ALEJANDRO TALA JR BSIT-|| SOC-SCI ||

“AGARIAN REFORM EFFORT UNDER MARCOS”

UNDERSTANDING

Agrarian reform is about redistributing land from large landowners to landless farmers to reduce rural poverty. Under Marcos in the Philippines, this meant giving land to farmers who worked on it but didn't own it. However, it faced challenges like slow distribution and favoritism, leaving many farmers poor. So, while it aims to empower farmers, its success depends on fair implementation and support.

CONSEQUENCES

The consequences of Ferdinand Marcos's agrarian reform efforts included continued poverty due to slow distribution and favoritism, leading to social inequality. Landlords found ways to maintain control, causing economic inefficiency. Political patronage deepened resentment, while environmental degradation and unresolved land issues further complicated matters.

RECOMMENDATION/SUGGESTION

To enhance agrarian reform efforts, ensure transparency and fairness in land distribution, expedite the process, and broaden coverage to include all agricultural land types. Provide comprehensive support services for beneficiaries, ensure long-term land tenure security, and involve farmers in decision-making. Promote environmentally sustainable practices and establish robust monitoring mechanisms. Review and amend laws to address shortcomings and ensure alignment with equitable land distribution goals. These steps can improve future agrarian reform, fostering social justice and sustainable development.