undertake and maximize the development of all corners of the country, taking advantage of the installed capacity in education, universities and the national learning service as actors of industrial development with knowledge and innovation.

Not only does the phenomenon of peace guarantee a higher degree of industrialization, but it also requires a new configuration of market forces in terms of participation and benefits in international markets, especially due to trade treaties and agreements, which require a review and, if necessary, renegotiation so that the new industrialization processes can participate in this market.

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