

<https://doi.org/10.23913/ride.v16i32.2891>

Scientific articles

**La migración y la economía campesina en la comunidad de
Alcholoa, región Costa Grande de Guerrero (1940–2023)**

***Migration and the Peasant Economy in the Community of Alcholoa, Costa
Grande Region of Guerrero (1940–2023)***

***Migração e economia camponesa na comunidade de Alcholoa, região da
Costa Grande de Guerrero (1940–2023)***

Adelaido Cazares García

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, México

adelaidocazaresgarcia@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7127-667X>

Orlando Guerrero Diego

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, México

orlanddiego@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7233-3045>

Leonel Cásares García*

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, México

leonelcasares8@gmail.com

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1661-4878>

*Autor de correspondencia

Resumen

El estudio analiza la migración y su incidencia en la economía campesina de la comunidad de Alcholoa, en la región Costa Grande del estado de Guerrero, a partir de una periodización histórica basada en las etapas socioeconómicas nacionales de México para el periodo 1940–2023. La investigación se desarrolló desde un enfoque cualitativo, mediante el método de historia de vida con perspectiva histórica. La información empírica se obtuvo a partir de 50 entrevistas semiestructuradas realizadas a personas clave de la comunidad, seleccionadas mediante muestreo intencional. El análisis se organizó en cuatro etapas socioeconómicas: Desarrollo Estabilizador, Desarrollo Compartido y Alianza para la Producción, Neoliberalismo y Políticas del Bienestar. Los resultados muestran que los procesos migratorios y las transformaciones de la economía campesina se encuentran estrechamente vinculados a los cambios estructurales de cada etapa y a las condiciones locales de producción y reproducción social. Se concluye que la contención de la migración y la reactivación de la economía campesina dependen de la organización comunitaria, la participación productiva local y la articulación con políticas públicas en los ámbitos municipal, estatal y federal, lo que permite comprender la migración rural como un proceso estructural y dinámico en el sur de México.

Palabras clave: economía campesina, migración rural, producción campesina, consumo rural, distribución comunitaria.

Abstract

This study examines migration and its impact on the peasant economy of the community of Alcholoa, located in the Costa Grande region of Guerrero, Mexico, using a historical periodization based on national socioeconomic stages for the period 1940–2023. The research follows a qualitative approach and applies the life history method from a historical perspective. Empirical data were collected through 50 semi-structured interviews with key community members, selected through purposive sampling. The analysis is organized into four socioeconomic stages: Stabilizing Development, Shared Development and the Alliance for Production, Neoliberalism, and Welfare Policies. The findings show that migratory processes and transformations in the peasant economy are closely linked to structural changes in each stage, as well as to local conditions of production and social reproduction. The study concludes that reducing migration and revitalizing the peasant economy depend on

community organization, local productive participation, and the coordination of community initiatives with public policies at the municipal, state, and federal levels. This perspective contributes to understanding rural migration as a structural and dynamic process in southern Mexico.

Keywords: peasant economy, rural migration, peasant production, rural consumption, community-based distribution.

Resumo

Este estudo analisa a migração e seu impacto na economia camponesa da comunidade de Alcholoa, na região da Costa Grande, estado de Guerrero, utilizando uma periodização histórica baseada nos estágios socioeconômicos nacionais do México para o período de 1940 a 2023. A pesquisa foi conduzida utilizando uma abordagem qualitativa, empregando o método da história de vida com perspectiva histórica. Os dados empíricos foram obtidos a partir de 50 entrevistas semiestruturadas com membros-chave da comunidade, selecionados por amostragem intencional. A análise foi organizada em quatro estágios socioeconômicos: Desenvolvimento Estabilizador, Desenvolvimento Compartilhado e Aliança para a Produção, Neoliberalismo e Políticas de Bem-Estar Social. Os resultados mostram que os processos migratórios e as transformações na economia camponesa estão intimamente ligados às mudanças estruturais de cada estágio e às condições locais de produção e reprodução social. Conclui-se que a contenção da migração e a revitalização da economia camponesa dependem da organização comunitária, da participação produtiva local e da coordenação com as políticas públicas nos níveis municipal, estadual e federal, permitindo a compreensão da migração rural como um processo estrutural e dinâmico no sul do México.

Palavras-chave: economia camponesa, migração rural, produção camponesa, consumo rural, distribuição comunitária.

Date Received: August 2025

Date Accepted: March 2026

Introduction

This paper analyzes migration and the peasant economy in the community of Alcholoa , located in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero, based on a historical periodization of Mexico's national socioeconomic stages, which serve as an analytical framework for the study of the period 1940–2023. The analysis aims to identify the economic, productive, social, and structural impact of migration processes on community dynamics.

The community of Alcholoa is characterized by its abundant natural resources and cultural heritage, as well as the historical availability of fertile land. It is located in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero. Historically, its economy was linked to the production of cacao and cotton for export; currently, its main economic activity is based on the cultivation of coconuts and mangoes.

This research analyzes the impact of migration and the peasant economy based on the testimonies of residents of the Alcholoa community , who identify multiple factors—political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and psychosocial, among others—that influence their migration decisions. Furthermore, the participants construct their knowledge, wisdom, and life experiences across different previously identified national socioeconomic stages: Stabilizing Development, Shared Development and the Alliance for Production, Neoliberalism, and Welfare Policies, corresponding to the period between 1940 and 2023.

From a theoretical perspective, McAuliffe and Oucho (2024) point out that migration responds to various structural factors that shape specific migration patterns, including the formation of migration corridors that connect economies with different levels of development, such as the flows to the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Germany. Empirically, migration to North America increased during 2024; likewise, in Mexico, irregular migration increased by 62% in the first eight months of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, according to administrative records from the National Institute of Migration (INM, 2024), compiled by the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2024).

Migration is a persistent phenomenon in the community of Alcholoa , manifested in the displacement of its inhabitants both nationally and internationally in search of employment opportunities that allow them and their families to subsist. This process significantly impacts the social, cultural, and economic dynamics of the community.

According to testimonies from the residents of Alcholoa , the community once boasted diverse cultural expressions, including traditional dances, handicrafts, music,

religious festivals and processions, as well as community celebrations—among them Mother's Day and the Feast of Saint John. However, these practices are gradually weakening as a consequence of constant migration. Likewise, some traditional culinary products, such as cocada (a coconut candy) and coconut empanadas, are currently at risk of disappearing due to the same migration phenomenon.

The demographic problem facing the community of Alcholoa is imminent due to the sustained exodus of young people—both women and men of working age—in search of better job and economic opportunities. This process directly impacts the production, marketing, and consumption of agricultural products, jeopardizing the continuity of traditional crops. Furthermore, it affects the intergenerational transmission of agricultural knowledge and practices within the community.

In the community of Alcholoa, no systematic studies or academic publications have been identified that comprehensively document the problems of migration and the peasant economy during the period 1940–2023. The available information comes mainly from testimonies and the oral history of migrants, their relatives, neighbors, and residents, the latter understood as people who, without being originally from the community, settle permanently in it.

Given the absence of documentary records, there is a risk of not preserving these testimonies and experiences, which are fundamental to understanding migration processes and formulating alternatives aimed at mitigating migration and boosting the peasant economy through local production, marketing and consumption, contributing to strengthening community development and improving living conditions in Alcholoa .

Based on the aforementioned background, the findings suggest that, if this problem is not addressed promptly, the community of Alcholoa faces the risk of depopulation, loss of collective identity, and a weakening of its sense of belonging, as well as its cultural heritage. Furthermore, social inequalities could intensify, leading to structural transformations in the community's forms of agrarian organization.

The central question guiding this research is: how do migration and the peasant economy affect the community of Alcholoa during the national socioeconomic stages between 1940 and 2023? To answer this question, a qualitative approach with an exploratory scope and historical perspective is adopted, allowing for a comprehensive description of the issues surrounding migration and the peasant economy of the inhabitants of the community of Alcholoa , in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero.

The research is based on the assumption that migration generates both positive and negative impacts on the peasant economy of the Alcholoa community , influencing its productive, social and cultural practices over time.

McAuliffe and Oucho (2024), the term migration refers to the individual or collective movement of people across a geographic area, whether within or outside their usual place of residence. Fernández (2010), on the other hand, defines migration as a process of physical displacement of people from one place to another, which involves the transfer of resources, ideas, and cultural practices between the communities of origin and destination.

In this research, migration is understood as the displacement and mobility of people —farmers, day laborers, professionals, students, mothers and fathers, among others— in the condition of migrants, whether due to changes of residence or due to various factors and causes that influence the decision to migrate.

A review of the specialized literature on migration and peasant economy shows the existence of a diversity of theories and analytical models to study these phenomena.

Among the pioneering approaches, the theory of labor migration proposed by Lewis (1955/1957) stands out, who argues that the displacement of people originates in the search for economic and labor opportunities in regions with greater productivity, industrial development and economic capacity.

From a neoclassical perspective, Sjaastad (1962) argues that the decision to migrate is based on a cost-benefit analysis, through which people evaluate the expected profitability, potential gains and costs associated with displacement, conceiving migration as an investment in human capital.

At a microeconomic level, Stark and Taylor (1989) explain migration based on the economic deficiencies of households, noting that the decision to migrate is oriented towards improving family well-being through access to economies with higher levels of income and productive capacity.

While neoclassical and microeconomic approaches conceive of migration as a rational decision linked to cost-benefit calculations and family strategies, other approaches shift the analysis toward structural factors of the economic system. In this sense, Piore (1979), from the dual-market theory, argues that migration does not primarily respond to individual motivation, but rather to the structural demand for labor in developed countries, particularly in sectors such as agriculture and industry, where workers willing to take precarious, low-paying jobs are needed.

Complementarily, the World-Systems theory, formulated by Wallerstein (2006), proposes that migratory processes should be understood in terms of the global economic relations that connect countries and regions. From this perspective, migration is explained as the result of an interconnected network of core, periphery, and semi-periphery countries, whose structural positions in the global economy condition population flows and labor mobility dynamics.

It is important to note that there are classic contributions to migration studies. Among them, the work of Thomas and Znaniecki (1918–1920/2006) stands out. They provided a sociological perspective on migration, focusing on the formation of migrant communities, cultural adaptation, and the relationship between origin and destination. Although they did not explicitly develop a network theory, their analysis was a precursor to later approaches that emphasized social connections as a factor in migration. In their studies of Polish peasants in Europe and America, they described how kinship relations and family ties—motivated by emotions, feelings of fraternity, and interpersonal relationships—influenced migration decisions, identifying these networks as a fundamental organizing principle of the migration process.

From a systemic perspective, migration analysis incorporates diverse elements and sub-elements integrated into a whole called a system. This view gives rise to a new form of analysis based on general systems theory, proposed by Mabogunje (1970/2010), which conceives of rural-urban migration as an integral process. This approach considers the system, its subsystems, and the multiple interrelationships that influence both the migration process and its social, economic, and environmental context.

On the other hand, the theory of circular and cumulative causation of migration, developed by Myrdal (1957/1963), explains migration flows based on structural inequalities between places of origin and destination, associated with processes of development and underdevelopment that tend to intensify migration. This perspective is later strengthened by Massey (2017), who emphasizes the importance of cumulative causation, as well as the role of social and family networks as complex factors that decisively influence migration processes.

Based on a review of the literature on the concepts, theories and models developed by various authors regarding migration and the peasant economy, the existence of a variety of theoretical approaches and analytical models to study both phenomena is identified, such as “the neoclassical theory, the push - pull factors theory, theories with a historical-structural

perspective, theories on the perpetuation of migratory movements and the most recent explanation of the phenomenon in light of globalization” (Micolta, 2005, p. 59).

However, this research is based on Wallerstein's (2006) World-Systems theoretical approach, which posits that the world cannot be adequately understood without analyzing how countries and regions are integrated into a global economic network. From this perspective, the category of semi-periphery is adopted as a component of the World-System, which maintains that developing economies occupy an intermediate position between the core and the periphery.

Furthermore, the study is strengthened by Massey's (2017) contemporary proposal, based on cumulative causation and the importance of social and family networks in migration processes and flows, which are driven by diverse structural causes and factors. In this sense, the concept of the historical-cultural-ideological bloc from Gramsci's theory (1929–1935/1999) is revisited, understood as the articulation between the social structure, the relations of production, and the ideological-political superstructure.

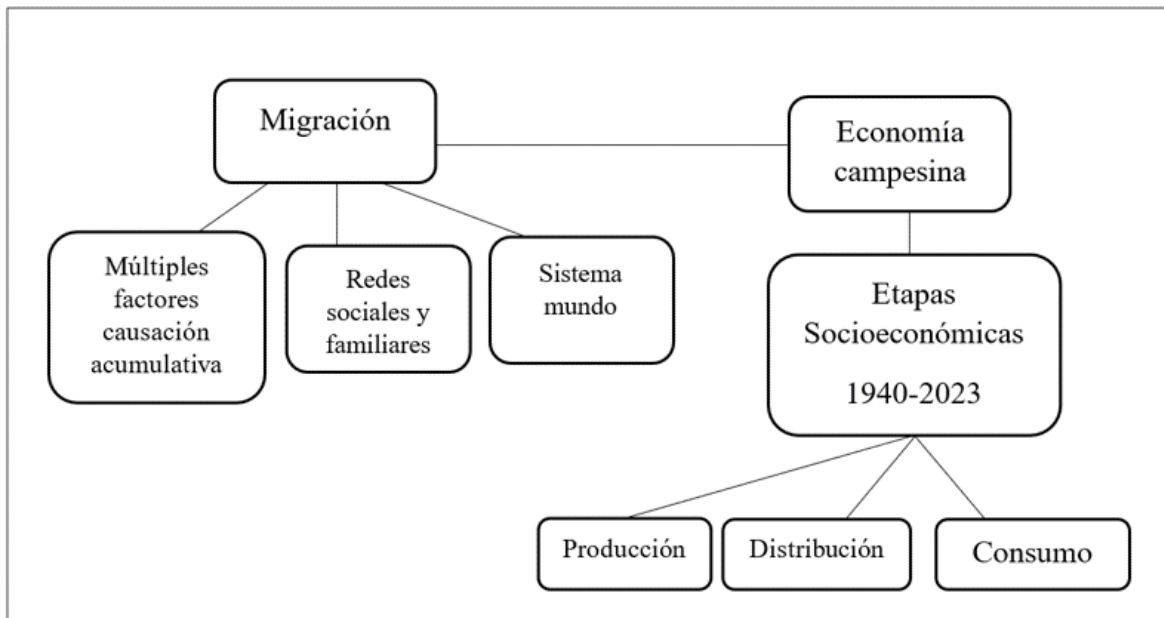
Furthermore, to discern, analyze, and understand the conjunctural and structural changes over time in migration and the peasant economy, as well as their processes, Braudel's proposal (1958/1968) is revisited through the study of short-, medium-, and long-term historical phenomena. This historical methodology is applied to the analysis of the central categories of migration and the peasant economy, as well as to the national socioeconomic stages that affect the community of Alcholoa during the period 1940–2023. The constructs of migration and the peasant economy are linked to these national socioeconomic stages, which provide the timeframes for analysis from a historical perspective, based on this Braudelian conception . This is fundamental for examining the impact of both constructs, understood as continuous and dynamic processes, articulated with the short-, medium-, and long-term periods of history.

This study identifies, in the works of various authors—such as Pigou (1920/2017), Seco (2016), Almejo (2017), and Meléndez-Jiménez et al. (2019)—different definitions and conceptions of the economy. Based on these contributions, the peasant economy is conceptualized as the set of production, distribution, and consumption activities carried out by peasants who own land—whether through ownership, rent, or sharecropping—and whose work is primarily oriented toward family self-sufficiency.

Furthermore, an analytical framework is designed that integrates migration and the peasant economy through production, distribution, and consumption from a historical

perspective grounded in the theoretical framework of the World-Systems theory, the theory of cumulative causation and social networks, Gramsci's Historical Bloc, and the perspective of national socioeconomic production systems. The articulation between these categories and historical temporalities allows for the analysis of the impact of migration and the peasant economy as continuous and dynamic processes (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Theoretical articulation between migration, peasant economy and national socioeconomic stages.



Source: Own elaboration, based on (1958/1968), Wallerstein (2006) and Massey (2017).

Peasant. A peasant is understood to be a social actor who lives and works in rural areas and owns land—whether owned, rented, or held in sharecropping—whose productive activity is mainly based on family labor and is geared towards self-consumption, without excluding partial integration into the market.

Migration. It is understood as the process of mobility or displacement of people or social groups —various social actors— from one place of residence to another, whether within or outside their territory of origin, motivated by economic, social, political, cultural or structural factors that influence individual and collective decision-making.

Peasant economy. It is conceptualized as a socioeconomic system of production, distribution, and consumption developed by peasant units, linked to family labor and land use, whose central objective is the social reproduction of the household. From the adopted

theoretical framework, the peasant economy is inserted in a subordinate and differentiated manner within the dynamics of the World System, maintaining complex relationships with markets, agrarian structures, and migratory processes, all of which influence its historical transformation.

Methodology

Type of study

The research was conducted using a qualitative paradigm and a life history approach. The data collection technique employed was in-depth, semi-structured interviews, based on the work of Taylor and Bogdan (1989). This technique allowed for the collection of information through face-to-face, individual interviews with participants, gathering their accounts and narratives from their own subjective perspectives and lived experiences.

Through this procedure, the testimonies of migrants from the community of Alcholoa, located in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero, were collected, placing their experiences within the framework of their migratory trajectories, conditions of labor insertion and productive transformations over time, as well as the circumstances they faced at the time of the investigation.

This approach made it possible to identify and analyze, based on the participants' accounts, the impact of these migratory processes on the peasant economy of the community throughout the different national socioeconomic stages of the Mexican government between 1940 and 2023. In this sense, the informants' narratives were conceived as social constructions that express and give meaning to their migratory experience, in accordance with the qualitative approach adopted (Quecedo & Castaño, 2002).

Participants

The sample of interviewees consisted of 50 participants, selected through purposive sampling based on direct contact with residents of the community of Alcholoa, located in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero, Mexico, where families with a history of migration reside. Interviews were conducted both in participants' homes and in public spaces within the community, such as the police station and the central plaza.

Participant selection was based on three defined criteria: a) being a native of the Alcholoa community; b) having direct migration experience or being the child of someone

with a migration history; and c) being 50 years of age or older. Interviews were conducted individually, in person, and lasted approximately one to two hours per person. Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained in all cases, guaranteeing confidentiality and anonymity of the information, as well as the ethical safeguarding of the records obtained during fieldwork. The sample size was considered sufficient to achieve theoretical saturation, given the generational and socio-territorial homogeneity of the participants.

Information gathering

The collection of information was carried out through the application of in-depth semi-structured interviews and the documentary review of secondary sources, which included institutional reports, historical documents, official statistics and relevant academic studies, selected based on their thematic and temporal relevance for the analysis of the migratory and economic processes of the Alcholoa community.

Interviews

Empirical data was obtained through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 50 key individuals from the Alcholoa community . The interviews were recorded and subsequently transcribed using a field journal, as well as through audio and video recordings, all made with the informed consent of the participants and protected under confidentiality guidelines.

The narratives of migrants and residents of the community who, at different points in their lives, migrated to the United States or to other states of the Mexican Republic were used. These experiences were analyzed within the framework of the national socioeconomic stages encompassed in the period 1940–2023. Although the historical analysis was limited to this time frame, the fieldwork was carried out between February 2023 and March 2024, in order to retrospectively recover migration experiences associated with that period.

The narratives were obtained during fieldwork carried out between February 2023 and March 2024, recording the meanings attributed to oral accounts, testimonies and migratory experiences, particularly in relation to the impact of migration on the peasant economy of the community.

The field journal was used as the central tool for the systematic recording of information, considering the informants as active participants in the research process. This methodological approach was based on the work of Luna- Gijón et al. (2022), Ibarra- Sáiz et

al. (2023), and Mendieta (2015), who emphasize that the interview aims to explore lived experience and is conceived as a conversation oriented toward a specific goal. Furthermore, the information gathered allowed for its subsequent organization and analysis through thematic coding procedures, aimed at identifying regularities and shared meanings in the discourses.

Document review

The documentary review was conducted to analyze the impact of migration and the peasant economy on the community of Alcholoa during the national socioeconomic stages between 1940 and 2023. To this end, a systematic review of literature, statistical information, and specialized documents was carried out, selected based on their thematic and temporal relevance. The search included academic articles, institutional reports, and official statistics corresponding to the specified period, and was conducted in academic databases, national surveys, historical archives, and reports from local, national, and international institutions, using keywords related to migration and the peasant economy.

Information analysis

The analysis of information was conducted continuously throughout the research process using a triangulation of sources procedure, which included the systematic comparison of participant testimonies, documentary information, and field notes. Data processing was based on a thematic discourse analysis, employing an inductive coding process that identified emerging categories from the empirical material, without the use of predefined categories. Atlas.ti software was used for the organization, coding, and systematization of the information, enabling the establishment of analytical relationships between the discourses and the socioeconomic contexts examined.

The reliability of the analysis was strengthened through a double coding process, in which the data were coded independently and subsequently compared to reach interpretive consensus, as well as through the criterion of theoretical saturation, which was considered achieved when the incorporation of new interviews did not contribute additional analytical categories. Methodological and source triangulation was also used to ensure interpretive coherence and the accurate recording of the narrated experiences.

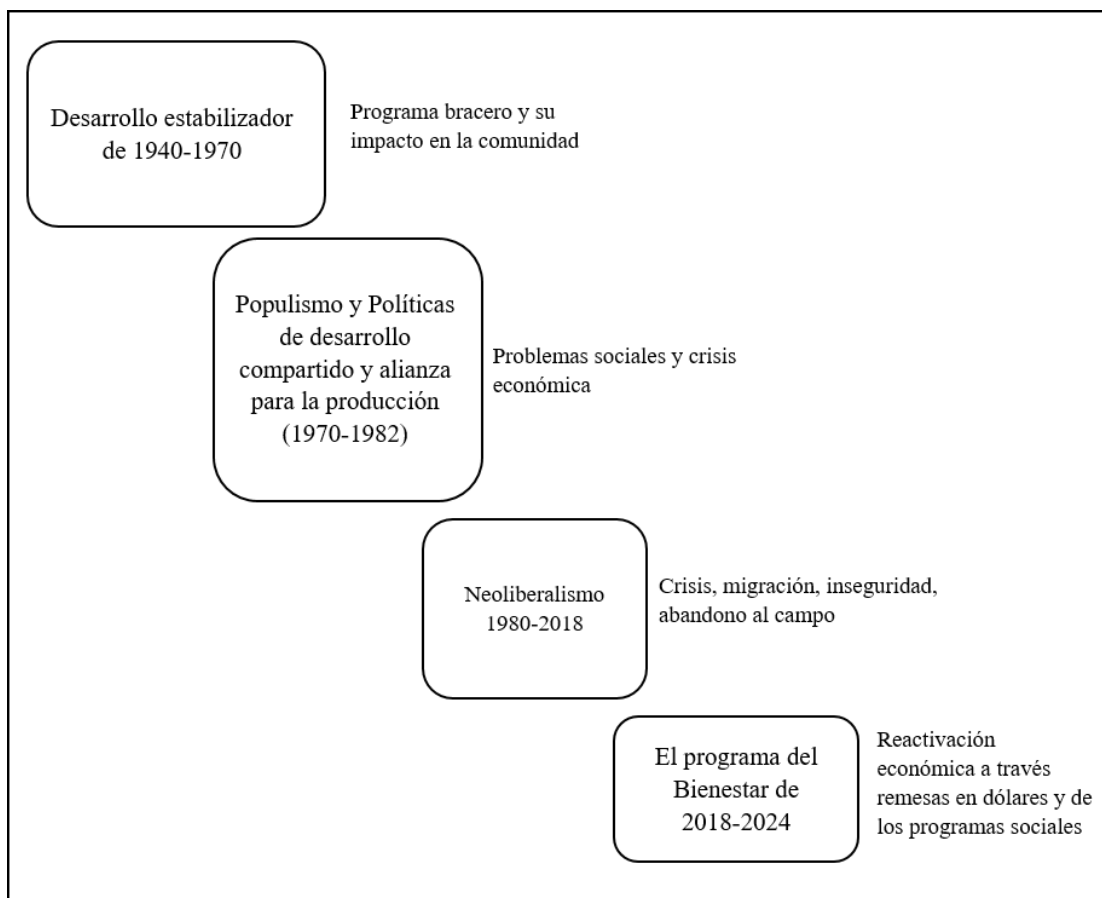
For the historical-comparative analysis, the study was organized into four national socioeconomic stages: Stabilizing Development (1940–1970), Shared Development and Alliance for Production (1970–1982), Neoliberalism (1982–2018), and Welfare Policies (2018–2023). This periodization allowed for contextualizing migration processes and changes in the peasant economy in relation to the structural transformations of the Mexican state.

The discourse analysis was based on various theoretical perspectives, including Wallerstein's World-Systems (2006); Massey's (2017) theory of cumulative causation and social and family networks; Gramsci's concept of the historical-cultural-ideological bloc (1929–1935/1999); and Braudel's (1958/1968) notion of the long term . These approaches allowed for the interpretation of migrants' discourses and an analysis of how national socioeconomic processes influenced migration trajectories and the configuration of the peasant economy of the Alcholoa community during the period 1940–2023.

Results

The results obtained are organized into four stages of study: Stabilizing Development (1940–1970), Shared Development and the Alliance for Production (1970–1982), Neoliberalism (1982–2018), and Welfare Policies (2018–2023). In each of these stages, the impact of various factors on migration and the peasant economy is analyzed, based on the production, distribution, and consumption processes developed in the community of Alcholoa , located in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Timeline of socioeconomic stages in Mexico, 1940–2023



Source: Prepared by the author based on Aparicio (2010); Cárdenas (1996); Cárdenas (2010); Kuntz (2010); Martínez (2023); Torres and Rojas (2015); Massey (2017).

Impact of migration and the peasant economy during the Stabilizing Development period (1940–1970)

The residents of the community of Alcholoa were involved in various revolutionary and social processes that occurred between 1910 and 1940, including the Mexican Revolution in the Costa Grande region and the social and political movement led by the Escudero brothers. During this period, Apolinar Gómez García, as a local political figure, promoted the demand for a more equitable land distribution, in accordance with the principles established in the 1917 Constitution. However, the implementation of the Agrarian Reform proved insufficient to meet the needs of a portion of the community's population, which is why some residents were forced to migrate to the United States in order to find employment and build a family home.

During the period of Stabilizing Development (1940–1970), migration to the community of Alcholoa was primarily channeled through the Bracero Program. The testimonies and records analyzed suggest that this migration pattern contributed to strengthening the rural economy and improving the living conditions of the community's inhabitants, particularly through remittances and the development of family and community support networks.

During this period, agricultural activities also saw a boost, especially in the production of coconuts and sesame, as well as other local crops. The influence of community values, customs, and traditions that fostered collaborative work was also identified, highlighting the role of the farming family and, significantly, the role of women in the social reproduction and community development of Alcholoa . Remittances and the solidarity networks established by migrant workers with their families and neighbors facilitated land preparation and the strengthening of agricultural practices, without necessarily implying a process of intensive agriculture in technical terms.

These findings coincide with those proposed by McAuliffe and Oucho (2024), Micolta (2005), Fernández (2010), Durand (2016) and Durand and Massey (2009), who point out that migration constitutes a process of transfer or displacement of people—including peasants—from one place to another, motivated by multiple factors and problems, among which those of an economic nature stand out.

In this regard, a testimony recovered during fieldwork indicated that “the inhabitants of the community migrated to the United States to work in temporary jobs of the Bracero Program for approximately six months; afterwards they returned to Alcholoa , although previously they sent remittances intended for the repair of fences and the planting of coconut palms in their plots” (V. Godoy, personal communication, February 9, 2024).

Families in the community of Alcholoa generated and carried out temporary jobs in local agricultural activities, in which the various members of the family unit participated collectively. In this regard, an informant noted that “when these people returned, they would prepare the fields for the sesame, tomato, and corn crops, and the organization for planting became more collaborative” (T. Ramírez, personal communication, March 9, 2024).

During the period 1940–1970, the community of Alcholoa experienced an influx of people from other communities, which spurred the establishment and expansion of coconut and mango orchards, as well as, to a lesser extent, the raising of cattle , small livestock, and

poultry. In this context, women played a central role as administrators of productive resources and generators of family capital, according to testimonies gathered during fieldwork.

During this stage, the Bracero Program, according to the testimonies gathered, was identified as a central factor triggering the strengthening of the peasant economy in the community of Alcholoa , by having a positive impact on the promotion of agricultural activities and the improvement of the productive conditions of the countryside, benefiting peasant families.

Impact of migration and the peasant economy in the community of Alcholoa during the Shared Development and Alliance for Production period from 1970–1982

During the period 1970–1982, the governments of Luis Echeverría Álvarez and José López Portillo implemented the Shared Development and Alliance for Production Program, which consisted of support for agriculture and farmers (Malpica, 1997). Initially, this program had a positive impact; however, it later contributed to a social and economic imbalance that resulted in permanent migration in various communities, particularly in the community of Alcholoa .

At the end of the 1970–1982 period, the economic policies implemented during the administrations of Luis Echeverría Álvarez and José López Portillo triggered social unrest and an economic crisis characterized by inflation, peso devaluation, and unsustainable national debt, which significantly impacted the rural economy. This situation led many farmers from the community of Alcholoa to migrate and abandon their lands in search of employment to support their families.

These processes are supported by the studies of Tello (2010), who indicates that the limitations of Stabilizing Development and the failures of the Shared Development Plan and the Alliance for Production were the result of economic policy decisions that failed to sustain the balance between the three fundamental sectors of the Mexican economy: the business sector, the middle and working classes, and the peasant sector.

In the community of Alcholoa , this context generated a series of social discontent movements, characterized by collective actions through which the peasants demanded justice, equality, and fair prices for their products, particularly copra, as occurred with the Copra Movement of 1967 and the movement led by Lucio Cabañas between 1967 and 1974.

This situation gave rise to processes of forced migration of numerous inhabitants of the community of Alcholoa , due to the fear of suffering reprisals, including disappearances, by the government authorities of the period 1970–1982, as has been documented in testimonies and regional studies.

Furthermore, the public policies implemented during this period had significant negative effects on the development of the national economy by prioritizing external debt through loans from international private banks and national financial sectors, which resulted in financial instability, inflation, devaluations of the peso, the increase in the cost of the basic basket and an unpayable external debt.

This social and economic imbalance was partially mitigated by the National Company for Popular Subsistence (CONASUPO), through the implementation of supply programs aimed at providing seeds, tools and inputs at low cost, as well as various support programs directed to the farmers of the Mexican Republic, with special emphasis on the communities in the south of the country, particularly in the community of Alcholoa .

Impact of migration and the peasant economy in the community of Alcholoa during the neoliberal period from 1982–2018

The neoliberal stage encompassed the governments of Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, Vicente Fox Quesada, Felipe Calderón Hinojosa and Enrique Peña Nieto (Bojórquez-Luque, 2023), and was characterized by the implementation of policies of privatization of banking, the sale of parastatal companies and the granting of concessions to private individuals for the use of the subsoil, the coasts, the seas and forest resources.

Arcundia (2023) points out that, during this stage, the irrational exploitation of non-renewable natural resources intensified, particularly of mining and oil deposits.

In 1992, the reform of Article 27 of the Constitution, concerning the transition from social to private ownership, generated significant changes in agrarian structures (Pérez and Mackinlay , 2015). Subsequently, in 1994, an economic crisis erupted, characterized by profound inflation in the prices of basic goods and the devaluation of the national currency, which led to the bankruptcy of businesses throughout the country, from micro and small to medium and large enterprises.

The peasant economy in the community of Alcholoa was left in a critical and fragmented state. This led most of the community's farmers to abandon their plots of land and their traditional agricultural production system. Furthermore, problems of insecurity, robberies, kidnappings, and murders of Alcholoa residents resulted in a permanent and continuous migration, primarily of young people, to the agricultural fields of northern Mexico and, in some cases, with the intention of later migrating to the United States.

Data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) (2020) indicate that, out of a total of 436 dwellings in the community, 335 private homes were occupied and 101 were vacant. This figure suggests a depopulation process; however, the number of vacant homes does not allow for a direct inference of the exact number of absent people, as this would require additional assumptions about the average household size. Therefore, of the total of 1,020 inhabitants registered in the community of Alcholoa, it can only be stated that there has been a significant reduction in the population.

On the other hand, the low productivity of the land and the high production costs meant that few farmers risked investing their own resources to revive the peasant economy in the community.

Likewise, the social programs implemented during the neoliberal governments—such as the National Solidarity Program (PRONASOL) under Carlos Salinas de Gortari; the Education, Health, and Nutrition Program (PROGRESA) under Ernesto Zedillo; the Human Development Program (OPORTUNIDADES) during the administrations of Vicente Fox and Felipe Calderón; and the Social Inclusion Program (PROSPERA) under Enrique Peña Nieto—were primarily focused on providing assistance. According to the study's evidence, these programs contributed to poverty reduction in the community of Alcholoa; however, they failed to address the structural problems related to rural employment or the revitalization of agricultural production.

According to data from the Bank of Mexico (BANXICO) (2023), the state of Guerrero is among the Mexican states that receive the highest income from remittances, which constitute a significant source of resources for various rural communities, including Alcholoa. In this regard, the economic contributions of migrants from this community have a significant impact on the local farming economy, as the flow of remittances contributes to the sustainability and strengthening of community development.

According to the testimonies gathered in the study, these resources have been primarily allocated to investment in productive activities such as raising cattle and small

livestock, as well as poultry, which has strengthened the peasant economy and improved the living conditions of families in the community.

During this period, the regional state-owned company, La Agroindustria del Sur, located in the community of San Jerónimo, disappeared. Farmers from the community of Alcholoa used this company to sell their copra. It is worth noting that very few businesses and agricultural operations managed to survive; among them were the company ICOSA, located in the municipality of Atoyac de Álvarez, as well as some copra buyers in the region, based in the communities of San Jerónimo and Atoyac de Álvarez.

Impact of migration and the peasant economy in the community of Alcholoa during the Welfare Policies stage, federal administration 2018–2023

The administration of Andrés Manuel López Obrador (AMLO) was characterized by the implementation of Welfare Policies aimed at the most vulnerable groups, particularly marginalized communities (Martínez, 2023). This period was distinguished by the reorientation of public spending toward direct cash transfer social programs and by a discourse of breaking with the previous neoliberal model.

Among the main Welfare Programs implemented are: Youth Building the Future, Scholarships for High School and Higher Education, Pension for Older Adults, Pension for People with Disabilities, support for single mothers, Sowing Life, Livestock Credit on Good Faith, the creation of the Benito Juárez García Universities for Well-being, Rural Roads and Microcredits for Well-being, among others.

However, despite the efforts made by the government of Andrés Manuel López Obrador, poverty was not eradicated, as problems such as insecurity, extreme poverty and limitations in the coverage and sufficiency of support directed to vulnerable groups at the national level persisted until 2023.

Similarly, in the community of Alcholoa, migration was not structurally reversed because the needs of the residents and farmers persisted. Likewise, insufficient support for agriculture, constant migration, and limited job creation continued, demonstrating the persistent lack of adequate conditions to meet the production, marketing, and consumption needs of the farmers in the community of Alcholoa, in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero.

Data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER, 2023) show the agricultural potential of the state of Guerrero and the Costa Grande region for the development of the municipality of Atoyac de Álvarez, to which the community of Alcholoa belongs, particularly in the use of its lands as a means to improve the living conditions of the farmers of the region.

For its part, data from the Bank of Mexico (Banxico, 2023) demonstrate the importance of remittance income for local economies: in 2023, remittances that arrived in the state of Guerrero amounted to approximately 3,182.2 million dollars, a figure that represents a relevant part of family foreign exchange and contributes to multiple socio-economic dynamics in the state territory.

In this context, in the specific case of the municipality of Atoyac de Álvarez, the amount of remittances received in 2023 exceeded the municipal budget of expenditures for the same year, which accounts for the relative magnitude of these resources compared to the local financial capacity and their potential impact on the peasant economy.

Despite the efforts made by the government of Andrés Manuel López Obrador through various social programs and initiatives, migration had not been eradicated nor had the rural economy of the community of Alcholoa been sustainably strengthened by 2023. Conditions of social inequality, extreme poverty, and vulnerability persist, and youth migration continues as a survival strategy, albeit with variations in its intensity, according to testimonies gathered during fieldwork.

In a comparative perspective of the different models and economic policy strategies implemented in the period 1940–2023, the findings of the study suggest that the Welfare Policies promoted during the government of López Obrador have had perceptible effects in alleviating certain conditions of vulnerability, particularly through direct transfers, although without structurally reversing the historical problems of production, employment and migration that characterize the peasant economy of the community.

However, limitations in support for the agricultural sector persist, as productive activities and material resources continue to be developed with low levels of technology and limited access to production technologies. During fieldwork, family-run production initiatives were identified in the community of Alcholoa that operate primarily with their own resources, including the production of handcrafted brooms and coconut oil, geared towards local sales.

Furthermore, based on the collected testimonies, it was identified that education is perceived by the residents as a relevant factor for professional and personal development. In this regard, the support provided to students in the community of Alcholoa during the period 2018–2023 contributed to the continuation of their upper secondary and higher education studies, according to the informants.

The testimonies gathered reveal diverse migration trajectories: not all migrants achieved their intended economic goals, while others managed to build family wealth. According to informants, in some cases it was possible to generate income and strengthen assets without resorting to international migration, through the diversification of local productive activities.

During this period, migration continued, although with less intensity, according to the accounts of those interviewed. Likewise, a gradual increase in local agricultural and productive activities was identified, which, according to the testimonies, have partially contributed to the improvement of the economic conditions of some households in the community of Alcholoa .

Overall, the results show that the impact of migration on the peasant economy of Alcholoa has varied according to national socioeconomic stages, configuring itself as a dynamic process, historically situated and closely linked to the structural conditions of the Mexican State.

Discussion

To answer the central research question—how did migration and the peasant economy impact the community of Alcholoa during different national socioeconomic stages between 1940 and 2023?—the qualitative results obtained support the hypothesis of a close relationship between these two processes. Empirical evidence shows that migration had both positive and negative effects on the community's peasant economy, particularly on production, distribution, and consumption dynamics, as well as on the reorganization of family and community labor.

Furthermore, it was identified that rural migration was closely associated with cyclical socioeconomic crises, the manifestations of which varied according to the historical and economic conditions of each period analyzed. These dynamics did not occur in isolation, but rather as part of broader structural processes that influenced migration decisions and the configuration of the local economy.

This historical pattern aligns with Braudel's proposal (1958/1968) , which distinguishes between short-, medium-, and long-term timeframes for analyzing social processes. In this sense, the periodization used in this research allows for the articulation of cyclical changes with long-term structural transformations, demonstrating that the analytical value of migration and the peasant economy lies in their integration within long-term historical processes that shape the social and economic trajectory of the Alcholoa community.

Therefore, this aligns with Gramsci's (1929–1935/1999) argument that the hegemonic political class in power defines socioeconomic guidelines and policies that affect the population. These guidelines are based on group and class interests and are implemented through public programs, economic models, and state intervention policies that influence economic processes and the country's productive dynamics. In turn, these policies impact socioeconomic conditions and the well-being of the population, with differentiated effects among the various social strata.

This demonstrates that migration and national economies are closely related, as Wallerstein (2006) argues from a world-systems perspective. This approach maintains that economies on a global scale are interconnected and that these interactions affect core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral economies in different ways. Within this framework, the dynamics of global capitalism, led by core economies—including the United States—influence the economic processes of countries like Mexico and large regions of Latin America, as well as the international system as a whole.

This economic interdependence is characterized by the reproduction of structural inequalities and a dynamic history of asymmetrical relations between countries, in which differentiated positions are configured within the world-system. These positions not only reflect levels of economic development but also historical power relations that condition processes of accumulation, labor mobility, and international migration.

Wallerstein's findings are consistent with the fact that some residents of the Alcholoa community have migrated in search of employment, both to the United States and to other states within Mexico. According to the testimonies gathered, the remittances sent by these migrants contributed to meeting basic needs, particularly food security, for their families.

These findings are interpreted from the world-systems perspective, which distinguishes three structural areas—center, semi-periphery, and periphery—and allows us to understand how local economies are unevenly linked to national and international economic processes.

Likewise, we agree with the theoretical approaches of Massey (2017), since, based on the thematic coding process and the triangulation of interviews, it was identified that the national and international migration of the farmers of the Alcholoa community was associated with multiple economic, political and social factors, among which stand out marginalization, poverty, unemployment, insecurity, persecution, lack of support for the countryside and the existence of family networks, as well as other cumulative factors linked to the weakening of the internal market and certain government socioeconomic policies that facilitated the migratory flow.

According to the testimonies gathered, the informants also pointed out the perception of a potential for local economic development associated with the production of mango and copra, whose marketing is mainly oriented towards the national market and, in some cases, the US market.

This research was empirically tested from the perspectives of migration analysis based on the theoretical approaches of Braudel (1958/1968) , Gramsci (1929–1935/1999), Wallerstein (2006) and Massey (2017). However, the need to continue developing studies on migration is recognized, allowing empirical findings to be compared with other theoretical perspectives, including the proposals of Lewis (1955/1957) , Sjaastad (1962), Stark and Taylor (1989), Piore (1979), Thomas and Znaniecki (1918–1920/2006), Mabogunje (1970/2010), Myrdal (1957/1963), Micolta (2005), Arango (2007), Roldan (2012), Delgado (2012), García (2017), Valencia (2019) and Durand (2016), authors who, from different contexts and analytical traditions, have contributed to the explanation of migratory processes.

The phenomenon of migration is characterized by its complexity; therefore, interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research is required to address it comprehensively, incorporating economic, social, cultural, psychological, geographical, and environmental perspectives, in order to achieve greater theoretical and empirical support in explaining migratory processes. In this sense, Arango (2003) points out that “theories about migration should deal not only with mobility but also with immobility; not only with centrifugal forces but also with centripetal forces” (p. 23).

The findings of this study were analyzed primarily from the perspectives of long-term historical analysis (Braudel), hegemony and power (Gramsci), world-systems analysis (Wallerstein), and cumulative causality of migration (Massey). However, it is considered pertinent to incorporate other theoretical and methodological approaches in future research,

with the aim of deepening the understanding of the phenomenon of national and international migration and its impacts on different social and productive sectors.

Conclusions

The public policies and national development plans of the Mexican government, implemented during various socioeconomic stages between 1940 and 2023, were characterized by the application of welfare-based support programs. According to the testimonies gathered and the analysis of the historical context, these programs were perceived as instruments for political and electoral purposes aimed at preserving economic, political, and social power. This was the case with several social policies and programs promoted by neoliberal governments, which did not sufficiently incentivize rural development or promote the creation of jobs capable of revitalizing the peasant economy.

As a consequence of these structural conditions—including limited rural productive investment, the precariousness of agricultural employment, and the absence of sustained support for the sector—a process of mass migration of inhabitants of the community to other states of the Mexican Republic and abroad was recorded, in search of job opportunities that would allow them to provide for their families and improve their living conditions.

In all four socioeconomic stages, it was found that the phenomenon of migration was closely linked to the peasant economy. In the first stage, the effectiveness of the Bracero Program was identified as a mechanism that allowed for income generation and the accumulation of economic resources, which contributed to strengthening the local economy during the period 1940–1970.

In the second stage, a lack of political coherence was observed in development programs financed with foreign capital. This situation led to an imbalance in the balance of payments and affected the three pillars that underpinned national economic development: businesses, workers/bureaucrats, and farmers. This structural base weakened significantly during this period, generating social discontent, a monetary crisis, inflation, and an increase in the cost of basic goods, leaving Mexico with a debt that was difficult to sustain.

The third stage, characterized by the implementation of neoliberal privatization policies, meant the dismantling of the State as a promoter of economic development, as well as the weakening of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and the peasant economy during the six-year terms between 1982 and 2018.

These policies had various consequences, including insecurity, currency devaluation, and shifts in social property structures toward private ownership schemes, in accordance with the 1992 reforms to Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. These reforms modified the legal framework for social property and the mechanisms for accessing and utilizing natural resources, facilitating the participation of private capital, including foreign capital, in extraction and commercialization activities under specific legal frameworks.

In turn, these consequences of neoliberalism caused strong migrations of young people, mainly to the United States, as well as the collapse of the peasant economy of the community of Alcholoa , which resulted in the mass migration of its inhabitants, mostly young people, in search of alternatives for their survival.

Likewise, Mexico's entry into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), a trade agreement that came into effect on January 1, 1994, generated social discontent among the indigenous and mestizo peoples of the southern states of Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, a regional context that influenced the socioeconomic and migratory dynamics of rural communities such as Alcholoa .

On the other hand, the welfare programs implemented during neoliberal governments presented structural limitations in their scope and effectiveness, which was associated with the persistence of high levels of poverty and extreme poverty in a significant part of the country's population, while a minority concentrated the benefits of economic growth.

The fourth stage corresponded to the Welfare Policies implemented during the administration of Andrés Manuel López Obrador, which included programs such as Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro (Youth Building the Future), Sembrando Vida (Sowing Life), the Pension Program for Older Adults, the Pension for the Well-being of People with Disabilities, and support for single mothers, among others. These programs did not structurally resolve the persistent migration, particularly of young people, nor did they reverse the problems of insecurity; however, they did have a targeted impact on the most vulnerable sectors. Nevertheless, these policies did not fully meet the needs of the farmers and families in the community of Alcholoa , nor did they eradicate poverty at the local level.

A connection exists between Mexico and the United States, as well as between the states of the Mexican Republic, the state of Guerrero, its municipalities, and, ultimately, the local communities. In this sense, it can be stated that there is a global and systemic articulation of economies, which was concretely reflected in the community of Alcholoa

throughout the various national socioeconomic stages of the Mexican government during the period 1940–2023.

As a result of migration and remittances, the family and peasant economies of the Alcholoa community gradually transformed. These transformations manifested in material and productive changes, such as the transition from adobe to concrete houses, the replacement of horse-drawn carts with pickup trucks, and the shift from traditional plowing to tractor-driven farming. They also evolved in communication methods, from messengers on foot to the use of information and communication technologies, including rural telephones, satellite dishes, internet access, and, currently, video calls, through which migrants maintain contact with their families.

While economies are interconnected directly or indirectly, the study's results suggest that attitudes, self-determination, and organizational capacity observed at the individual and community levels were linked to community resilience, which enabled communities to cope with and adapt to the economic and social changes resulting from migration processes. However, the analysis focuses on the community of Alcholoa, which limits the possibility of generalizing the results to other rural communities in the Costa Grande region or the country, even when comparable historical and socioeconomic processes exist.

Future lines of research

It is important to develop studies on migration and the community knowledge of female agricultural workers in the community of Alcholoa and the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero, in order to promote local productive projects based on this knowledge. This is particularly relevant given that the community has raw materials such as mangoes and copra, which can be used to benefit farmers and the population in general.

Through the organization of collaborative work, these projects could contribute to mitigating the labor migration of women, particularly of a national or temporary nature, strengthening the local economy and the conditions of social reproduction of the families of the Alcholoa community.

It is suggested that impact and implementation evaluation studies be conducted on municipal, state, and federal government policies and programs aimed at mitigating migration in rural communities of the Costa Grande region of Guerrero. These studies would allow for an analysis of their connection to local production indicators and migration patterns,

as well as their contribution to strengthening collaborative efforts and supporting farmers' productive activities.

Cuitlatec affiliation archaeological sites in the community of Alcholoa and the Costa Grande of the state of Guerrero, in order to generate local development alternatives that complement the peasant economy, through the creation of tourist attractions and cultural tours.

The aim is to generate research on the management and self-management of the peasant economy, based on principles of mutual aid, oriented towards the production and marketing of copra, mango and other agricultural products, with the objective of generating sources of employment and contributing to the mitigation of migration.

It is also considered relevant to develop research on the psychosocial problems of migrants in the Costa Grande region of the state of Guerrero, in order to generate support and follow-up policies in the area of mental health, such as psychosocial support, access to specialized services and community interventions aimed at the migrant population.

Originality of the work and conflict of interest

The authors declare that this manuscript is original, is not under review in another publication, and presents no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

This study was funded by the Secretariat of Science, Humanities, Technology and Innovation (Secihti), an institution of the Government of Mexico in charge of national policy on science, humanities, technology and innovation.

References

- Almejo, R. (2017). *La contribución de las remesas al desarrollo regional y local, en la política migratoria de México, 2014–2016*. [Tesis de maestría, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte]. Repositorio Institucional del COLEF. <https://posgrado.colef.mx/tesis/uec2016184/>
- Arango, J. (2003). La explicación teórica de las migraciones: luz y sombra. *Revista Migración y Desarrollo*, (1), 1-30. <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/660/66000102.pdf>
- Arango, J. (2007). *Las migraciones internacionales en un mundo globalizado*. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. https://insyde.org.mx/pdf/movilidad-humana/arango_2007_las_migraciones_internacionales.pdf
- Aparicio, A. (2010). *Economía mexicana 1910–2010: balance de un siglo*. Espacio Común de Educación Superior y Facultad de Economía de la UNAM. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340477505_Economia_Mexicana_1910-2010_Balance_de_un_Siglo
- Arcundia, C. E. (2023). Neoliberalismo y derecho económico: la privatización de las empresas estatales en México 1982–2000. *Nósis, Revista Ciencias Sociales*, 29(58). https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2395-86692020000200032
- Banco de México [Banxico]. (2023). *Sistema de información económica. Cuadro analítico CA79* (Consulta en línea). <https://www.banxico.org.mx/SieInternet/consultarDirectorioInternetAction.do?accion=consultarCuadroAnalitico&idCuadro=CA79>
- Braudel, F. (1968). *Historia y ciencias sociales*. Alianza Editorial. (Trabajo original publicado en 1958)
- Bojórquez–Luque, J. (2023). Neoliberalismo autoritario, élites económicas y reforma educativa en México. *Íconos. Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, 78, 137–153. <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/509/50976360008/html/>
- Cárdenas, E. (1996). *La política económica en México, 1950–1996*. Fondo de Cultura Económica.
- Cárdenas, E. (2010). La economía mexicana en el dilatado siglo XX, 1929–2009. En S. Kuntz. (Ed.). *Historia económica general de México: de la colonia a nuestros días* (pp. 503–548). El Colegio de México. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv47wf39.20?seq=1>

- Delgado, D. (2012). Concepciones teóricas en el estudio de las migraciones internacionales: una mirada desde la sociología cubana. *Ánfora*, 19(32), 159–191. <https://publicaciones.autonoma.edu.co/index.php/anfora/article/view/77/73>
- Durand, J., & Massey, D. (2009). *Clandestinos: Migración México–Estados Unidos en los albores del siglo XXI*. Miguel Ángel Porrúa.
- Durand, J. (2016). *Historia mínima de la migración México–Estados Unidos*. El Colegio de México.
- Fernández, E. (2010). *Migración Internacional en un pueblo michoacano: retorno e inversión migrante, 1982–2008: el caso Huandacareo*. [Tesis doctoral, Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora]. <https://mora.repositorioinstitucional.mx/jspui/handle/1018/298>
- García, A. (2017). Revisión crítica de las principales teorías que tratan de explicar la migración. *Revista Internacional de Estudios Migratorio*, 7(4), 198–228. <https://doi.org/10.25115/riem.v7i4.1963>
- Gramsci, A. (1999). *Cuadernos de la cárcel*. (A. M. Palos, Trad.; J. L. González, Rev.). Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla. (Trabajo original publicado entre 1929–1935).
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía [INEGI]. (2020). *México en cifras: viviendas y población total*. <https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/areasgeograficas/?ag=120110004#collapse-Resumen>
- Instituto Nacional de Migración [INM]. (2024). Boletín de estadísticas migratorias para México Anual 2024. https://mexico.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11686/files/documents/2025-07/boletin-de-estadisticas-migratorias-para-mexico-2024_0.pdf
- Ibarra–Sáiz, M., González–Elorza, A. & Rodríguez, G. (2023). Aportaciones metodológicas para el uso de la entrevista semiestructurada en la investigación educativa a partir de un estudio de caso múltiple. *Revista de Investigación Educativa*, 41(2), 501–522. <https://doi.org/10.6018/rie.546401>
- Kuntz, S. (Coord.). (2010). *Historia económica general de México: de la colonia a nuestros días*. El Colegio de México.
- Lewis, W. A. (1957). Teoría del desarrollo económico. *Trimestre Económico*, 24(96). (Trabajo original publicado en 1955). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23394778?seq=1>

- Mabogunje, A. L. (2010). Systems approach to a theory of rural-urban migration. *Geographical Analysis*, 2(1),1–18. (Trabajo original publicado en 1970). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229458106_Systems_Approach_to_a_Theory_of_Rural-Urban_Migration
- Malpica de Lamadrid, L. (1997). El modelo de comercio exterior para el tercer milenio: ¿Superavitario o deficitario? *Revista virtual de colaboraciones jurídicas del Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la UNAM*. <https://revistas-colaboracion.juridicas.unam.mx/index.php/rev-facultad-derecho-mx/article/viewFile/28327/25594>
- Martínez, M. (2023). Política social y pobreza en la 4T. *Revista mexicana de sociología*, (85), 41–69. <https://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/rms/v85nspe/2594-0651-rms-85-spe-41.pdf>
- Massey, D. S. (2017). *Comprender las migraciones internacionales: teorías, prácticas y políticas migratorias*. Edicions Bellaterra.
- McAuliffe, M. & Oucho, L. A. (Eds.). (2024). *World Migration Report 2024 [Informe sobre las Migraciones en el Mundo 2024]*. International Organization for Migration (IOM). <https://publications.iom.int/books/informe-sobre-las-migraciones-en-el-mundo-2024-capitulo-1>
- Meléndez-Jiménez, L., Morales, A., & Rodero, J. (2019). La economía como ciencia social. Información social y comportamiento económico. *Revista Economía Industrial*, (413), 33–41. <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7215088>
- Mendieta, G. (2015). Informantes y muestreo en investigación cualitativa. *Investigaciones Andina*, 17(30), 1148–1150. <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=239035878001>
- Micolta, L. A. (2005). Teorías y conceptos asociados al estudio de las migraciones internacionales. *Revista de Trabajo Social*, 7, 59–76. <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=4391739>
- Myrdal, G. (1963). *Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions*. University Paperbacks. (Trabajo original publicado en 1957). https://archive.org/details/bwb_KR-612-949/page/n5/mode/2up
- Organización Internacional para las Migraciones [OIM]. (2024). *Informe sobre las migraciones en el mundo 2024*. ONU. <https://publications.iom.int/books/informe-sobre-las-migraciones-en-el-mundo-2024>

- Pérez, J., & Mackinlay, H. (2015). ¿Existe aún la propiedad social agraria en México?. *Polis*, 11(1). https://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1870-23332015000100045
- Pigou, A. C. (2017). *La economía del bienestar*. Editorial Aranzadi. (Trabajo original publicado en 1920).
- Piore, M. J. (1979). *Birds of passage. Migrant labor and industrial societies*. Cambridge University Press.
https://ia800802.us.archive.org/25/items/in.ernet.dli.2015.213746/2015.213746.Birds-Of_text.pdf
- Quecedo, R., & Castaño, C. (2002). Introducción a la metodología de investigación cualitativa. *Revista de Psicodidáctica*, 14, 5–39.
<https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/175/17501402.pdf>
- Roldan, G. (2012). Una aportación ignorada de la teoría neoclásica al estudio de la migración laboral. *Migración y Desarrollo*, 10(19), 61–91.
<https://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/myd/v10n19/v10n19a3.pdf>
- Luna-Gijón, G., Nava-Cuahutle, A. & Martínez-Cantero, D. (2022). El diario de campo como herramienta formativa durante el proceso de aprendizaje en el diseño de información. *Zincografía*, 6(11), 245–264. <https://doi.org/10.32870/zcr.v6i11.131>
- Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural [SADER]. (2023). *Anuario estadístico de la producción agrícola*. nube.siap.gob.mx/cierreagricola/
- Seco, J. (2016). La importancia de la familia en la economía del medio rural extremeño durante la segunda mitad del siglo XX. *Revista de Estudios Económicos y Empresariales*. 28, 111–132.
<https://dehesa.unex.es/server/api/core/bitstreams/268b1a43-f5d9-4319-8f9b-9afbcf402317/content>
- Sjaastad, L. A. (1962). Los costos y los beneficios de la migración humana. *Journal of Political Economy*, 70(5), 80–93.
<https://www.nber.org/system/files/chapters/c13573/c13573.pdf>
- Stark, O., & Taylor, J. (1989). Relative deprivation and international migration. *Demography*, 26(1), 1–14. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2061490>
- Taylor, S. J., & Bogdan, R. (1989). *Introducción a los métodos cualitativos de investigación*. Paidós.

- Tello, C. (2010). Notas sobre el desarrollo estabilizador. *Economía informal*, 364, 66–71.
<https://biblat.unam.mx/es/revista/economia-informa/articulo/notas-sobre-el-desarrollo-estabilizador>
- Torres, F. & Rojas, A. (2015). Política económica y política social en México: desequilibrio y saldos. *Revista Problemas del Desarrollo*, 182(46), 41–65.
<https://www.probdes.iiec.unam.mx/index.php/pde/article/view/51274>
- Thomas, W. I., & Znaniecki, F. (2006). *El campesino polaco en América y en Europa*. Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas. (Trabajo original publicado entre 1918–1920).
- Valencia, I. T. (2019). Crisis del sistema mundo y el fenómeno de la migración transnacional "sur-norte". *Revista de Sociología*, 29, 195–216.
<https://doi.org/10.15381/rsoc.v0i29.16979>
- Wallerstein, I. (2006). *Análisis del sistema mundo: una Introducción*. Siglo XXI Editores.
<https://archive.org/details/wallerstein-i.- analisis-de-sistemas-mundo-una-introduccion-2006/mode/2up>

Contribution role	Author (s)
Conceptualization	Adelaido Cazares García
Methodology	Orlando Guerrero Diego
Software	Leonel Casares García
Validation	Leonel Casares García
Formal Analysis	Adelaido Cazares García
Investigation	Orlando Guerrero Diego
Resources	Orlando Guerrero Diego
Data curation	Adelaido Cazares García
Writing - Preparing the original draft	Adelaido Cazares García Orlando Guerrero Diego
Writing - Reviewing and Editing	Adelaido Cazares García
Display	Leonel Casares García
Supervision	Adelaido Cazares García
Project Management	Adelaido Cazares García
Acquisition of funds	Leonel Casares García