

# El desarrollo urbano de la ZMCM como construcción social de las nuevas realidades: el caso del municipio de Tecámac, Estado de México

*The urban development of the ZMCM as social construction of new realities: the case of the municipality of Tecámac, México State*

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*“Luis Buñuel creyó ver que la ilusión viajaba en tranvía, ahora viaja en autopista de cuota, pero solo si tiene para pagar la caseta de peaje o de perdida para el pasaje del autobús que lo lleve a su casa de Infonavit”.*

## Resumen

El mundo neoliberal ha enaltecido la urbanización, considerándola un símbolo de desarrollo y progreso; las urbes, grandes, medianas y pequeñas, son el espacio donde tienen lugar los encuentros y desencuentros de diversos actores económicos, políticos y sociales. Particularmente, la urbanización es relevante en los espacios locales, donde se lucha por el territorio y sus recursos. Para algunos representan espacios vitales, para otros son esperanza e ilusión de vida; otros más ven en sus moradores un recurso político, o la perspectiva de negocio, ganancia y lucro. Aquí abordamos los aspectos de un fenómeno poblacional centralizado económica y políticamente, tomando en cuenta a los diversos constructores de

los nuevos espacios. Este es el caso del municipio de Tecámac, Estado de México, un lugar en expansión y con una derrama poblacional histórica en la Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

**Palabras Clave:** Urbanización, desarrollo, actores, centralización, espacios locales.

### Abstract

The neo-liberal world has lifted up the estate, whereas a symbol of development and progress; the cities, large, medium and small, are the space where the agreements and disagreements of various economic, political and social actors take place. In particular, the estate is relevant in local spaces, where struggling for the territory and its resources. For some spaces represent vital, for others are hope and illusion of life; others see its inhabitants a political resource, or the perspective of business, profit and non-profit. Here we are dealing with aspects of a population phenomenon centralized economically and politically, taking into account the various constructors of new spaces. This is the case of the municipality of Tecamac, Mexico State, a place expanding with an historical population income in the Metropolitan area of Mexico City.

**Key words:** Urbanization, development, actors, centralization, local spaces.

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### Introduction

Berger and Luckmann (1993) argue in their book entitled the social construction of reality, that the society is a construct, the result of the interaction between the different actors in society, the only ones capable of constructing reality; in other words, the social aspect is the main factor that affects the reality. The social aspect is made up of actors and subjects, those who build the reality and, therefore, the only reality that can have is social, present reality in way genitive. The problem is that real social actors are not homogeneous, and therefore cannot be only a reality, but several. The question is: how was a single "social

reality", which annulled the plurality? The issue is not only epistemic, because it implies that this "reality" will become a space for confrontation between the social actors. In addition, John Searle (1997) in his book *the construction of social reality*, raises that construction is a positive capacity of human action, and that such capacity that forms the realities, including the social, which is *sui generis*. However, it is only one possibility among several, since the social ability is not the only or the most important.

In both approaches to reality, the subject and the actors play an important role, with all its capacity for action and construction of imaginary, where the illusion as an engine of subjectivity helps transform the world on an ongoing basis. The world of the 21st century is more complex, including their society; Now we are in the presence of renovated and varied forms of proposals that build "social reality", with multiple actors that come together in the same space in an abstract way, and where emerging new players while the previous reset. In these scenarios the conditions of struggle between different actors are configured. In particular, struggles for territory and resources acquired relevance in local spaces. Some actors survival, moves them to others reaching positions of power, others more to keep them. According to Massey: "These fights are the place, the significance which is in place and the same significance of the place... the place should be the negotiation site, and such negotiation will often be conflicting " (Massey, 2013, pp. 34-35).

Urban areas, cities, towns are now staged spaces where these struggles, urban sprawl is a central factor where they are and desencuentran economic, political and social actors in very different quantities and powers, which also constantly remade each one of them; individual and collective actors, traditional and new ones have modified traditional and antagonistic scenarios countryside and the city. Urban areas are the space of economic actors, of business, of all that has been termed as development. Meanwhile, political actors see them as political power space, while stakeholders generally salaried workers, regarded as a place where they can live, have a house, a home, and in many cases their main illusion crystallize life: their subjectivity.

Thus, according to Gilberto Giménez, cities are of three types: morphological city, sociopolitical city, and the city people (Gimenez, 2013, 330 p.). These three conceptions of the city are key to the analysis of our object of study. Our main focus is on the city and its land from the perspective of social space generated there. The architecture of the city is a

result of the action of construction professionals; unlike Gimenez, we do not consider separate the economic sector, but part of him, many architects and engineers, but professional and independent professional capacity, currently have the need to be hired as employees of large housing development companies , but can also be owners of construction companies housing for workers. The latter in practice have the ability and the need to make the urban space in a collective place.

So, businessmen, politicians and workers, as actors come together in the new urban spaces, on which the urban population is spilled, sprawl are rapid population growth that eventually saturate the metropolitan area of Mexico City, which is a good example of this phenomenon. Here we will discuss one of the so-called Bicentennial cities, which are part of a project of the State of Mexico, which uses the boundary with the most populous area of the country to create these urban projects, to which workers are expelled along with their expectations , struggles and potential conflicts arising from a dynamic that local authorities did not expect.

Discuss the problems caused by the struggles of the occupants of the new urban spaces in which new social housing, trying struggles endorse the sites and establish his power in them, you struggle to get its own urban services in the cities were built , struggles arising from land use change and struggle against the traditional inhabitants, along with the struggle of the occupants of the houses to achieve an identity both group and individual.

We chose the case of the bicentennial Tecámac city, not to be the most important, but because his case ilustrata a widespread phenomenon in the country, which has led to a discourse that says try to solve the housing problem; however, the prevalence of complexity involves an architectural vision basically morphological city, which matches the economic, political and social aspects, the latter understood as the need for decent housing for workers. The city, from the perspective of employers housing developers, is very different from requiring and imagine the workers and this space becomes a source of potential conflicts when workers face his imagination with the previously designed for them . To live it, to try to make his place, conflicts and struggles arise, problems with construction, with municipal authorities, with traditional villagers and townspeople, of which try to account here by journalistically documented cases appear.

**The modernization and development of postmodern reality.**

Since the late twentieth century and what has passed of the XXI have witnessed a transformation of the modern world, and multiple indicators are expressions of change, which is hidden is the end, that is, where humanity is headed, what role the states in the world today and what prospects they believe society would still stay out of neoliberalism and globalization. However, the anthropological, sociological and political purposes, among others, have not yet been clarified; Opacity is a reality that no actor is responsible, but that none of them can escape.

The State as a result of the autonomy of modern politics that Machiavelli thought, and whose aims are essentially political, seems to have disappeared in the new circumstances. Now we witness an economic dynamic that the state imposes its laws, which basically serves to promote and encourage business and the market. The economic group is the largest capacity, including policy, which sets the path, but the goal is weak or nonexistent.

We have had to be protagonists of a symbolic representation of life, where the illusion clouded the sense of reality. It is the main driver of change, where fantasies and imaginary construct a postmodern reality, built by social inequalities imagination you vanished. An almost harmonious virtual reality where the working class played alongside bankers, businessmen, politicians and peasants, all moved by the illusion of progress and development, coinciding fleetingly extreme optimism that allows them to see in every failure unbeatable opportunities . It is a harmonious pluralism driven by the engine of illusion and imaginary matched by a constant improvement.

This is a reality that leaves almost no one outside, where everyone can have a utility, where no excluded or marginalized, because although they do not know they are useful to the economic system; nothing is wasted, just natural resources and raw materials used in the world without regard to the second law of thermodynamics.<sup>1</sup>

Today we have mastered the illusion, making us homogeneous; however, the equation of inequality has not changed, only those with greater market capacity can realize their dreams, others can keep believing that someday achieve body and soul enjoy happiness and

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<sup>1</sup> The second law of thermodynamics Prigogine and Isabel Stengers argues that any transformation of matter and energy is a process that is linked to other, nothing is isolated, nothing is superfluous, nothing is wasted, everything is a product which not necessarily related to human utility.

progress, and any time be customers mercadológico speech that ensures that things have changed. Of course, happiness does not have to wait as it is a reality at your fingertips on a biweekly or monthly payments in almost all stores multiple retail chains. The illusion, imaginary and fantasies of workers have become the main engine for the construction of reality, for them the new cities will also build or expand the existing ones, fulfilling his dream telewoodesco.<sup>2</sup>

In the case of Mexico and specifically the metropolitan area, this is a place where the Mexican Revolution finally do justice to the working classes, as Tecámac a place where they have built illusions (social housing), where the impossible finally becomes reality The fact that a worker can have his own house with the proceeds of his effort, a place where it can have the house for his family and found his home. A place where you also have to face another reality, that of their meager incomes and, in some cases, the inability to live there and the best make at least one "cottage" to spend at least some weekends .

The construction of housing for workers, among other business activities, has oxygenated economic system that dominates the world and subjected to all classes and social groups, the system operates in most of the world as the dominant reality. Time, space, interests and actors, both internal and external, now seem subordinated to this sistemade reality-world, where Mexico is no exception. The phenomenon of housing and the city deserve a central analysis, as they are both public and private spaces that make human life, though not necessarily quality still possible.

### **Some theoretical and conceptual foundations**

The society is heterogeneous and generally is organized in groups and classes, which are shaping historically by what Touraine (1995) calls the historical Action System (SAH); It is primarily the action of the actors with greater capacity that have greater weight in the construction of social and living spaces that shape society.

However, none of the classes or social groups can be free, arbitrarily, without consent or objection, deciding which sites to urbanization and remain free to address potential conflicts of other people or groups. Neither designs, planning, materials and the quality of

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<sup>2</sup> It is a combination produced by the imaginary projected for much of television programming and the fanciful Hollywood movies.

housing can be defined from a single vision and interest without facing the vision of the working class see there their homes, their families. It is also arbitrary design spaces away from the everyday life *verstehen* World pacer workers without consequence. According to Alfred Schutz, "the world of everyday life is the region of the reality in which man can act and that can be modified while it operates through its animated organism. At the same time, objectivities and the events that are already in this field (including acts and the results of the actions of other men) limit its freedom of action. They put obstacles to be overcome, as well as to barriers are insurmountable "(Schutz and Luckmann, 2003, p.25).

Only within the scope of daily mutual interaction, individuals can understand each other and cooperate with each other while their peers are. From the world of everyday life can become an encircling and communicative world that can and does build common spaces and identities derived from social interaction, which is the condition of changes in the environment and one's way of life of individuals and communities.

### **Migration and urban sprawl in the metropolitan area**

World affairs, primarily driven by the economy and the vision of each of the actors, was combined with the internal processes of the country. The cyclical growth from industrialization partly concentrated in Mexico City and then extended to the State of Mexico required abundant labor, which made it necessary to implement a pricing policy that eventually discourage agricultural production. Thus, the rural population began to migrate to cities as places of opportunity, thus explaining the high migration that began in the forties, which caused the urban municipalities attachments grow covering the Federal District, thus it emerged what later became known as the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City (ZMCM).

However, migration did not stop there, but continued throughout the decade of the fifties, sixties, seventies and even eighties, and not only limited to the Federal District and the municipalities adjacent to the State of Mexico, but it included municipalities in Hidalgo, all as a result of the population explosion. The space had to be reorganized since 1980, Mexico City disappearing and leaving only the "Federal District" as a political and administrative unit (Jimenez, 2008, p. 21).

It is an irrefutable fact that urban sprawl in Mexico generated a problem in the territorial dimension, as suggested Espina (1998, p.2). This has two large on 4 planes that help define more clearly the urban areas of these cities expanded to the limits of space and natural resources. It is therefore necessary to consider:

A) The irrepressible tendency to metropolitanize the neighboring municipalities, mainly in the State of Mexico, which resulted in:

1. A dysfunctional system of urban-industrial infrastructure and services because of insufficient coverage of the necessary equipment.
2. Worsening environmental problems (among others), given the non-existent space planning for the protection of essential ecological niches for the maintenance of balance and sanitation of the urban environment.
3. A low participation of the municipal public administration in points 1 and 2, and poor involvement of state authorities in both areas.
4. Worsening social contrasts (no housing and no coverage of urban life in the cultural sense).

B) Traditional forms of application of urban policy that generated above:

1. These are given in the shadow of urban sprawl and the pace of their anarchic growth.
2. Discretion of the decisions and arrangements are compatible media legitimization of local power behind the politicization of demands for public services and handling housing needs.
3. Traditional authorities ejidatarias assume speculative practices of return on land use, leading to irregular division of lands.
4. leaderships appear outside the law that ultimately determine the course of planning in which shares power play.

We can see that the history of urban growth in the metropolitan area has been chaotic and improvised construction by uncoordinated actions. No planning, but where each differentially dismantling politicized actor is anchored to its own vision and addressing



their needs or interests from a local perspective. Therefore, the local area conflicts with the state, is with national, and this in turn with the global.

This reality has generated major problems of urbanization and caused trouble spots in the social, political and economic aspects, where the human and geographical factors come together in one space, which characterizes the cities that are expanding from a centralized model and obeying interests and multiple perspectives. So the city and urban life that is inherent represent an attractive object of study for the various social sciences, there emerged a particular geographical and social knowledge called "urban geography", which encompasses part of geographic knowledge devoted to the study of the relationship between space / society (Hiernaux, 2010, p.65).

### **Housing construction and the State**

The housing problem for workers who had come to Mexico City was settled in an improvised manner, putting the rural land sale without basic services, but so far there were workers building temporary housing and precarious way to resolve your room problem, which led to the emergence of a number of colonies, the peripheral zone and "ugly" City first happened in Mexico City, then in the adjacent municipalities of Mexico State.

Before this occurrence, the State of Mexico was soon overtaken, marginalized areas pressured into this by requiring the provision of basic services, which gradually made. First this kind of self-constructed housing was regulated in the Federal District, being slower process in the State of Mexico because its authorities had focused primarily on serving the area of the capital Toluca, leaving only the municipalities of Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl ( Ramirez, 2015), Ecatepec and Tlalnepantla, among others, where people began to organize on their own, in some cases calling for the annexation to Mexico City because they realized that there were solved quickly the problems of urban services.

Thus, the population of the urban area that today makes up the metropolitan area of Mexico City grew between 1970 and 2000, 8 623 157-17 942 172, followed by the city of Guadalajara in the same period grew from 1480 472-3 677 531 and the City of Monterrey that became 1,242,558 3,243,466 (Jimenez, 2008, p. 25).

In this context, the nation state has been slow, limited and conditioned by the global economic dynamic that eventually interfere with traditional forms of legitimacy of the political class to prevail economic logic and intervene business groups, however, none of the two main actors (political and business) has so far shown its ability and effectiveness to solve the old problem of housing and urbanization, as only materialize to administer.

For the political class that constitutes the three levels of government, public policy dealing with the provision of housing and the respective complex has a political background, seen and calculated in a legitimating perspective without a solution to the problems of workers. For its part, the business class of the construction industry and housing development seeks first gain, conduct business and profitability, from which workers have made them eligible for loans, the medium is build housing for workers, which pay during most of his working life.

Both groups, both political and business are linked to the activities related to housing construction and urbanization, which acquires a sui generis characterization, especially in big cities as the metropolitan area, apart from these two groups (political and economic) involving central and decisive manner from their own worlds, their livelihoods and their axiological references, which are often located far from the world of life and the reality of workers. In the areas of development and homebuilding call social interests converge at least two different imaginary, but the political and economic groups that make decisions about the type of housing that need workers, and the kind of urbanization and planning necessary depending on the income they perceive.

The pattern of behavior of this phenomenon are the successive urban aggregates, whereby an expansion that then affects difficulty manning urban services occurs. It notes that in the case of Mexico, the expansion of its Metropolitan Area (MCMA) was also linked to the revolutionary masses commitments to participating in this historic movement, with whom he had a constitutional obligation of the state still unfulfilled. So that the improvised urbanization was combined with the effects and ramifications of the global conflagration. Thus, the phenomenon of urbanization and poor housing are justified politically, that is, he took on social justice, strengthening the discourse of the Mexican political class and especially the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

### **Actors urbanization and economic development**

In Mexico, the industrialization and modernization expression occurs mainly in major cities, triggered by an exponential growth derived from import substitution favored by the local effects of the Second World War. Particularly the case of Mexico City gives rise to a phenomenon of urban sprawl, which forms an edge of the larger events that led to a reconfiguration of economic, political and social landscape across the country.

The problem is central to explaining the high rates of economic growth; the improvised housing was the solution at that time was implemented at the rural-urban migration, which formed the labor required takeoff of production and accelerated growth, as Lefebvre says, "the animal interests opposed cities the animal fields "(Lefebvre, 2014, p. 39).

In the city the demand for housing for newcomers led to an anarchic housing, which began without a plan expreso from occupation and sale of land on the outskirts of the city. In Mexico City a multitude of colonies emerged without basic services, and then continued in the adjacent municipalities of Mexico State on rural land where houses were built without plans. Those were the economic possibilities of the workers, whose salary was not enough to pay a well-planned and fully serviced housing, although this phenomenon helped to increased economic activity in the country.

These improvised and anarchic urban spaces allowed workers have a vital place in line with the low wages they received and largely allowed the rapid growth of the Mexican economy, this has been a repeatable phenomenon in similar circumstances in the main cities of Mexico and in much of Latin America, lack of planning urban spaces, which have become hotbeds of various social problems typical of poverty.

The process of modernization of the country is the result of economic, political and social changes. For housing construction was the state that used land adjacent to the city, long after those who were providing the most basic services. This went on and worked as there were no companies that could compete with the state, so that the construction of housing was an excellent business, but from the eighties of the twentieth century, the state was largely competed.

From that moment the system of housing construction began to be mixed between state and private enterprise, meaning that housing construction improvised longer to start the time of the planned housing. Since then the demand for housing has been "taken care of" by two instances: a) by the state as a measure of political organizations founded by successive post-revolutionary governments, the first historical initiative and about as part of justice policies post-revolutionary social and b) by employers in the construction industry in the second stage, those who do only motivated by a business vision and organization that the state and its policies have put on continuity of the policy of social justice, This is called social housing.

With regard to the political class, is from the eighties also faced a contradiction to its historical legacy and the neoliberal dynamic, as an ideological commitment to social justice for the workers taken over by the state tied to post-revolutionary governments which they are caught in the so-called neo-liberalism in the era of globalization.<sup>3</sup> They met for the housing via a historic challenge, which in the age of globalization policies and external recommendations of multilateral agencies and power groups worldwide, as well as local added. All this further complicates the situation of Mexico, surrounded by the current global economic system. In this context, private construction companies say they try to solve the issue of housing in local areas, for which they have established partnerships with municipal, state and federal governments, agencies now have more similarities and shared interests fading antagonisms immediate post-revolutionary period (Valdés, 1988).

In this large urban area in the center of the country, emerged from a unblemished centralism where political group greater weight in decisions is established and in the course of development, matched a heterogeneous population perspectives, aspirations and different cultures in a territory that is taking shape in the main social, political and economic space of the

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<sup>3</sup> Retomamos aquí el concepto elaborado por Joaquín Estefanía que establece que "En esencia, la globalización económica es aquel proceso por el cual las economías nacionales se integran progresivamente en el marco de la economía internacional, de modo que su evolución dependerá cada vez más de los mercados internacionales y menos de las políticas económicas gubernamentales.... la base tecnológica de la misma está en el carácter cada vez más inmaterial de la producción, en el desarrollo informático de los medios de comunicación, en la transferencia de conocimientos y de gestión en tiempo real de los flujos financieros... en la estandarización de los mercados" .

country. This metropolis consists mainly of a migrant, poor and lacking a culture inherent to the planned urban housing people, the only alternative was to live in makeshift settlements.

This is what we call a "culture of housing" in Mexico, which has come from the precariousness and improvisations. Present day workers housing with services of water, drainage, electricity, telephone, etc., gives well founded reasons to articulate a discourse of social progress and justice in a context no longer revolution and post-national state, but opening of markets and neoliberal economy, where we are all immersed in the whole. However, the reality is that the economy of workers facing the costs and time of transport, as well as problems of acceptance and adaptation to local environment, which initially were not outstanding, but they were experienced when taking the homes.

### **The problems of urbanization in the city bicentennial Tecámac**

In building the ideal model of cities and housing for workers, political vision and the prospects of government is also involved, which argues fulfill their commitments to social justice with the population, but where heavier commitments to entrepreneurs construction industry. We are facing a prototype of commodified social justice, regardless of the benefit to workers as most important. So in practice realities that happen to be cities of expulsion of workers of the best located areas of the metropolitan area of Mexico City (MAMC), cities with homes that shape the illusions of workers whose goal is built principal in life is to have a property itself, which has led them to accept credit Infonavit or FOVISSSTE, but the reality is that many of these houses are being abandoned or unaffordable because its inhabitants face various reactions.

The bicentennial old cities have fueled social problems related to the provision of urban services and also created new problems with the arrival of the new occupants of houses built, noting especially the supply of drinking water.

Since the early twentieth century, in the State of Mexico the process of building now they planned housing units started, which since 2007 are part of the development project called Bicentennial Cities, which is based on Planning System State Mexico (SPEM) which since

1987 had detected the demographic problem was living the State of Mexico, stating: "Our population growth (7% per year) is twice the national average, and in the metropolitan area with the District this index Federal sum three times the average rate of Mexico. "The State of Mexico is the recipient of migration from different states of the country, and is the Federal District where some expansionary trend toward Mexico State municipalities to form the MCMA, "In terms of volume, the population moved between the Federal District and the State of Mexico was a person of the State of Mexico to the District for every 6.3 District to the State of Mexico" (Negrete, 1992, p. 5), the north and northeast of Mexico City has expanded to where urbanization in these cities Bicentennial, among which is that of Tecámac.

The phenomenon of urbanization in Tecámac part of the bicentennial cities while part of a second belt of municipalities considered "developable", which responds to the depletion of the immediate areas of the Federal District and make a first metropolitan belt made by municipalities of Ecatepec and Chalco, among others. One of the main causes is responding to the increasingly difficult conditions to provide urban services. Thus, the problem has moved to a new environment composed of the municipalities of a circuit outside the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City (MAMC), where the struggle for water resources has worsened by overexploitation of this vital liquid. So these municipalities that now the developers correlated with an anarchic planning or total absence of this would shift, has been called housing construction of social interest.

The struggle for water resources is because the people settled there are threatened by having to share the scarce resource with residents of the new settlements, which consist of thousands of homes, which are affected.

The water resource in this county has a ban due to the existence of a decree dated July 21, 1954 and published on August 19, 1954, which expressly prohibits giving more concessions to drill wells in this area. There is also a "determination of the availability of water in the Cuautitlan-Pachuca, State of Mexico and Hidalgo aquifer of the National Water Commission, dated April 30, 2002, and whose conclusion reads: "The figure indicates that there there volume available for new concessions in the hydrogeological unit

called Aquifer Cuautitlan-Pachuca, State of Mexico and Hidalgo "(La Jornada, 13/04/2009).

In the case of Tecámac the village, "the problems between neighbors and the council began on February 28, 2005, when a group of supporters of the mayor Aaron Urbina Bedolla, led by the first deputy of the community, Felipe Ortiz, stripped by force citizens of the offices of the Independent Committee of Drinking Water Tecámac Center, installed inside the hall. The body was under the control of the villagers since 1973" (*La Jornada*, 11/10/2005).

The Tecámac, like the Huehuetoca and Zumpango, was not prepared to provide the liquid to the inhabitants of the new urban settlements vital, however, the government of the State of Mexico gave the green light for the construction of housing units. "According to information from the state government from September 1999 to October 2008 in the administrations of Arturo Montiel and Enrique Peña Nieto, the Ministry of Urban Development has given permission to build 269 506 000 761 households, the highest figure Mexico "(La Jornada, 29/12/2008).

Another problem not addressed in a timely manner, although covered by the Plan Bicentennial Cities (PCB) provided to solve the needs that face the residents of the housing units of the Bicentennial cities are the roads, which only have been built much later with the construction of urban development, ie when the urgency and the protest of the occupants is already a fact, that while it has resulted in several of these urban developments have become dormitory towns, as Zumpango, where interviewed by The Conference declares that: "Only on weekends get home because paying off passage to Mexico City in more than 50 pesos a day [emphasis added] said Bertha Alicia Gómez, a single mother who works in the delegation Gustavo A. Madero "(La Jornada, 13/11/2011).

Both water problems such as expensive and slow transport cause occupants of homes built from 1999 to date have become, first in dormitory towns, or a large part of them be uninhabited. And those who have decided to inhabit somehow have faced struggles against the many violations of the developers, Casas Geo, Beta, URBI, Alteq Building, Real Estate Came, Ara, Homex, Quma, including construction, benefited from these projects . These have given them houses built with inferior materials, for example, "the settlers have noted

that many construction defects detected planned to fall by the poor quality of materials arising baseboards and weak walls. In our parks they have recorded the commercials that go on television and say the division is wonderful, what is not real” (*La Jornada*, 21/09/2011).

On the other hand, they also have to fight against the municipal authorities, which has led the organization to make it more livable these housing units built mainly economic goals for both the authorities of the three levels of government and the developers.

This has resulted in the settlers organize and try to fight through the legal authorities to improve their living conditions due to fraud developer and on the other hand the original settlers were also organized due to the plundering of resources water that they have been subjected. So "In compliance with an injunction from a federal court, the Attorney General of the State of Mexico (PGJEM) ordered the Ministry of Urban Development of that entity ensure urban housing complexes Villa Real, Section Five Phases I and II Sixth Section, located in the Tecámac ".

This is part of the relief of a preliminary inquiry in which special prosecutors for crimes committed by fractionators are a few days to request arrest warrants against former Mexico State officials and managers homebuilder Urban Development Group (Urbi SA de CV) , ministerial and judicial sources reported "(*La Jornada*, 17.9.2014).

Multiple frauds have been committed by homebuilders in different municipalities of the State of Mexico, but in regard to Tecámac particularly these companies have defrauded purchasers of housing, for example it highlights the case of "Eleven families fractionation Villas Real sixth section, spend sleepless nights and reinforced doors of their homes, as the second civil court sentenced the be evicted for defaulting on home loans, now managed by Deutsche Bank, Germany” (*La Jornada* 14/04/2010).

These cases are part of another 606 cases of families in the State of Mexico, who filed a class action lawsuit for illegal charges founded on inflated appraisals of houses, which exceeds the value of these as much as 40%.



"Deutsche Bank began eviction judgments against purchasers of housing, accusing them of not deposit their payments into the trust. The fact is that real estate and credit, even after the presidential decree of 2008, continued to gain, but did not deposit the money in the trust "(La Jornada, 14/04/2010).

A testimony of an inhabitant of the Real Villas is as follows:

"I paid 11,000 pesos and 6,000 pesos monthly installments, and for five years I accumulated a payment of 60 thousand pesos; now they say they owe everything, to hitch said Juan Carlos Portillo Trujillo, who lives at number 10 Escarey closed fractionation Villas Real sixth section, belonging to Tecámac. Portillo, who acquired the house with a loan of 525,000 pesos, was sentenced to leave the property. Since receiving the news sleep dressed and placed in double lock your door, jamming every night with armchairs. I'm afraid to come out, he said "(La Jornada, 14/04/2010).

Another aspect is the poor quality of construction of houses, which denounced the February 29, 2008 by joint owners of the fifth and sixth sections of fractionation Villas del Real, a series of irregularities in the construction of homes that sold them the Real Urbi Desarrollos Urbanos, mainly due to damage to hydraulic and electrical infrastructure and streets that left without building drainage. Of all blame and accuse former mayor Aaron Bedolla Urbina and the current mayor, Sergio Germán Octavio Olivares, for accepting the said irregularity (La Jornada, 01/03/2008).

In recent years several urban developments were promoted in Tecámac, State of Mexico, such as fractionation Sierra Hermosa, built in an ecological reserve. Below, works of Heroes Tecámac contaminated soil unit were held for several years because those lands were watered with black waters of the Grand Canal Drainage, so have dangerous health wastes, such as heavy metals.

As expected, these serious problems for the economy of the acquiring housing families have established ties of solidarity to try to defend and resolve these and other problems

facing both the developers as both municipal and state authorities. This has led to organizations that keep them active and ready to fight.

## **Conclusion**

The Bicentennial cities sponsored by the governments of the State of Mexico, headed by Arturo Montiel Rojas and Enrique Peña Nieto have overlooked the situation that keeps the region with respect to water resources, and have authorized the construction of multiple urban complexes. "In 1996, Tecámac had only 35,000 dwellings, but it was from 1997, with the first administration of then Aaron Urbina Bedolla PAN (1996-2000), when it began to increase alarmingly housing construction (La Jornada , 29/11/2006).

According to the type of Gilberto Gimenez, in Tecámac morphology of new cities it is observed chaotic, as new spaces, although they counted on an urban planning, was limited to the town, and to generate greater flow and transit has saturated the rare and traditional roads of this town, which has caused traffic problems and consequently greater investment of time relocating home-work back and forth, as well as multiple problems services such as water supply, usually disputed locally and without adequate drainage channels that pollute the environment, which is setting up a profile with more participatory city dwellers trying to solve emerging problems in such cities and housing, which projects towards these spaces profile qualifies as sociopolitical city.

Finally, the city people (Gimenez, 2013, p. 330) brings out social actions supported in the creation of an inter-produced by the shared experiences of the new settlers, triggered by the lack of participation of these in the design and planning new cities, with all that implies their needs, their world view and their experiences, which is interrelated settlement from the periphery of the metropolitan area of Mexico City.

In these new cities it prevails catalactic vision and distant culture practices of those who inhabit them, their lifestyles and needs that characterize the population for which they were built. In practice are the expression of what we call an authoritarian urban economy, which is decided by those who "know what's best" for the inhabitants of these.

Thus, between 1999 and 2011 364 urban units, totaling some 700,000 houses were built. On the other hand, the inhabitants of new housing in these urban settlements are characterized by lower income workers compared with those who can still obtain credit in areas closer to Mexico City or contiguous municipalities in the State of Mexico, which generally have their jobs who have occupied these homes, which affects its economy that even more uncertain when they have to pay a transport unsubsidized and in the Federal District, which travels through pathways that respond to needs in the area, today you exceeded the modified urban morphology, which results in increased travel time, especially in the so-called peak hours, so despair spreads among this population *avecindada* in Tecámac, these events have created conditions conducive to the social organization and protest movements to local authorities and to the estate or developers.

Added to this, in these new urban settlements are the phenomenon of empty houses, which has led to vandalism that has proliferated in the city. By searching for information, especially journalists, we could realize that organizations are emerging, both occupants of the new settlements, but also among the people of traditional peoples who seek to protect themselves from this scourge, because in both cases try to solve the phenomenon of crime, on par with its huge problems.

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