

Development in Peru

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Abstract

Peru was under Spanish rule from 1533 to 1824, and then after independence were under military rule until 1980. In the last couple of decades, Peru has faced rapid development and economic growth. Yet in some areas this may not be evident due to the distribution of government resources. Thus in this research project, the work done with the NGO ProPeru was evaluated to see how effective NGOs to aid in a country's development, while also observing how different industries have shifted.

Methodology

Through various readings, observations, talking to a local tour guide and having conversations with community members of a rural village, information was gathered on how living in Peru has changed through developments.

Results

- Specifically in the community of Molle Molle, the people gave responses that expressed while they were happy with the stoves, they would like to see the government actively help them
- Regarding tourism it has grown out to. Our tour guide for our Sacred Valley tour spoke so fondly of Pachamama and the history behind each site.
- Machu Picchu specifically has had to implement new procedures that account for the increase of foot traffic, and example of what can happen when government intervenes for good.

Conclusions

- At times the NGOs can be a bridge between the community and the rest of the world, as they feel like they are doing the minimum by bringing attention to the issue. Because even with some attention it at least brings some external resources in. Thus to be fully successful NGOs have to have a solid relationship with their communities, such as making sure they have a view in decision making process.
- With the growing attention tourism has brought to the country, it has allowed an industry to grow. Yet now
- The guides did not seem to think that he was selling his culture but rather sharing it so people are more aware

Background

When governments fail to act in certain areas, NGOs often come in to fill the void. NGOs can serve as a bridge between countries and the outside world. ProPeru works with local community leaders to help solve a specific problem, in this case ineffective stoves. While community members in this town Yet other areas adapt through different means through shifting towards new industries, such as tourism. Tourism in Peru has become the third largest industry in the country, with many citing the use of Andean mystic (incanismo) as source of appeal.



References

- *NGO Meets Community- And What Happens Next?* Robyn Eversole
- *Peru's Struggle with the Fujimori Legacy* Stephanie McNulty
- *Contesting Patrimony; Cusco's Mystical Tourist Industry and the Politics of Incnismo*