

The Globalization and its Process of Expansion-Integration and their Effects in a Region in Mexico in the Textile Complex Industry

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Abstrac

Given that globalization is a phenomenon inherent to human development, very strong as a result of capitalism and with new elements of manifestation in the last three decades, this work analyzes the expansion of globalization in regions of Mexico and each region's extent of integration to the process. To achieve this, the indicators for expansion used were foreign investment and intraindustrial trade, as well as integration to change productive structures in each region. The study was only applied to the Mexican textile complex, as an example of a traditional industry, one of the most affected by the expansion-integration process of globalization.

The results of the study are: there has been an expansion of globalization in the Mexican textile complex due to increased levels of direct foreign investment and intraindustrial trade across the Mexican textile complex. However, with different intensities in the regions, the integration process modified productive structures, particularly in Northern Mexico, with non-developed regions, mostly the Mexican Southeast, being excluded from this process.

Introduction

One of the principal housekeeping to the man across the history has belonged to be provided with the gown, this one, nowadays, has turned into a dense network of industries that is known as the textile complex (TC). In addition, it has been the base of the industrial revolution and of the processes of urbanization in countries as England and The United States and the pioneer in the changes of the organization of the work inside the capitalist development.

The TC at present is an example of a world industry, since it has happened of being an activity concentrated in the countries developed to a dispersed industry in all the countries, and that is today, in many of them, his base of industrialization and development. The previous thing demonstrates a great dynamism of this sector (Dooren Goes, 1997: 4). In addition, in all the countries it is an industry in general atomized, since it needs low levels of investment in the capital, and the barriers of entry to the market are small, for what his great fragmentation is evident, the TC is formed by a composition of the market that goes from small workshops almost always of familiar nature, up to the big multinational companies. The processes also are of great diversity, from the handcrafted ones up to those of high technology based on the numerical control.

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As in many other countries, in Mexico, the TC re-dresses great importance, given his geographical large-scale distribution and besides his meaning inside the productive industrial structure, since it represents 8.4 % and 18 % of the Internal Brute Product (GDP) and of the employment of the manufactures respectively (INEGI, 2004). With the Agreement of Free Trade of North America (TLCNA) the dynamism of this manufacturing branch demonstrates for the importance that it has taken as a supplier of The United States, of taking part with less 1 % in 1993 it happened to mas from 10 % of the importación of clothes of this country in the year 2000 (Gerreffi, 2001: 4).

On the other hand, the crisis of the model fordista, the new technological systems that revolutionized the applications in the processes, the communications and the transport and the impulse of the globalization of the way of capitalist production, met beginning to a new division of the international industrial work. By means of this new division of the work, some developing countries, across the financial, productive and commercial policies of the multinational companies, initiated or consolidated, according to the case, a dynamics industrializadora orientated fundamentally to the export. The new world relocation of the manufacturing industries allowed the incorporation of peripheral economies the productive and commercial world fabric of manufactures. The technological revolution and the world competitiveness, as well as, the relocation of the multinational companies and his processes in other regions, it has been named a process of economic globalization, including in the above mentioned concept the process of equalizing the bosses of consumption of the developing countries the bosses of the developed countries; between many other economic and social processes (Vidal and Martínez, 1995).

Under this context, the international trade has become more diversified, of being dominated by the United States and by several European countries, today it is a result of an economic increasing interdependence between all the countries of the world. Likewise, the flows of trade have been modified, of being an exchange of different goods between the nations to a trade of similar goods (I trade intraindustrial), being this one of the principal characteristics of the economic globalization.

Mexico, in the middle of last decade, as product, on the one side of the financial crises suffered in the country and on the other hand as response to the expansion of the globalization in his last historical stage, began a new model of development, leaving the politics of industrialization of substitution of imports (ISI), replacing it with one sustained in mechanisms of market and orientally towards the exterior. (Dussel, 1997: 11).

The changes before mentioned have driven to a structural change in Mexico, both in the production and in the relocation of the production and of the employment in all the economic sectors, one of the sectors that more have met immersed in this process is the CT. This relocation contributes to the modification of the regional structure of every entity and there presupposes an influence in the levels of regional development in view of the effect multiplier who has the investment in the local economy.

The economic globalization across the trade intraindustrial (CII), the exterior trade and the foreign direct investment (IED), concerns of different ways to the regions of a country, given the logic of location of these elements and of his capacity of sequences intrasectoriales or intersectorial, increasing or diminishing the revenue of the economic agents who take part in the region. Therefore, it is necessary to know the degree in which the CT has interfered in the process of globalization, if levels of trade exist intraindustrial and of foreign direct investment (IED), sufficient as to define it included, if there has been modified the espacialidad of the productive activity of the CT and in what degree, in order to know which are the regions benefited by the logic of the globalization and which isolated, what type of sequences have been generated in every region, if these correspond to the logic of mercantile global chains or to other criteria of agglomeration, and finally, if the levels of revenue of the economic agents who take part inside the TC have increased,

if it was like that, would fulfill the vision of the school hiperglobalizadora of the globalization. To give response to these questions, the aim of this work is the analysis of the CII, of the espacialización in the TC in the regions, of the networks of trade and of the exporting effect, in order to measure the effects of the globalization of the Mexican economy in the TC, in addition, it has the end of exemplifying these facts in the traditional branches, which not necessarily they have to slim or disappear, but with this type of response, it is possible to formulate an industrial politics of regional nature that tends to diminish the existing disparities between the regions.

As possible response to the previous questions, there are formulated the following terms of reference that guides the present work:

An expansion of the globalization exists in the TC, with levels of unequal integration in the regions of the country, what route leads to an increase in in the added value exporting effect, what in turn, it takes an incrementos in the sequences with the rest of the economy in those regions of major integration.

This way, this work justifies itself for: first, for the need contemplated by the new theories of the international trade to measure the effect globalizador of the world economy for sectors, and furthermore, for subsectors of the economy (Porter, 1991); I come second, for that according to Martínez Peinado (1999:58), it were necessary to to check the geographical concentration of the capitalism; third party, for the slope in the investigation of the globalization, as Highland (1999: 33), it is the question with regard to the action and practice on the regions favorite and isolated in Mexico for the action of this phenomenon.

This work tries, from the optics of the TC, to announce which are those regions that have had major integration in the process of globalization and which have been excluded. This work tries to contribute in the previous aspects across the analysis of the trade intraindustrial, IED and the existing agglomerations in the regional space.

Theoretical Frame

The structural change suffered in Mexico is a product of the model of development applied at the beginning of the ochentas, in turn, this one is proved to try to incorporate to the country into the dynamics of the economic globalization proposed by the groups that her presuppose as a fact, nevertheless, this constructo has been highly questioned. The concept in if it is relatively new giving place, his diffusion, to different conceptions: that of paradigm, the scientist and the popular one. The first one used for many of the governments as the world, especially in Latin America, to devote or to justify a neoliberal politics that was translated in an opening and a deregulation of the economic activity (Valenzuela, 1997: 33). The second one, as an element of analysis of the world interconnections, of the capital flows and communications and of the repercussions of these interconnections and networks in the territorial spaces of the countries and regions of the world, giving place to different schools of thought. And the third party, his diffusion was such, that is today, an indispensable element in the businessmen's, political speech and of the public in general, that goes from his defense and of believing that it is the solution to the problems of the humanity up to those who believe that she is the causer of the existing desigualdades between countries and company, being described to if same as globalifóbicos.

Nevertheless, from the scientific conception a tradition exists in the social sciences on a world without borders and shared culture. In the decade of the thirties, the school funcionalista indicates that the system of market, the institutionalization of the bureaucracy and the formal democracy would be the basic beginning of convergence for the groups and individuals of the modern company of a rational form. The Marxists also were

coinciding with the previous thing more not like result of the individual motivations or of the free choice, but for the forces of market and the technology; it is to say for the way of capitalist production (Villa, 1995).

This way also, The globalization has tried itself to explain across the theory of the modernity or for the long waves of Kondratiev, of equal way, there exist several perspectives of analysis, of which Saxe-Fernandez (1999) identifies principally two: the scientific vision and that of paradigm, the first one from the scientific point of view, which involves the historical perspective of the economic internationalization, initiated in the 15th century and intensified in the second half of the 19th century due to the internationalization of the company; the second perspective named by Krugman (1996), as the globalization Pop or for Ferrer (1999:22) as the fundamentalist vision, treats itself about a vision of paradigm, which presupposes this phenomenon as a new element in the life of the man, homogeneously Contradictory to the concept State - nation, which has served as element of the speech of politicians, businessmen and academicians.

Like that this discussion has generated with it several schools of thought, these schools, according to Held (2002), they are: the hiperglobalizadores, sceptics and transformacionistas. For the first ones, the globalization is characterized for: to be a new phenomenon in the history of the humanity; homogeneous and homogeneizante of the human activity; that comes out of the State - nation given the extension of the structures and supranational organizations, questioning his existence (Ojeda, 1999: 107); that is contradictory to the process of regionalization for being a product of the diffusion of the third industrial and technological revolution, that to allowed the fragmentation of the producing units of the center towards the countries of the periphery; for be generating immediately after the crisis of the fordismo and the emergence of a new productive paradigm named flexible production; and for the reaffirmation of the neoliberalism as only alternative to the development (Boyasbeck and Chacón, 1999:77).

For the second ones, the Sceptics, the globalization is not a recent condition of the human activity, this process begins in the 15th century and has been evolving according to the stadiums of the capitalist development, presenting two big periods of summit, the internationalization of the economy at the end of the 19th century and the current processes of internationalization of the capital initiated in the middle of the decade of the eighties.

Since the globalization is inherent in the capitalist development the awaited results are a major disparity between the center and the periphery. Of such a way, that the globalization presents cyclical processes, distinguishing some from great intensity as lived in the 16th century during the process of meeting of America and Europe, another period of summit was that of the Victorian English epoch where the industrial revolution and the age of the liberalism, they allowed big flows of international trade between the nations and finally, that of the finales of the 20th century where there have been intensified the flows of trade, the capitals and information.

With regard to the State - nation, the sceptics support the thesis of which the State will be and being the governing axis of the home economics, allowing or not the integration of the economy to the international flow. The paper that has taken the State for the integration is that in periods of great internationalization the economic politics is directed a development towards out, and in periods of low integration it is directed to a development orientated to the internal market.. For Córdova (1999:239) the globalization is, first of all, a process of political economy and, as such, it produces many collateral effects that end up by changing the aspect of the own States that lead her. Therefore, the State is the principal actor of the processes of globalization. Another questionable aspect for this school is the globalization of the technological advance, desmintiendo this with the existence of the great existing exclusion in the technological advances to a great number of human beings,

which are not participants of it, likewise, they deny that the globalization leads to a condition of equality between the nations, that is to say, that the globalization is not a process not homogeneously not homogeneizante of the human occupation. For this current what is new is the ideological process that has been in preparation about the concept, and this way it has driven to a deregulation of the economy in altars of the foreign investment and to a unilateral opening, nevertheless, it has not driven to the well-being that presupposes the ideology of the globalization.

For the third school, Transformacionalistas, the globalization is a driving decisive force in the social, political, and economic changes that are reforming the modern companies and the world order. These transformations abound in contradictions and many of them are of relating to the moment order, which nevertheless they will continue transforming the world company with uncertain results. Nevertheless, they admit that it is not a new process but it is inherent on having developed of the humanity, in such a way that, in the last decades, he has appeared with new forms and in an intensive way, transforming the companies where one agrees, modifying the paper of the social agents inside the State - nation, without involving in it the disappearance of the State as regulatory organ of the social and economic activity. Likewise, the globalization and the new world regionalization are a part of the restructuring of the flexible capitalism. The basic element of the context in which the globalization arises is the IT revolution responsible for the international diffusion of new productive bosses and organizacionales. This way, also, for Ferrer (1999) the globalization reflects technological and, changes in addition, new regulative resultant frames of the power and the IT revolution (Castells, 2001:82 and Olivera, 1999:248).

The difference between three currents of thought rests on the conception of the condition of beginning and of the results on the development of the involved regions, of the new role of the State on the internal decisions of the nations or immersed regions on the process, nevertheless, they coincide with that in the last years, the multinational companies have decentralized his productive activities and, for ende, the process of globalization has hastened.

Concluding on the previous definitions or visions on the globalization, it is possible to say that the basic elements of the definition are: first, that is a process of transfronterización of the production and distribution of goods and services, also of the flows of investment, principally of portfolio, generated by the rapid technological change, principally in the telecommunications. This change has allowed the fragmentation of the production of the multinational companies, generating with it a new international division of the work, in which there have joined almost in the totality the States - nations that integrate the international community. All the previous elements are common in the almost total one of the theoretical currents that define the globalization, nevertheless, the elements of discussion are: if this process is a finished condition or not; if it tends to eliminate the presence of the State - nation; if it is a new phenomenon or on the contrary it is one more stage of the capitalist development; if it tends to the homogenization of all the States - nations or if on the contrary, it tends to increase the existing disparities; if only it is an economic process or if it is a social, political, ecological process, and up to criminal; and if only one is giving a process of regionalization, which for some is contradictory to the process in yes and for others this regionalization is in yes the globalization.

For this work, the globalization For this work, the globalization is defined as the extension and deepening of the interconnections between the nations in almost all the aspects of the social life, from them culturally up to the criminal thing, from the financial thing up to the spiritual thing, hitherto, this definition is taken of Held (2000), nevertheless, it thinks that it is an ancient phenomenon, inherent in the human development, with a major speed of response when the capitalism appears as system of production, and that in last two decades, it has hastened and presented under new schemes, of such luck that the

neoliberal politics, the deregulation and the technological advance, They are the new elements that allow his extension and diffusion between the countries, product, in turn, of the sponsorship of the State - nation, for which this one is the element that allows the company to enter inside the dynamics of the globalization.

For presenting a major speed inside the capitalist development, the globalization represents the expansion and integration for that the capital has looked from his appearance, presenting different stages inside this process, some of intensity, where the boss of reproduction overturns towards out of the borders of the State - nation, and different of low intensity where the factor of reproduction is inside the State - nation. In the last two decades it is of great intensity, due to the crisis of the model of production fordista, generating new forms of productive organization, in such a way that today, there exists an expansion of the activities of production and traffic of the capital involving to almost the totality of the existing States - nations. The decentralization of the productive activities on the part of the transnational ones has provoked the expansion of the international trade and of the IED and of portfolio, modifying the productive internal structure of the nations. The integration, in view of the previous thing, is given by the internal impact that can have the trade and for the IED in the way and way in which networks are generated, already be in the factor work or in networks of proveeduría in each of the regions in which the capital has expanded. Therefore, the integration can be quantified in the quantity of existing interconnections by the expansion of the globalization. Element that allows the expansion and the integration inside of the State - nation is the same State, since across the application of policies of economic deregulation it allows to the IED and to the trade expand and join the productive and social internal fabric.

Therefore, the globalization is the historical natural phenomenon of the man in the search to expand his space and to integrate the elements of the new space in his domain, in all the aspects of the human life, in the economic thing, therefore, it is the natural evolution of the capitalism in his search of expanding and joining his logic to the companies where it becomes present. The expansion is given by the degree in that exists presence of investments and of exchanges, the integration for the generation of networks of interconnection.

Given these two variables of the globalization: expansion - integration, the process of globalization has different shades to the interior of a nation, in such a way that, the expansion can be given in a heterogeneous way between the different regions that compose to the nation or of the economic sectors in a process of exclusion or incorporation, the integration, for your part, can appear as a modifying force and of great impact in certain regions and sectors and in others and others only as a weak element and of low impact. The degree in which the integration is weak or strong it depends on the internal structure of the economic sector or on the region. When the impact is fort presupposes the presence of productive agglomerations inside a region of a specific given sector, which can present characteristics of global mercantile chains, industrial districts or cluster with a high degree of competitiveness on the internal and external market.

Nevertheless, the effects of the expansion and of the integration of the region or economic sector to the globalization it has different impacts in the well-being of the economic agents and of the company in yes, since for some workers and businessmen they can see his income diminished for the globalization while different, they can route turns benefited an increase in his income. This one is a way of measuring the trend of the repercussion of the globalization in his process expansion - integration in a region and his company (Held et. to. 2002: lvi).

Finally, in this work, the globalization is considered to be a process of the capitalist system from the optics of the sceptics, nevertheless, the perspective of the transformacionistas takes in the sense of the effects, since in spite of being a process initiated in the 15th

century, today, he presents the only standard of behaviour inside the last stadium of the evolution of the capitalism, for what his results are uncertain and under this optics this work is realized. For which the IED takes, and the trade intraindustrial as elements of the capitalist expansion and that in turn they characterize to the globalization. These two elements will serve to quantify the degree of expansion of the globalization in the TC. One happened the integration in agreement to the type of existing sequences in the regions of Mexico and his impact in the revenue, the above mentioned as a measure to the results of the globalization in a nation or in a given region. For it in the near paragraph these concepts were treating each other..

Expansion and Regional Integration to the Globalization

After the economic opening such levels of trade existed inside the textile complex intraindustrial and of IED who can consider to be included, that is to say, that existed an expansion of the globalization, this way also the levels of integration of the TC to the dynamics of the international current trade, that is to say, major global activity exists, generating a major dispersion in the productive activity in all the regions of the country, taking the exports as a revitalizing element of the production, but in turn, the imports being increased by an effect reducer in the production for the internal market, everything previous in the national context, nevertheless to the interior of the country the behavior of the previous variables has been very diverse inside every región.

For it it is described: first, the level of expansion of the globalization for federative entity, considering CII's levels, the IED and the amounts of operation of the foreign capital; I come second, the degree of integration of every condition across the different levels of generated networks; Considering, the amount of the operaciones realized by the foreign capital, the levels of trade intraindustrial and the number of establishments with the foreign capital, it was calculated the index of globalization for every federative entity, an index of 1 implies that the region or condition, it is net included, that is to say, that the operations are totally realized by the IED, and that presents levels of total CII in his exterior trade.

Hereby, the results were for 1993: the conditions of the north border had the major levels of globalization, Tamaulipas, with the major one, with an index of 0.58 and It lowers California the lowest, with 0.27. The conditions that presented levels bigger than the national average were, in order of importance: Them Dwell, Tlaxcala, Durango, It populates, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Guanajuato, Veracruz and Mexico, ranging from 0.43 to 0.23. The rest of the entities had minor levels to the national average, including Sinaloa, Campeche, Colima, Chiapas, Nayarit, Quintana Roo and Tabasco who had levels of zero in the expansion of the globalization (table saw 1).

For the year 1998, the expansion of the globalization included new zones or there were intensified in others that minor dynamism had had, this way, the conditions that they presented major level of the index they were Baja California Sur and Zacatecas with 0.62 and 0.50 respectively. In the conditions of the north border the level of expansion diminished, with the exception of Baja California, nevertheless, they continued presenting levels bigger than the national average. The beneficiaries in this process were the conditions of the north center and center as Baja California Sur, Zacatecas, Querétaro Aguascalientes, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosí and Colima. The not included ones in this dynamics, still in spite of the fact that they have a strong presence in TC across the employment, were the conditions of the South-east, since they presented an index of zero; exempting Yucatan, who I present a light increase in the expansion of the globalization.

The reduction of the north border owed, principally, to the fall of the multure with the foreign capital, the multure being increased by the national capital. The factory-work of the foreign capital looked for regions with minor wage costs already be inside or out of the

country. In addition the companies of these conditions took the role of controllers inside the mercantile global chains, since many of the operations of design, court and ended they are realized nowadays in this region, subcontracting assemble towards other regions that represent minor labor cost and of operation. This does not mean that the gobernancia inside the mercantile global chain is moved to the country, but the operations before described were realized in the center of the system, and now, departs from them the cut is realized in the conditions of the north border, for example, for vestments of cars it is realized principally in Chihuahua's condition, the cut and ended of cloths elaborated on the basis of the tweed in the zone of the Lagoon (Dávila, 2002:90), the cut of corset shop and of pieces of to dress in Baja California, where the companies located in these conditions subcontract to companies of other conditions assembles.

TABLA 1 GLOBALIZACIÓ's INDEX FOR FEDERATIVE ENTITY					
clave	Estado	1993		1998	
1	Aguascalientes	0.0911	Very low	0.3326	high
2	Baja California	0.2708	low	0.2965	low
3	Baja California Sur	0.1233	Very low	0.6166	highest
4	Campeche	0.0000	Void	0.0000	Void
5	Cohauila de Zaragoza	0.4473	highest	0.4433	high
6	Colima	0.0000	Void	0.3337	high
7	Chiapas	0.0000	Void	0.0000	Void
8	Chihuahua	0.4738	highest	0.3297	high
9	Distrito Federal	0.1945	low	0.3293	high
10	Durango	0.3364	high	0.2339	low
11	Guanajuato	0.2547	low	0.2773	low
12	Guerrero	0.0059	Very low	0.0000	Void
13	Hidalgo	0.3256	high	0.3448	high
14	Jalisco	0.2883	high	0.2356	low
15	Mexico	0.2317	low	0.3124	high
16	Michoacan	0.2695	low	0.2561	low
17	Morelos	0.4175	high	0.3878	high
18	Nayarit	0.0000	Void	0.0843	Very low
19	Nuevo Leon	0.3543	high	0.3075	high
20	Oaxaca	0.0788	Very low	0.0128	Very low
21	Puebla	0.3342	high	0.2373	low
22	Queretaro	0.1445	low	0.3594	alto
23	Quintana Roo	0.0000	Void	0.0000	Void
24	San Luis Potosi	0.1886	low	0.2905	low
25	Sinaloa	0.0234	Very low	0.0271	Very low
26	Sonora	0.5448	highest	0.3780	high
27	Tabasco	0.0000	Void	0.0000	Void
28	Tamaulipas	0.5774	highest	0.4806	highest
29	Tlaxcala	0.3429	high	0.2704	low
30	Veracruz	0.2324	low	0.1218	Very low
31	Yucatan	0.1754	low	0.2340	low
32	Zacatecas	0.0507	Very low	0.4960	highest

Own production with information of the INEGI, SEG 93 and SEG 98

The conditions excluded from the South-east, had this status, given his conditions of not accessibility for the external markets, with the exception of Yucatan, which one finds near the market of the Florida in The United States, being this the principal market for vests. Besides the inaccessibility, this region is characterized by the great quantity of companies of the TC and of the great quantity of employments that is had, for what the company is of type mike, of property national and orientated towards the internal market. Concluding on the expansion of the globalization, this process has had different shades, the IED has taken the search of the nearness as a mobile for his territorial dynamism to the markets and the reduction of costs, for it in the first analyzed year the conditions of the north border were it yields her of IDE's flows, since they were expiring with both elements before described, on the one hand, they had the advantage of nearness to the markets of States

Joined and for other one, were representing a wage minor cost to that of the native land, additional to the existing infrastructure for the establishment of this type of companies. Nevertheless, with the entry of the TLCNA and with the deregulation of the establishment of factory-works inside the country, the abundance met limited, since other conditions supported the establishment of factory-works offering different benefits for it, besides the competition of other regions of the world that were offering better conditions. This way the north border reduced IED's abundance, nevertheless, it established the attraction of national investment in this sector with production for the internal market, promoting the trade intraindustrial for the nearness to the suppliers and to the international consumer markets.

The rest of the conditions that joined or stirred the expansion of the globalization into action route IED, achieved it for expiring with the aim of reduction of costs for the multinational companies, nevertheless, it departs from the expansion it was given, principally in the north border across mergers and absorptions of the productive national capital.

The crisis of the fordismo, it had regional repercussions in Mexico, in the first phase, in the sixties and seventies, IED's attraction to the border, especially of production of articles of dress, in the nineties, one presents in this region the situation that one had presented in the center of the system, in such a way that the IED, it searches new hosts and the domestic investment looks for reduction of costs route the subcontracting in other regions. This way, in this decade the regions of the center and south of the country have as guest the IED for presenting major comparative advantages.

For your part, the trade intraindustrial, in the first analyzed year, was a product of the IED, as indicates Bernhofen (1999: 225), proved from the displacement of the productive activities on the part of the multinationals of the center to the periphery, phenomenon that repeats itself inside the country for the second analyzed year. Hereby, the companies in the search of economies on a large scale, tend to specialize for the reduction of costs, major variety of products and prices mas low, having to stimulate the trade intraindustrial, made that appears in the north border. This way, in this decade the regions of On the other hand, in the conditions that joined to the expansion of the globalization, the search was the reduction of cost of workforce, principal element of the cost of production in this sector, in such a way that, the repercussions are exiguous for the Interindustrial trade, except the option of location of the factories.

Cla	Subrama TC	3211		3212		3213		3214		3220	
		1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998	1993	1998
	Entidad										
1	Aguascalientes			0.0431	0.1139	0.0983	0.4082		0.1066	0.0444	0.3359
2	Baja California			0.1533	0.0624	0.1892	0.3683	0.1467	0.2236	0.4432	0.4249
3	Baja California Sur			0.0178							0.3802
4	Campeche										0
5	Coahuila	0.0129	0.0197	0.3276	0.0604	0.3282	0.1892		0.2574	0.4795	0.3322
6	Colima										0.3341
7	Chiapas										
8	Chihuahua			0.0616	0.1016	0.4326	0.0704			0.2803	0.2654
9	Distrito Federal	0.2538		0.2327	0.3031	0.2038	0.3049	0.4043	0.2613	0.1010	0.2943
10	Durango			0.0375						0.0419	0.2354
11	Guanajuato			0.2079	0.3195	0.198	0.5444		0.0292	0.2964	0.2110
12	Guerrero									0.0068	

13	Hidalgo			0.3176	0.2944		0.0462	0.3776	0.1110	0.1405	0.2251
14	Jalisco			0.2602	0.2548	0.4553	0.3315	0.3025	0.1608	0.2512	0.3321
15	México	0.1106	0.1719	0.2536	0.3045	0.2098	0.1166	0.3563	0.1692	0.1040	0.2856
16	Michoacán	0.0642		0.1946	0.1989				0.1697		
17	Morelos		0.2037	0.4316	0.4598	0.3947	0.3626		0.0832	0.1839	0.2275
18	Nayarit										0.0856
19	Nuevo León	0.1590	0.2050	0.2915	0.2531	0.2806	0.2770		0.0086	0.3528	0.1377
20	Oaxaca							0.3776			0.0138
21	Puebla			0.2333	0.2213	0.2926	0.3643	0.1793	0.3202	0.0809	0.0869
22	Querétaro			0.2499	0.2037		0.2920			0.0341	0.3542
23	Quintana Roo				0.0000						
24	San Luis Potosí	0		0.2285	0.3206		0.5078			0.0701	0.0341
25	Sinaloa				0.0292					0.0845	
26	Sonora			0.2051	0.1777	0.5934	0.3266			0.5323	0.2764
27	Tabasco										0.2961
28	Tamaulipas			0.3303	0.5477	0.6452	0.3163	0.0003	0.2387	0.5321	0.1694
29	Tlaxcala			0.1339	0.3360	0.0376	0.0094		0.0653	0.2583	0.0097
30	Veracruz						0.1081				0.3017
31	Yucatán	0.4601	0.2778	0	0.3004			0.0319	0.1126	0.2832	0.0863
32	Zacatecas				0.5983					0.0577	

Own production with information of the INEGI (2003), based on information of SEG 93 and 98

3211 Production of fibras last and rope trade

3212 Production of fibras swing

3213 Production of other textile articles, it includes
carpets, rugs and tapestries

3214 Production of fabrics of point and otos articles of fabric of point

3214 Producción de tejidos de punto y otos artículos de tejido de punto

3220 Manufacture of articles of to dress and accessories

Given the expansion of the different and changeable globalization in the regions of the country, corresponds to see the effects in the integration of the regions to this process, this way, to measure the degree of agglomeration and his classification in the different criteria of them in the CT and in every federative entity he presents the problematics of the measurement of the social networks to establish the type of agglomeration, nevertheless, an approximation to it, and given the nature of the study here raised, they present the results in two periods, the first one that it includes the years understood between 1970 to 1985, the second one, considering the economic censuses of 1993 and 1998, which later are described.

For the years before the intense process of the globalization, in full crisis of the fordismo in the center of the system, that nevertheless, in Mexico it had few repercussions given the politics of industrialization applied in the model of development followed from the years cuarentas, they represent the first years analyzed in this study, not joining to the analysis of the expansion of the globalization in view of the lack of information that could help to measure this variable, therefore, only the industrial concentration was analyzed in the years understood between 1970 and 1985, for periods, having the following results.

Later to 30 years of application of ISI's politics, the industrial concentration was given in few conditions of the republic, centering in three principal cities: Mexico, D. F., Monterrey and Guadalajara, this way also, began the integration of zones near these metropolis to the process of industrialization, in such a way that for 1970, the conditions that in the structure of the GDP were specializing themselves in the manufacturing industry in the country were: Mexico, New León, Federal District, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Coahuila,

Populates and Jalisco. Of equal way, and in spite of the fact that it existed in the whole national territory, the TC inside the state GDP the same conditions were specializing themselves in, with the exception of Coahuila, Querétaro and New León, nevertheless, the major indexes of specialization in this branch It was met in conditions by few industrial manufacturing tradition and by great handcrafted tradition: Guanajuato, Yucatan, Tlaxcala and Them Dwell.

concentration in the local GDP but with a high specialization of the CT in few state manufactures were: Warrior, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi and California Lowers South (picture sees 1).

Fifteen years later, when there began the politics of industrialization orientated to the export and previously to the entry of Mexico to the GATT, the situation was more or less similar as for the manufacturing specialization of the state GDP, only some adjacent conditions were added to the zones previously mentioned, these were: Aguascalientes, Them Dwell and Tlaxcala, these conditions with a great specialization of the local GDP in the CT, two times the national average. Hereby, every condition was specializing itself in the different branches and classes of production These conditions with a great specialization of the local GDP in the TC, two times the national average. Hereby, every condition was specializing itself in the different branches and classes of production that his natural or traditional - historical entrono was facilitating him,

. This way, in for this period, using the coefficient of location of crossed industries, which I could be a better indicator of the existence of connected industries in a region, that is to say, the existence of industries that supply similar producers of final goods, in the CT, the subbranches 3211 and 3212 are proveedoras of the subbranches 3213, 3214 and 3220, it is possible to obtain the following observations: the conditions with major indexes of concentration of connected industries were different from those who had warning high places of specialization of the GDP in the TC, concrete cases California Lowers South, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas and Veracruz, nevertheless, those that specialized themselves in TC inside the GDP had indicators bigger than one, which means that they produce major inputs that the national average for the sectors recipients of the above mentioned inputs, for what the industrial agglomeration could qualify in one of type marshalia or of a cluster.

In view of the previous thing, the last phase of the ISI supported the dynamics that had begun in the years cuarentas, a high industrial concentration in three metropolitan principal zones of the country appearing, in the latter period of the ISI, some zones near to they as centers of industrialization. The TC did not meet foreign to this process, I concentrate in the metropolitan areas, exempting Monterrey.

By the ends of the period, 1985, the concentration was similar, nevertheless, there appeared new zones of production and of concentration of this activity, product of the crisis of the fordismo and of the decisions of the multinational companies of desincorporar the intensive activities of workforce of the center of the system, in this dynamics Chihuahua's conditions joined and It lowers California, having a high specialization of the TC in the production of articles of to dress and in the production of vestments for cars and rugs and carpets, therefore, were joining to a mercantile global chain, where the gobernancia was giving itself on the part of the producers of cars or of the big commercial chains of clothes. For your part, other conditions that had high concentration of the TC in his productive total and manufacturing structure they were presenting agglomerations similar to a Cluster, given the presence of big companies and small enterprises in the same space, nevertheless the orientation was basically for the domestic market.

On the other hand, already entered the decade of the nineties, after nine years of the change in the industrial politics of the country the results of the location were different, in such a way that the conditions with major specialization in manufactures were continuing

being the same of last decade, with the exception of Chihuahua, who had increased the manufactures in his productive structure. Likewise, these conditions had a high specialization of the TC in the manufacturing industry, being the following ones: Mexico, Coahuila, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Aguascalientes, and others that had already in last decades a manufacturing tradition. For 1998 the industrial concentration was similar to that of the previous census two frontier conditions being added to her: Tamaulipas and It Baja California.

Likewise, for this period, the specialization in the TC inside the manufactures was locating in the conditions with manufacturing speciality, with exception of Querétaro and San Luis Potosi, nevertheless, in some conditions as Durango, Guanajuato and Yucatan the specialization was bigger than the national average in spite of not having a specialization of the GDP in the manufactures (picture to see 2). Hereby, it steadies itself said by Dickerson (1995) of which the TC has represented the base of industrialization of the regions in the developing countries.

This way, the integration of the conditions from the process of opening was different, since this one is marked by two events, which still in spite of expanding the globalization to the interior of the country have different impacts in the integration of the entities to this process, the entry to the GATT and the signature of the TLCNA. Hereby, the change in the agglomerations of the TC and of the subbranches that compose it was: first, the conditions of Guanajuato and Hidalgo increased the index of concentration in more than 0.20 units, which means that they increased informed her in the concentration of production, personnel and investment in more than 20 % of the national total; I come second, of equal way, but with an increase of the index between 0.15 and 0.04 they were the conditions of Chihuahua, Tamaulipas and Coahuila.

These changes were a result of the changes in the location of the factory-work that started being established fura of the frontier north band, going to conditions with high tradition in the TC, since they are both first ones, the three following ones they were of benefit for this change, since the industrial ships left by the multure were taken advantage by the national capital for the location of factories for the international and local market taking advantage of the experience acquired by the operative and administrative personnel.

I come second, the conditions that reduced the index of globalization were a result of three different situations, the first one for those that had significant changes in his productive structure, of having a high industrial with great concentration of Companies but low production.

The third one, for those where the loss of the factory-work did not take advantage to establish a productive tradition, they stay in this Low situation California, It lowers California South and Durango.

This behavior in the agglomeration was different from the interior of every subbranch of the TC, for example, in the production of hard fibers the production centered more in conditions with tradition in the manufacturing industry without tradition in the production of this type of goods, I marry the Federal District, Jalisco and It populates. Yucatan, the great concentrating one was kept in the same level. In the subbranch 3212, the beneficiaries were those of tradition in this subbranch, since San Luis Populates, Veracruz, New León, Potosi and Veracruz, since they were possessing a great capacity of production, which had been established in the decade of the sixties, in copartnership the foreign and governmental capital. The losers in the concentration were, principally those of the north border and those of handcrafted production.

The case of the production of other textile products, as carpets, tapestries and rugs, between others (subbranch 3213), which increased the agglomeration of production, assets and personnel were those that for his geographical location were allowing the major contact with the new dynamics of production product of the change in the industrial

politics, the north border. The losers of this branch jurisdiction the concentrating traditional ones, It Populates, Tlaxcala, Mexico and the Federal District, the loss owed to the new international competition to which they were not accustomed to confronting.

In the production of fabrics of point and articles of to dress of the same one, the conditions with tradition in the branch increased in more than 0.20 the index of agglomeration in such a way that they supported the production or increased it, the loss was met in them by contraction of factory-work in the north border and those that not having tradition factory-work changed for activities of major level added inside the textile complex, case of Querétaro, Aguascalientes, Hidalgo and Tlaxcala.

The agglomeration and his indicator changed into the subbranch 3220, to the conditions with minor wage costs given the mobility of the factory-work into this subbranch, It populates, Mexico and Yucatan. Those who reduced his concentration were those of major wage costs and with big accessions of factory-work, Chihuahua, Sonorous and Baja California, since there were orientated to the production of the branch 3213 that it needs major levels of the capital for his production, in addition, they turned in subcontratadores towards other conditions.

This way, in the first phase of the opening, the modifications were given by the new competition that was given on the market, the companies established in the conditions with important concentrations of the capital, especially in the production of synthetic fibers, supported his hegemony in these subbranches, whereas those of major wage costs reduced the concentration in intensive activities in work. The territorial changes, they were given by the gobernancia of the foreign capital or by the national capital in his search of adjustment to the new situation of competition.

With the TECLAN, the situation was reverted, the losers in the first phase of opening, they had major indexes of concentration in almost all the subbranches of the TC. The process was reverted for the north border, already not in factory-work of the foreign capital, but in companies of the national capital orientated to the international market and to maquilas for companies of the foreign capital and with high levels of subcontracting in subbranches where in the previous period they had lost the levels of agglomeration. The loss in the same zone was given in those branches in that the factory-work was important in the productive structure that in his search of minor costs looked for better conditions inside or out of the country. For the conditions with textile tradition, the domestic enterprise diminished his participation or one saw obliged to coexist with the emigrant culture of the frontier zone..

Where there were no significant changes in the levels of concentration they were the conditions of the southeast, exempting Yucatan, since they were excluded in two periods, only Warrior achieved certain integration to the process of national change, since it had mobility in two periods, principally in the production of hard fibers and articles of dress.

Concluding on the regional integration to the globalization in Mexico, it is possible to say that in the first phases of the productive chain a major concentration of the production took place in few conditions, in which one gave an increase in the indexes of speciality and of agglomeration, Before the opening, that is to say, there was re-defined the vocation of these conditions to the production of fibers.

In the second phases of the chain the facts were different, the agglomeration was more dispersed, that is to say, the majority of the conditions they presented growth in the indexes of agglomeration and specialization, agglomerated those of the north and specialized themselves in the sector of other textiles and in the center in the production of articles of to dress of point and not point. The factory-work played an important role in this behavior, since it had in the search of better costs modified the location of agreement to his logic of production. Nevertheless, the behavior had two phases, one previous the TLCNA where the conditions with manufacturing tradition in articles of to dress

beneficiaries met with the location of the companies factory-works and the producers for the domestic market, in the second phase, later at the entry of the free trade, the conditions of the north take again the production, without importance reducing them to the previous ones, for the national companies of the national capital.

The integration of the regions of the country gave to itself route factory-work and exports, with agglomerations in forms of cluster in the conditions with textile tradition and of articles of dressing like are the condition of Mexico, Federal, Gentlemanly District, Aguascalientes, It populates and Jalisco, where the major importance is given by the production of natural or synthetic fibers of soft characteristic, this subbranch is the one that governs the location of the later sectors comes are the subbranches 3214 and 3215, this for the high existing correlation between the indexes of agglomeration of each one of them. This way also, this subbranch presented the major levels of sequences to the rest of the economy.

Finally, the levels of sequence increased in the north border in view of the incorporation of the factory-work to the domestic enterprise and the location of activities inside the chain that they need major national supply. In the center - south the levels diminished given the presence of factory-works located in this zone later to the entry of the TECLAN and the supply of inputs route imports

Concluding, it is possible to say. In the regional context, the expansion was given, principally in the north of the country, secondly in the south center of the country and excluded it was the southeast, this owed, first to the decision of the foreign companies to look for better conditions of operation benefiting in his expansion those conditions that were presenting better conditions for it, therefore, the mobility is a product of the existing gobernancia in the mercantile global networks; I come second, the tradition textilera and of manufactures of articles of dresses of every condition, which played an important paper in this mobility; third party the existence of production of soft fibers attracted IED's major levels in the conditions where it was located; the exclusion of the southeast for the distance of the market and for the traditional existing structure.

For your part, the integration was met in conditions by manufacturing tradition in textiles and in the frontier conditions, nevertheless, the level of sequences they were low in the above mentioned still in spite of existing aglomeración in them, since the factory-work was the principal element of agglomeration, like that the logic of agglomeration in this part of the country owes to the criteria of mercantile global chains; for your part, the conditions of the center of the country had major sequences given the previous existence of the TC and with it the capacity of irradiation in forms of productive chains, therefore, typifies the existence of cluster and industrial districts in some of the conditions. Not integrated or of very low integration they were those of the south-east with exception of Yucatan who if he presents high places levels of integration under the logic of mercantile global chains.

To the equal one, that the previous variables, the effects in the production and revenue of the local agents, the beneficiaries were the north, since the production I increase route exporting effect, whereas those of the center and south had an effect of desustitución of imports, this is, that the engine of the production, in the first ones, they were the exports and in the second ones the imports substituted the national output.

This way, the regional development stimulates route the agglomerations and the sequences, nevertheless also, like in case of the north border, is given by the irradiation of the organization of the work and for ende in the creation of new companies of the local capital, everything the previous one united to the principal irradiation that is the contracting personnel and for ende of wages.

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