



State Versus Farmers: Potential for Agrarian Conflict in Algeria

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ABSTRACT

This article explains potential conflict agrarian between countries against farmers in Algeria with use approach study qualitative in a way critical and systematic. Some the sources used, namely experience direct researchers, books, journals, and works scientific-scientific others. Research results show beginning start birth potential conflict agrarian State with farmers namely since the beginning of the colonial era France in Algeria and continuing until day. Country (government) Algeria after free from shackles colonization French make an effort advance agriculture in Algeria. Intention both those promoted by the government Algeria This precisely produce on the contrary, namely give birth to potential conflict agrarian which is not end between the State and farmers, such as regulation land that is not clearly, the infrastructure is not established, profitable capital loans adjacent party (country), and failed harvest (famine).

Keyword: Agrarian, Algeria, Conflict, State, and Farmers.



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1. Introduction

In Algerian historical records, the French invasion began in 1830, leading to a military occupation that established settler colonialism in Algeria (Dolcerocca, 2022). France's interest in colonizing Algeria was due to its borders with France and being on the border or directly connected between the African and European continents. Since 1962, Algeria has been able to break free from the shackles of French colonization so that it can be said that that year was the Independence Day of the Algerian State. The colonization process took place in three distinct phases: military invasion, settler rule, and war of independence (Dolcerocca, 2022). Currently part of the African continent, Algeria is geographically located west of the Mediterranean. Algeria is bordered to the north by Tunisia and to the east by the Mediterranean Sea. Mauritania and Mali are part of Algeria to the south, and Morocco and Melilla to the west.

Algeria is also supported by fertile and vast land conditions so that it has enormous land potential in agriculture. The grace of Algeria is also supported by natural resources. Natural resources are abundant, especially mining resources and also have oil and gas reserves. Then, Algeria is also one of the largest countries in terms of aluminum production. However, Algeria's strategic location and abundant natural resources do not fully provide welfare for the Algerian people, especially for farmers and their agricultural products.

Basically, the state (government) provides capital loans and operates updated technology so that agricultural products get good and maximum results. However, the good intentions and efforts made by the state have resulted in the potential for unending conflict. The potential for agrarian conflict in Algeria is deeply rooted in historical dynamics between the state and farmers, exacerbated by ineffective policies and socio-economic challenges. State intervention, especially during the 1971 agrarian revolution, aimed to restructure class relations but often resulted in distorted implementation and failed to empower farmers (Villers, 1980).

Potential agrarian conflicts between the state and farmers in Algeria continue to have a real impact on the political and economic stability of the country and threaten the sustainability of the next generation of Algerians. This leads to ongoing tensions between state actors and the farming community, as the state continues to prioritize corporate interests over the rights of local farmers (Rahmawati et al., 2023). Agrarian conflicts reflect the tension between state policies that prioritize the economy and the needs of local communities to maintain rights to land and natural resources (Lubis & Sari, 2024).

2. Research Method

Research methods is a procedure, step, or scientific procedure in get the datum (group) for objective research that has purpose and usefulness certain. Scientific means activity research based on characteristics, namely rational, empirical, and systematic in accordance with rules or rule scientific (Sugiyono, 2021). As for the research use approach qualitative in the form of analysis critical with use sources, such as experience direct researchers, books, journals, and works scientific other relevant with themes and topics research. All sources used has tested in a way critical and systematic for generate authentic and free data from all elements subjective.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the study underscore the growing significance of social entrepreneurship in transforming Malaysia's agricultural sector, particularly in enhancing food security, fostering sustainability, and improving the livelihoods of rural communities. Social enterprises such as Poptani Asia exemplify this transformation, with their use of technology and data-driven strategies to optimize

farming practices. By incorporating precision farming techniques, including smart irrigation systems and resource management, Poptani Asia enables farmers to enhance their productivity while minimizing their environmental footprint. These innovations are critical for achieving Malaysia's long-term sustainability goals, particularly in reducing dependency on imports, improving local food production, and ensuring food security (Hussain et al., 2019). The integration of technology into agriculture not only boosts crop yields but also significantly reduces the carbon emissions associated with traditional farming practices, aligning with global and national environmental sustainability targets.

The problems of the world of agriculture, especially in matter ownership land is indeed a cell haunting third countries posted independence so that bear fruit conflict that is not end between countries with farmers who are known as they it is oneself who is in conflict or in other words conflict fellow child nation (Braudel, 2018). Phenomenon This often occurs in former areas colonies, including the State of Algeria.

Since the beginning of the colonial era France in Algeria in the 19th century was actually a problem of ownership land or land has started. Because the basic idea from colonialism exploit source Power natural including the land inside as much as possible possible and exploitation of the resources power man (Ritzer, 2015). As a result, at the beginning independence Algeria in 1962 had not yet There is rule or clear law its implementation how actually procedural, rules and procedures in matter ownership land in Algeria (Webster, 2016).

Meanwhile ownership land in Algeria still nature overlap overlap while the construction is underway Algeria in various field good sector physique both physical and non- physical the more urgent. Not yet ownership land in Algeria part big owned by individuals or family. Exactly they no want to give so just land which has they inhabit during dozens year or has they pay dearly to "state officials" for pass ownership land that is being they inhabit.

Incident like This similar what happened in Medan City (Indonesia) in early independence until day this. They reluctant even oppose party whoever tries claim land that has been they inhabit during dozens year not seldom happen conflict land between countries with Kota Medan community to fight for land that is being they inhabit. Government (country) also often quibble that land that is being inhabited the want to build for interests of Kota Medan, such as development facility general, widening road, spatial planning cities and others (Saragih, 2023).

Conflict between countries with farmer Actually often initiated by the government with reason need land agriculture in progress empowered for the project development the physical state of Algeria. Of course, reason like this rejected by farmers not no way they to call out conflict with government that

ends torn away life farmers to fight for the land. Reasons put forward by the state at the beginning Actually Still Can talked about if the farmers in Algeria to obtain equitable prosperity.

Policy or steps taken government Algeria for farmer in the form of giving actual capital loan not the right step. Because the policy kind of This only will give burden to farmers and not seldom in things recorded in the administration when granting capital loan only profitable adjacent parties, namely the state. Farmers also often face difficulty in access source fundamental resources, such as water, fertilizer, technology modern agriculture. It is aggravated infrastructure poor irrigation and lack of interest investment local and also abroad in agriculture Algeria Because regulations that are not clear, less security adequate, and of course just little profit.

The difficulties experienced by farmers in Algeria not yet it ends there next is Algeria. Not enough understand or date to global development is usually like this model is a barn of corruption. The rise and fall (fluctuation) of prices in the global market hinders probability farmer for to obtain gong in other words they difficulty For compete in international markets. Sadness farmer Algeria is also accompanied by changes climate that is not uncertainty, dryness and change climate extreme always threaten production agriculture in algeria so that experience drought and not seldom happen fail harvest (*famine*).

If it is already like this it seems government not competent in look after issues strategic agriculture in algeria in other words this can also be called colonization with new clothes to suck nation alone only for interest personal solely. Fire in chaff, that's how it is not enough more connection between countries with farmers. Conditions like This Can at any time produce conflict outside normal in body of the Algerian State can do There is effort disintegration or at least cause movement sectarian from circles peasant because they not be noticed in a way good and right. Of coursed all party wan't matter that all happened, therefore must there is step or policy concrete from government for produce welfare and justice for all over race farmer Algeria.

However, before that need emphasized here there is a number of impacts from potential conflict between the State and farmers in Algeria.

1. Instability politics, various government programs Algeria actually at the beginning welcomed good by farmers Because they want to be creative produce products agriculture the best which is actually can support income farmers and peasants national. However, this that no in accordance with expectation Because various programs on agriculture in Algeria not truly executed in a way comprehensive by the government. The results are farmers in the end consider government only talk empty just a farmer not again trust government and sometimes farmers do protests in the villages Algeria for demand right they.

2. Rural poverty, farmers who experience difficulty for access source power and face fluctuation price Already confirmed will life in puddle poverty as well as participate impact on welfare and progress economy farmers in Algeria. The process of poverty this need emphasized no present so only, as frequent diction used by politicians so that they are still safe be in the chair hot and steady to obtain profit personal at a time dampen conflict by farmers. In response rural poverty the government also often quibble that " the event this is trial from God, we must patient, steadfast and sincere." Vocabulary or diction religious often used For dampen conflict and lubricant important for hinder progress farmers in Algeria.
3. Food prices the more high, law economy has set If amount goods in circulation are minor then price will jump up high. Difficulty For access need food is also often experienced by farmers in Algeria Because prices are increasing. Not infrequently a number of family farmers in Algeria and even around the world are reducing quota eat it so that capable buy need this is actually the point. Really irony, the farmer who is being touted as warrior food precisely experience difficulty when need food. Events heartbreaking This usually started from production food that has benchmark by the government. For sample in Indonesia, during the Orde Baru, Soeharto enforce policies in several rural areas in Java so that paddy must Can production a number of that's all million tons in very harvest. Policy like this is also enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture Algeria in matter wheat For need export. Finally need food in the country, especially in the regions rural Algeria experience deficit Because has sent to the City and Abroad. As mentioned at the beginning the tortured and miserable is farmer.

Meanwhile, various phenomenon that has explained above need taken incoming policies reason with the aim is for farmers to obtain justice and have prosperous life (Nugroho, 2021). Number one of things below can become consideration For remove potential conflict agrarian between countries with farmers, namely:

1. A number of studied done by Noer Fauzi Rachman, ownership land in third countries of course tricky alias difficult for completed (Rachman, (2017)). But, the difficulty that no become reason For No fight for justice, welfare and distribution even land for farmers no except for farmer Algeria. Agrarian Reform even though with personality and culture Algeria, must truly applied in a way comprehensive for push education, building tradition progress, and convenience access source Power for farmers.
2. Agricultural development diversification and infrastructure with prioritize aspect ethics environment, sustainability nature is also sustainability human. Development must Keep going intensified by the government Algeria Because this participated impact for image Algeria in the

international world. If development done in a way wise with pay attention all aspect environment. Algeria will also own good name on the stage international at the same time will also bring in investors. The investors' funds then can manage for more developing the world of agriculture and land owned by individuals will very easy For penetrated Because orientation its construction Already clear and real.

3. Bureaucratic reform based on meritocracy (right man on the right place), two offers the above considerations no will road if the one running system bureaucracy in world agricultural affairs in Algeria Still held by people who don't responsible answer no will achievement. Jared Diamond wrote book entitled “Upheaval: How Nation Face Crisis and Change” in short, if a nation want to capable face various collision problem must selective , namely put the best people who have achievements in his field so that continuity the nation in question stay awake and survive in various challenges of the times. In terms of this also applies for Algeria If want to remove potential conflict experienced by the State with farmer.

4. Conclusion

Land problem is problem antiquity faced by third countries like the country of Algeria consequence inheritance from colonization France. Intention Good government for development agriculture in algeria rather become disaster due to ownership status land that is not clear the result agriculture experience stagnation and often experience *famine* as well as lead to potential conflict between the state and farmers that is not end until second this. But behind hardship faced by farmers of course there is solution appropriate use for creating welfare and justice for farmers. Therefore that ended challenge agrarian problems faced by Algeria need effort together between government, farmers, stakeholders' interests, academics, and all element public in every taking policies which are in fact profitable all party. Solutions of development sector agriculture in Algeria and throughout the world as well as in aspects whatever same works between all over party with same vision. That is Already tested since millions year then, since *sapiens* cooperate in face every challenge or dynamics changing times. Thus, all parties must realize that all the problems that exist in the events that have occurred. All elements of society must have a high level of awareness if not resolved immediately, then everything will be destroyed we must remember the wise proverb no absolute power everything will be destroyed just waiting for time.

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