

Globalization and Quality of Life in Different Types of Agricultural Producers of the Northern Region of the State of Jalisco, Mexico

Globalización y calidad de vida en los diversos tipos de productores agropecuarios de la región norte del Estado de Jalisco, México

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Abstract

In order to determine the positive or negative impact globalization has HAD Which Already 35 years in your development, on the quality of life of the various types of agricultural producers in the North Region of the State of Jalisco, was developed esta study. The work was Carried out in three of the municipalities MOST representative of the Region Mentioned: Villa Guerrero (VGRO), Huejúcar (HUE) and Mezquitic (MEZ) During the period of time from January to December 2017. It Surveyed 30 producers by municipality and 90 all producers for the region Mentioned above; The study was managed under a multidisciplinary approach, Evaluating the impact productive from the point of view not only economic, but Also the social, political, cultural and environmental impact, Emerged as a result of the implementation of the globalization. The results Indicate a clear disparity in the present impacts Among the three different types of producers in the municipalities Considered (small, medium and large) Determined on the basis of the technology, infrastructure and resources Implemented on Their farms. The negative effect are Observed in the decapitalization and the apparent abandonment of farms, Causing fewer income and Influencing a greater presence of poverty; Relevant factors presenting: such as the aging of the producers (61.8 years average age), and the presence of women Increased (40% of farms Have active presence of women), older adults and teenagers on farms; Increase in the national and international migration accelerated emergence of casual trade, impact on the recurrence to lenders in each production cycle, emergence of casual trade, impact on the recurrence to lenders in each production cycle, emergence of new types of family and family roles, as well as variations in the quality of the product produced. The 80% of the producers have cattle, planting corn for food only to Obtain Their cattle; 90% of the producers does not have a defined business vision and is not interested in joining a company. Actually, in the three municipalities Considered productive structure is 70%, 25% and 5% for small, medium and large producers, Determined on the basis of the number of animals and agricultural land available, in contrast to the tradicionally exposed by the Government Officials Establishing the presence of 60, 30 and 10% for These same producers. This situation sets That small, producers Have Increased Their presence (10%), while medium and large producers Have Decreased it by like Percentages (5%).

Globalization, Quality of Life, Type of Producer

Resumen

Con el propósito de determinar el impacto positivo y/o negativo que ha tenido la Globalización a 35 años ya de su implementación, sobre la Calidad de Vida de los diversos tipos de Productores Agropecuarios presentes en la Región Norte del Estado de Jalisco, se desarrolló este estudio. El trabajo se realizó en tres de los municipios más representativos de la citada Región: Villa Guerrero (VGRO), Huejúcar (HUE) y Mezquitic (MEZ), durante el periodo de tiempo comprendido de Enero a Diciembre del 2017. En él se encuestaron a 30 productores por municipio y 90 productores totales para la citada región; el estudio se manejó bajo un enfoque multidisciplinario, evaluándose el impacto productivo desde el punto de vista no sólo económico, sino además el impacto social, político, cultural y medioambiental, surgido a raíz de la implementación de la Globalización. Los resultados indican una evidente disparidad en los impactos presentes entre los tres diversos tipos de productores presentes en los municipios considerados (pequeños, medianos y grandes), determinados en función de la tecnología, infraestructura y recursos implementados en sus explotaciones. Los efectos negativos se observan en la evidente descapitalización y el abandono de explotaciones, provocando menor cantidad de ingresos económicos e incidiendo en una mayor presencia de pobreza; presentándose factores relevantes como el envejecimiento de los productores (61.8 años edad promedio), y la mayor presencia de mujeres (40% de las explotaciones cuentan con presencia activa femenina), adultos de la tercera edad y adolescentes en las explotaciones; el incremento de migración nacional e internacional, surgimiento acelerado de comercio informal, incidencia en la recurrencia a prestamistas en cada ciclo productivo, aparición de nuevos tipos de familia y de roles familiares, así como variaciones en la calidad del producto producido. El 80% de los productores tiene vocación ganadera, sembrando sólo para obtener alimento para su ganado; el 90% de los productores no presenta una visión empresarial definida y no está interesado en formar una empresa. La estructura productiva presente en los tres municipios considerados es de 70%, 25% y 5% para pequeños, medianos y grandes productores, determinados en base al número de animales y tierras agrícolas disponibles, contrastando con la tradicionalmente expuesta por las autoridades oficiales que establecían presencia de 60, 30 y 10% para estos mismos productores. Esta situación establece que los pequeños productores han incrementado su presencia (10%), en tanto que los medianos y grandes productores la han disminuido en porcentajes similares (5%).

Globalización, Calidad de Vida, Tipo de Productor

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Introduction

Considered as the beginning of the neo-liberal practices in our country, the year 1982 under the period of Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (MMH), which 36 years have already passed that globalization has been in force in our country (1982 - 2018), and to the obvious results in the Mexican countryside, it can be seen that the impact of these practices have not been uniform for all producers, noting generally that the greater amount of financial resources available among producers, are also they earn higher profits, thus the main beneficiaries of these practices have been the big producers to the detriment of medium and small.

However, there is a widespread perception among producers, the big winners of this globalization are trademarks and / or foreign investors who have cornered the market and have displaced domestic brands, with the aggravating circumstance that have contributed substantially to damaging the quantity and quality of land and natural resources, which arguably have plundered the country notorious, without the beneficial effects have been and are visible among our domestic producers.

Thus, the results have been contrasting for farmers not only the state of Jalisco, but the country in general; for some, globalization has been the best thing that could happen to them, since from its implementation have substantially improved their income and therefore their quality of life.

However, for others (the vast majority), it has been the worst thing that could have happened to them because from its implementation, its revenues fell considerably and thus their level and / or quality of life.

An inescapable truth is that the wealth generated in the country has been distributed so highly unequal, which has meant that the rich get even richer and the poor even poorer.

This has happened both agricultural producers and livestock of the 12 regions and 125 municipalities identified in the State of Jalisco.

Being noted similar effects of affectation, as promoted (directly and indirectly), phenomena such as disinvestment and abandonment of farms and thereby the presence and increased national and international migration, the increase in informal trade, the incursion into different areas to agricultural (mainly in the construction area), the emergence of new family roles and the gradual loss of resources natural (primarily land and water), which has caused the increase of damage and / or half-environmental problems, and gradual loss of sustainability.

Undoubtedly, the main motivating the appearance of these phenomena has been the economic resource, but not only have consequences in this regard, but also have caused serious changes in areas as diverse as social, cultural, political areas and environmental. The Northern Region is identified as one of the poorest and most unequal of the 12 regions established in the State of Jalisco; its main economic activity is agriculture, where livestock and specifically the production of weaners for fattening and / or sale is one of the two main businesses of the inhabitants of the region, along with the production of hard and artisanal use. This production weaners is conducted under extensive systems and semi-extensive production, where animals are kept mainly in the rangeland and / or meadows, with few periods of hold and / or supplementation livestock. It is also that in each of the 10 districts of the region is planted maize and cereals for use in animal feed and thus lower production costs evident. This region also produces, with wild oregano-specific physico-chemical conditions very own area, which gives specific environmental conditions in the region very productive and special conditions.



Figure 1 Regionalization in the State of Jalisco

Source: Jalisco State Development Plan 2012 - 2018

The Northern Region is comprised of 10 municipalities (see Figure 2), with economic, social, political, cultural and environmental very similar to each other; prevailing conditions of poverty and marginalization in most of them and the presence of Indians in the Huichol ethnic group, with greater presence in the municipalities of Mezquitic and Huejuquilla el Alto.



Figure 2 Northern Region Jalisco municipalities that make up

Source: Jalisco State Development Plan 2012 - 2018

Moreover, the State of Jalisco (see Figure 3) is positioned as the leading agricultural producer state in the country for its contribution to national GDP, excelling as a producer of milk (19% annually) and beef (11%) and porcine (19%) and silage maize (26%).

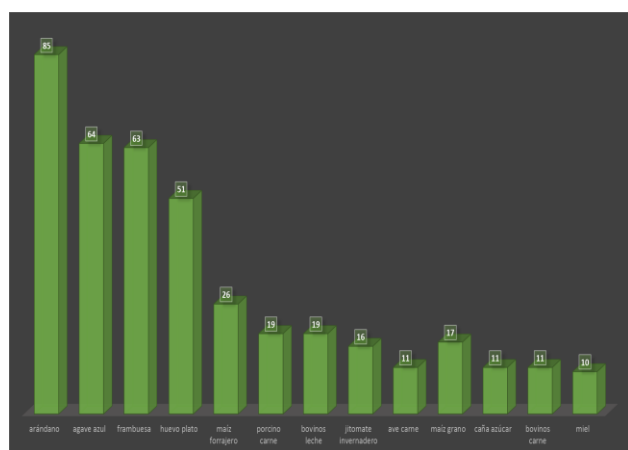


Figure 3 Contribution of Agriculture of the State of Jalisco nationwide

Source: Jalisco State Development Plan 2012 - 2018

Justification

Globalization has brought profound changes not only in the economy but also in various areas of the country's development: social, cultural, political and environmental.

But, how far they have given and expressed these changes in the quality of life in rural areas?; How they have expressed and what have caused among the various types of agricultural producers present in the State of Jalisco and the country in general?

Until 1982, Mexico was established in a structure and a production capacity based mainly on small producers (Alvarez, 1997: 22); but because of the various phenomena that emerged from the implementation of Globalization and with it trade opening, where a large number of producers has found many problems to continue the profitability of their exploitation and ensure produce quantity and quality sufficient, in addition to recurring economic problems cycle after cycle, caused mainly by the low prices received for their product prices, it has emerged the question of whether the production structure and thus its production capacity remain or have been modified from the changes. But, why is it important to know this?; it is clear that a consolidated, productive structure will increase the conditions for achieving an acceptable quantity and quality of the finished product, in addition to impact directly and indirectly on the quality of life of people through receiving their income they go hand in hand with those achieved social, cultural, political and environmental effects.

Thus, the central hypothesis of the study was couched in terms that globalization has changed the presence and productive contribution of the various types of these farmers in the Northern Region of the State of Jalisco, decreasing obviously their quality of life from new production and commercial conditions of final products obtained. The central idea is that small producers are gradually being "eliminated" market, although its presence has increased, but not its productive contribution; while the medium and large producers have decreased their presence but have increased their productive contribution. For this reason, the objective of this study is:

Objective

Assess the impact that globalization has had on the presence and capacity of production (small, medium and large producers) farmers present in the northern region of Jalisco, as well as identify and / or determine the social, political, cultural and environmental that have arisen between them and thereby determine their quality of life.

Methodology

To fulfill the proposed objective methodology was established as follows:

- a. Identify based on the official literature available regarding the types of farmers, producers in the northern region of the State of Jalisco.
- b. Identify and characterize the production, trading and distribution of agricultural products made by type of producer conditions.
- c. Identify and / or select the sample to handle in the study, based on the total number of entries in the various municipal associations farmers.
- d. Producers were randomly selected from the revision of the lists drawn from associations or groups identified in each of the three municipalities identified in this category (Villa Guerrero (VGRO), Huejúcar (HUE) and Mezquitic (MEZ) farmers , to determine the current production structure.
- e. For its part, the production capacity was estimated based on the random selection of 10% of the producers of the population, who were visited directly on their holdings, in addition to reviewing reports and records management and production. Data were analyzed using Chi-square test (χ^2) at 95% confidence. The sample (see Table 1) consisted of 90 total producers, divided into 30 producers in each of the three municipalities considered, of which 54 were small (60%), 27 medium (30%) and 9 large (10%) .

| Type Producer / Municipality | VGRO | HUE | MEZ | Total producers |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Little ones | 18 | 18 | 18 | 54 |
| Medianos | 9 | 9 | 9 | 27 |
| Big | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |

Table 1 Determination of Agricultural Producers sample taken in the study
Source: Self Made

Theoretical Framework:

In a study dealing with globalization, it is imperative to establish with clarity and certainty is meant by it; Thus, how can we define it? What is globalization and trade opening, to terms of this study? Both phenomena were established in Mexico from the administration of Lic. Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (MMH), who responding to the demands of the agricultural authorities at that time (1982), in which it was said that the producers of the field they were indeed quite productive and very often resorted to federal, state and local governments to apply for a diverse range of financial support without major requirements; it was determined that the offices belonging to Mexican state disappeared, and established the market as the principal economic operator,

Thus, companies like seeds Mexicanas (SEMEX), Fertilizantes Mexicanos (FERTIMEX), Aseguradora Agropecuaria Mexicana (AGROASEMEX), National Council of Popular Subsistence (COMSUPO) and several other subsidiaries of the state, disappeared to leave the market as the "deregulatory" supply and demand of various agricultural products marketed.

Thus, ways to produce and especially to distribute and market farm products, were transformed and were consolidated was an eminently "money" aspect, leaving aside human development and establishing the ideal conditions for companies transnationals will begin to consolidate its economic power and gradually spread throughout the country, so that trade liberalization was a reality, the conditions set for free trade without taxes or exorbitant tariffs.

Quality of life

But what happened to the quality of life of people ?; Does globalization and trade liberalization have allowed and caused the increase in the financial resources for all without distinction ?; Is the wealth generated is distributed similarly for all selected agricultural producers? The answer to these questions is not easy; For some it has been very positive, but for others, very negative; so that the response has been very contrasting even in the same places and among producers.

The emergence of new factors, cultural, political and environmental social, have been increasingly frequent in places where rarely thought could come to present problems of this type.

Producers structure

In the year 1985, the Shared Risk Trust (FIRCO) provided that throughout the State of Jalisco, three strata of farmers, well-defined based on the implemented technological level, the available infrastructure and above all, the number identified animals and land in farm management, which are: small, medium and large producers (see table 2).

| type Producer | Technological level | Infrastructure | Number of Animals and / or land available | Percent presence |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---|------------------|
| Little ones | Low | limited | 20cbz up and 2has | 60% |
| Medianos | Medium | Relevant | 21-80cbz and between 2.1 to 5has | 30% |
| Big | High | Enough | Over 80cbz and 5 hectares | 10% |

Table 2 Type of farmer identified in the State of Jalisco in 1985

Source: *Firco, 1985*

This trust provided that these identified strata were presented in percentages of 60:30:10 for small, medium and large producers respectively; Thus, it noted that agricultural activity is basically developed under the conditions of lower-income producers with technology and limited infrastructure, and genetics of questionable quality and poor or poor management and / or technical assistance, which affected the quality of the product, but not in the quantity produced.

Productive capacity

Regarding the production capacity of each of the strata of producers identified and / or marked, provided that also small producers contributed the largest number of final products, which influenced decisively in the perception of people dedicated to this activity, on the dubious quality of agricultural products produced in the State of Jalisco, milk specific situation, which he said was not exactly the best, as already mentioned.

Thus, the fact that a large number of small producers had not implemented an adequate constant currency and / or livestock and their land, scarce records updated daily, had an impact on the quality of the final product. Table 3 provides the productive contributions by stratum producer indicated for 1982:

| type Producer | Productive capacity | Relationship Capacity | Est: |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Little ones | 40% | 60:40 | |
| Medianos | 30% | 30:30 | |
| Big | 30% | 10:30 | |

Table 3 Production Capacity for Agricultural Stratum identified in the State of Jalisco in the year 1985 based on the available literature

Source: *Firco, 1985*

The relationship between the percentages regarding the structure and production capacity stratum producer, indicated from that time that large manufacturers contribute substantially to the total agricultural production levels, despite being present in very low percentage; however, that did not exist at that time or convenient infrastructure necessary technology or the right amount and / or at the scarcity of programs efficient technical assistance and support available was added, contributed to condition and / or "contaminate" the quality of agricultural products offered.

By the year 2017, and based on studies conducted (SAGARPA, 2015: 44) showed that small farmers increased their presence by up to 10%, while medium and large producers decreased both by 5% (see table 4).

| type Producer | Jalisco production structure 1985 | Región Norte production structure 2017 | Difference 1985 - 2017 |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Little ones | 60% | 70% | + 10% |
| Medianos | 30% | 25% | -05% |
| Big | 10% | 05% | -05% |

Table 4 Comparative Agricultural production structure identified in the State of Jalisco and the Northern Region in 1985 and 2017

Source: *Based on data from FIRCO, 1985 and SAGARPA, 2017*

Regarding the productive capacity reported in 2017, it shows that small farmers increased their contribution up to 10% on the amount contributed in the year 1985, while medium and large producers declined each 5% (see table 5).

| Type Producer | Productive structure | Relationship Structure: Capacity |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Little ones | 70% | 70:17 |
| Medianos | 25% | 25:43 |
| Big | 05% | 5:40 |

Table 5 Production Structure in the Northern Region and Relationship Structure: Agricultural Production Capacity by Stratum identified in the Northern Region of the State of Jalisco

Source: *Self Made*

Both medium (+ 13%) as large producers (+ 10%) increased their productive capacity and therefore its state productive contribution, while small producers declined markedly the form (-23%).

| type Producer | Its T Jal 19 85 | Struct ure RegNt e 2017 | Differe nce 1985- 2017 | Capacit y product ive Jal 1985 | Capacit y product ive Reg Nte 2017 | Differe nce 1985- 2017 |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| peq | 60 % | 70% | + 10% | 40% | 17% | -2. 3% |
| Med | 30 % | 25% | -05% | 30% | 43% | + 13% |
| Big | 10 % | 05% | -05% | 30% | 40% | + 10% |

Table 6 Comparison of structure and production capacity in the Jalisco and Northern Region state in the period 1985: 2017

Source: *Based on data from the study, 2017*

Table 6 shows that the medium producers have decreased their presence (-05%), while its productive contribution has increased (+ 13%); similar trend occurs between large producers have decreased their presence (-05%) but increased its contribution (+ 10%). Only small producers increased their presence (+ 10%) and decreased their productive contribution (-23%).

| Personal Vision / Producers | Little ones | Medianos | Big |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Mala | 80% | 40% | twenty% |
| Acceptable | 17% | 30% | 40% |
| good | 3% | 30% | 40% |

Table 7 Personal Vision of farmers about the impact of globalization on their exploitation and Quality of Life in the Northern Region in 2017

Source: *Self Made*

Table 7 shows that the misperception about globalization and trade liberalization her, will decline as the case of small, medium and large producers; ie small have the misperception and large producers lower.

This situation is reversed when considering the "good sense" about them, since small producers have the lowest perception and large most; small producers have a higher perception was wrong (80%) it has been for them globalization and trade liberalization, coinciding with medium producers, although they express greater tolerance towards these phenomena. This trend is reversed, however, when it comes to large producers, since most of these believe that both globalization and trade liberalization have been acceptable to good for them.

Conclusions

- Globalization and trade liberalization it has caused significant changes in both the structure and the current agricultural production capacity in the Northern Region and in the state of Jalisco.
- Most small farmers in the Northern Region have seen their income and only a few have benefited economically substantially (medium and large producers). This is because gradually, inputs have been increasing their value and the prices paid for farm products have gradually been declining, which has led to profits for producers are increasingly smaller, reaching even to have minimal gains which they led to think a lot of producers out of farming.
- Small farmers in the Northern Region have increased their presence, but is burdened by economic debts, these being mostly those who have suffered decapitalization of their farms and have abandoned them.
- Small farmers in this region have gradually sold their animals to migrate either within or outside the country, besides being the first to venture into the informal trade.
- These are small producers who have mostly suffered the negative impact of globalization and trade liberalization, as has been punished them with expensive inputs, low for their product and very limited or prices limited gains.

- Meanwhile, a lot of medium-size producers have decreased their conditions and have become small producers, thus reducing their presence, but increasing their productive contribution.
- SWn addition, these medium producers (with large), which have increased their productive contribution to a greater extent (+ 13%).
- It is very important to note that although they have substantially increased their productive contribution have not been as efficient as large producers, who with a lower percentage of presence significantly increased their production volumes.
- Regarding large producers, they have decreased their presence (05%), although their production have increased substantially contribution (10%).
- Undoubtedly Globalization and trade liberalization have affected differently to farmers not only in the Northern Region but throughout the State of Jalisco, depending on their stratum; mostly small farmers have suffered the loss of their income and thus their living standards have deteriorated, while medium and large producers have increased their profits and living standards significantly.
- In this process factors such as capitalization and abandonment operations; the incursion in other economic areas (construction basically) looking for additional income; the remarkable entry into informal trade and the continued and persistent national and international migration, have been a constant in farming in the region and Jalisco in general.
- The main problem in agricultural producers in the northern region encompasses the following: a. low prices paid for the product offered; b. high prices of inputs; c. low profit margins; d. high presence of intermediaries; and. supports and / or insufficient government subsidies;
- F. evident inequality in farm technology, infrastructure and production; g. land and animals of dubious quality; h. abandonment and / or decapitalisation farms; i. incursion of small producers in other economic areas, such as construction and mainly informal trade; j. recurring national and international migration; k. producers aged (average age 61.8 years); l. average schooling of 4 years, which directly affects their limited business vision; m. cyclical recurrence lenders at the beginning of each cycle for the purchase of inputs, leaving guarantee their harvest; n. young people without attachment to agricultural work; or. lack of support and / or government subsidies granted.
- It is essential that government authorities review thoroughly the timeliness and relevance of the current economic policy and devise a new strategy based on fair payment to farmers in the northern region and Jalisco where the real economic stimulus encourage production and quality of product produced, based on compliance with standards of accountability and commitment to the same producers, as well as designing and programs for the gradual elimination of corruption, simulation and doublespeak so common in our authorities politicians bouquet agricultural.
- Among the farmers in the Northern Region, regardless of their stratum, prevailing perception and certainty, that with sufficient financial support from federal, state and municipal government, more productive and profitable farms that would contribute further dimension would be taken the agricultural potential of this.

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