

## **Integral inclusion and right to the City of migrants and return on State of Nayarit, Mexico**

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Received March 12, 2015; Accepted November 16, 2015

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### **Abstract**

This article aims to get an overview of the current state that keep the human rights of migrants and return in the State of Nayarit, Mexico to allow rebuilding the cultural and social identity of this group historically discriminated. Coupled with this, the problems that arise in the State as a result of neoliberal global capitalism-supported by unbridled development, the privatization of public spaces where industries predominate-appropriation and accumulation of capital, market competitiveness described and controlling the work, generating the return migrants find their origin completely transformed community, where opportunities are limited inclusion, since this group does not have equal access to the distribution of resources-labor, health, education, housing, participation, access to information, among others on an equal footing; therefore, they suffer discrimination, segregation, social and cultural segmentation, leading to the migrant returned not recognized or not perceived as part of their community.

### **Migration, rights, State of Nayarit.**

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**Citation:** SALCEDO-ROSALES, Juan Miguel. Integral inclusion and right to the City of migrants and return on State of Nayarit, Mexico. ECORFAN Journal-Republic of El Salvador 2015, 1-1: 14-20

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## Introduction

The phenomenon of Nayarit emigration to the United States is encouraged by the obvious differences, as well as micro and macro factors, which exist in the entity against the US country, transformations sustained by the globalized capitalism that generate the migration of people in search better employment, social and economic opportunities that allow them access to a decent life, however, in recent years have slowed migratory flows like Nayarit returns to his home community, due to the financial downturn in the US economy.

The neoliberal capitalism through globalization has generated hegemonic processes that oppress and discriminate sections of the population that are unprotected and overshadowed by the dominant majorities or minorities. Therefore, the importance of this article focuses on the recognition and exercise of human rights, because in postmodernism these rights are invisible as a result of discursive systems. In this sense, it can make a critical analysis of reality in the context of the social, cultural and historical whole, and from the praxis, historicity, otherness and otherness of migrants returned against oppressive hegemonic processes.

First, the socio-historical context of population movements that occur in the State of Nayarit is discussed, and the factors that encourage migration of people especially to the United States and the transformations caused by the economic system underpinned by the neoliberal capitalism, in a second stage, the conditions under which the return and inclusion of migrants in their communities of origin are analyzed.

Finally the problems that are generated as a result of capitalism are addressed, the violation of human rights because of the hegemonic systems and the emergence of social movements in search of real recognition and full exercise of the collective human rights of migrants returned .

## Population Mobility in Nayarit

The state of Nayarit is located geographically in the central - western Mexico, considered of high tradition of Mexican immigration to the United States. This region consists of the states of Aguascalientes, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas. With regard to Nayarit, besides being part of the traditional immigration region in the country, it is also regarded as the fourth state of the Mexican Republic with very high demographic intensity into the US, second only to Guanajuato, Michoacan and Zacatecas .<sup>6</sup>

The state of Nayarit is characterized not only by traditional and intense emigration to the United States, but also within the State various dimensions of population mobility are observed simultaneously. In this context, the Nayarit people migrate not only abroad, but also makes it to other states in the Mexican Republic, while other demographic dimensions presented in the state, is the immigration of people foreign and domestic. A phenomenon of this simultaneous mobility within the organization is the inter-municipal migration, as nayaritas own passing from one municipality to another within the same State. These immigration processes are caused by the demand for labor generated by sectors such as tourism, professional and educational.

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<sup>6</sup> National Population Council, The State of Migration: Migration intensity indices Mexico-United States 2010, CONAPO, Mexico, 2012, p.33.

Another aspect of immigration occur when the state territory is used by national and migrants as well as migrants from Central and South America, those who pass on their migratory journey to United States.<sup>7</sup>

However, within the multiple dimensions migration in the state, representing the highest rate of population mobility is international migration.

Nayarit population migrates mainly to the United States motivated among other things by the difference in resources, employment opportunities and social security, as well as by various factors both attraction-expulsions, for reasons of work, family unity, or simply because of the possibility of achieving economic, social or cultural purpose.

In this context, census data on migration show that in the State of Nayarit in 100 international migrants, 94.8 final destinations chose to immigrate to the United States.<sup>8</sup>

Global capitalism has generated notable economic, social, political and cultural changes in the populations of the state. These processes affect globalized sectors of the population most disadvantaged, oppressed and overshadowed by the speech dominant majorities or minorities. Therefore, neoliberal capitalism supported by globalization, accumulation of capital-appropriation, and competitiveness in the market, has intensified migration due to micro and macroeconomic factors between countries of origin and destination.

<sup>7</sup> Abel Gomez Gutierrez, *Immigration and Transnational Empowerment: The Nayarit in Southern California*, Xlibris, USA, 2013, pp.159-166.

<sup>8</sup> National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), *International Migration. Percentage of international migrants by state ejection according to destination and sex* "Population and Housing Census 2010, Mexico, 2011.

That is, the Nayarit people migrate to the United States seeking the possibility to access better opportunities to enable them to develop and meet their most basic, basic and human needs.

### **Return and full inclusion of nayaritas migrants in their home community**

In recent years a recession in the world economy, which affected US production mainly in sectors such as agriculture, mining and construction causing high unemployment affecting the Nayarit and migrants residing in the country was raised, because these are the sectors where they usually employ immigration during their stay there.

This financial crisis led to a slowdown in migration flows towards foreign Nayarit, along with a significant decrease in remittances both family owned and collective, also, high rates of return on Nayarit population led to its community origin,<sup>9</sup> ie in cases of recession and economic crisis, the return becomes the only option for many people who consider nayaritas migrants with a better chance to survive in their communities of origin abroad.<sup>10</sup> The phenomenon of return has appeared both individually and collectively, that is, have returned to their home community who migrated abroad leaving his family in the homeland, but equally have returned entire families, including children with binational.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> INEGI, "International Migration: Percentage of International migrants return by state" in *Population and Housing Census 2010*, INEGI, Mexico, 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Jorge Durand, "Theoretical Essay on Return Migration. Principle of diminishing returns "in *Notebooks Geographic*, No. 35, University of Granada, Spain, 2004, pp.112-113.

<sup>11</sup> According to the results of the Population and Housing Census 2010 from INEGI, the population born in another country amounts to 14,594 people, equivalent to 1.3% of the residents of the State of Nayarit.

With the slowdown of migration and international nayaritas return to their home community, migrants has been achieved in recent years the historical record of zero rate <sup>12</sup> in issues of population mobility, this has resulted in an impairment in the economic, social, political, educational and cultural dynamics of the organization, because the access to better opportunities to develop a project of life based on human dignity, is They presented in terms of discrimination and formal inequality, structural and systematic among the population, segregating and segmenting the group of the migrants return.

The biggest problem that occurs in the state of Nayarit with this stage of migration, is-social, educational, economic, cultural, labor comprehensive inclusion, health, safety, among others of returnees and their families, because source community reacts in different ways according to the cultural, social and historical development of the population, living conditions, and the dominant ideologies and the peculiar features such as skills, attitudes and skills of returnees. These processes when combined through interaction and coexistence favor the rejection by the host community based on stereotyped behaviors that discriminate and violate the human rights of returned migrants.

In this context, migrant families returning with binational children face various problems when seeking their inclusion in the education system, this due to the lack of official documents supporting studies abroad, sometimes discrimination.

It is presented by the little or no understanding of the Spanish language, coupled with a lack of understanding on the part of school authorities to support the learner, which favors inclusion and adaptation to his new-social, cultural, educational, economic environment and historical even more complicated, suffering from a transnational life.

In the labor sector, returned migrants face a completely changed environment in which workforce better qualified and skilled is required, causing employment opportunities of this group are limited to informal jobs with lower benefits to established by law or even no benefits, no social security, labor and legal, coupled with disadvantageous salaries, precarious temporary jobs without access to housing and health, suffering marginalization, occupational segregation and labor segmentation, generating the while social dislocation that violates and limits access, exercise, enjoyment and full enjoyment of human rights of this group.

Another of the problems that arise with the return of Nayarit to their community of origin migrants is decreasing significantly from both family and collective remittances. Households that receive remittances generally used to meet the basic services such as food, education and health; covered these basic items, remittances go to savings, the construction, expansion and improvements to housing, as well as agricultural crops, or simply to invest in any land, in the purchase of cattle, or in small businesses in order to have access to better living conditions.

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<sup>12</sup> The zero rate is the balance between the percentage of the population migrates abroad and the percentage of people returning to their country or state of origin.

In this sense, the community of origin also affected because most collective remittances are used in social projects and actions that contribute to the development of communities through the "3x1 program for migrants"<sup>13</sup> with the collaboration of both the federal, state, and municipal governments, as nayaritas clubs constituted and empowered migrants abroad. (Diaspora).

### **The right to the city as a human right of migrants returning**

The neoliberal globalized capitalism through processes has generated in the communities of origin an excessive urbanization, privatization of public spaces, predominance of industries and interests of both accumulation and appropriation of capital and market competitiveness generating processes population where the majority or dominant minorities oppress and discriminate against the peripheral sectors of the population.

These changes have caused globalized the migrants to return to their home communities are faced with a completely changed environment,<sup>14</sup> where opportunities are generated including limited, under conditions of inequality, discrimination, segregation and social segmentation, political, labor and cultural.

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<sup>13</sup> According to the Ministry of Social Development, the 3x1 program for migrants supports the initiatives of Mexicans living abroad and gives them the opportunity to channel resources to Mexico, in works of social impact that directly benefit their communities of origin.

<sup>14</sup> Eduardo Fernandez Guzman, "The contemporary return migrants: The case of Huandacareo Michoacan. An invitation to study return migration "on José Alfredo Abel Uribe Salas and Padilla Jacobo (eds.), Cologne From the Modern State. Break, change and continuity, Mexico, Division of Graduate Studies, Faculty of History UMSNH / CONACYT, pp.367-398.

In this context, human rights recognized by the Mexican government are more focused on meeting the requirements of the hegemonic neoliberal globalized capitalism-which allow the development of the most basic, elementary and human of needs and returning migrants, existing in practice a formal inequality, materials, structural and systemic access, exercise and enjoyment of human rights. That is to say, there is a worrying gap regarding these rights recognized in international, regional and national instruments and practice of the context of reality or social, cultural and historical of the migrants return therefore all generated a "numbed culture of human rights".<sup>15</sup>

In this sense, the right to the city emerges in order to restore the true sense of community, that is, establishing the possibility of good life for everyone, and make this community the meeting point for the construction of the collective life.<sup>16</sup> That is, the right to the city emerges as a liberating tool against the neoliberal capitalism, through processes of struggle, emancipation and freedom through which, the migrants return seeking full access to better opportunities for them to develop the most basic, basic and human needs, such as freedom, equality and social security.

In this regard, Viera argues that the right to the city is a relevant tool to address urbanization processes promoted and expanded by the neoliberal capitalist system which causes social exclusion and segmentation.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> David Sanchez Rubio, anesthetized against a culture of human rights, Human Rights State Commission of San Luis Potosi / Autonomous University of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, 2007.

<sup>16</sup> Henri Lefebvre, the right to the city, Edicions 62, Barcelona, 1978.

<sup>17</sup> Eduardo Viera, "Right to the City-tool of social inclusion in Latin America" in Electronic Journal of Political Psychology, Year 9, number 28, Uruguay, 2012, p.27.

Therefore, through the right to the city is proposed rescue and returnees / migrants as the main element of the community, that is, recognize people as historical subjects, as specific subjects and, from its historicity, otherness and otherness build human rights through intercultural dialogue supported in whole or practice of social, cultural and historical reality of people and cultural processes in communities of origin.

The city is primarily a public space; it is the condition and expression of citizenship, human rights of individuals. The public space crisis caused by neoliberal capitalism is manifested in its privatization, in the exclusion and oppression of returnees and / as, therefore, the community is dissolved, the historical process that allows us to recognize the rights of freedom, equality and non-discrimination both individually and collectively, they are outweighed by the segregation and social and cultural segmentation, as well as by the build-appropriation of capital, as well as competitiveness in the market.<sup>18</sup>

## Conclusions

Neoliberal capitalism has brought remarkable economic, social, labor, political and cultural transformations in cities, which have intensified migration processes in the Nayarit population. These globalized-hegemonic transformations are more focused on meeting the requirements of capitalism that allow the development of the most basic, basic and human needs of individuals and communities.

Human rights are recognized through speech from a Eurocentric position, from the center to the periphery, considering people as an historical, abstract and universal subject. Consequently, these rights do not meet the real needs of people, communities and peripheral groups, in this regard, it is pertinent to generate processes of struggle, emancipation and freedom against the hegemonic systems of capitalism and against the dominant discourses of the State is ie emerging social movements which will clearly highlight human rights and returning migrants and enable them to rebuild their cultural identity and participate in cultural processes and the processes of building a community in which they can develop their needs more basic, fundamental and human. In this sense, human rights must be recognized from the complexity of the same rights, that is, from the historicity, otherness and otherness of people.

In this context, the State should promote the creation and implementation of public policies and affirmative action in favor of disadvantaged and oppressed by the oppressor-generating hegemonic neoliberal capitalism in the cities people actions systems. These policies and positive actions should be aimed at ensuring the right of the migrants to decent and fair return of the general population to participate in social cultural construction, politics and community, from the context of all or reality, ie they should implement educational, labor, social and cultural projects to an integral inclusion of the migrants return to their home community.

<sup>18</sup> Jordi Borja, "Public space and right to the city" to "The right to the city in practice" in Institut of Drest Humans of Catalunya (ed.) Series Emerging Human Rights: The Right to the City, GRAFIQUES Masanes, Barcelona, 2011, p.140.

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