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### Types of Oppression

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### Types of Oppression

Oppressions on mega-farms in Mexico are routine expectations for thousands of laborers. These are determined individuals who endure punitive conditions as well as mistreatment in their quest to supply harvest for consumers in America. However, things fall apart when the center cannot hold anymore. Those who wake up and realize seven to ten dollars wage is meagre for a day, and are quick to comprehend the latter pay was a hunger salary thus they deserved more in addition to work benefits entitlements; take the bold step to get organized and earn the dignity they deserve [0:26]. However, not all are these audacious.

While it is undeniable fact that when the government and the community do not have your welfare in check, it is your hard work that will see you to another day. These truths are the reality for Mexico's four communities who live in abject poverty to afford land for growing their crops [2:06]. They are given to constant traveling moving from a given state to the other. These indigenous communities from one generation to the other are on the move to follow produces as well as the costly promise of daily pay to guarantee their survival as internal migrants [2:34].

In the remote town of Isa Del Bosque, the entire town, as well as the inhabitants, are forgotten by the authorities. Child labor activities are on the rise daily and worker exploitation and treachery are experienced on a routine basis. Although the residents offer their labor to highest paying bidders, there is no employee-employer mutual trust [3:00]. The children have no edification on importance of schooling and they are trapped in the illusions that they will be rich and own a mustang from their deprived labor [5:52]. Besides, for lack of authority interventions, the locals were never exposed to studies. Thus, from one family lineage to another, they fundamentally grow up in the farm fields, outright from a tender age to independent adulthood with families and the cycle reprises [6:13].

Subsequently, for lack of survival options, the locals cannot tell the distinction between slavery and real work. Although they acknowledge they draw from a poor background, the exploited laborers' only pride is earning for survival and not being indebted to anyone [6:37]. The exploited kids and toddlers cry in the sun as necessity drive their parents to work. While authorities claim to frequently inspect these mega-farms thriving through child labor, there are no provisions to salvage the disadvantaged minors [7:16]. The latter is a great satire since very advance laws are in place to protect children under the age of fifteen from labor exploitation and employment, but before authorities carry out inspections, they notify the perpetrators of child labor hence the minors are hidden on the day of inspection and return post the scrutiny [7:36]. This cat and mouse game is the order of events yearly.

Moreover, the workers have no motivational incentives such as vacation or Christmas benefits [11:11]. Their voice to have their paychecks reviewed is hardly listened to or met with intimidations of replacement with their conforming counterparts [11:48]. Notably, BerryMex and Driscoll who are the major employers lie through public reports on high hourly wages they offer yet for fifteen years the situation has been the same with no wage increments (Rodriguez, 2015). Also, in the town of Villa Juarez, workers live in deprived quarters more or same like prisons. They are forced to acquire basics from the owners of the fields who take away their documents to delay payments until harvesting is done [12:59]. Also, since the farms are remotely located, laborers double profits their owners through low salaries and purchases from their stores [13:21]. Besides, they have no saving plans and due to language disparities, laborers sign up for working conditions they do not comprehend [14:12]. Within their living quarters, they have limited working showers, no clean water as well as deficiency of protective working gear. Farm produce is esteemed more than them [16:8].

Yes. We are greatly indebted to these laborers. Since America is the chief consumer of Mexico's cheap labor produce, we should spearhead the interventions of the international community to compel Mexican authorities to activate their inert laws. Likewise, Mexican government should be forced to improve its child protection provisions, particularly on education. The weaknesses in the International Labor Organization policies should be rectified and action is taken to improve working conditions for workers, and farmers compelled to improve the conditions for daily laborers through local authorities. The latter should not be a request.

Reference

Rodriguez, A. (Director). (2015). *The Fruits of Mexico's Cheap Labor*.<sup>2</sup> Retrieved from [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=YT6AvAhDx8Q&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=YT6AvAhDx8Q&feature=emb_title)

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