

Excerpt from Four For and Four Against

Communist Party of Peru

Peru, 2010¹

Note from RedLibrary: This is a quoted excerpt from a non-online Communist Party of Peru document.

At the same time we see that the importation of food generates a decrease in production in the countryside and a part of the peasant mass is forced to emigrate from the countryside to the cities (there we see how the system itself is the one that generates the depopulation of the countryside) emigrates in search of work, this phenomenon increases the demand for labor and becomes cheaper, but at the same time, the industry does not assimilate it because there is a crisis and in this way, due to unemployment, the peasantry returns again to their land. But at the same time, the semi-feudal base of society is going to generate, due to the critical aggravation in which it finds itself, a growing migration of the peasantry towards the cities (and we can see this in the small, medium and large cities, including the capital itself, where the “iron belts,” “the slums” surround the city of Lima), migration which, not finding work in the factories due to unemployment, is going to swell the service sector and the informal sector, which is where the lack of jobs is draining away; Thus the micro and small production is formed (which is their “social cushion” to which today they tie under their so-called “culture of entrepreneurs” duped with the talisman of being “false” owners) which according to their data is a very broad sector, but they work in very hard and difficult conditions. In addition to this, the proletariat is diminishing in proportion and receives the sinister attack on all levels. Thus, Chairman Gonzalo teaches us: “there is no country in the world that has industrialized without going through agricultural development.”

¹https://vnd-peru.blogspot.com/2017/07/a-proposito-de-una-lectura-critica-del_29.html