

Marginalization and Development of a Local - Regional Context

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Abstract: *Marginalization is related to inequalities, lack of opportunities, deprivation of services and social discrimination; it is necessary to know the situation that a State has in order to address the deficiencies, which is how in the present investigation it initially addresses the phenomenon with a comparison of the five states of the Mexican Republic with the greatest marginalization during the period 1990 - 2015, analyzing the data of the National Population Council (CONAPO), in relation to the Marginalization Index, the behavior of the socioeconomic indicators used in its evaluation only for the state of Guerrero is observed, in order to observe the development in the last twenty -five years, Subsequently, a local diagnosis is made in a rural community, using the qualitative methodology through semi-structured dialogues, map of natural resources and land use, participatory workshops with the inhabitants, in order to know the situation of rural territories and in the conditions of the families of those regions concluding in the need to reorient public policies in order to ensure the integration of social and economic factors that respond to the needs of the population to facilitate regional development.*

Keywords: Marginalization, Social Inequality, and Economic Vulnerability

1. Introduction

Marginalization is the difference that keep the citizens in relation to indicators that provide welfare, but the lack of them causes social disparities which makes it important to know which of these indicators should be strengthened and to provide a to greater attention to addressing public policies that allow a better development and conditions in the population , according to Montes (2015), it is a problem where a differentiation of the social, educational, labor society is made, among others derived from the economic and structural environments.

Having a clear picture of the phenomenon of marginalization allows the state to create strategies for development of the territories where it seeks to provide skills and opportunities that strengthen local areas and contribute to improving the conditions of families , and s Therefore, an analysis is carried out during the period 1990 - 2015 of the states with the greatest marginalization of the Mexican Republic

S and makes a comparative analysis of the five states with the highest marginalization, in order to observe their behavior and development of indicators to monitor the intrusion of States under the actions or strategies undertaken .

Finally, a field work was carried out in a town in the state of Guerrero belonging to the Costa Grande, where a qualitative methodology was used in which through a participatory workshop , semi-structured dialogues and a mapping of natural resources and use of The community's living conditions were confronted at the community level.

The Background of Marginalization in Latin America

In Latin America begins to exist concerns of marginality in the social sciences d fter the Second World War , when o

the periphery of large cities settlements began to appear that were living in unsafe conditions and poor (Oliven, 1980); these settlements being called marginal¹. This is how from the decade of the 30 the marginal settlements and the precarious dwellings in which they lived begin to proliferate in Latin America , who from the 50 's, the phenomenon is in full swing and to a difference between conditions presenting housing the center and the periphery of which were called the marginal end those that lacked the conditions they had the first , Cingolani (2009), identifies a marginality with populations that living in poor areas and suburban so for this author marginality also be located within large cities, suburbs and even in their centers historical .

In the 60's the theory of marginality appears that is based on two aspects: the cultural and economic - structural, this is how this theory has two major influences on the part of the theory of modernization and the theory of the dependency, who according to Ward (2004), the latter came to displace the first, however in its beginnings - decade of the 50's - , the marginality unfolds within the framework of the theory of development or modernization, in fact Lewis (1958), mentioned that the poverty was in certain sectors of the population which caused marginal behavior both local (community) individual, family and therefore these behaviors originated a "culture of poverty ", people with this kind of culture have a feeling of inability , inferiority, submission and not belonging cer .

Authors like Delfino (2012), comment the modernization theory are underdeveloped societies, who have two sectors, the modern or and the traditional where the latter are

¹An antecedent to the concept of marginality is found in the Chicago School in the 20s to 30s with the idea of marginal man. Robert Park and Everet Stonequist pointed out that being marginal was that individual who was outside of two cultures without being able to fully identify with either.

taken to marginal sectors which must move towards modern or industrial societies, therefore "traditional" social, economic and cultural practices, the lack of modern values and institutions are what give rise to the marginal individual.

The marginality is seen by modernization theory as a state of well-being and quality of life for yet covered population, causing vulnerabilities in their members and therefore a lack of development and participation, however for Bennholdt-Thomsen (1981), suggests that to overcome under development, public policies for progress must be expanded and deepened. It is precisely in the 1960's that the central countries begin to decline due to dependency theory, since growth was subject to structural reasons that had to be transformed or removed, this is how the dependency theory emerges who bet on a political issue demanding the rupture of imperialism and the national bourgeoisie, where the marginal individual is a representative part as a potential to be the propeller of change. Likewise, Marxists see marginality as a process from the perspective of a dependentist, attributing to them the eyes of capitalist accumulation.

Cortés (2000 and 2006), assumes that the theory of modernization accounts for a traditional and a modern sector where there are characteristics that differentiate them from one sector to another, such as social values, while in dependency theory its roots are Marxists and is central or marginal activities in relation to the accumulation of the dominant capitalist pole, where you go from talking about the aspects of the individual, to focus on economic activities.

For 90 years the debate marginality in Latin America is heavily exposed, due to the processes of settlements structural social order that led to changes in the productive matrix, in addition to labor markets and the form intervention of the State, and unemployment, insecurity are characteristic of the way of life of a certain part of the population. Beck (2007), this causes the debate on the marginalidad that exists on the Continent, arguing the employee as marginality advanced where it is characterized contexts of the neighboring country (North America) and contemporary France and other slope where they see the economic - structural revaluation of Latin America. Wacquant (2001), for this author at the end of the 20th century an important transformation is generated as a result of urban poverty, giving rise to:

- 1) Social inequality in the economic context
- 2) Degradation of working conditions
- 3) Loss of semi-skilled jobs
- 4) Dimensioning and disarticulation of the Welfare State
- 5) Territorial concentration and stigmatization among minority ethno-racial and immigrants.

In this sense, a marginalized population is the one that lacks development benefits, income and wealth, however, it is not in excess of generating its own wealth, nor of welfare conditions. (Ortega 2003).

Measurement of Marginalization in Mexico

A large part of the Mexican population suffers from social and economic vulnerabilities in their territories, which

affects the means of production reflected in the generation of resources, but also in the development of their capacities, in education, health and social justice services and labor, which brings with it conditions of insecurity and violence, so that no development or progress can occur. Nisbet (1980).

In Mexico, who measures these social and economic vulnerabilities are: el Consejo Nacional de Vivienda (CONAPO), who calculates the Marginalization Index (IM), based on the approach of unsatisfied basic needs, through the technique of main components, on the other hand, the National Council for the evaluation of the Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), estimates the Social Delay Index and at the same time calculates the food poverty, capacity and heritage lines, as well as the multidimensional poverty lines combining the approaches to social needs, while the United Nations Program (UNDP) in Mexico is the one who measures the welfare of the population through the Human Development Index (HDI) for entities states and municipalities. Peláez (2017).

The marginalization is conceived as the lack of certain social factors that do not allow the individual to access certain services or means that allow him a quality of life without vulnerabilities. Bistrain (2008), understands marginalization as state facing differentially different population groups based in a territory, hindering access and enjoy equitable sharing of the benefits and achievements, so that the author argues that:

The marginalized population will be the one that despite belonging to the social, economic and production systems, suffers a differentiated access, which may be partial or total, to those goods and conditions that are minimally desirable within the social group of which it is a part. (Bistrain, 2008: 13).

In Mexico marginalization is measured by an index that accounts for the inequalities social, demographic and economic which cause disadvantages for certain population groups and regions, by what they CONAPO, is who has the mission include population programs economic and social development that are formulated within the government sector and link their objectives to the needs posed by demographic phenomena, in order to increase the well-being of families and their quality of life, and achieve the sustainable development of the country. CONAPO (2018).

Therefore, marginalization is seen as a multidimensional and structural phenomenon originated by the economic production model expressed in the unequal distribution of progress, in the productive structure and in the exclusion of various social groups, both in the process and in the benefits of development (CONAPO, 2011). In such a way that the marginalization index is a summary measure that recognizes the deficiencies of regions, municipalities and localities through its four socio-economic dimensions: education, housing, monetary income and population distribution, where the first three dimensions are used town and municipality level, while for s statewide on use das four.

Table 1: Dimensions of the Marginalization

Socioeconomic Dimensions	Forms of exclusion
Education	Illiteracy
	Population without complete primary
living place	Private dwellings inhabited without drainage or sanitary service
	Inhabited housings without power electric
	Private homes inhabited without piped water
	Private dwellings inhabited with some level of overcrowding
	Private dwellings inhabited with dirt floor
Monetary income	Employed population that receives up to two minimum wages
Population Distribution	Localities with less than 5000 inhabitants

Source: Prepared by the authors with information from CONAPO (2010).

Once the dimensions and their forms of exclusion have been defined, the latter become indicators, so it is necessary to translate them into percentages, that is, percentage of the illiterate population, percentage of the population without

complete primary, the percentages of private homes without drainage, electric power, with ground floor, and so on for each one. The following is the analysis of each of them to appreciate the lack of goods, services and income in which the regions are located, so the Marginalization Index is a tool that allows to guide public policies in order to carry out strategies and actions from a state, municipal and local level that allow for better growth and development in the population.

States with greater marginalization

According to the figures in the Marginalization Index issued by CONAPO, an analysis was made of the period from 1990 to 2015, where a comparison is made of the five main States of the Mexican Republic that have a greater marginalization, it should be noted that the hierarchy of the States where the population has more deficiencies and vulnerabilities (marginalization), will occupy the first places, while for those that exist a lesser degree of deprivation they will occupy the last places, that is to say, between better conditions their positioning exists in individuals the table presented by CONAPO will be larger

Table 2: Comparison of the states with the greatest marginalization during the period 1990 – 2015

Entity key	State of the Republic	Years																	
		1990			1995			2000			2005			2010			2015		
		Place	Index of marginalization	Degree of marginalization	Place	Index of marginalization	Degree of marginalization	Place	Index of marginalization	Degree of marginalization	Place	Index of marginalization	Degree of marginalization	Place	Index of marginalization	Degree of marginalization	Place	Index of marginalization	Degree of marginalization
7	Chiapas	1	2.36	Very High	1	2.36	Very High	1	2.21	Very High	2	2.33	Very High	2	2.32	Very High	2	2.41	Very High
20	Oaxaca	2	2.06	Very High	3	1.85	Very High	3	2.08	Very High	3	2.13	Very High	3	2.15	Very High	3	2.12	Very High
12	Guerrero	3	1.75	Very High	2	1.91	Very High	2	2.12	Very High	1	2.41	Very High	1	2.53	Very High	1	2.56	Very High
13	Hidalgo	4	1.17	Very High	5	1	High	5	0.88	High	5	0.75	High						
30	Veracruz	5	1.13	Very High	4	1.13	Very High	4	1.28	Very High	4	1.08	Very High	4	1.08	Very High	4	1.14	High
21	Puebla													5	0.71	High	5	0.69	High

Source: Own elaboration with CONAPO data

As can be seen in table 2, the State that manages to lower the marginalization is Hidalgo since since 2010 it is not part of the first five states with greater marginalization and according to the index presented for 2015, that State has come improving conditions in the population that have led him to occupy the ninth place, with a degree of marginalization of 0.5 that is still considered high, however, he realizes that his State has paid attention to the indicator, forcing himself to have the necessary instruments to limiting the deficiencies (education, housing, monetary income and population distribution) that the index evaluates.

However, the opposite has happened with Guerrero, the evolution of the marginalization has been sharpening, moving from a 3rd place that it occupied in the year 1990 to a 1st place for the year 2015. It can be seen (four 2), as from of the year 2005, the State has occupied the first place, but if that sounds worrisome, once analyzed the data is impressive to see how the index is increasing, this is, in spite of that in the period of the 2005 and it was the State with greater marginalization its index amounted to 2.41, for the year 2010 it increases to 2.53 and for 2015 there is even more, an increase in the deficiencies happening to

have a degree of marginalization index of 2.56, speaks of a lack of opportunities in individuals because the goods are necessary for the population in such a way that the capacities are affected by the lack of them, that is, having a good education, housing, health, income among others, produces in people, the freedom and the ability to choose alternatives that allow it to have an expansion of capacities that give rise to a better quality of life as stated by Sen (2000), however at first glance it seems that the State is indifferent to the indicator and therefore the shortcomings of its citizens, yet to be analyzed in depth the evolution of each of the indicators that make it to see the development of them and have a better analysis of what happened.

In the case of the state of Chiapas, during the period from 1990 to 2000, he occupied the first place, however as mentioned above, was displaced by Guerrero and from 2005 to 2015 to state a second in marginalization, Oaxaca. It has not had progress since since 1995 it is in third place without being able to limit the inequalities and deficiencies in its population that allow it to move away from the first places, Veracruz for its part since 1995 is in fourth place, while Puebla has become part of this list in fifth place since 2010.

It is also noteworthy the difference in the Marginalization Index that occupies the first place with 2.56 and the fifth with 0.69 in 2015. What is observed is the enormous disparities that exist from one State to another despite the fact that two, is within the first five states with greater marginalization but nevertheless the difference of the deficiencies that live the inhabitants of the state of Guerrero are overwhelming, undermining the low development of the region and the deprivations of the individuals to be able to expand their freedoms, that is, as Sen (2000), argued it is necessary that the sources of deprivation of liberty be eliminated, such as income poverty since it deprives people of being able to satisfy hunger and housing, health between others since development is conceived as the process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy.

Socioeconomic Dimensions

Living place

Housing is considered by CONAPO (2010), as the physical space where people can strengthen family ties and decent housing creates pleasant environments for those who live there and with it unhealthy conditions are reduced and facilitates access to technologies information, so that it is inevitable for humans as form of what's resources that allow you to have some stability also being considered as part of an asset (physical capital), the families of great benefit for their development. Moser (2005).

Table 3: Development of the socioeconomic dimension of housing of the state of Guerrero period 1990 - 2015

Year	Entity key	Total population	Housing without drainage or sanitary service	Housing without energy electrical	Housing without piped water	Housing with some level of overcrowding	I saw saw endas with dirt floor
1990	12	2,620,637	50.48	22.63	44.03	69.64	49.83
1995	12	2,916,567	43.17	13.34	35.2	79.62	42.83
2000	12	3,079,649	-	11.04	29.54	59.67	39.97
2005	12	3,115,202	27.18	6.33	31.34	55.06	35.69
2010	12	3,388,768	19.58	4.38	29.79	50.18	19.61
2015	12	3,533,251	13.03	2.4	15.64	42.11	14.86

Source: Own elaboration with CONAPO data

In the Table 3 is observed the development that has taken the indicator housing for 25 years, it warns attention that in 2000 no details were given housing without sewer service or health, however it can be seen that if it has 50.48% in 1990, it has decreased to 13.03% in 2015, it is noteworthy that in regards to homes without electric power service, the State has put a lot of interest in this service being covered and has decreased by 20.23%, but 2.4% of the homes without the service are still worth it, without a doubt the indicator of houses with some level of overcrowding is one of the highest for the year of 2015 (42.11%), and despite which has improved with respect to the period of 1990, a significant decrease has not yet been achieved and therefore there are inadequate spaces for the good development of families.

According to the figures shown by the CONAPO, the housing indicator shows a decrease of the inadequacies revealed that by 1990 shortages were higher than those taken in 2015, leading to note that they have Performed actions to have better physical spaces which has allowed the decrease of them, but despite this there are still deprivations in families with respect to their homes causing that there is no full development.

Income

The determined cash income capacity for goods purchased and services, which the individual can not generate income necessary for their well-being is related do with the low productivity of Bido to the lack of training (CONAPO, 2004), with revenues indispensable part for the citizen, because with this, satisfying housing, health, education, food needs, among many others, it is so that thanks to it, capacities can be expanded (Sen, 2000). There is an income indicator, which is used internationally to state the economic potential of a country and this is the Gross Domestic Product per capita, which is an indirect measure of

the quality and welfare of the population in an economy where it indicates the standard of living of citizens, but the real GDP per capita and its growth rate are indicators that can not assess the objective way to economic development from the pun to view inequality (Rojas, 2005), since the figure of GDP per capita alone is divided by the total population indicating that they all receive equal incomes, but the reality is that people accumulate more income than others and some even received much more we indicated in the income per capitas indicated, which makes an unequal distribution of income.

Table 4: Development of the socioeconomic dimension of income of the state of Guerrero period 1990 - 2015

Year	Entity key	Total population	Population up to 2 SMG
1990	12	2,620,637	67.81
1995	12	2,916,567	75.94
2000	12	3,079,649	66.16
2005	12	3,115,202	64.97
2010	12	3,388,768	54.94
2015	12	3,533,251	53.29

Source: Own elaboration with CONAPO data

According to the indicator will cash income has not had breakthrough or change in the two and a half decades have only decreased by 14.52%, this causes the population can not acquire the goods and services required in accordance with the wellbeing and the basic basket², which leads to poor development.

²Monthly value per person of the Wellness Line (food basket plus non-food basket), 2,969.41 urban basket and 1,818.90 rural basket. Figures as of April 18. <https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/MP/Paginas/Lineas-de-bienestar-y-canasta-basica.aspx>

Education

This factor is relevant in allowing the individual to access job opportunities and economic remuneration, but at the same time allows them to have better conditions in work environments and decent jobs, being able to train people can occupy better positions, improve income and be competitive. For Sen (2003), the fact that there is an education in citizens allows results of a better quality of life, but if a person is illiterate it causes lack of opportunities and as a consequence a deprivation of their rights causing insecurity in the individual.

Table 5: Development of the socioeconomic dimension of education in the state of Guerrero period 1990 - 2015

Year	Entity key	Total population	Illiteracy	Without primary
1990	12	2,620,637	26.87	50.36
1995	12	2,916,567	23.96	26.96
2000	12	3,079,649	21.57	41.92
2005	12	3,115,202	19.88	35.98
2010	12	3,388,768	16.82	31.6
2015	12	3,533,251	13.73	27.25

Source: Own elaboration with CONAPO data

In this regard, the State has carried out strategies that have allowed it to improve conditions in terms of education, achieving an improvement of 49% and 46%, in regards to Illiteracy and people without complete primary respectively, but still the shortcomings in the settlers are not enough and that is why it is the most marginalized State of the Mexican Republic, which leads him to not be able to have a development and a lack of competitiveness, depriving its inhabitants of better opportunities for jobs, income, goods and services, because lack of education limits development.

Population Distribution

For CONAPO (2004), the residence of small, dispersed and isolated localities is associated with the lack of basic services, influencing the population and their own wellbeing, causing inequalities.

However, populist policies have not helped localities that are in isolated areas, which cause communities that are far from the development pole or metropolis, do not have the same rights depriving them of road or health infrastructure and even basic services, turning people that inhabit it, in individuals extremely marginalized poor and high vulnerabilities

Table 6: Development of the socioeconomic dimension of population distribution in the state of Guerrero period 1990 - 2015

Year	Entity key	Total population	Locations <5000
1990	12	2,620,637	56.13
1995	12	2,916,567	53.72
2000	12	3,079,649	53.44
2005	12	3,115,202	50.51
2010	12	3,388,768	49.68
2015	12	3,533,251	49.68

Source: Own elaboration with CONAPO data

In Guerrero almost half of the population is in areas with less than 5000 inhabitants, which speaks of the great inequalities that exist and therefore is a limiting factor

in development, being necessary a change in public policies because of the distribution of budgets so that you get to have better contexts in these communities to achieve boost environments improvement in education, income, health, housing and others so that the people reach has empowered and can have the ability to see the strengths of the region and propose conditions that lead to better development, otherwise the state will continue to have more marginalization.

State intervention is certainly necessary to combat marginalization being this, in charge of promoting productive and economic activities that promote well-being in people, in their communities, towns and regions managing to have development and social benefits and economic.

Diagnosis in the local area of Guerrero

Communities are an essential part of the territories, Arias (2003), defines them as the group of people who interact and cohabit in an area geographically where they share certain interests and activities, where they may or may not cooperate formally and informally in order to seek solutions to the social problems that concern them, some other authors such as Socarras (2004), also refer that they are not only a geographical location, but it covers much more than this since its inhabitants share the sense of belonging, shared interests, common history, culture, customs, habits, among others.

The community diagnosis was made in the pinito community that is part of the mountain area of the municipality of Técpan de Galeana of the Costa Grande de Guerrero, which is an ejido that is located at a distance of 1980 meters and with a climate It is cold, according to CONAPO in 2010 indicated that this community was in a very high marginalization.

A qualitative methodology was used by interviews with key informants in the community and through two participatory workshops of which enabled us to identify needs, social and economic problems, and it was made a map of resources natural and land use for observe the potential of the territory, so the community was visited to carry out the diagnosis through interviews, mappings and workshops.

The workshops were divided by gender, making a workshop for men and another for women, which was decided because women regularly stay at home, doing household chores, taking care of children and men go to the countryside and when they arrive regularly they are dedicated to attend them, since they arrive tired of the field work, besides that when they were asked something in front of the male sex, they had a hard time expressing and answering.

According to the diagnosis, it was found that the community is made up of 8 families, which give a total of the population of 78 people, where 34 of them are under 15 years old and as far as education is concerned, they mention that the level Approximate education was primary because children must also be employed in the field since there are many needs at home and everyone has to support the work to get for food.

One of the main problems for the community is the lack of electric light and when it sank into the issue of why the service has not been managed, the answers were that they had already gone but that they replied that there were very few families and that the costs of the wiring and the transformers were very expensive and for that reason it was not convenient for them to provide the service for so few families or people .

Regarding health, they mention that they have popular insurance, but nevertheless, their nearest health center is about an hour and a half away, so they sometimes tend to treat themselves with their own remedies from tree roots or medicinal plants that they know, but have already requested h. City hall a health house for the community where there is a doctor and there are medicines because in case of scorpions or vipers they can die when they are transferred but the answer is the same, that there are very few people to justify a health center and a doctor, who have to go where they are told, but also do not have road infrastructure which makes it even more difficult for them to go to the doctor or to sell their products.

As for the income, the inhabitants mentioned that they are dedicated to the field, to sow and to harvest but the climate does not favor them much and the sowing of corn and beans takes much longer, they also plant avocados and they sell their crops but nevertheless Sometimes they only take out what they invested and therefore have many shortcomings in their home. On the other hand, in the mapping it was found that in the region they have large numbers of trees which are sometimes cut down in an unauthorized way but this is very scarce because for him or they must request a permit and this causes money that they do not have In addition, they do not have the sufficient tool to do so, neither the vehicles to move the wood, nor the roads that facilitate the access to the buyers or themselves to take it to a place where they can sell it, by which this makes difficult the conditions of Life in the economic aspect.

Their form of organization I tate that although they do not have a commissioner are or rganizados to solve any problem that affects n the community, since they hold meetings on it and together solve the problem and that so far everything is going good.

Their regular homes have a single room and the part where there is the kitchen where he has his fire, his manual machine to grind the masa, metate and comal on to make tortillas.

Villagers mention that there is no support for them because the government does not care that they do not have the basic services and that also when a technician from any dependency comes to visit them, they only ask for their credentials with the promise of supporting them with some type of project but they never return again, despite everything they indicate that there are projects in which they could carry out with the help of the government, such as the industrialization of avocado in oil because such fruit due to the climate is very good in the area and being very commercial and if you could have a transformation of this fruit into oil it would generate an oil industry that would

give jobs to people in the region , they would have better salaries, and they could have better conditions and better services.

2. Conclusion

One of the limitations of the marginalization index is that it only provides a territorial perspective at a given time, comparing the territories and exposing their social and economic weaknesses, however it does not allow to analyze the living conditions of the inhabitants of a territory. Gutiérrez y Gama (2010: 233) , however, is an indicator that guides the State to carry out actions in the territories.

The last twenty-five years s Guerrero has failed to improve the rate , which remains in the first years place is denoting a Estate with great social and economic gaps , and perceiving or inefficiency and effectiveness in policies public and guidelines taken . Boisser (2005), argues that the interference of the State has been a failure in the concepts related to development despite promoting efforts as progress by the residents, which makes it imperative to rethink and readjust public policies and take action in order to get better conditions , comprehensive planning and development in the territories that allow better conditions, says Sen, that with better jobs and jobs people can acquire better goods, services, housing, food and health conditions.

The community diagnosis or allows to reflect the local reality where living conditions are vulnerable , so it is necessary to know the territories and see what are the potentials and strengths that they present according to their climate, their environment, soils, among others, since the ignorance of this type of strengths retards the development in the region

In the absence of projects real needed in the regions causes economic marginalization and social for the people, for it is the local assessments where necessary involved indicate what the strengths and weaknesses of the territories and to propose projects guided by specialists that the guide to generate projects according to the needs and potentials of the same to create their own wealth, income and welfare conditions.

Part of the actions that the State pued and take seats is the management training, operational, technical and financial oriented of legal figures to create their own organizations , with the prospect in order to make a business inclusion that generates regional development opportunities .

The diagnosis is certain needs cautioned as lack of services of electricity, education, health and infrastructure ; and conomic: lack of well-paid jobs and sources of income; and allowed to know potentialities that prevail in the area which are the great extinctions of trees for logging , and the climate that favors trees of certain species such as the avocado so this product can be commercialized and at At the same time, it could become industrialized in products such as edible oil, beauty articles among others .

That is why the potential of the region should be subject to a greater economic, social and financial analysis for development and an improvement of the localities and the people that comprise it. Marginalization is a problem that involves the different social actors where each of them must provide the relevant proposals and strategies in order to obtain better results, that is how the Government must create the conditions that allow citizens to strengthen and develop capacities with the purpose of achieving territorial social empowerment that allows making proposals that detonate regional potentials and contribute to the development of synergies between the sector, public and private that allow creating local transformation processes that improve economic conditions, income, production, employment, as well as the conditions social as education, health, security among others, but also have the vision of environmental sustainability for better utilization of the environment and resources.

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