Problemas estructurales en municipios indígenas del estado de Oaxaca

Structural problems in indigenous municipalities of Oaxaca

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Resumen

La investigación, "Los problemas estructurales de los municipios indígenas del estado de Oaxaca", tiene como objetivo general analizar la relación existente entre las políticas públicas, la migración, la pobreza y la marginación como problemas estructurales en los municipios ubicados en la región Loxicha del estado de Oaxaca, de manera específica en tres municipios: San Agustín Loxicha, San Baltazar Loxicha y San Bartolomé Loxicha, en un periodo de estudio de 1980-2000. El trabajo contiene los fundamentos teóricos de la investigación, desde la conceptualización de los términos empleados –entre otros, políticas públicas e índice de marginación–, hasta las principales teorías y corrientes de pensamiento que la sustentan, haciendo énfasis en la teoría que se empleará a lo largo de la misma. La hipótesis eje del trabajo fue: la falta de políticas a la esfera productiva en el sector primario, causa de problemas estructurales como marginación, pobreza absoluta y migración en los municipios indígenas de Oaxaca.

Palabras clave: marginación, municipio, indígenas.

Abstract

The research, "The structural problems of the indigenous municipalities of Oaxaca", its general objective is to analyze the relationship between public policies, migration, poverty and marginalization as structural problems in the municipalities located in the Loxicha region of the State of Oaxaca, specifically in three municipalities: San Agustín Loxicha, San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha, in a period of study of 1980-2000. The work contains the theoretical foundations of the research, from the conceptualization of the used terms –among others, public policy and rate of marginalization–, up to the main theories and thought schools that support it, emphasizing the theory to be employed. The axis of the working hypothesis was: the

lack of policies to the productive sphere in the primary sector, because of structural problems as marginalization, extreme poverty and migration in Oaxaca indigenous municipalities.

Key Words: marginalization, municipality, indigenous.

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Introduction

Agricultural policies are the set of measures and instruments that the State applies to obtain results in social and economic development.

Agricultural policies include the distribution of land, loans to farmers, guaranteed prices and production of seeds and fertilizers. From 1976 to 1982, during the presidential term of José López Portillo, it decreases the rate of distribution of land compared to the previous six presidential terms; only benefiting 9 912 farmers with a total of 5 938 hectares and an average of 63.9 hectares per person; the irrigation surface, is increased by 20% which allows the irrigated to reach 3 930 524 hectares in 1982; creates the System Food Mexican (SAM) whose purpose is to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of basic grains in the country, In addition to the exploitation and marketing of fishery products, which fails to do; the Agricultural Promotion Act was created to promote the agricultural sector; in this period there is an abandonment of the field/meadow, given that national politics revolves around oil, in addition to agricultural policies do not give the results expected of them, as it increases imports of basic grains.

During the term of President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, from 1982 to 1988, according to Government estimates, 8 446 614 hectares are distributed, an average of 37.7 hectares per beneficiary; increases 6.9% surface irrigated in the country; the National Development Plan is conceived; among the most important programs that stand out are: National Food Program (PRONAL), the National Programme of Integrated Rural Development (PRONADRI), the National Programme of Fisheries and Sea Resources and the National Programme for Agriculture and Forestry; in addition changes are introduced into the Federal Agrarian Reform Law (LFRA) and the Law of Agricultural Development (LFA), you only benefit the large capitalists.

In the presidential term of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, from 1988 to 1994, once again the agrarian distribution decreases, reaching 5 534 000 hectares, benefiting 170 700 farmers (with an average of 52.7 hectares per person) it is decreased; it also establishes the Integral Field Modernization Program (1990-1994), which aims to improve the welfare of farmers and trade liberalization in agricultural products; the divestiture and sale of state enterprises as Inmecafe, Tabamex, Sugar, Candelilla Trust is given, etc., the creation of the National Water Commission; amendments to article 27 of the Constitution with the following objectives were introduced: constitutional status to the ejido to ensure security in land tenure; It is given freedom to ejidatario to lease or sell the ejido; the participation of companies in the production of the field is allowed; it terminates the agricultural division and the concept of small forest ownership is incorporated; PROCAMPO, which implements subsidies for producers of corn, beans, wheat, rice, sorghum, soybeans and cotton is established; facilitating access to inputs at international prices feed (for livestock producers); in 1995 the guaranteed prices are removed to make the market which govern; and social control of the field is created.

From 1994 to 2000, with President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, through the Alliance for Agriculture and PROCAMPO 1.321 million hectares of land they were distributed to 25,020 farmers, with an average of 52.7 hectares each. Also they offered direct subsidies; programs of technical assistance and financing for the production of basic grains were produced; The program produces for the capitalization of the field, productive restructuring and the preservation of natural resources are created; the agricultural sector grew 2.2% in annual average, with an average share of 5.3% at the end of six years the agricultural sector contributes 0.4% to GDP.

Poverty, marginalization and migration

We begin by noting that the term "poverty" has different meanings in the social sciences. In a recent study, Paul Spicker identifies it as "necessity, standard of living, inadequate resources, lack of basic security, lack of entitlements, multiple deprivation, exclusion, inequality, class, dependency and unacceptable suffering." Meanwhile, Sen defines as income deprivation, skills and competences (related media). The causes of poverty are: economic factors; income distribution: markets, redistribute income: public policies and human capital. The UNDP reports that poverty is the inability of people to live a tolerable life. However, the study of poverty has been restricted to the quantifiable

aspects, such as the poverty line, an indirect method by which the minimum income or expense that can maintain adequate standard of living, according to certain set standards chosen. That is, it is considered poor to those with less than the poverty line income.

The marginalization index in Mexico is managed by the National Council of Population (CONAPO) in four structural dimensions of marginalization; identifies nine forms of exclusion and spatial intensity measured as the percentage of the population that does not participate in the enjoyment of goods and services essential to the development of basic capabilities: education (illiteracy and incomplete population); private house (no water, no drainage, with dirt floors, no electricity, with some level of overcrowding); cash income (occupied population receive up to two minimum wages) and distribution of the population (towns with less than 5000 inhabitants).

CONAPO defines migration as the movement of people changing their habitual residence from a political-administrative unit to another, or who move from one country to another in a given period.

In Mexico, migration has been a major phenomenon in the current country setting. The creation and expansion of major urban centers was the result of rural-urban migration of the population was engaged in the field and migrated to the city to work in factories. In recent decades, international migration has become one of the most important issues on the national agenda, because we are one of the main sending countries of labor and a transit country or migration transition of a significant flow people whose final destination the United States; However, migration is not a phenomenon unique to our country; This mass movement of people from one country to another generates both the ejector and host nations, and demand imbalances that are not always properly cared for.

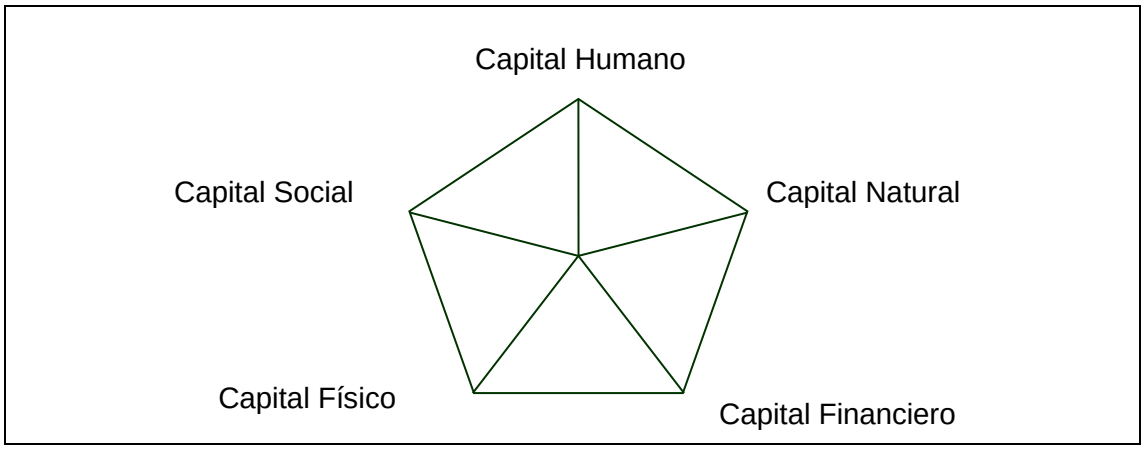
The asset pentagon

The asset pentagon has a central role in the context of livelihoods, "within" the context of vulnerability. This pentagon is used to facilitate the display of information on the assets of the people, giving life and significant relationship of the various assets. The pentagon shape can be used to schematically show variations in peoples' access to assets. The idea is that the center point of the pentagon, where the different lines, represents zero access to assets, while the outer perimeter represents maximum access

to them. On this basis, different pentagons can be designed for different communities or social groups within communities.

If you want to understand thoroughly these complex relationships must go beyond the single active and reflect on the prevailing cultural practices and the types of structures and processes that 'transform' assets achievements livelihood.

Figure 1. Pentagon capital



Fuente: tomado de "El Marco de Medios de Vida Sostenibles. Desarrollado por el Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Advisory Committee (Comité Consultivo sobre Medios de Vida Rurales Sostenibles)".

Human capital represents the skills, knowledge, work skills and good health that together enable people engage in different strategies and achieve its objectives in terms of livelihoods. At the household level, human capital is a factor that determines the quantity and quality of labor available. Human capital appears in the generic framework as an asset that affects livelihoods, that is, as a building block or means to obtain achievements in livelihoods. Its accumulation can also be an end in itself. In addition to its intrinsic value, human capital (knowledge and labor or the ability to hire labor) is required to be able to use any of the other four types of assets.

Registered capital: there is extensive debate about what exactly is meant by the term "social capital". In the Framework of Sustainable Livelihoods, presumably it refers to the social resources that people are supported in finding their targets livelihood. These are developed through networks and connections, either vertical (patron / client) or horizontal (between individuals with shared interests), to increase the confidence and ability of the people to work together and expand their access to wider institutions, as political or civic bodies; participation in more formalized groups which often entails

adherence to rules, norms and sanctions mutually agreed or commonly accepted; and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate cooperation, reduce transaction costs and provide the foundation for creating informal safety nets among the disadvantaged.

Natural capital: the term used to refer to items of natural resources which resource flows and services (eg nutrient cycling, erosion protection) useful in terms of livelihoods are derived. (Examples of natural capital and services resulting from this. Lands, forests, marine / wildlife resources, water, air quality, erosion protection, waste assimilation, temporary protection, biodiversity and degree of exchange rate is important assess access to all of the above as well as their quality, and how both are changing). Within the framework of Sustainable Livelihoods, the relationship between natural capital and the vulnerability context is particularly close.

Physical capital: comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods (infrastructure such as roads, railways and telecommunications are key to the integration of remote areas where much of the most disadvantaged populations live. They not only can people move between urban and rural areas more easily if transport infrastructure is good, but is also likely to be better informed about opportunities [or lack thereof] existing in the areas where they plan to emigrate, either temporarily or permanently).

The facilities consist of changes in the physical environment that help populations to obtain their basic needs and more productive (affordable transport, accommodation and insurance buildings, water supply and sanitation, clean and affordable energy, and access to the information.

Productive assets, meanwhile, are the tools and equipment used by people to work more productively.

Financial capital: refers to financial resources that populations use to achieve their objectives livelihood. This definition is not very strong from an economic point of view, since it includes both flows and games and can contribute to both consumption and production.

There are two main sources of financial capital:

a) The items available. The savings are the favorite type of financial capital, since not come with associated responsibilities and do not usually involve a dependence on others.
b) Regular inflows of money. Excluding earned income, the most common types of tickets are pensions and other payments made by the state and remittances.
Overall, one can say that both characteristics are desirable, although liquidity can also have negative effects: the more liquid is the savings of a person, usually more difficult to defend claims or other relatives. incompatibilities between liquidity and productivity may also be available, as well as between productivity and risk.

Financial capital is probably the most versatile of the five categories of assets, if it is considered that:

- You can become (with varying degrees of ease, depending on the structures and processes of transformation) in other types of capital.
- Can be used for direct achievement of objectives for livelihoods (for example, when purchased to reduce food insecurity due to the lack of these).
- For better or worse, it can also be transformed into political influence and allow populations are more free to actively participate in organizations that formulate policy, make laws and govern access to resources.

However, the asset is usually less available to the poor.

Structures and processes of transformation

The structures and processes of transformation Theory collecting Livelihoods are the institutions, organizations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods. Its importance can not be stressed enough. They operate at all levels, from the household to the international arena; and in all spheres, from the most private to the most public. Effectively determine:

> *a) access to different types of capital, the strategies for livelihoods and decision-making bodies and sources of influence;*
> *b) the terms of trade between different types of capital; Y*

c) the (economic or otherwise) achievements of the various strategies for livelihoods.

It also has a direct impact on the feeling of inclusion and well-being of peoples. Since culture is also included in this aspect, also they respond to other "unexplained" differences about the "way things are done" in different societies.

The structures of this framework are the "hardware" (the organizations, both public and private) that establishes and implements policy and legislation, which provides services and acquired, traded and implements a number of different functions that affect to livelihoods.

These structures exist at different levels. Where most obvious is the above it is in the case of NGOs. These operate at successive levels with varying degrees of autonomy and scope of their authority, depending on the extent and nature of decentralization, as discussed below.

Public sector: political bodies (legislative) at all levels, from local to national executive agencies (ministries, departments), the judiciary (courts) and semi / quasi-governmental agencies.

Private sector companies and commercial corporations, organizations / civil society partners (with varying degrees of formality) and NGOs (international, national and local)

These structures are important because they work processes; legislative institutions would not exist without the law; no courts to apply the law would lose its meaning; without commercial intermediaries, markets would be limited to direct trade between sellers and buyers.

If we consider the structures as the "hardware", we can say that processes are the "software". These determine how the structures (and individuals) operate and interact and, as "software" are both crucial and complex. (When populations engage in market transactions have certain expectations about how the different parts will behave Markets can not function in the absence of these ideas made;. Or associated sanctions for those who "break the rules").

Table 1. Processes of peoples.

Políticas:	**Legislación:**	**Instituciones:**	**Cultura:**	**Relaciones de poder:**
• Macro • Sectoriales • Redistributivas • Regulatorias	Acuerdos internacionales Doméstica	• Mercados • Instituciones que regulan el acceso a los activos • "Reglas del juego" dentro de las estructuras	• Normas y creencias sociales	• Edad • Sexo • Casta • Clase

Source: prepared by the author in accordance with the processes of peoples.

Policies fuel the development of new legislation and provide a framework for the actions of the agencies implementing the public sector and its subcontractors.

Institutions have been defined as "rules", "standard operating practices", "routines, conventions and customs" or "the way things are done". They represent informal practices that structure relationships and make the organizational behavior is more or less predictable.

These cultures often include widely recognized hierarchies of power relations that confer a particular status to people and limit their behavior and opportunities according to factors that are essentially beyond their control (age, sex, etc.).

The aforementioned processes are important for all aspects of livelihoods. These are just some examples.

a) Provide incentives (from markets, to cultural constraints to coercion) that encourage people to make particular choices (about which strategies to follow in terms of livelihoods, in what direction you follow, how much to invest in the different types of assets in terms of livelihoods, how to manage resources, etc.).

b) They grant (or deny) access to assets.

c) Enable populations transform one type of asset into another (through markets).

d) exert a strong influence in interpersonal relationships (how to treat each other the various groups).

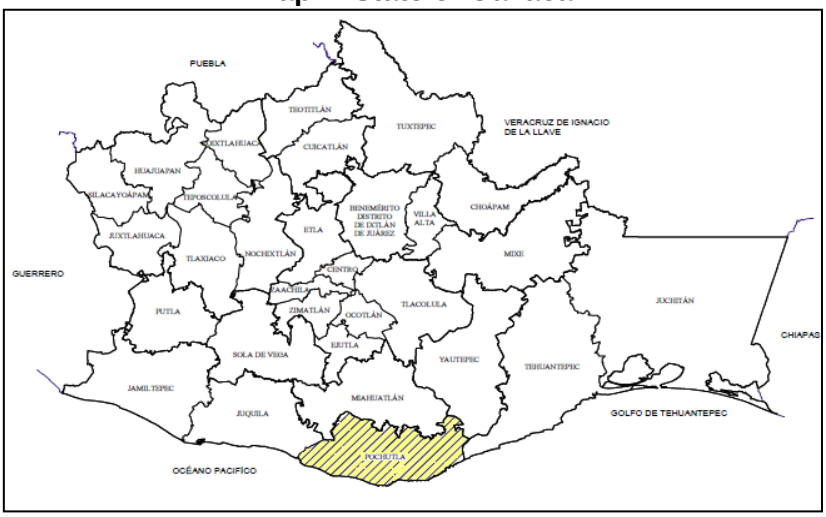
One of the main problems facing disadvantaged is that the processes that define their livelihoods systematically hold them back and limit their opportunities.
Sometimes the replacement of the "formal" processes "informal" processes can be made in the interests of the disadvantaged, expanding the reach of the state into new areas (for example, when a government passes a law on equal opportunities or non-discrimination by sex, or where customary land tenure arrangements are replaced by formal legislation). Before making such changes, the impact on the livelihoods of existing agreements must be fully assimilated because the formal solutions are not always the most appropriate.

Areas of study: Municipalities of San Agustin Loxicha, San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha
Location

a) Macro Trace

One of the 31 states that comprise Mexico's Oaxaca state, which forms the southeastern region of the country. It is located between parallels 15 ° 38 'and 18 ° 42' north latitude and between the meridian 9 ° 38 'west longitude corresponding to the Greenwich meridian. It bordered on the north by the states of Puebla and Veracruz, the south by the Pacific Ocean, to the east with the state of Chiapas and the west with the state of Guerrero. The state of Oaxaca has a total area of 95,634 sq km., Ranking fifth among the states of the Mexican Republic for its territorial extension, 4.85% of the land area. Its population density is 21.13 inhabitants / km2, its population equivalent to 4.18% of the national total.

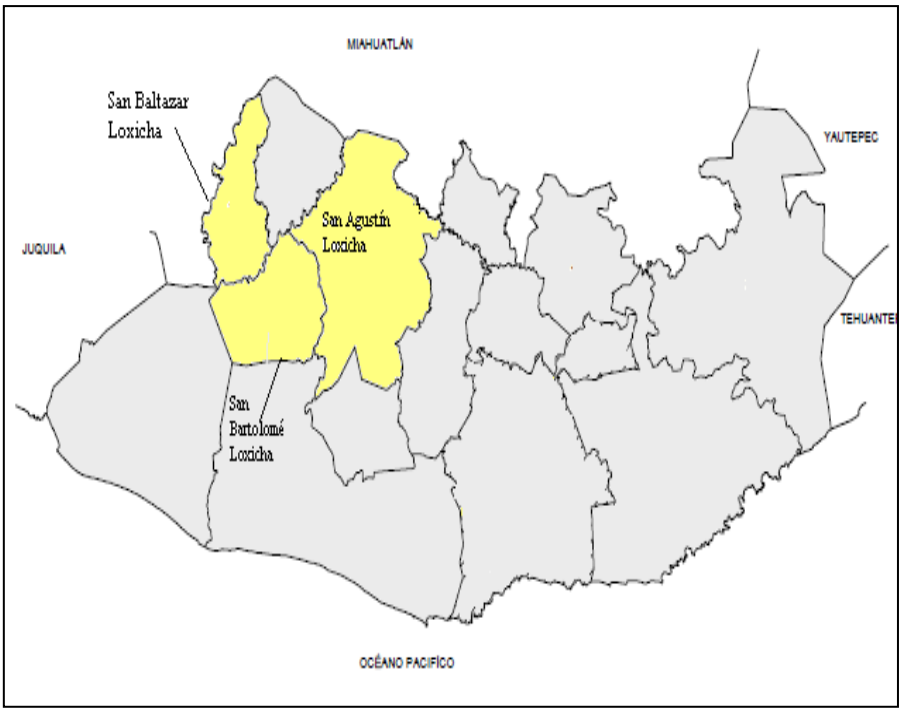
Map 1. State of Oaxaca



Source: Handbook of Municipal Geographic Information of the United Mexican States, San Baltazar Loxicha, Oaxaca.

a) Microlocalizatión

2. Location map of the study area.



Source: Handbook of Municipal Geographic Information of the United Mexican States, San Baltazar Loxicha, Oaxaca.

It is located in the region of the coast, 238 kilometers from Oaxaca City, belongs to the district of Pochutla. Between parallels 15 ° 57 'and 16 ° 08' north latitude; meridians 96 ° 45 'and 96 ° 51' west longitude; altitude between 100 and 1800 meters.

San Baltazar Loxicha: bordered on the north by the municipalities of San Pablo and Santa Catarina Coatlán Loxicha; east with the municipality of Santa Catarina Loxicha; south with the municipalities of San Bartolomé Loxicha, Santa Maria and San Sebastián Coatlán Colotepec; west with the municipalities of San Sebastian and San Pablo Coatlán Coatlán. It occupies 0.12% of the state's area. 5 locations and has a total population of 2751 inhabitants.

San Agustin Loxicha: bordered on the north by San Mateo Rio Hondo; south to San Pedro Pochutla, Pluma Hidalgo to the east and west by the micro-region of Coatlanes. This municipality has an area of 389.1 km2, equivalent to 0.33% of the total area of the State, and represents 18.34% of the territory of the district.

San Bartolomé Loxicha: bordered on the north by San Agustin Loxicha and Santa Catarina Loxicha; south to Santa Maria and San Francisco Colotepec Cozoaltepec; east with San Agustin Loxicha and west with San Baltazar Loxicha and Santa Maria Colotepec.

Orography

San Bartolomé Loxicha is located in: Big Flat, Cerro Blanquillo, Agua Blanca and El Gachupín; San Agustin Loxicha is located between the mountain range of the Southern Highlands, surrounded by the Hill of the Witch and the Cerro de la Grana; the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha, is located south, the main mountains are rugged.

Hydrography

San Baltazar Loxicha, according to the hydrologic classification system used by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), is in the hydrographic region RH-21, Oaxaca Coast (Puerto Angel); It is surrounded by two rivers: the Rio Grande de Yogondoy and Colotepec, previously crossing the municipalities of Santa Catarina Loxicha, San Sebastian and San Francisco Coatlán Coatlán, which delimit the commons. These rivers flow into the bar Colotepec, 15 kilometers from Puerto Escondido.

San Agustin Loxicha. In the municipal agency Copalita, Copalita river basin is formed; the most extensive being born at elevations of around 2250 m above sea level, in places

nearby such as La Victoria and El Progreso. Receives important tributaries of the San Sebastian and La Venta, San Cristobal and Yuviaga rivers. The river cuts the road from Santa Maria Xadani Pochutla, continuing towards the sea, where it discharges its waters off La Arena beach in Huatulco, after covering a distance of approximately 25 km.

San Bartolomé Loxicha. Colotepec uses water from the river for irrigation, because it crosses a part of the territory, and finally arriving to Santa Maria Colotepec.

Wheater

In San Baltazar Loxicha climate is temperate, with annual average temperature between 12 and 18 ° C; the temperature of the place in the coldest month varies between 3 and 18 ° C.

Overall, San Agustin Loxicha has a temperate climate to regulate humidity, with annual average temperature between 12 and 18 ° C, summer rains and presence of midsummer.

In the territory of San Bartolomé Loxicha predominantly warm humid climate with rainfall during the months of May to October. The annual average temperature is above 22 ° C. For most of the year winds from the sea are received, a situation that causes the area is constantly affected by tropical storms and hurricanes. At the top we have the temperate zone, in which it has semi-hot sub-humid climate with abundant rains in summer. The hottest month is April and the upper parts there is the presence of rain during the months of January and February.

Soil type

San Baltazar Loxicha has different soil types. Some are rich in organic matter; others are in places where they do not have a protective layer and are badly eroded; some more are protected by forests and erosion is minimal. The land devoted to agriculture are those temporary red light, rich in organic matter, but also very susceptible to erosion, mainly by rain, forming large ditches or ravines (gullies), and it is precisely this feature They are recommended for forestry.

San Agustin Loxicha, in the southern part of the township has soils with good drainage, deep red, when dry, and black when you are wet. Generally has a rich dark surface layer

in organic matter. Where they have a protective layer are very susceptible to erosion and its production capacity is very low, suitable for the development of forest and some sites for fruit growing. In this type of floor it is where you have the largest area of coffee grown in the city.

San Bartolomé Loxicha has a eutric regosol floor covering 70% of its surface. It has an approximate area of 10% of the floor area cambisol eutric: it is a land in flux, its color is dark red dry and black wet, rich in organic matter, suitable for forestry and in some places for fruit growing. This floor is where the largest area of coffee grown in the region is developed.

Vegetation

In San Baltazar Loxicha dominant vegetation are forests with a variety of species and associations are represented mainly by pine and oak forests, cloud forest, evergreen tropical forest (trees that have leaves all year), medium forest deciduous (trees and plants drop their leaves in the dry season). In addition, over the municipal territory we are a wide variety of herbaceous plants that are given different uses: food, medicine or forage, and all vegetation is generated in temporary agricultural areas and irrigation. Most of the original vegetation has been destroyed, due to factors such as logging without control, change in land use for agricultural activities, forest fires and the impact of Hurricane Pauline, which struck the region in the year 1997 and deforested large areas of forest throughout the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre del Sur.

Wildlife

The topography and variety of climates and vegetation types gives this municipality favorable characteristics for a high diversity of wildlife such as mammals: squirrels, armadillos, rabbits, boars, lions, raccoons, shrews, water dogs, coyotes, weasels, porcupines, tlacomixtles, possums, gophers, badgers, ocelots, white tail deer, foxes, skunks; Also, various birds: eagles, owls, larks, chachalacas, quail, mockingbirds, capybaras, magpies, roadrunners, pheasants, herons, hawks, swallows, hawks, finches, owls, doves, woodpeckers, partridges, parakeets, springs, nightjars, doves, green toucans and buzzards. Also abound reptiles as iguanas, river turtles and lizards and rattlesnakes, deaf snakes, coral snakes, and tilcuatles bejuquillos

Demography

In the analysis of the population it is important to determine its structure, besides its demographic composition.

As shown in Figure 1, in the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha there is an increase in the density of the population from 1980 to 2010 of 25 inhabitants per square kilometer; for the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha increase is 7.8 inhabitants per square kilometer and in the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha growth is lower compared with other municipalities (2.7 inhabitants per square kilometer).

Educatión

The municipality that has lower average educational level is in San Agustin Loxicha, with 4.70 years (4.17 years for women and men 5.27 years); For its part, the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha has 5.35 years (5.20 years in women and men 5.51 years); the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha has 5.53 years (4.87 years in women and men 6.26 years).

As clearly shown in Table 1, San Agustin Loxicha has a high percentage of illiterate population (16%), high percentage of the population with no education (13 %), and less post-primary education (4%), as did the city

Municipios	Población analfabeta	Población sin escolaridad	Población con primaria	Población sin primaria	Población con secundaria	Población sin secundaria	Población con pos-básica
San Agustín Loxicha	16%	13%	17%	12%	3%	7%	4%
San Baltazar Loxicha	10%	6%	24%	17%	3%	10%	4%
San Bartolomé Loxicha	14%	12%	17%	12%	5%	10%	8%

Tabla 1. Indicadores de educación para el periodo 2010.

Fuente: elaboración propia con datos de INEGI con base en el Censo del 2010.

San Baltazar Loxicha. The municipality that has the highest percentage of post-basic education is San Bartolomé Loxicha, with 8%, plus 5% have finished high school population and 14% of illiterate population.

This municipality has 10% of illiterate population, with the lowest percentage of the study area, in addition to 24% of the population with completed primary.

Living place

The town has the greatest number of homes is San Agustin Loxicha, 43 272, but also has the highest average per household occupants and occupants per room.

Moreover, the municipality has fewer homes is San Bartolomé Loxicha, with 559. While the municipality that has the lowest average number of occupants per household, with 4.15, and the lowest average number of occupants per room 1.34, is San Baltazar Loxicha.

Table 2. Private dwellings, average number of occupants per household and average number of occupants per room.

Municipios	Total de viviendas habitadas	Promedio de ocupantes por vivienda	Promedio de ocupantes por habitación
San Agustín Loxicha	4,372	5.15	2.16
San Baltazar Loxicha	683	4.15	1.34
San Bartolomé Loxicha	559	4.33	1.90

Source: Prepared with data from INEGI, based on the Census 2010.

The municipality of San Agustin Loxicha has the highest percentage floor with 48% of private homes; with equal percentages municipalities of San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha with 71% of different ground floor and 28% with the floor

Table 3. Percentage of households with different soil and ground floor.

.Municipios	Con piso diferente al de tierra	Con piso de tierra
San Agustín Loxicha	51 %	48 %
San Baltazar Loxicha	71 %	28 %
San Bartolomé Loxicha	71 %	28 %

Source: prepared with INEGI data based on the census 2010.

The three municipalities are characterized by having more than 50% of the inhabited dwellings with one room and one bedroom. In the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha, 62% of households with three or more rooms; In contrast, the municipality with the lowest number of rooms in the house is San Bartolomé Loxicha, in addition to 68% of homes with one bedroom.

Table 4. Percentage of occupied dwellings by number of bedrooms and rooms.

Municipios	Con un dormitorio	Con dos dormitorios	Con un cuarto	Con dos cuartos	Con tres cuartos y más
San Agustín Loxicha	67 %	32 %	6 %	58 %	34 %
San Baltazar Loxicha	52 %	47 %	5 %	32 %	62 %
San Bartolomé Loxicha	68 %	30 %	15 %	50 %	33 %

Fuente: elaboración propia con datos del INEGI, con base en el Censo del 2010.

The private homes that have electricity, running water and drainage networks in San Agustin Loxicha reach 27%, followed by the municipalities of San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha, with 16%. In the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha, the population has electricity service in their homes is 75%; piped water, 54%; and sewer service, 45%. The municipality in which the population has electricity at 98% of the houses and piped water (64%) is San Baltazar Loxicha.

Table 5. provision of basic services.

Municipios	Que disponen de energía eléctrica	Que no disponen de energía eléctrica	Que disponen de agua entubada	Que no disponen de agua entubada	Que disponen de escusado	Que disponen de drenaje	Que no disponen de drenaje
San Agustín Loxicha	75 %	23 %	54 %	46 %	97 %	45 %	53 %
San Baltazar Loxicha	98 %	2 %	64 %	35 %	98 %	30 %	69 %
San Bartolomé Loxicha	86 %	12 %	67 %	33 %	96 %	21 %	79 %

Fuente: elaboración propia con datos del INEGI, con base en el Censo del 2010.

Homes that do not have any good in the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha constitute 31%; San Bartolomé Loxicha 26% and in the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha 12%.

The inhabitants of the study area are characterized by listening to the radio, which is good for that has more than 50% of the population; the TV is a commodity that in the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha is available in 63% of households, in addition to 60% you have refrigerator; the use of the machine is significantly lower in San

Bartolomé Loxicha, 3%; San Agustin Loxicha, with 4% and in San Baltazar Loxicha 13%.

Table 6. Private houses with available assets.

Municipios	Que disponen de radio	Que disponen de televisor	Que disponen de refrigerador	Que disponen de lavadora	Que disponen de automóvil
San Agustín Loxicha	58 %	37 %	17 %	4 %	5 %
San Baltazar Loxicha	71 %	63 %	60 %	13 %	10 %
San Bartolomé Loxicha	51 %	51 %	33 %	3 %	3 %

Fuente: elaboración propia con datos del INEGI, con base en el Censo del 2010.

The computer use is still low in the three municipalities, like cell phone use and Internet. In the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha not yet available online, and only 6% of households have a fixed telephone.

Table 7. housings with available computer, fixed telephone, mobile and internet.

Municipios	Que disponen de computadora	Que disponen de telefonía fija	Que disponen de celular	Que disponen de Internet
San Agustín Loxicha	2 %	6 %	4 %	0 %
San Baltazar Loxicha	6 %	15 %	3 %	1 %
San Bartolomé Loxicha	3 %	20 %	2 %	1 %

Fuente: elaboración propia con datos del INEGI, con base en el Censo del 2010.

Comparative profile of agricultural policy

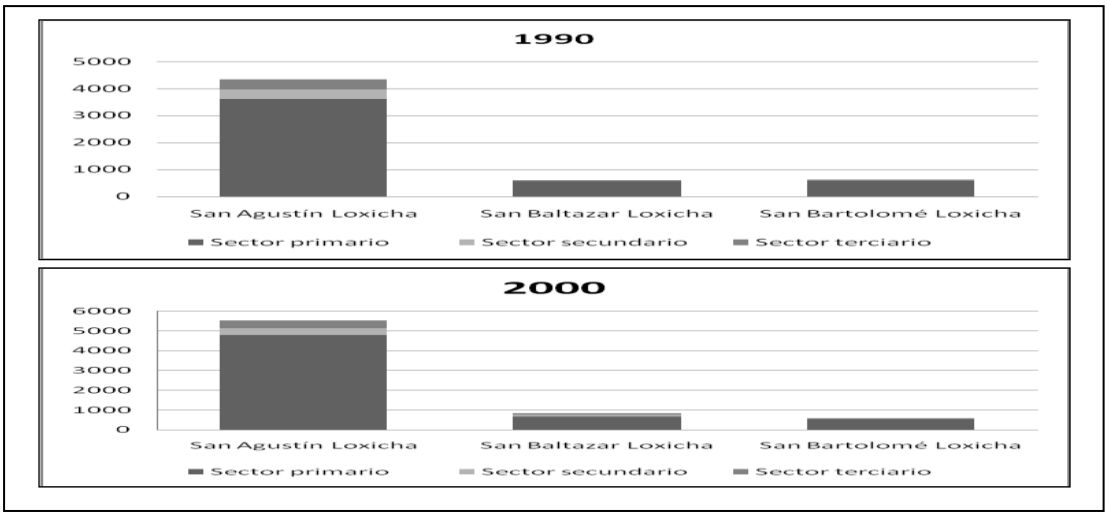
The evolution of the population in the area is shown, along with a brief description of agricultural policy in its most important micro-level points from 1980-2004, and some results concerning this point in the study area.

Evolution of the population in the agricultural sector and indigenous population

a) Population in the agricultural sector

The population employed in the primary sector in the study area increased relative to previous years in 2000, from 81% to 85%, this being most important to absorb the highest percentage of labor. In the case of the secondary sector in 1990 was 8 □, and in 2000 6 □. In the service sector employed population reached 8 □ in 1990, then decreasing by one percentage point. This phenomenon can only be explained in the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha, having more population than the other two municipalities studied.

Figure 2. Employed population by sector.



Source: made by the author with data from INEGI. XI General Population and Housing Census 1990 and XII General Census of Population and Housing 2000.

In the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha the employed population in 1990 was 81%; for 2000 was 85%. In the secondary sector in 1990 8% of the population, a figure that decreased two percentage points is occupied. In the tertiary sector in 1990 8% of the population was showing a decrease of one point. Workers in agriculture in 1990 accounted for 98.06 □ and in 2000, 96.04%. Workers in breeding livestock and other animals in the nineties were 0.08% of the population and in 2000, 0.44 □. Workers who combine farming with livestock in 1990 were 0.08%; and by 2000, INEGI reports no worker in this activity. Workers in forestry activities in 1990 were 1.25 □, increasing by 2000 to 2.34 □. Workers in activities of benefit agricultural and fishery products in 1990 were 0.33 □ and in 2000, 0.83 □. Foremen, foremen, foremen and other workers control in agricultural, forestry and fisheries in 1990 reported only one, in 2000 none. Other related occupations to those included in this group in 1990 to 0.17 □ employed population, and in 2000 to 0.35%.

In the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha the employed population in 1990 was 93%, and by 2000, 80%. In the secondary sector in 1990 4% of the population, that number increased eight percentage points by 2000. In the tertiary sector in 1990, took the employed population was 4% showing an increase of three points for 2000. Workers in agricultural activities in 1990 it was 96.15 □ and in 2000, 92.35%, showing a decrease of 3.80 percentage points. Workers in breeding livestock and other animals in 1990 totaled 0.35 □, with growth of 2.65% in 2000. Workers who combine farming with

livestock in 1990 and totaled 1.40% in 2000, 0.15 □, showing a decrease of 1.25%. Workers in forestry and forestry in 1990 accounted for 0.35% and in 2000, 2.70%, with growth of 2.35%. Workers in activities of benefit agricultural and fishery products in 1990 reached 1.40 □ and in 2000, 1.35 □, with a decrease of 0.05%.

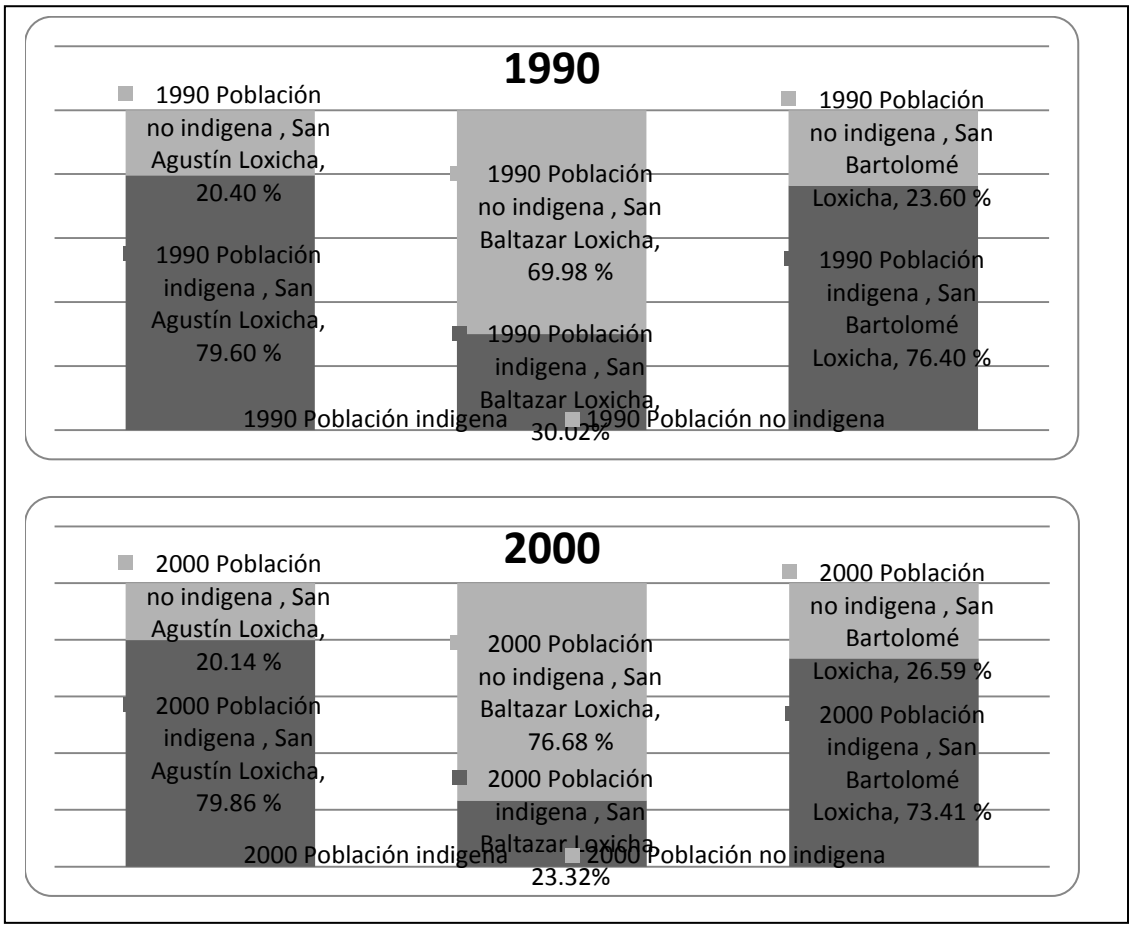
Regarding the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha, the employed population in 1990 amounted to 93% and in 2000, 88%. In the secondary sector, in 1990 it was 1% and increased by three percentage points in 2000, reaching 4%. In the tertiary sector, in 1990 4% of workers showing a growth of three points is reached. Workers in agriculture in 1990 accounted for 99.50%, and in 2000, 94.74%, with a decrease of workers in this activity of 4.76%. In breeding livestock and other animals only a worker he had in 2000; the same was to combine farming with livestock in 1990 and none in 2000. In forestry and forest activities only a worker in 1990, representing 0.17 □, and in 2000 the INEGI reported twenty workers representing 5.08 □, growth 4.91 □. In other related occupations to those included in this group of agricultural activities is aware of a single worker in 1990 and none in 2000.

b) Indigenous population

San Agustin Loxicha in the population 5 and older who speak an indigenous language is 1990 □ 79.60, with a small percentage growth of 0.26 □ in 2000, reaching 79.86 □; this percentage, 66.08 □ speak Spanish in 1990 and in 2000 the figure increased to 1.34 □ settle at 67.42 □, the indigenous population who only speak their mother tongue and not speak the Spanish in 1990 and in addition □ 30.18 2000 31.91%.

San Baltazar Loxicha in the population 5 and older who speak an indigenous language is 1990 □ 3002, a decrease of 6.70 percentage □ in 2000, reaching 23.32 □, of this number, 99.55 □ speak Spanish in 1990 and in 2000 it increased to 1.5 □, reaching 99.55 □; the indigenous population who only speak their mother tongue and not speak the Spanish in 1990 is 1.82 □ and in 2000, 0.30%.

Figure 3. indigenous and non-indigenous in 1990 and 2000 by percentage.



Source: made by the author based on the INEGI. XI General Population and Housing Census 1990 and XII General Census of Population and Housing 2000.

San Bartolomé Loxicha in the population 5 and older who speak an indigenous language is 1990 □ 76.40, a decrease of 2.99 percentage □ in 2000 at 73.41 □; of this amount 78.88 □ speak Spanish in 1990, while in 2000 the figure increased to 3.39 □ settle at 82.27 □; the indigenous population who only speak their mother tongue and does not speak Spanish is 1990 □ and 19.78 in 2000, 15.13%.

Agricultural policy

Pedro Vazquez Colmenares (governor of Oaxaca during the six years 1980-1986) was an important achievement for the state to institute seven delegations of government administration, one per region. These represented the state executive in its efforts to bring the population levels of government, especially local councils, to give them legal advice, technical, administrative and financial, but also received requests, proposals, suggestions and complaints from the civil society. He resigned after being appointed

Director General of Airports and Auxiliary Services in 1985, with Federal Deputy; Jesús Emilio Martínez Álvarez was appointed deputy governor of Oaxaca.

Heladio Ramírez (Oaxacan governor in the period 1986-1992), of Mixtec origin, began his political life within the PRI peasant cadres. In 1976 he was elected federal deputy. From 1982 to 1986 he was a Senator, and from 1986 to 1992, Governor of Oaxaca. In August 1990, he presented to the House its proposed reforms on indigenous rights.

The state government of Diodoro Carrasco Altamirano (1992-1998) has as key dates: January 27, 1993, that due to the creation of the State Commission for Human Rights of Oaxaca; the August 30, 1995, when the State Congress approves the reform of the Code of Political Institutions and Electoral Procedures of Oaxaca, to recognize indigenous uses and customs.

Moreover, the June 28, 1996, an armed group, the Popular Revolutionary Army (EPR), in commemoration of the massacre of Aguas Blancas in Guerrero arises. About one hundred armed and masked men and women disclosed their Manifesto of Aguas Blancas, where they denounce that the "institutionalized violence" remains the same as in the times of Lucio Cabañas Barrientos and Genaro Vázquez Rojas, and declare that they have taken up arms against exploitation and oppression: "In the face of institutionalized violence, armed struggle is a legitimate and necessary recourse for the people to restore their sovereign will and reestablish the rule of law".
28 The same day, at night, an armed confrontation between a group of EPR and state judicial police in Zumpango del Río is given. Three policemen are wounded. Subsequently, on August 29, 1996, two months after appearing publicly for the first time in Aguas Blancas, the EPR carried out attacks in La Crucecita, Huatulco, Oaxaca, and in five other states. This confrontation in La Crucecita serve as a pretext to justify the repression against indigenous area Loxicha in the Sierra Sur of Oaxaca. Henceforth, arbitrary detentions, forced disappearances, murders, robberies, rapes women and harassment against defenseless inhabitants, accusing them of a number of federal crimes and supposed ties to the EPR will be reported.

According to social organizations, in later years there were at least 200 arbitrary arrests, 150 cases of torture, 32 illegal searches, 22 extrajudicial executions, 22 forced

disappearances, 137 people imprisoned for political and conscience reasons and an undetermined number of sexual abuses, harassment, death threats and illegal criminal proceedings.

In response to these actions, from June 10, 1997, wives, mothers and children / as prisoners of Loxicha install a demonstration in front of the government palace in the city of Oaxaca, among other reasons to demand the delivery of impartial justice and punishing those responsible for illegal detentions and extrajudicial executions. During the government of Jose Murat (1998-2004), particularly the December 8, 2000, the House of Representatives of Oaxaca unanimously approves an Amnesty Law, which mainly benefit 61 indigenous Zapotec prisoners and 250 others who have orders to warrants for their alleged links with the EPR.

Table 8. Table of the main policies of the agricultural sector from 1980 to 2004

Sector	Objetivo	Política1980-1986	Política1992-1998	Política1998-2004
Agricultura	Incrementar la producción en productos básicos.	*Obras de grande irrigación.(Costa) *Dotación de insumos en riego y temporal. (Costa)	*Desarrollar políticas diferenciadas para las zonas de cultivo de autoconsumo, bajo y alto rendimiento. *Promover estudios que determinen proyectos viables y eficientes, tanto técnicas tradicionales, como nuevos paquetes tecnológicos.	*Apoyos gubernamentales bajo criterio de producto-proyecto-localidad, donde sea eficiente la inversión para cada localidad y producto. *Inversión para la rehabilitación de obras hidrológicas que sean rentables.
Pecuario	Incrementar la producción pecuaria.	*Explotación de 300 vientres para lograr 720/ año. (Costa)	*Impulsar la producción intensiva y de alto rendimiento y fomentar nuevos esquemas de asociación de productores.	*Apoyar zonas con uso potencial para la ganadería.
Forestal	Incrementar la producción forestal	*Creación de plantaciones comerciales forestales. (Costa: La "Sabana", "San Juan Mazatlán" y la "Chatina").	*Capacitación y apoyo para el funcionamiento eficiente de las regidurías de ecología y los comités municipales forestales. *Coordinación con las instituciones federales para impulsar los servicios de vigilancia de los bosques para evitar plagas, incendios y contrabando de madera.	*Determinar la factibilidad técnica–económica de aprovechamiento forestal en el municipio San Agustín Loxicha. *Combatir la tala clandestina y el contrabando de productos maderables como no maderables.
Pesca	Incrementar la producción pesquera.	N.d.	*impulsar la asistencia técnica y crediticia para actividad pesquera.	*Impulsar la inversión, dotación de nuevas tecnologías y promover mejoras en las técnicas de captura.

Source: State Development Plan of the State of Oaxaca (1980-1986, 1992-1998 and 1998-2004). (In the period 1986-1992 was not a copy of the document was found).

In October 2002, people in the Loxicha region accused before the Special Prosecutor for Social and Political Movements of the Past to Diodoro Carrasco Altamirano, former governor of that state and former Interior Minister, for his alleged role in crimes against humanity, torture, temporary disappearance of persons and abuse of authority.

It was during the government of Ulises Ruiz Ortiz (2004-2010), when the "March-caravan for the release of the 12 prisoners Loxichas" arrived in Mexico City (the June 16, 2009). The march made up of relatives and adherents to the Other Campaign, demanding the release of prisoners who were arrested for their alleged links with armed groups.

On July 18 the same year, four of the twelve indigenous prisoners of the Loxicha region: Estanislao Martínez Santiago, Ricardo Martínez Enríquez, Cirilo Ambrosio Antonio and Urbano Ruiz Cruz, they were released under the benefit of early release (they were 12 years in prison) . They kept eight indigenous still imprisoned, four of them with sentences of between 30 and 34 years in prison.

Agriculture in the study area has not been favored with irrigation, soil or crop has been improved by government institutions, which has not submitted more dynamic. Planting is only temporary and for own consumption, as shown in Table 9. In the case of livestock, missing data of its evolution, because nothing else is stated that the production is for consumption. As for fishing information no data available.

Table 9. agricultural area built, rehabilitated and improved irrigation.

Municipio		1990			2000	
	Superficie Incorporada	Superficie Mejorada	Superficie Rehabilitada	Superficie Incorporada	Superficie Mejorada	Superficie Rehabilitada
San Agustín Loxicha	N.d.	N.d.	N.d.	0	0	0
San Baltazar Loxicha	N.d.	N.d.	N.d.	0	0	0
San Bartolomé Loxicha	N.d.	N.d.	N.d.	0	0	0

Source: State Development Plan of the State of Oaxaca (1980-1986, 1992-1998, 1998-2004). (For the period 1986 to 1992 is not a copy of the document found).

Table 10. Volume of production, value of permits issued and the authorized production volume (cubic meters roll).

Municipio	**1990**				2000			
	Volumen de la producción forestal[1]	**Valor de la producción forestal maderable[2]**	**Permisos otorgados**	**Volumen de explotación autorizado[1]**	Volumen de la producción forestal[1]	Valor de la producción forestal maderable[2]	Permisos otorgados	Volumen de explotación autorizado[1]
San Agustín Loxicha	**N.d.***	**N.d.**	**N.d.**	**21230**	2751	200792	5	3384
San Baltazar Loxicha	**N.d.**	**N.d.**	**N.d.**	**8047**	0	0	0	0
San Bartolomé Loxicha	**N.d.**	**N.d.**	**N.d.**	**15658**	1545	1127843	1	10000

Source: made by the author based on the INEGI. XI General Population and Housing Census 1990 and XII General Census of Population and Housing 2000.
[1] Metros cúbicos por rollo.
[2] Miles de pesos mexicanos.
*N.d.: Información no disponible.

In the study area, as already said, it is vital forest, same production showing greater dynamism. By 1990, with the participation of the three municipalities of the study area (San Agustin Loxicha, San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha), a volume of licensed production of 44 935 m3 of roundwood was obtained, of which 1 249.6m3 roll of oak and pine 43 685.9 m3; well above the 2000 figure, when it amounted to 31 551 m3 of roundwood, ie between 1990 and 2000 there is a difference in production of 13 384 m.

We can say that in 2000 decreased legal permits for exploitation of oak trees and the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha ceased to exploit forest resources in their territory; the volume of production was 4296 m3 of roundwood, the value of production was $ 1,328,635 000.00 pesos, for only he had six legal permits for the export of forest resources in the region, the authorized volume the legal use was 13,384 m3 per well below the volume logged in the region in 1990 when there was a greater number of permits roll.

Highlighted in this part of the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha has the largest number of permits the study region, with 83 □; but also has the lowest volume of authorized production, 3384 m3 of roundwood; in the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha it is has a single permit, representing 16 □ of permits issued in the study area to the volume of exploitation of natural resources.

Comparative poverty profile of 1990-2000

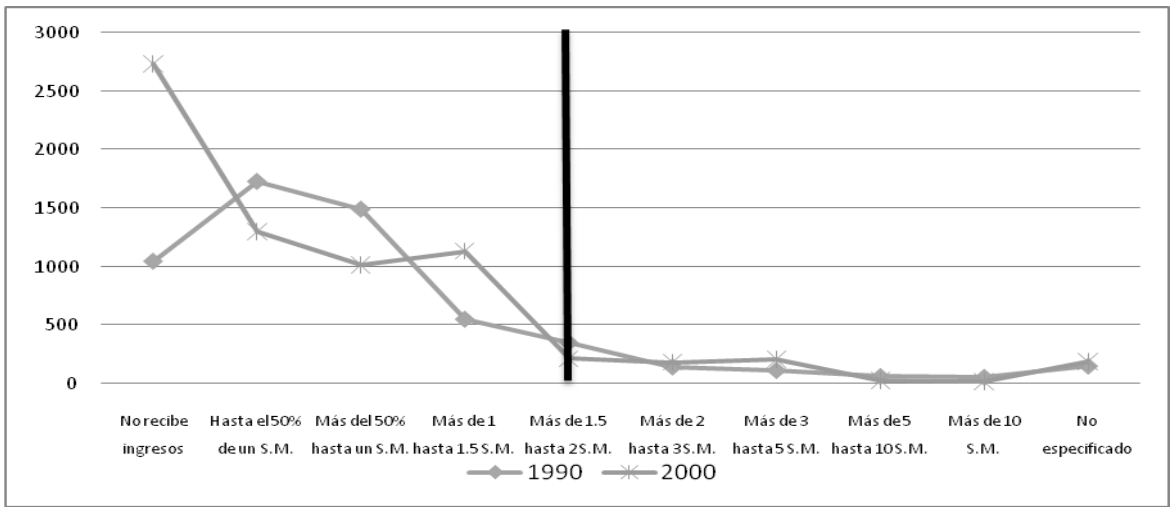
To analyze poverty in the study area, ie, in the municipalities of San Agustin Loxicha, San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha, the Poverty Line, the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve it was prepared for 1990 and 2000 .

Poverty line

In the period of 1990, 93.3% of economically active population (EAP) of the study area was below the poverty line, ie population receiving less than two minimum wages while for 2000 is 93.5%. The PEA does not receive any salary in 1990 is 18.9%, while for 2000 is 39.5%; the population of a medium to receive a minimum wage in 1990 is 58.1% and in

2000 is 33.8%; EAP received one to two minimum wages in 1990 is 16.3% and for 2000 is 19.7%.

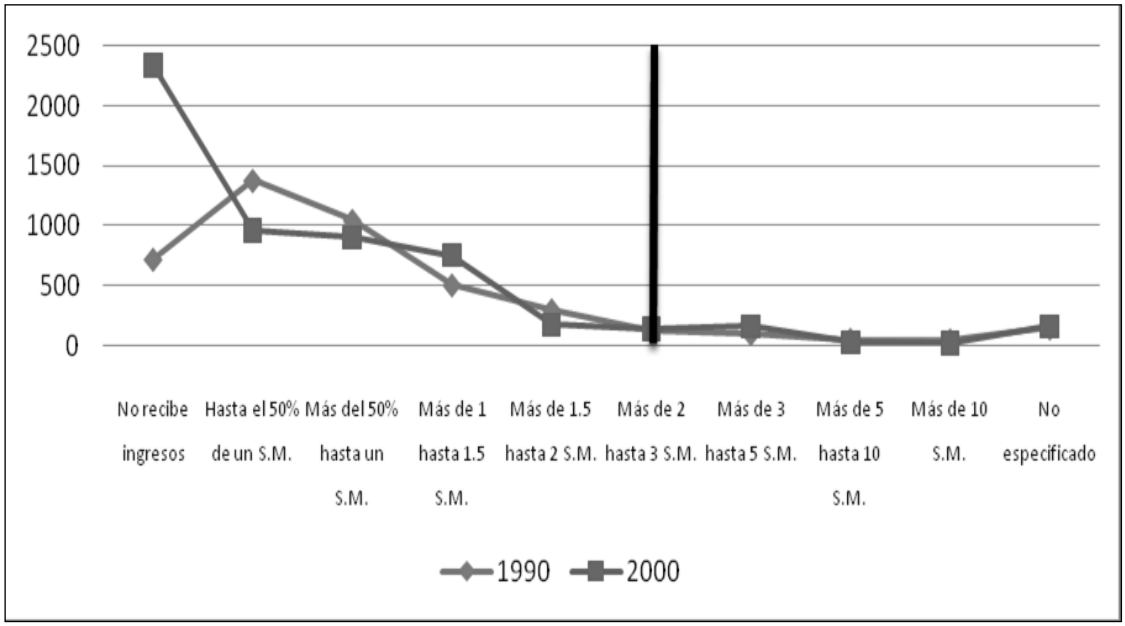
Figure 4. Poverty Line of the study area.



Source: prepared by the author with data from INEGI, 1990.2000. Employed population by income groups.

In the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha, the PEA which is below the poverty line represented in 1990, 92.3%, and in 2000, 93.9%, having a 1.6% percentage growth; the population did not receive any salary in 1990 accounted for 16.8%, and by 2000 was 43%. As clearly shown in Figure 5 the PEA who received 50% of salary to the minimum wage in 1990 was 56.6% and in 2000 was 34%; PEA who received more than two minimum wage salaries in 1990 was 18.8%, and in 2000 was 16%; the economically active population receiving more than two wage in 1990 was 7.7 □, and in 2000 represented 6.1

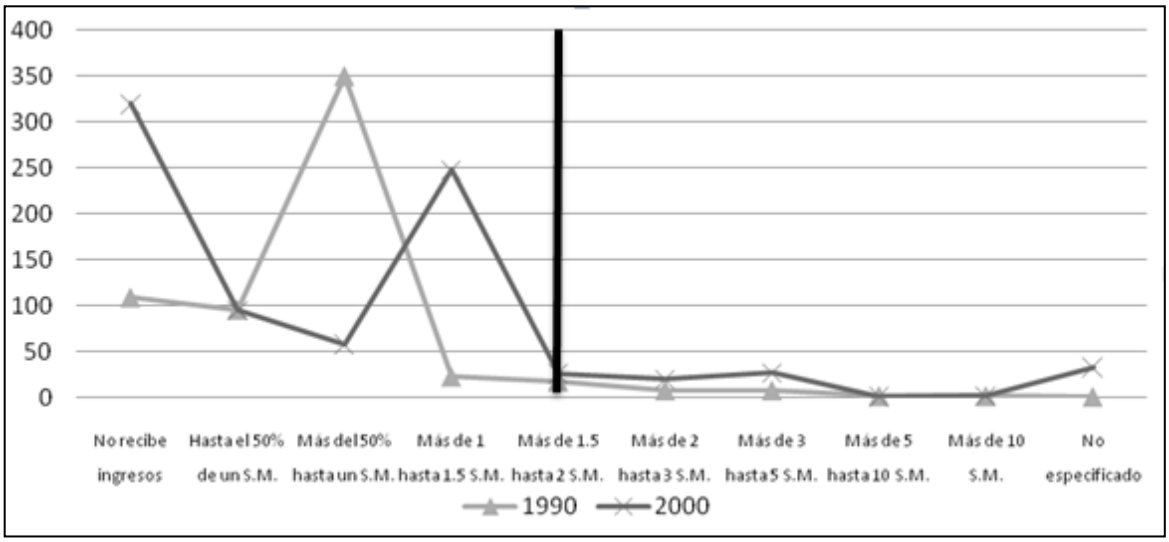
Figure 5. Line of poverty in San Agustin Loxicha.



Source: prepared by the author with data from INEGI, 1990, 2000, the employed population by income groups.

In the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha the population below the poverty line in 1990 is 96.8 □, and in 2000 is 93.7 □, showing a slight decrease of 3.1 □; the population receives no salary in 1990 is 17.7 □, and in 2000 represented 40 □, showing clearly on the rise in the graph 6. PEA receives 50% of salary to the minimum wage in 1990 was 72.4% and 2000 was 19.2%; EAP received more than two minimum wage salaries in 1990 was 6.7%, and in 2000 was 34.4%, clearly observed increased 27.7 □; the economically active population that saw more than two wages in 1990 is 3.2 □□, and in 2000 represented 6.3 □.

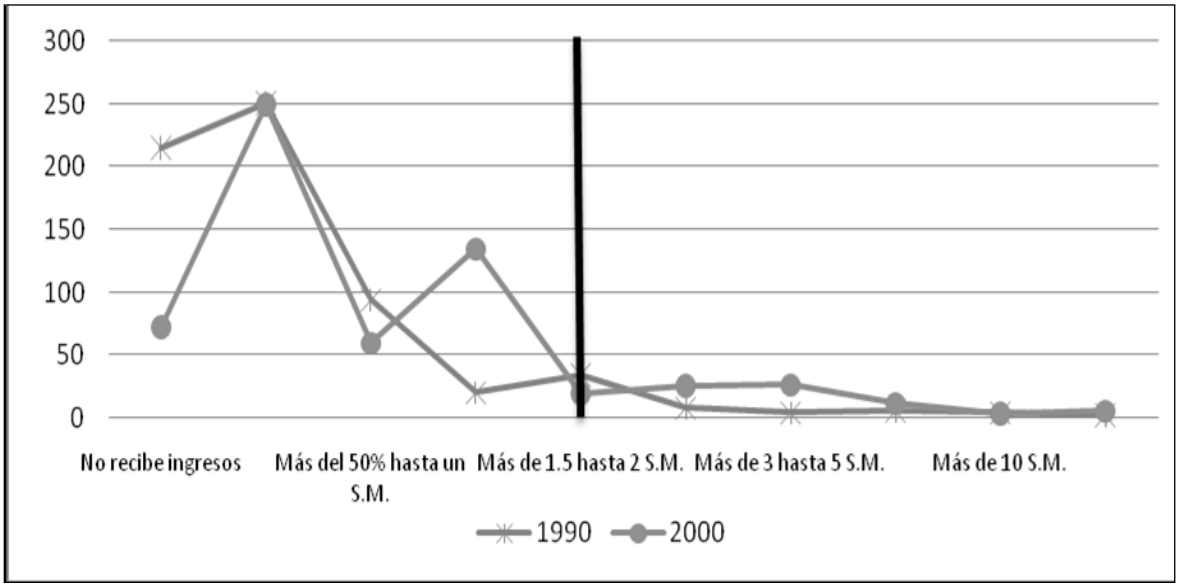
Figure 6. Line of poverty in San Baltazar Loxicha.



Fuente: elaborado por el autor con datos del INEGI, 1990, 2000, de la población ocupada según grupos de ingresos.

In the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha, the population was below the poverty line in 1990 was 96.5 and in 2000 □ □ 89.1, showing a decrease of 7.4 □, evolving into estudio□ area; people who did not receive salary in 1990 was 33.8 □, and in 2000 represented 12 □, showing a decrease of 20.2 □, as can clearly be seen in Figure 7. The PEA who received 50% of salary to the minimum wage in 1990 was 54.2% and in 2000 was 51.5%; EAP received more than two minimum wage salaries in 1990 was 8.5%, and in 2000 was 25.6%, clearly observed increased 17.1 □; the economically active population receiving more than two wage in 1990 was 3.3 □, and in 2000 represented 10.9%.

Figure 7. poverty line in San Bartolomé Loxicha.

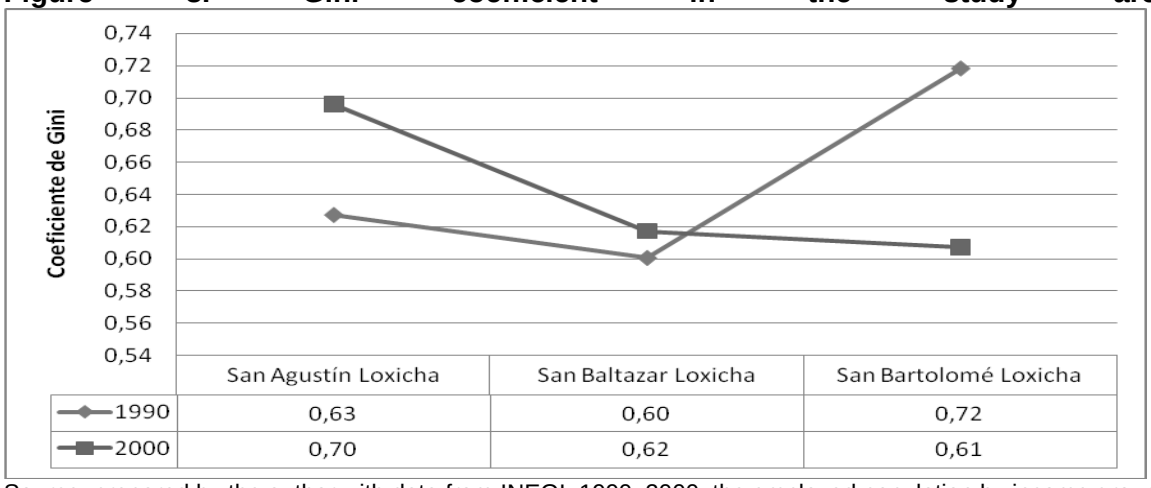


Source: prepared by the author with data from INEGI, 1990, 2000, the employed population by income groups.

Gini coefficient

The values obtained in the Gini coefficient are presented, with estimated income reported by the population in the municipalities of San Agustin Loxicha, San Baltazar Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha, from 1990 to 2000.

Figure 8. Gini coefficient in the study area.



	San Agustín Loxicha	San Baltazar Loxicha	San Bartolomé Loxicha
1990	0,63	0,60	0,72
2000	0,70	0,62	0,61

Source: prepared by the author with data from INEGI, 1990, 2000, the employed population by income groups.

The Gini coefficient is one of the most used for analyzing income inequality indicators; It has values between 0 and 1 indicating a completely equal distribution in the first case and increasingly unequal as it approaches one.

Nationally, the Gini coefficient was 0.47 in 1990 and 0.39 in 2000. For the state of Oaxaca in 1990 was 0.60, and 0.541 in 2000. In the study area the Gini coefficient in 1990 was 0.62 and 0.68 in 2000, indicating an increase in income inequality; except in the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha, where income inequality decreases, but still above the figure recorded at the national level and in the state of Oaxaca in the study period.

In the municipalities of the study area Gini coefficient higher than in the state of Oaxaca and national shows. In the municipality of San Agustin Loxicha, in 1990 the ratio was 0.63, and in 2000 was 0.70, with this increasing income inequality is shown. In the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha in 1990 was 0.60 and in 2000 was 0.62, showing an increase of inequality; the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha a decrease in income inequality shown, since in 1990 it was 0.72 and for 2000 was 0.61, being the only municipality that shows this change in income inequality.

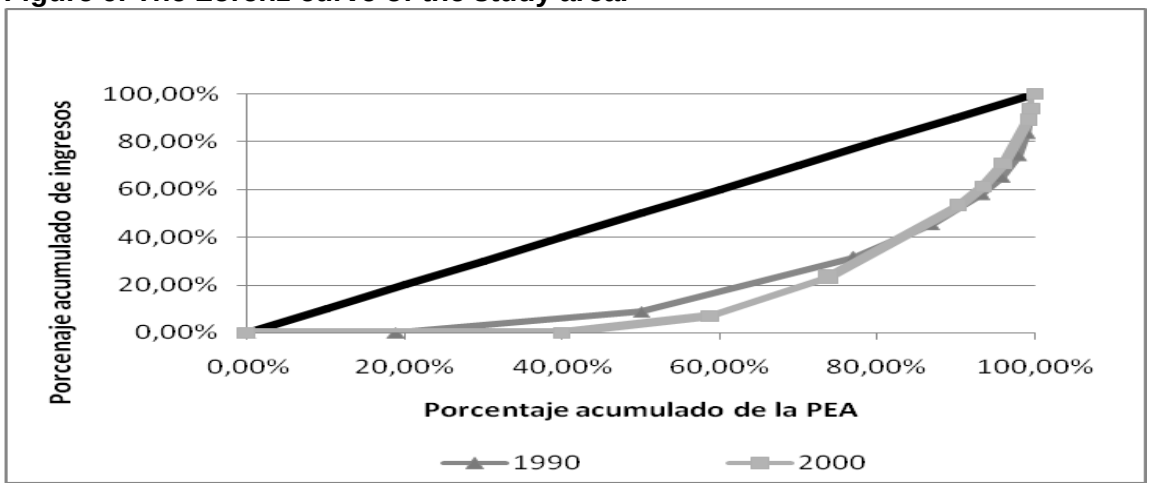
Lorenz curve

The Lorenz curve is plotted with the values of the Gini coefficient; the more the curve approaches the diagonal, the more equal income distribution when more moves away from the diagonal, the more unequal income distribution.

In the period of 1990 31.20% of the EAP in the area of study that perceived 50 □ of a minimum wage, they receive 8.76 □ income; 26.92 □ of the EAP receives 50% of salary to the minimum wage receive income 22.67 □; 9.94 □ of the EAP receives a salary up to one and a half minimum wages receive 13.95% of the income; 6.34 □ of the PEA study area receive one and a half to two minimum wage salaries perceive income 12.47 □; 2.58 □ EAP perceive two to three minimum wages 7.26 □ income; 2.04 □ EAP perceived three to five minimum wages receive 9.17% of the income; 1.10 □ EAP five to ten minimum wages receive 9.29% of total revenue; 0.98 □ EAP just over ten kittens wages only on income

16.44 □ in the study area comprising the three municipalities.

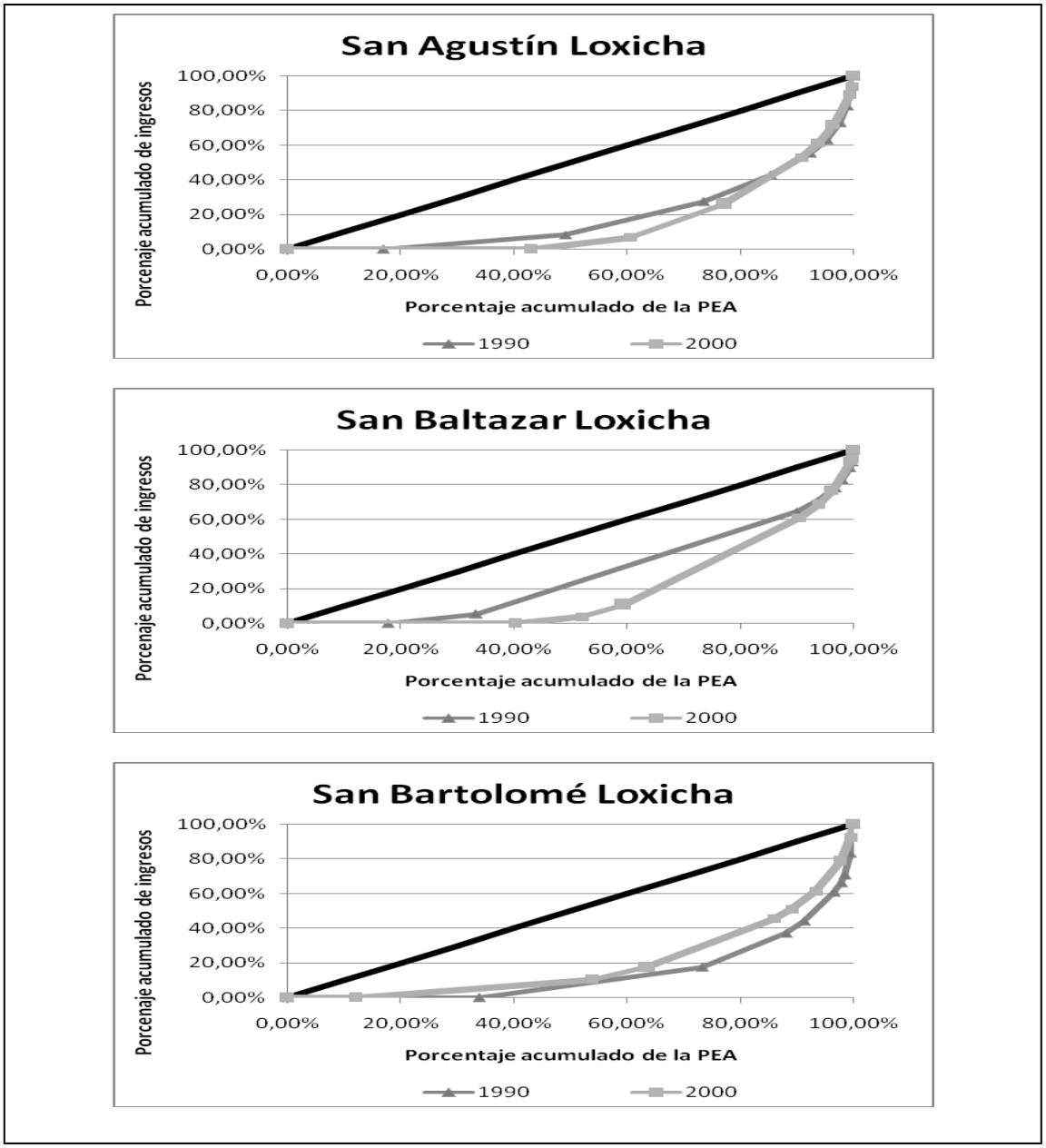
Figure 9. The Lorenz curve of the study area.



Source: prepared by the author with data from INEGI, 1990, 2000, the employed population by income groups.

If an increasing accumulation of the EAP is made on the one hand and on the other the combined income of each class with the same criterion accumulate more information is obtained; we can see that 50.09 □ of the population receiving 50% of a minimum wage income perceived □ 8.76; □ 77.01 PEA receives 50% of salary to the minimum wage perceived income 31.42 □; □ 86.95 PEA receiving a salary to one and a half minimum wages 45.38% perceive income; □ 93.29 PEA study area receives one and a half to two minimum wage salaries perceived income 57.84 □; □ 95.88 PEA perceived two to three minimum wages perceived income 65.10 □; □ 97.92 PEA perceived three to five minimum wages 74.27% perceive income; □ 99.02 PEA receives five to ten minimum wages 83.56% perceive income.

Figure 10. Lorenz curve by town.



Source: prepared by the author with data from INEGI, 1990, 2000, the employed population by income groups.

In the period of 2000 18.98% of the EAP in the area of study that perceived 50 □ of a minimum wage, 6.89 □ perceived income; □ 14.86 PEA receives 50% of salary to the minimum wage perceived income 16.18 □; □ 16.55 PEA receiving a salary to one and a half minimum wages 30.04% perceive income; 3.15 □ of EAP in the study area that receives one and a half to two minimum wage salaries 8.01 □ perceived income; 2.70 □

EAP perceived two to three minimum wages perceived 9.8 □ income; 3.70 □ EAP perceived three to five minimum wages 17.8% perceive income; 0.48 □ EAP five to ten minimum wages perceived income 5.24%; 0.28 □ of the EAP receives over ten minimum wages perceived income 6.04 □ ..

If an increasing accumulation of the EAP is made for 2000 on the one hand and on the other the combined income of each class, with the same criterion accumulate more information is obtained; we can see that 58.91 □ the population perceives 50% of a minimum wage income perceived □ 6.89; □ 73.77 PEA 50 receives a salary at minimum wage perceived 23 □ of income; □ 90.32 PEA receiving a salary to one and a half minimum wages 53.10% perceive income; □ 93.47 PEA study area who receive one and a half to two minimum wage salaries perceived income 61.11 □; □ 96.18 PEA perceived two to three minimum wages perceived income 70.92 □; □ 99.24 PEA perceived three to five minimum wages 88.72% perceive income; □ 99.72 PEA receives five to ten minimum wages 93.96% perceive income

The index of marginalization

This indicator allows analyzing whether the public policies implemented have enabled the regional development of certain geographical areas.

Table 11. Index marginalization of the study area

Nombre del municipio	1990		2000	
	Índice de marginación	Grado de marginación	Índice de marginación	Grado de marginación
San Agustín Loxicha	1,61479	Muy alto	-0,029623	Alto
San Baltazar Loxicha	0,98264	Alto	-0,047215	Alto
San Bartolomé Loxicha	1,51007	Muy alto	0,025437	Alto

Source: prepared by the author using data from CONAPO, 1990, 2000.

The above table shows the changes of the municipalities in relation to marginalization in the early nineties when two municipalities prevailed in very senior (San Agustin Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha) and one high (San Baltazar Loxicha), this level state (2.05)

and very high in the national context; municipalities in 2000 showed a high range of marginalization, declining in San Agustin Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha, while it remained in the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha. Clearly it shows that the municipalities were with a big lag in the indicators making up the index of marginalization.

Migration

As for the characteristics of internal migration, we begin by noting that in 2000, 99.03% of the population of the municipalities cited was born in the state and 0.17% in another entity. In the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha, 85.59% of the population aged 5 years and over residing in the state was born in January 1995; and 0.42% of the population aged 5 years and over residing in another entity was born in January 1995. In the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha, 86.4% of the population aged 5 and older who resided born in the village in 1995; and 0.04% of the population aged 5 years and over residing in another entity was born in 1995.

Table 12. Characteristics of internal migration 2000

	San Agustín Loxicha	San Baltazar Loxicha	San Bartolomé Loxicha
Población que nació en la entidad	99.30 %	98.43 %	99.36 %
Población que nació en otra entidad	0.06 %	0.42 %	0.04 %
Población de 5 años y más que residía en la entidad en enero de 1995.	84.13 %	85.59 %	86.46 %
Población de 5 años y más que residía en otra entidad en enero de 1995.	0.07 %	0.49 %	0.12 %
Población de 5 años y más que residía en el municipio en enero de 1995.	83.79 %	84.16 %	86.11 %
Población de 5 años y más que residía en otro municipio en enero de 1995.	0.22 %	0.80 %	0.32 %

Fuente: CONAPO. Indicadores sobre migración, 2000.

Indicators on migration to the United States in 2000 in the study area indicated that 0.65% of households receiving remittances; 0.59% of households with migrants in the United

States in the previous five years (excluding San Agustin Loxicha); 0.17 □ of households with circular migrants in the previous five years (excluding San Agustin Loxicha and San Bartolomé Loxicha). No data of households with migrants return to any former municipality in the study area five years. The index of migration intensity in San Agustin Loxicha is -0.8728; San Baltazar Loxicha is -0.8449 and San Bartolomé Loxicha is -0.7682. From the above data it shows that the degree of migratory intensity for the three municipalities is very low.

Table 13. Indicators on migration to the United States, 2000.

	San Agustín Loxicha	San Baltazar Loxicha	San Bartolomé Loxicha
% de hogares que reciben remesas.	0.17	0.17	1.63
% de hogares con emigrantes en Estados Unidos del quinquenio anterior.	---	0.17	1.02
% de hogares con migrantes circulares del quinquenio anterior.	---	0.17	---
% de hogares con migrantes de retorno del quinquenio anterior.	---	---	---
Índice de intensidad migratoria.	-0.8728	-0.8449	-0.7682
Grado de intensidad migratoria.	Muy bajo	Muy bajo	Muy bajo

Source: CONAPO. Indicators on migration to the United States, rate and extent of migration intensity, 2000.

Statistical analysis of the research hypothesis

a) Correlation matrix of variables period 1990

Speaking population of indigenous language (PHLI) Agricultural Population (PA) Immigration Intensity Index (IIM), Marginalization Index (MI) and the Gini coefficient (GC) in the balance the following variables are included.

Table 14. Correlation matrix of variables 1990 period.

		P.H.L.I	P.A	I.I.T.M	I.M	C.G
P.H.L.I	Pearson Correlación	1,00	-0,50	,	1,00	0,65
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,	0,66	,	0,06	0,55
	N	3,00	3,00	0,00	3,00	3,00
P.A	Pearson Correlación	-0,50	1,00	,	-0,59	0,33
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,66	,	,	0,60	0,79
	N	3,00	3,00	0,00	3,00	3,00
I.I.T.M	Pearson Correlación	,	,	,	,	,
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,	,	,	,	,
	N	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
I.M	Pearson Correlación	1,00	-0,59	,	1,00	0,57
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,06	0,60	,	,	0,61
	N	3,00	3,00	0,00	3,00	3,00
C.G	Pearson Correlación	0,65	0,33	,	0,57	1,00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,55	0,79	,	0,61	,
	N	3,00	3,00	0,00	3,00	3,00

Source: Compiled by author with results in the application of Pearson correlation.

The correlation matrix is a matrix that contains the correlation coefficients between all pairs of variables; this is useful for analyzing the factors related also to check for multicollinearity. A practical method is to verify the correlation of the independent variables, whose value is between -0.70 and 0.70. This does not cause difficulties, or otherwise, the usual remedy is to eliminate multicollinearity of the independent variables strongly correlated and reassess the equation. In this case the linear regression separately to assess how they correlate to each other was made. In the period of 1990, the correlation between variables is positive, with 99% confidence that the correlation is true; for the period 2000 is 95% confidence that the correlation is true. So the research hypothesis and the lack of productive economic sphere in the primary sector in indigenous municipalities in Oaxaca policies generated structural problems such as marginalization, extreme poverty and migration is accepted.

Conclusions

The research "The structural problems of indigenous municipalities in Oaxaca; taking as example the municipalities: San Agustin, San Bartolome and San Baltazar Loxicha "meets the general objective was raised to identify the structural problems facing these Oaxacan communities, highlighting the low education levels of the population, with percentages of 16 % to 10% illiteracy.

Poverty rates presented by municipalities units of analysis is one of its problems, since 93% of the employed population reported receiving less than two minimum wages, so it follows that this percentage is below the line poverty. In this same area a group of people who are in absolute poverty are analyzed, one that does not receive any salary, with 19% for 2000.

A structural problem rather than identified in the study area is economic inequality, which according to the indicator Gini coefficient reported in the municipality of San Baltazar Loxicha in 2000 a coefficient of 0.620, when in 1990 It was 0.600, representing an increase of inequality in that decade; the same behavior was San Agustin Loxicha, with a coefficient of 0.700 in 2000, which is interpreted as high economic inequality, as in 1990 recorded 0.620. A different behavior presents the municipality of San Bartolomé Loxicha, who during the 1990s had a coefficient of 0.720 and for 2000 of 0.610, which can be seen well as a clear reduction of economic inequality or as a trend toward homogenization poverty, while aiming to equal the number of poor.

Given the characteristics of the municipalities is evidence that its working population is engaged in agricultural activities, so there is a problem in economic activities, because the study area, to be immersed in a state with characteristics of subsistence agriculture reproduces the inherent prevailing subsistence agriculture in developing countries structural problems.

Moreover, to achieve one of the specific objectives of this research a socioeconomic profile of the three municipalities units of analysis, which reported that the study area is rich in forest resources, was made mainly because being located in The coastal region has a temperate climate with abundant rains in summer, allowing you to be rich in flora and

fauna, and a wooded area is fully developed. It also notes that the study area has forests with a variety of species exploited by the population of the region.

In this area of public policy study period 1980-2000, of which it is concluded that the agricultural sector had intended mission is to increase the production of basic foods, and promote forestry and fisheries production, among other actions were analyzed. However, in the analysis of this area, in the period of Miguel de la Madrid, 1982-1988, it was found that the relevant policies benefited only the big capitalists. Moreover, during the administration of Salinas de Gortari it decreased land distribution, but were helped 170,700 farmers with Integral Field Modernization Program (1990-1994), whose primary objective was to raise the welfare of the peasants with the opening trade in agricultural products. However, it notes that in the study area, given their economic characteristics, such national policies were not reflected.

The working hypothesis led to conclude that the lack of policies in the sphere of production of the primary sector caused marginalization, extreme poverty and migration in indigenous municipalities in Oaxaca, is corroborated by identifying these problems in the area municipalities study, where a high rate of marginalization, with indicators of absolute poverty and migration from rural to urban areas is evident.

It is noteworthy that in the state context, public policies for the agricultural sector were rare in the study period. Both the government Heladio Ramírez (1986-1992) as the Diodoro Carrasco Altamirano (1992-1998), committed over indigenous rights, with policies aimed at the creation of the State Commission for Human Rights and recognition the customs of communities.

This work was also raised as main objective to offer a list of priority needs to address in the municipalities units of analysis, so these recommendations from the findings in the framework of the same. Notes, on the one hand, the importance of the institutional approach in development policies, as this does not occur in a vacuum but from the institutions, so that agencies like Sagarpa and SEDESOL have to take into account that municipalities with similar characteristics to this micro-region, should be guided in their

development projects and keep track that allows the achievement of the objectives in the proposed projects.

The municipalities that formed the basis for the case study presented characteristics of underdevelopment; so it is recommended, first, to give importance to education and training of workers, through institutions such as the State Employment Service. In particular, the agricultural sector is the one that requires these actions, especially in the use and management of fertilizers and sustainable use of natural resources, taking care not to destroy the resources of future generations and finding alternative work.

The institutionalist theory mentions rules of running a company and designed by the same restrictions. These restrictions may be formal, such as regulations or laws, which should be very taken into account when developing policies to generate it comes. For example, in the case that concerns us, it is suggested that pruning of trees with criteria to afforestation, in order to preserve the forests of the region is regulated.

Another recommendation is to properly harness the social capital we have in the region, as a unifying element of society. It is suggested to have meetings with different organizations and municipal authorities to insist on the importance of natural resources, and that they are a factor of social reconciliation and not division between locations.

Finally, in relation to one of the most widespread programs in the region and state public policies, Opportunities, should provide their approach as a production-oriented program and not handouts.

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