

**Those who leave suffer more than those who stay... And those who remain, fight.
Excerpt from the film "innocent voices"**

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Abstract

El Salvador, as Latin American territory, historically has been characterized by a series of abuses of power, poor state response and low levels of democratization, allowing fragmenting society. So that the popular struggle for the vindication of their rights and guarantees as citizens sectors, has taken important dyes in historical processes in the country.

One of the key periods of this struggle was the Civil War (1980-1992), for this article will be used as a resource one of the most representative audiovisual productions of the paintings of the time, the film "Innocent Voices" reality captured by filmmaker Luis Mandoki, based on real events of the Lord Oscar Torres, who was represented by Chava, 11 year old, who gently envelops us and courage in the history of hundreds of children vulnerable to persecution. This story presents a tour of the family of Chava hard hit by the ravages of living in a territory disputed by both the armed forces and guerrillas in the capital of San Salvador, a family that was hit not only by shifting into the country but also by the extreme consequences of migrating abroad, in search of the American dream. While this article goes back a couple of decades ago, it allows us to analyze the current immigration crisis in El Salvador, violence being one of the axes that is making a series of voluntary or forced displacement.

Migration, Dictatorship, poverty.

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Salvadoran society historically an unequal territory

(...) To govern for the common good, and opened to the public a set of possible variables that made up the sphere of politics (...) Gori, 2013: 43.

El Salvador is a country that throughout its history has been marked by contradictions and social conflicts, partly related to the monopolization of wealth, exploitation at work and life of an abusive and fraudulent political power which has extended its dominion since the late nineteenth century and during the twentieth century. Since 1931, El Salvador was set up in a way of economic and institutional performance that led the country to establish itself as coffee, settling in that period a system of communal lands and ejidos, which resulted in an intense process of concentration landowner so that few families took over large tracts of land, dedicated to the production, processing and marketing of coffee.

In 1931 a coup which lasted until 1979, characterized by the primacy of the armed forces controlled and supported by the landed elite authoritarian rule began. The changes that were taking place in the Salvadoran productive structure opened space for the emergence of new economic sectors and bourgeois factions; these came to dispute the traditional landed gentry share power. By 1979 the socioeconomic structure of the bourgeoisie showed a strong concentration oligopolies which controlled 45% of national production, 29% of employment and 59% appropriated surplus. Most large companies were located in the agricultural export sector, the concentration was such that by 1961 alone six families owned 71.923 hectares of the most productive land in the country.

In short, there was a "(...) high degree of economic concentration in a small number of key strategic companies and controlling all economic activity (...) Sevilla in Emmerich and Benitez Manaut, 1990.90.

To understand in depth the scenario that characterized El Salvador during the civil war years, O'Donnell raises the concept of hegemony crisis - the emergence of behavior and displays of subordinate classes that no longer fit, regular and usually, reproduction of social relations in capitalist society centered "(O'Donnell, 1982: 51).

Based on this concept it indicates that a crisis of this nature is the result of a failed state in its role as guarantor of the reproduction of social relations, using mechanisms of ideological control and coercion. In turn the crisis of hegemony can reach an even higher level of tension is the case that effective armed attempts to strip the existing order arise. In a situation of these characteristics, the State is disputing its sovereignty over the territory, as happened during the Civil War 1980-1992. In more specific terms it could be argued that the scenario led to the armed conflict between two sectors of Salvadoran society, he began to take shape from the 1970s, giving a series of factors that led to the outbreak of social conflict. Among which may be mentioned the concentration of land in the framework of a productive structure, the huge gap between rich and poor, suspension of constitutional guarantees, persistent state repression.

Conceptualizing from the disadvantages, poverty and consequences of interventions Post-Neoliberal War

After explaining the civil war historical references, we can understand how the country from colonial times to the XXI century, has developed historical, social, political and economic processes that allow the fragmentation of society.

Regarding the film, I would like to emphasize some variables such as the territory in which it developed located in the municipality of Mejicanos, department of San Salvador, the territory is strongly marked as a semi-urban area of the metropolitan area, showing the housing, labor, education precariousness in which families are involved etc.

From the family picture of Chava we can categorize it as a family in poverty. For some authors, poverty is defined as "observable and demonstrable disadvantage relative status in the local community, the wider society or nation in which the individual, family or group belongs" (Townsend, 1993-1979). This concept, define the disadvantage shown in the film, which can be seen as the family struggles to survive, so that the mother in the foreground serves the lead in finding solutions as head home to the clear economic needs. Hintze, defined these forms as "reproduction strategies to refer to those who (consciously or not consciously) develop the urban poor to meet their needs for food, housing, education, health, clothing, etc., raise a family unit as generating satisfactions to achieve their reproductive purposes through the combination of possibilities within your reach through a network of activities that relate to other social agents" (Hintza, 1989).

Based on this concept, in the course of the film you can be seen as the mother of Chava, in an effort to take care of his family left their formal or stable work, to resume the office of the seam (dressmaker), supported by the Chava grandmother, family ties and reinforce survival strategy; this being mounted from a family aparataje where Chava psychosocially serves as the parental figure assumed the responsibility of being the helper of her mother in household subsistence, leading him to take an active role in the family economy reward being used informally as "assistant manager" in the collective.

Important not to leave aside the role of playing the sister who, being the female figure while the mother works, is who is responsible for the care of the household and his younger brother. In this connection Arias (2012), states that "the form of domestic organization, family and community arrangements, ways of optimizing resources, are part of the analysis of poverty and the poor, not as residual elements, but as practices interesting, even capable of being powered from social interventions."

It is noteworthy and within the social structure that conforms to the country, state interventions for the provision of the satisfactions of the population, a number of interventions are performed in the late 80s and early 90s when Peace agreements are signed, these policies place them within the neoliberal model, a consequence of these can mention the destruction of agriculture and the Salvadoran industry, privatization and the reduction of the state to provide basic services such as health, social security, basic services as water and electricity, and of course a low quality in democracy and institutional weakness.

According Baro (1982) states that this type of social system remains "(...) to a marginal population is functional to the prevailing social system, ie, that meets a need of the existing order. This feature provides what is called "industrial reserve army" about this in El Salvador, the availability of large masses of eager job has allowed profits in short time to relatively modest investment and maintenance situations shameful exploitation. One consequence of these policies has been the export of labor that in order to facilitate obtaining remittances and contribution to the economic sustainability of the country.

I return at this point one of the final scenes in which Chava, clearly states their negativity to migrate because they want to leave his family, but in a hopeful promise made clear to his mother that he will return to take his younger brother Ricky before meeting the 12 years and not suffer the same persecution which must flee if he dies he stays and if he leaves, returns for them.

Chava's story is a reflection of migration as a result of the armed conflict that ravaged the country. According to the Economic Census of the United States, the number of Salvadorans living in the United States was 94,444 in 1980 and 1990 was more than half a million in relation to the 15,717 Salvadorans who recorded the 1970 Census.

Transformations based on proposals to implement economic and social policies are possible to understand the reasons for the rapid increase in migration. Within these neoliberal policies proposed to establish the necessary mechanisms to ensure that remittances can be formally channel within the system of international changes and allow its use for the import of goods and services, ie, a way to take advantage of remittances with so much sacrifice sent home by migrants.

Public policies arising from these strategies have had primary responsibility for the installation of an export model of cheap labor, this being a motivation to migrate no matter what the risk, family breakdown, among other factors.

Now after more than 20 years of physically overcoming armed conflict, they are kept alive postwar aftermath, the limited capacity of a State to govern democratically, maintenance of neoliberal policies and poor management capacity in universalist social policies, consensual and you addressed the needs of all population cones allow regular and irregular migration rate remains the best option for many / Salvadoran / as.

Many / as Salvadorans / as who migrated more than 20 years, currently make up the diaspora want to boost the development of their locality, so that the civil organization has been its mainstay, they have become major players in their communities it is interesting from an analysis in which empowerment is plausible, however it reflected in evading the state's role as guarantor of rights for all its people and the successful ability to transfer responsibilities to its own workforce generate changes containing a significant impact locally. It becomes clear that the development social, political and economic level in El Salvador, requires a total change in the role of the state becomes the guarantor and especially to redirect their actions to dismantle the oligarchy and social fragmentation, taking as Working the implementation of social policies that directly involved on poverty and inequality.

The new emergency forced displacement by violence and migration

El Salvador, a country suffering great consequences of the marked inequalities in social strata, we convulsed in a wave of violence, highly linked to the generation of networks and organized crime gangs that greatly affect the Northern Triangle of Central America (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador), the migration factor remains conditional on improving the economic / labor welfare.

On the other hand according to UNHCR report (2012) states that organized crime generates forced internal and external of the country, the greater intensity in the last three years displacement, showing through extortion, murder, forced recruitment of youths, strategic control territories and thus ordering of movement within the country, collusion of corruption in different government structures, so that we have a aparataje weakened in terms of protection and these seem to have timely responses.

Given this lack of protection the population has returned as a viable alternative type irregular migration, migrants joining as economic, most population groups who decide to undertake the journey are children (as) unaccompanied single women and women heads home, who are loaded with protection needs related to safeguard their lives and personal integrity.

According to the UNHCR report, in El Salvador there are difficulties to strengthen State institutions and governance of public safety. These elements strengthen the impunity of crimes and abuses of human rights and increasing or threatened victims extorted by gangs, which as in other countries of the Northern Triangle of Central America withdraw the allegations made to the Public Prosecutor for fear of reprisals organized crime. In this situation, the face of migration is increasing and many choose to cross the border in search of international protection.

Conclusions

From this analysis, a film tape, allow us to exemplify the specific causes of a conflict that comes through our Salvadoran history, poverty gaps and inequalities and historicity on immigration marked by such inequities.

The role of government and the ineffectiveness of the exercise of governance have allowed the accelerated migration issue must necessarily establish policies to protect human rights throughout the migration cycle, ensuring quality human being and respect your rights. Addressing the violations received along the way and especially ensure their protection in cases of special attention as children (as), victims of crimes of trafficking, people as refugees.

Currently, it is essential to resume with emphasis on the protection and migration are analyzed by violence and forced into the Northern Central American Triangle travel.

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