

Agroecology: A New Paradigm of Technical Assistance to Overcome the Crisis of Peasant Poverty in Paraguay.

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Abstract: The economic and political structural transformations that took place in Paraguay since February 3, 1989 with the fall of the Stroessnist Dictatorship have represented the beginning of a transition process towards the strengthening and consolidation of representative, participatory and decentralized democracy with strategies to fight against rural peasant poverty. All these economic and political transformations facilitated a process of social change with citizen participation. All these economic and political transformations facilitated a process of social change with citizen participation. Within this context, the state, recognizes the need to rethink the rural development model that was in force until 1989. The present study is carried out through a methodological triangulation. Based on the systematization of SER's institutional experience, the conceptual and methodological framework has been developed and better adjusted through a participatory research action-reflection-action of the institutional praxis.

Key words: Agroecological technical assistance, peasant and indigenous family farming, social object, social subject, diseconomy of scale, economy of scale, peasant agroecological agribusiness.

Date of Submission: 06-06-2022

Date of Acceptance: 21-06-2022

I. Introduction

The economic and political structural transformations that have taken place in Paraguay since February 3, 1989 with the fall of the Stroessnist Dictatorship have represented the beginning of a process of transition towards the strengthening and consolidation of representative, participatory and decentralized democracy with strategies to fight against rural peasant poverty. Thus, the National Constitution was modified in 1992 with the active participation of the citizenry and, above all, the peasant and popular sector.

All these economic and political transformations facilitated a process of social change with citizen participation. In this way, citizens, especially the peasant and popular sectors, became aware of the need to introduce deep and structural reforms and transformations to facilitate the adoption of sustainable development policies within the framework of agroecology, which was the banner of the peasants' struggle against the dictatorship.

Within this context, the state, through the Minister of Agriculture (MAG), is open to the search for a process of debate on the model of rural peasant development that was in force until 1989, making possible some experiments carried out by some NGOs such as Mision de Amistad and Comité de Iglesias, at first, and later, ALTER VIDA, CERI, CPC and SER within the framework of Agroecology. This recognition is due to the fact that in the previous model the environmental and cultural aspects and the rationality of the peasant economy with its potential to be transformed and reactivated through a process of productive reconversion with greater competitiveness and efficiency in articulation with community, district, departmental, national and regional-international markets (MERCOSUR) have not been contemplated.

Nor has the above model taken into account the need for the peasantry as a strategic social actor in national society, in relation to other social actors to promote, strengthen and consolidate the endogenous structures of peasant organization and gain greater negotiating and consensus-building capacity in the markets and in the sphere of production.

II. Methodological Framework

This study is carried out through a methodological triangulation of qualitative, participatory action research and quantitative methodology. Thus, it is proposed in the framework of a participatory research design through participatory workshops and Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRRA), triangulated with qualitative research through focus groups, in-depth interviews and life history in the framework of agroecology and solidarity economy and quantitative methodology through baseline, intermediate and ex post surveys of the

intervention actions of an integral agroecological technical assistance carried out by a technical assistance institution "outsourced" by the state.

All this information is processed and analyzed to fundamentally confirm a working hypothesis. This hypothesis is basically that peasant development is part of a process of reactivation of a specific production system with a specific economy that demands a different conception and praxis of technology transfer. This conception and praxis of transfer consists fundamentally of a process of appropriation, re-conceptualization, recreation and technological rescue at the collective, associative and individual levels simultaneously and in a dialectical relationship.

The peasant agroecological sustainable production and development system is systemic, integral and integrated, and develops a process of recomposition and reactivation that is inverse to its process of decomposition. The decomposition begins with the disarticulation of the agroindustrial and livestock subsystem and ends with the disarticulation of the agricultural subsystem. Within the agricultural subsystem, it begins with the disarticulation of the production of permanent and long-term items and ends with seasonal and short-term items. Precisely, the process of recomposition and reactivation begins with the rearticulation of agricultural production and, within this, with the reactivation of consumer production and of the short-term and seasonal income items in order to gradually develop the permanent and long-term items in a systemic, integral and integrated manner and then gradually culminate with livestock, forestry and agro-industrial production.

III. A Brief History of the Agricultural Extension Service in Paraguay.

The Public Rural Extension Service in Paraguay began in 1940 within the framework of the "traditional extensionism" model of the USA through its international cooperation of the International Technical Service for Agricultural Cooperation – (STICA in Spanish Servicio Técnico Internacional de Cooperación para la Agricultura). At first STICA was the institution that carried out the functions of public rural extension in strategic alliance with the State. It was there that the first rural extensionists were trained on a theoretical basis and in action. In 1950, with the support of STICA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) was created and the Agricultural Extension Service (DEAG) was established, still under the responsibility of STICA. It was not until 1967 that it was transferred to the MAG [1].

Before the Stroessner period 1954-1989, Paraguay was characterized as an eminently rural nation with an absolute majority of peasant population concentrated in smallholdings in the Departments of Central, Cordillera, Paraguairí and Guairá around the old peasant populations settled along the railroad track of the "Carlos A. López" Railroad. The rest of the national territory was occupied by large lumber and yerba mate enclaves in the eastern region and by cattle and tannery enclaves in the Paraguayan Chaco with natural forests.

In the Chaco War with Bolivia (1932 to 1935), the Chaco land was defended mainly by mobilized peasant soldiers. The chiefs and officers during the war with a lot of communication with the peasant troops could perceive the peasant demand for land. As a result, after the war, in February 1936, the Febrerista Revolution took place with the Agrarian Reform, with 10,000 families benefited [2].

It was a time of broad citizen mobilization with great participation and popular social integration, possibly an experience lived after the war of the 70's (1864-70), in which the people felt once again as protagonists of their history. The Army in arms, according to the Proclamation of the Liberating Army of February 17, 1936, became the "spokesman" and the "vehicle" of the transformations longed for by the popular masses and seated Colonel Rafael Franco in the presidential chair of the nation. With the self-constitution of the revolutionary Armed Forces as a political actor, he dissolved the Congress and governed through Presidential Decrees. It was a first attempt of revolutionary change against the "fiefdoms" of large estates and capitalist lumber, yerbateros and tanneries, of predominantly Anglo-Argentine capital.

The Liberation Revolutionary Army was divided into three fractions of forces in conflict and struggling to impose its project: an authoritarian fascist faction of conservative right supported by the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture, Police and the Municipality of Asunción, a socialist faction with the leadership of Jover Peralta, Franco's Minister of Education and supported by the labor movement and finally a center faction led by Minister Stefanich and supported by the very strong association of ex-combatants of the Chaco War, the peasant soldiers also mobilized. This last fraction was neither right-wing fascist nor left-wing socialist. It was a social democratic nationalist project that defined itself as Francia-Lopizta.

Unfortunately, the Febrerista Revolution did not last long, being a victim of its own contradictions and internal conflicts. In fact, the authoritarian fascist bloc of Army chiefs and officers marginalized from the functions of the Government organized an armed uprising on August 13, 1937 with the leadership of Colonel Ramón Paredes and the support and financing of the international capital of the lumber, yerba mate and tannery enclaves and "fiefdoms", with which the Febrerista Revolution came to an end. However, undoubtedly, the February Revolution was a genuine attempt to attack the roots of the structure of dependent economic liberalism, responding to popular demands to overcome the appalling misery in which Paraguay was immersed.

The authoritarian fascist faction of the revolted Army handed over the Government to the Liberal Felix Paiva. In 1939, Marshal Estigarribia was elected president. Six months later he dissolved the Congress back following in the footsteps of his companion in the war, Colonel Franco, declaring that the "nation is on the verge of anarchy." He repealed the Constitution imposed by the Army of domination of the countries of the Triple Alliance of 1870. In its place he imposed a 1940 constitution of authoritarian tinge. Fight against the "unproductive large estate" as a program of agrarian modernization. He created the Ministry of Agriculture and obtained support and American Cooperation from the Inter-American Technical Service for Agricultural Cooperation - STICA of the USA, which initiated, organized and strengthened the "American model of the USA" of rural technical extension.

In 1950, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - MAG was created with the advice and support of STICA and the Agricultural Extension Service - SEAG was established and later transformed into the Direction of Agricultural Extension - DEAG in 1967 under the authoritarian and dictatorial government of Stroessner. Institutional actions were based on the model of "US rural extensionism and its model of authoritarian modernization "from above" and "from outside". It is the rural extension extended throughout Latin America by the influence of the USA in the period of the "cold war" characterized by dictatorial governments. However, this model of "traditional rural extensionism" is the one that predominates and hegemonizes until now in Paraguay, in spite of its low efficiency and effectiveness. This model is characterized by a "reifying" and "manipulative" relationship of "subject - object", authoritarian and vertical [3][4]. It is generally untechnical, prebendary, as a tool for manipulation and political interference of the party in government [1]. During the entire period of Stroessner's dictatorship until February 1989 only traditional public rural technical extension was allowed.

With the democratic transition that began with the Candelarias Revolution, February 2 and 3, 1989, with the Presidency of General Rodriguez, a democratic opening began. In 1992, a Constituent Assembly was convened, which constituted a new Constitution, thus overcoming the 1940 Constitution of authoritarian dye with a different model of representative and participatory democracy and the decentralization process with local governments or municipalities and departments. With the new Civil Code, it was made easier to constitute and formalize non-profit Civil Organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations - NGOs. Under Stroessner, only church organizations were tolerated. In this way. Under Stroessner, only church organizations were tolerated. Thus, only the Mission of Friendship (Misión de Amistad), which belonged to the Disciple of Christ Church, and the Committee of Churches, formed as an ecumenical institution by the Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church of the Río de la Plata and the Disciples of Christ, were tolerated. Within the framework of the defense of Human Rights, these institutions had their departments of rural peasant and indigenous extension. They can be considered as the first experiments of a counter hegemonic strategy for the construction of the agroecological rural technical extension model.

With the successive governments of the transition (1989-1996) and then in the incipient democracy, 1997-2010, a process of modernization of peasant family agriculture began, pressured by the policies especially of the Inter-American Development Bank - IDB to experiment with the outsourcing of rural extension services. In the call for outsourcing, NGOs and private companies presented themselves for outsourced services. The NGOs generally presented a Rural Extension Service proposal different from the "traditional rural extensionism" model. Nine private companies and five NGOs participated in the outsourcing process. The NGOs that participated were Centro de Estudios Rurales Interdisciplinarios - CERI, Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativismo - CPC and Sociedad de Estudios Rurales y Cultura Popular - SER, the Servicio Agrario de Tecnología y Organización Comunitaria - SATOC and the Servicio Ecuménico de Promoción Alternativa-SEPA. The 9 private companies presented proposals not very different from the framework of "traditional rural extensionism" but because they were private they proved to be much more effective, efficient and effective. It was possibly because they had a strict and rigorous process of evaluation, supervision and permanent monitoring.

The experiences proved to be valid and effective, efficient and competitive. As a positive result, it can even be said that a market for competitive private rural extension services was generated with a Chamber that brought together all the outsourced companies (CAPESER). Unfortunately, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) did not take advantage of the rich experience to integrate it as a State policy and survived as long as there was IDB financing. On the contrary, it generated resistance and rejection on the part of the technical officers of the public Rural Technical Extension. The technical officials of the public rural extension service from the State took this negative position believing that they were going to disappear and be replaced by the Rural Extension Services Outsourcing model.

It would have been better to develop a state policy with a mixed model of public and outsourced extension service, promoting a process of mental and professional conversion of technical officers and a process of institutional reconversion based on the choices of the organizations themselves as subjects of development. It would have been interesting to evaluate and analyze the results and observe which of the models was more

effective, efficient and competitive in order to then choose the same one and gradually integrate it into public policy. Unfortunately, the state ignored the results and continued to support the model of "traditional rural extensionism" until now without listening to the demands of the organizations of peasant family agriculture for agroecology even when it has already enacted Law 6286/2019 on the Defense, Restoration and Promotion of Peasant Family Agriculture" which declares agroecology and economy of solidarity as one of its strategic and fundamental principles.

IV. A theoretical and methodological contribution based on the systematized experience of SER's agroecological technical assistance in Paraguay.

SER is an institution with two strategic axes of development services. One axis of research - action - participation in agroecology, solidarity economy and sustainable rural development and another axis of development services: extension, market and credit services with 33 years of institutional life.

Based on the systematization of the institutional experience of the Society for Rural Studies and Popular Culture - SER, one of the "outsourced institutions" of agroecological rural technical extension services, the conceptual and methodological framework has been better developed and adjusted through a participatory action-reflection-action of the institutional praxis. In this way, SER's team of researchers, with the participation of farmers, built a new approach to sustainable, agroecological and territorial rural development based on the participation and experience of the organized peasantry as a collective subject [5]; [6]; [7]; [8]; [9]; [10]; [11]; [12]; [13]; [14]. The same is proposed in the framework of sustainable and systemic agriculture trying to generate reactivation processes of the peasant economy with technological incorporation that implies greater efficiency, productivity and competitiveness.

This process of reactivation of the peasant economy implies a process of productive reconversion which in turn requires a process of mental reconversion through a process of permanent training and permanent strengthening of their organizations [15]. In this way, the aim is to transform the peasant economy characterized by a diseconomy of scale, fragmented and disarticulated, into an economy of scale, through a process of vertical and horizontal integration of their organizations and their productive sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) in an integrated and systemic way and in articulation with the market.

In the process of peasant reactivation, the individual potential is recovered, articulated and integrated with its social potential, where the individual being is discovered and strengthened with the collective being. In this way, the individual system integrated with neighborhood solidarity systems (producers' committees) and community systems is recovered. Thus, the *ava mba'e* (individual property) system is reconceptualized and articulated with the *ñande or tava mba'e* (collective property) and the *tupa mba'e* (property of God and all) of the Jesuit reductions. In the same way, the diversified and systemic system is recovered, integrating agricultural production with livestock and agroforestry, and these are articulated with incipient processes of artisanal agro-industrialization. This process of recovering the systemic and diversified aspects of the peasant production system is proposed through its modernization, trying to incorporate state-of-the-art technology in terms of genetic material, integrated soil-plant management, ecological management of pests and diseases, integrated farm management and based on the management and control of information, administration and management of management and relations, within the framework of participatory management of total quality and integral excellence.

In this way, we articulate the peasant units through their organizations to competitive markets in an advantageous way. What is important in our approach is the articulation to markets in an advantageous way. For this approach, peasant poverty, its process of decomposition and disarticulation is not due to a lack of articulation with the market [16] [17]. On the contrary, peasant poverty is conceived as the result of a disadvantageous articulation, as a loser, to the different local, district, departmental, regional, national and international markets.

The idea is to reverse this relationship of constant LOSER in a new relationship of permanent WINNER, as an individual, family, neighborhood, local, district and national community through an organizational process. When he wins, so does his family, his neighbors, his community and vice versa, generating a circular relationship of sustainable development with a certain and hopeful future for all, generating employment, increasing family income and community, district, departmental and national income [16][17][18][15].

a. Conceptualization of the Peasant Agroecological Agribusiness.

This new approach to peasant rural development is also proposed within the framework of what is known as AGRIBUSINESS, a category used with medium and large rural enterprises, which is reconceptualized and recovered for the peasant system as the Peasant Agroecological Agribusiness approach. This new framework incorporates new concepts such as market articulation, shared business and shared risk, and ecosolidarity entrepreneurship with a gender (women) and generation (youth and senior citizens) perspective

[19], as the basis for experiential learning to transform their organizations into solidarity enterprises. We learn by taking risks and taking full control of the situation through information, participative management that liberates total quality and good strategic administration.

In this process, which is dynamized as a game, intersectorial alliances and social interactors are provoked. These strategic alliances are built and developed within the framework of a new social game model of EVERYBODY WINS, NO ONE LOSES OR THE SUMA ALWAYS MODEL against the SUMA ZERO model of the hegemonic model of capitalist rural development in force. In the framework of this new model, the correct management of conflicts, crises and differences are transformed into opportunities for maturity and progress. Whereas in the zero-sum model, conflicts are synonymous with attrition and destruction, historical regression and death of the organization [15][18][8].

The operational strategy of this proposal in the framework of sustainable agroecological peasant development raises the institutional intervention as social action in articulation with research - participatory action. This social action is developed in the promotion, strengthening, consolidation and maturation of organizations in their different instances of participation (families, committees, community, district and department) through endogenous, integral, integrated and systemic dynamics inserted in processes of vertical and horizontal integration.

b. The institutional role in agroecological peasant development.

The institutional function of SER is to support, facilitate and catalyze the agroecological farmer development process through social, organizational, economic, productive, technological and environmental intervention. In this way, it is understood that it must fundamentally act as a facilitator, catalyst and articulator so that processes of greater efficiency, productivity and integral competitiveness are incorporated into their organizations. This action should be proposed within the framework of participatory management, integrating the organizations themselves in the management of peasant development as ecosolidary entrepreneurship within the framework of shared risk or peasant agroecological agribusiness.

The institutional dynamics of intervention takes place within the framework of social action, which implies an active intervention to bring about change based on a process of crisis management and resolution through interactive processes of action-reflection-action. This institutional dynamic consciously opts for this type of intervention which evidently excludes any type of manipulation as it takes place in a context of critical personal and collective participation. This type of social intervention is participatory and not manipulative and authoritarian. This model of social intervention is also confronted theoretically and methodologically with other types of intervention, such as intervention within the framework of cultural action, which is a more anthropological approach.

c. The Liberating Strategic Intervention Methodology (MIEL)

The methodological strategy of the institutional technical proposal must guarantee the efficiency and competitiveness of the organizations in the process of advantageous articulation to the market through a process of training in permanent action and experiential learning of participatory action.

This training process is supported and articulated around a process of participatory research and permanent action-research to identify the problems and release the endogenous potentialities and strengths capable of solving these structural and conjunctural problems.

This methodological strategy is developed under the name of liberating strategic intervention methodology (MIEL in Spanish Metodología de Intervención Estratégica Liberadora), which implies liberating endogenous potentialities by working on opportunities in alliance with exogenous forces [3][4].

d. The Method of Natural Support to the Integral Organic Farmer Organic Development in Action (MANDIOCA).

The results of the Methodology of Liberating Strategic Intervention (MIEL) are capitalized in the Strategic Participative Annual Operational Planning (POAPE) where activities, results and annual goals are negotiated, agreed upon and agreed upon, adapting and adjusting the organizational demands with the institutional offers. The process of capitalization of the organizations is based on the Method of Natural Support to the Integral Organic Peasant Development in Action (MANDIOCA in Spanish Método de Apoyo Natural al Desarrollo Integral Orgánica Campesino en Acción).

This method is defined as such because it is based on the endogenous potential of the peasant organization that will gradually generate the desired self-management with a better quality of life. It is about developing natural processes of social, economic and productive change based on an integral, integrating and participative action. It is the method that feeds the system just as cassava is the main food that accompanies all meals in peasant and indigenous Guarani family units.

The MANDIOCA method proposes a simultaneously multiple but systemic and integrated intervention, taking into consideration gender and generational issues [19], aimed at the individual producer, the family group, the committee and the community and district organization. At the same time, a strategy of relationship building and mass intervention is developed through the media, mainly radio stations in the district or region.

Through the MANDIOCA Method, the aim is to move from a structure of fragmented individuals in disarticulated families, with unstable neighborhood organization and without community organization representation, to a "diamond" structure of individuals with personal and social identity, with articulated families, with stable committees, and with productive, efficient and competitive community and district organization. The latter acts as a representative counterpart of the peasant sector in negotiation with the decentralized state of the departmental and district governments and with the companies in their articulation with the markets.

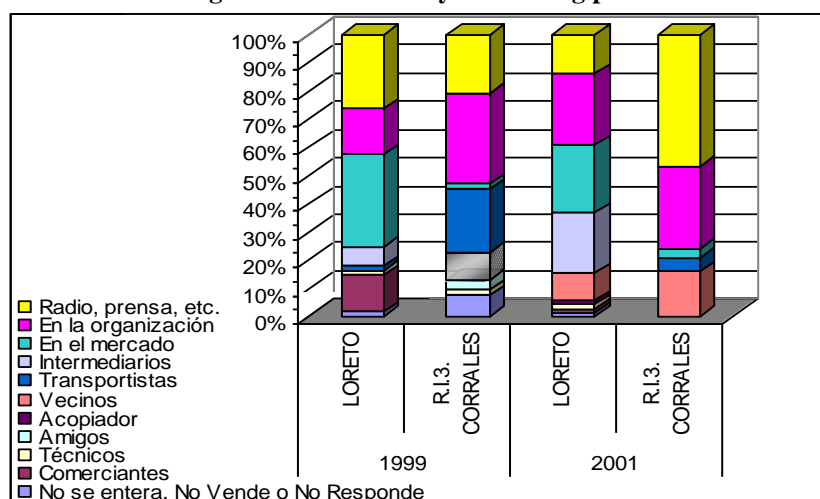
With all these methodological approaches, the methodological framework and conception of the praxis of the agroecological transfer agents in their interventions in their respective Territorial Units of Agroecological Development is being built.

V. Results in peasant agroecological agribusiness as a result of integral peasant agroecological rural extension.

The following is an evaluation of the results of the integral technical assistance praxis in two different moments that allow for comparison. Survey data is taken three years after the 1999 intervention and compared with 2001 data five years after the intervention.

Figure 1 shows the channels through which partner families learn about prices. It can be seen that for Loreto 21% found out through organization in 1999, this increases to 34% for 2002.

Figure 1. Farmers' way of knowing prices



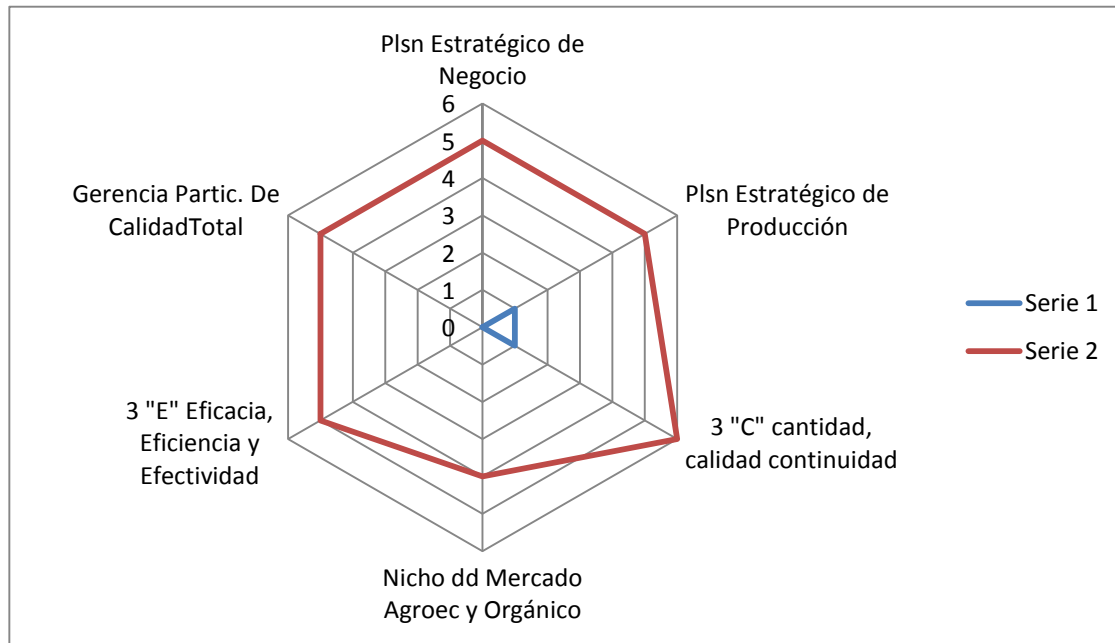
The same tendency is seen for RI3 Corrales, although the increase is not as important and goes from 34% in 1999 to 36% in 2002. The other important channel through which farmers learn about prices is the media. Thus, for Loreto in 1999, 35% learned about prices through the media and this was reduced to only 20% in 2002. This is also logical because to the extent that the organization channel gains in importance, the media channel loses in importance. For RI3 the trend is reversed in that in 1999, 22% learned about it through media channels, which increased to 58% by 2002. The latter is explained by the fact that the organization loses its communication networks due to the lack of intensive technical assistance services, thus weakening organizational communication channels in relation to mass media communication channels. The market itself was an important channel for Loreto in 1999 with 43.5%, which dropped to only 34% by 2002. This channel is not important for RI3 Corrales.

When analyzing the market information, it can also be detected that 56% of the member families are aware of the prices in 1999 increasing to 76% in 2002, for Loreto. The same trend can be found in RI3 Corrales, where 58% have market information in 1999 increasing to 72%. This would be demonstrating that an organizational social capital allows the associated families to more diverse sources of information and to better sources of information because of its quality.

The following is an analysis of the figure of the self-assessment web of grassroots, zone and district managers of the two districts already compared in relation to the construction of the Stock of peasant solidarity business capital (Figure 2) before the intervention in 1997 (Serie 1) and then in 2002 (Serie 2). It is noted that for both Loreto and RI3 Corrales, this capital was built almost from scratch with organizational action. The

construction of this capital is analyzed through six axes or dimensions of analysis. These are: strategic business plan, strategic production plan, the three c's quality, quantity and continuity, negotiation capacity in a differentiated market niche through the competitive advantage of the agroecological and organic seal, efficacy and efficiency through transparent administration and accounting, and

**Figure 2. Stock of Peasanta Solidarity Business Capital
At Loreto y RI3 Corrales**



participative management that liberates total quality.

For Loreto, before the organizational action in 1997, the construction of this capital was practically unknown. After the organizational action in 2002, there is a strategic business plan with level 5, as well as a strategic production plan, administrative and accounting effectiveness and efficiency, and participatory management that liberates quality. The capacity to negotiate in a differentiated market niche through the competitive advantage of the agroecological and organic seal has a level 4, and for the three c's, quality, quantity and quality control, there is a level 6. .

The same trend is found in RI3 Corrales. Before the organizational action in 1997, the construction of this capital was practically unknown. Only the strategic production plan and the three c's quality, quantity and continuity were self-evaluated with level 2, possibly as a result of the action of the Coronel Oviedo Cooperative and the Japanese program. After the organizational action in 2002, there is a strategic business plan with level 5, as well as the strategic production plan, the administrative and accounting effectiveness and efficiency, and the participative management that liberates quality. The capacity to negotiate in a differentiated market niche through the competitive advantage of the agroecological and organic seal has a level 3 because so far no commercial operation of organic and agroecological products has been carried out, but at least production has already begun, and for the three C's, quality, quantity and continuity, the self-evaluation was evaluated with a level 6.

Before for both organizations in the two districts studied, the partner families, when asked in different workshops if they considered themselves entrepreneurs, laughed and answered that no, they could not be, that this was only for those who had a lot of money. In all the workshops and workshops of this year 2002, when asked if they were eco-solidarity entrepreneurs, they answered yes and that they were very rich and that they had not known it and now with the organization they know that they are rich and begin to understand how to manage them better in order to obtain the economic capital that is the scarcest for them, without ceasing to be peasants and in solidarity. In this way, through the peasant organization and the action of collective participatory intervention of a new model of agroecological rural technical extension, a new model of eco-solidarity entrepreneurship is being built, which is the agroecological peasant solidarity entrepreneurship, managing different models of enterprises and levels of enterprises such as the peasant solidarity family microenterprise, the peasant solidarity associative enterprise of committees and the peasant solidarity enterprise of the organization.

VI. Conclusions

With the institutional experience of SER in the different municipalities of the country both in Concepción, San Pedro, Caaguazú, Itapúa, Amambay, Canindeyu, and then with the experiences in the other UTDs in Horqueta, in Coronel Oviedo, between the years 1996 to 2014. In this way, the institution, with its team of transfer- researchers, is capitalizing, systematizing and adjusting a strategic theoretical and methodological framework of agroecological assistance as a techno-political proposal for sustainable rural development with efficiency, productivity and competitiveness to overcome the crisis and rural poverty.

At the same time, it is already developing an alternative roadmap for Agroecological Peasant Development and for the sustainable Development of Paraguay in the face of climate change and global warming, desertification and the same COVID19 crisis to promote the process of restoration of Mother Earth. Paraguay's Development in implementation so far has nothing to contribute to the massive deforestation, the contamination of rivers and the scandalous expulsion of peasant family farming and indigenous communities from their communal territories due to the expansion of transgenic soy.

The historical subjects participating in peasant agroecological development, the organizations, are becoming more and more actively integrated, assuming their leading role in sustainable, agroecological and territorial peasant rural development. At the same time, they are becoming more active in their struggle and mobilization for state policies in defense of peasant family agriculture, indigenous communities and forests, streams and rivers that are becoming clogged, polluted and drying up.

The productive structure of the organizations is growing and increasing in efficiency and competitiveness, effectiveness and productivity through their concrete experiences of negotiation within the framework of solidarity-based peasant agroecological agribusiness in the framework of the solidarity economy. They are thus becoming stronger in their struggle for state policies that make them visible and defend them by resisting, fighting and mobilizing so as not to lose their lands. This is still strategic because the absence of public policies in defense of their peasant community territories makes the peasant struggle for a new model of extension capable of promoting agroecological peasant rural development without poverty, without exclusion, fundamental. The action of agroecological intervention NGOs but demonstrates in its action that the model of traditional rural technical extension ignores the peasant reality. However, it is not enough to replace the state in its inalienable and unavoidable responsibility to ensure the agroecological development of peasants as required by Law No. 6286/19 on the Defense, Restoration and Promotion of Family Farming, won by the peasant organizations themselves through their struggles, resistance and mobilizations for more than 48 days in the streets of Asuncion.

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Daniel Campos R.D. “Agroecology: A New Paradigm of Technical Assistance to Overcome the Crisis of Peasant Poverty In Paraguay..” *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 27(06), 2022, pp. 48-55.