

Derechos humanos y población envejecida en Hidalgo, historia de una muerte continua

Human rights and aging population in Hidalgo, history of continuous death

Direitos humanos e envelhecimento da população em Hidalgo, história de morte contínua

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Resumen

Este artículo analiza los derechos sociales, económicos y culturales que conforman los derechos humanos, así como su transición hacia la positivización, aunque en el caso mexicano en general no son aplicables ni siquiera mayoritariamente, tal como los derechos a la salud, al empleo, la educación, la vivienda, entre otros. Se pone especial énfasis en la creciente ola de población envejecida, y surge la duda de que ocurrirá con esos derechos, cada vez más requeridos, puesto que al parecer los mayores de 60 años serán más viejos con el paso del tiempo y también más pobres (Magnus, 2011). Los datos han sido trabajados a partir de la Encuesta Sociodemográfica del Envejecimiento para Hidalgo 2016.¹ Los resultados demuestran una continua ausencia de estos derechos humanos básicos en las poblaciones mayores de 60 años. Todo indica que junto con la vejez estará presente, cada vez en mayor medida, la falta de recursos para su subsistencia.

Palabras clave: envejecimiento demográfico, derechos humanos, poblaciones vulnerables.

¹ Esta encuesta se llevó a cabo en el mes de marzo del año 2016, se aplicaron en total 1 280 cuestionarios en toda la entidad, con una precisión de 95 % y error estándar del 5 %, siendo representativos por sexo.

Abstract

This article analyzes the social, economic and cultural rights, which make human rights, analyzes its transition up to be positivised, although in the Mexican case, are not of general applicability, even majority, such as the rights to health, employment, education, housing, among others. This look makes a special emphasis on the growing wave of aging population, where doubt will happen to those rights, increasingly required, where it seems that those over 60 years will be older with time and poorer (Magnus, 2011). The data have been worked from the Sociodemographic Survey on Aging for Hidalgo 2016. The results show a continued absence of these basic human rights in the largest populations of 60 years, where it appears that with his age, will be present and to a greater extent, poverty and lack of basic resources for their livelihoods.

Key words: population ageing, human rights, vulnerable populations.

Resumo

Este artigo analisa os direitos sociais, econômicos e culturais que fazem os direitos humanos e a transição para a positivação, embora no caso do México em geral, não se aplicam mesmo principalmente, como os direitos à saúde, ao emprego, educação, habitação, entre outros. Especial ênfase é colocada sobre a crescente onda de envelhecimento da população, ea dúvida vai acontecer com esses direitos, cada vez mais necessários, uma vez que, aparentemente, mais de 60 anos serão mais velhos com a passagem do tempo e também surge mais pobres (Magnus, 2011). Os dados foram trabalhados a partir da Pesquisa sociodemográfico sobre Envelhecimento para Hidalgo 2016. Os resultados mostram uma contínua ausência destes direitos humanos básicos das maiores populações de 60 anos. Tudo indica que com a velhice vai estar presente, cada vez em maior medida, a falta de recursos para a sua subsistência.

Palavras-chave: envelhecimento, direitos humanos, populações vulneráveis.

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Introduction

Background of Human Rights

The emergence of social, economic and cultural rights has been the result of bloody battles and social fights. Today they are recognized by most authors as human rights, which are covered by a large number of constitutions and international treaties. These rights are not the product of spontaneous generation, but an arduous and complex path.

The emergence of social rights represents a milestone on the way to interrelate and recognize the basic elements to which the population is entitled. Rights are a set of conditions that lead to the populations towards a better way of life, are the product of historical social struggles, in some cases bloodshed. These social rights have been present in diverse cultures that advocated values such as equality and democracy, for example, ancient Greece or Judeo-Christianity.

Despite the darkness of the Middle Ages some thinkers sought to promote these values, but generally did their hands tied or constrained by religious constructs. During the European Middle Ages came the first history of the rights of people, especially in England, for example, the Magna Carta of 1215. The recognized rights were primarily the result of a pact between the king and the nobility, with which feudal privileges granted, provided the case of rights established through individual agreements and contractual terms. Subsequently and gradually there was a process of conquest where the rights secured within a few under private law, became general freedoms in terms of public law. This period of positivization culminated in the seventeenth century in England mainly three documents: a) the Petition of Rights of 1628, b) the Act of Habeas Corpus of 1679 and c) the Bill of Rights of 1689, also known as the Bill of Rights.

In Spain liberties or franchises to certain groups are also granted, include the Covenant held in Cortes de Leon in 1118 between Alfonso IX and the kingdom and the privilege granted by Pedro III in the Courts of Zaragoza 1283 (Peces-Barba, nineteen ninety six). All the instruments devoted guarantees only for certain groups of people in societies that were deeply divided in social classes with different rights. In this context it is not possible to visualize provisions delivered to citizens' social rights, even to be considered as a set of pre-emergence of the doctrine of human rights, which is a proper historical concept of the modern era history. Human rights as enshrined in current national and international regulations have as first antecedent rights declarations natural law foundation of the eighteenth century. The legal texts enshrining human rights in a similar way are conceived today date from the eighteenth century, specifically we

should consider two major events that marked the beginning of the modern era: a) American Independence, the Virginia Declaration of Rights 1776 and the Declaration of Independence the same year, b) and the French Revolution, which culminated in the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen on August 26, 1789 (Carbonell, 2004).

These two events and their corresponding declarations of rights constitute a milestone in the history of human rights, especially in the French Declaration, where a new legal discourse appears with the words rights, freedom, power, law and citizen, which have meaning to break with everything that represented the old regime; This was intended to remove existing privileges and proclaim equal rights of all men.

In these declarations of rights eighteenth century the characteristics of universality, natural law and contractualism in the texts of the philosophers of that time together. For example, in section I of the Declaration of Virginia the universal sense of the rights enshrined clearly shows, the first part proclaim that "all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights..."²

It also highlights the natural law character and contractualist of both declarations of rights, especially when reading Article 2 of the Bill of Rights of 1789, in which it is stated that "the aim of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights man" (Fioravanti, 1996).

In the doctrine has been discussed about the relations between the two statements, both texts there is a natural law and contractualist background, an individualistic conception of the person and isolated from the others, ie, not collective rights are individual. For some authors the emergence of economic, social and cultural rights is in the French Revolution, based on the project of the French Constitution of July 24, 1793, which incorporated the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen a series provisions with significant social content.

Another challenge of liberal philosophers was to replace the ideal of the absolutist regime by a new model of state. Authors like Kant, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Jellinek, played a leading role in the theoretical elaboration of the doctrine of the rule of law. Among them it stands out especially Locke with his work *Two Treatises on Government*, which states that the State only had the role of ensuring the individual the opportunity to exercise itself called freedom rights. In this context the first versions of the rule of law have as their most important principles

² Academia Interamericana de Derecho Internacional y Comparado (2014). Maruplast Internacional, Perú.

the defense of fundamental rights and the division of powers. However, fundamental rights are basically understand those derived from the notion of bourgeois freedom: personal freedom, private property, freedom of contract and freedom of trade and industry (Lopez, 1998).

It was during the nineteenth century that the social situation of European countries showed that despite the great proclamations of liberty, equality and fraternity, deep socioeconomic inequalities still exist and that large sections of the population living in precarious conditions and poverty. The rights enshrined in the declarations of the second half of the eighteenth century protected values such as freedom, equality, property, security and resistance to oppression, but did not consider the man in his social status and not assume that many rights individual inspired by the principle of formal equality remained as mere statements of principle in the absence of real equality among citizens.

As for the rules incorporation of social rights, the first steps of this process occurred in the middle of the nineteenth century history which is evident in the bill of rights issued by the National Constituent Assembly of Frankfurt gathered in St. Paul in 1848, in which various social aspirations proclaimed. But the most relevant consecration of that period is in the French Constitution adopted on 4 November 1848, which came to be in force for three years. Article 13 certain rights of social character such as free primary education, equality in relations between the employer and the worker, assisting abandoned children, sick and elderly without means (De Castro, 1998) contemplated . That is, the concept of vulnerable populations emerged.

In the second half of the nineteenth century there was the recognition of social rights in Germany through policies developed between 1883 and 1889. The social system of Bismarck's Germany with its establishment, sought to maintain social control and safeguard public order rather than redistribute wealth and achieve real or effective equality (De Castro Cid, 1998). Following the results of the two world wars and flagrant human rights violations, a large number of countries have devised new constitutions and incorporated in them catalogs of economic, social and cultural rights. These include the French constitutions of 1946 and 1958, and the Italian Constitution of 1947. In the case of the German Constitution of 1949 established no social rights, but the case law protected them through the so-called social clause State (De Castro Cid, 1998).

For Latin America, it was after the First World War many constitutions recognized social rights, for example, the Constitution of Chile of 1925, that of Peru from 1933 and in Uruguay in 1934, 1938 and 1942, while in Argentina and Brazil that recognition was back to the years 1946 and

1949 (Vanossi, 2000). In Asia and Africa during the decolonization period, the first constitutions incorporate social rights, highlighting the Constitution of India, 1950 and 1963 Algeria (Luño Pérez, 2003). In the Mexican case, a large proportion of these were already in the Constitution of 1917, but more like a copy of the French who as the result of a social process.

In the second half of the twentieth century an important process positivization of social, economic, political and cultural rights internationally developed. The greatest advances in the internationalization of human rights and specifically of social, economic, political and cultural rights, dating back to the years following the end of the Second World War.

The emergence of Rule of Law

The encoding process of social, political, economic and cultural rights is closely linked to a new state model, called the social rule of law. For some it is a variant of the notion of rule of law that arises as a criticism of the model of classical private law (Habermas, 2001). There is a radical change in the classic private law, which denies the state the opportunity to make decisions that move individual interests for the common good. With the welfare state model correcting dysfunctions which are considered classic model seeks private law whose purpose was to meet the vital needs of individuals (Garcia Pelayo, 1989). Von Stein, Lasalle Blanc and raised the need for social reforms that contribute to progress on the path of substantial equality (Garriga Dominguez, 2008).

For some theorists one of the central themes of ideological confrontations of the past century was the existence of private property and means of production (Lopez Guerra, 1998). The welfare state can be understood in this context as a solution of commitments, under which relations of production and private property is no question, in exchange for the state to intervene in the process in the economy to ensure better and more equal conditions life citizens (Garea Hill, 1978). Forsthoff believes that the awareness of the crisis of the rule of law is general and as an overcoming of the crisis accommodation of the rule of law to urgent social tasks is presented through a remodel or reinterpretation of it (Forsthoff, 1986).

The welfare state in the constitutions was accompanied by the recognition of social rights. Meanwhile, Osuna considers that these rights had share a redistributor of wealth and enabler of effective participation of citizens in the social and political process (Osuna, 1995). Ferrajoli states that the purpose of the welfare state is to generate a change in factors of legitimation, because

while the state of liberal law should only not worsen the living conditions of citizens, the state of social law has an obligation to improve them (Ferrajoli, 2000).

The constitutions that first adopted in the text model social state, were the Mexican Constitution of 1917 and especially the German Weimar constitution positivizó 1919. This substantial legal concepts expressed in the formula of the welfare state emerged with the revolutionary processes of 1848 . the Weimar Constitution was the first serious attempt to reconcile individual rights with social rights, and inspired many constitutions of the first World war, for example, the Spanish Constitution of 1931. Abendroth, the importance of the rules of the Constitution Weimar was soon undermined by the case law by stating that it was programmatic formulas, lacking concrete meaning and who had no binding on the legislature Reich (Abendroth, 1986).

As for the Constitution of Mexico of 1917, he was ahead of his time, but this from a position of de jure, but not de facto, since it is enough to remember the situation of poverty in which they lived Mexicans of the time, and the lack of historical applicability, even to this day.

Generations of human rights

The evolution of human rights described above has been sketched in different ways. Vasak has coined the notion of generations of rights, stating that there are different kinds of human rights, arising in successive periods of time and have each of them, elements that differentiate them from other (Vasak, 1997). Thus, civil and political rights for being the first to be recognized by declarations and constitutions would be the first generation rights, while economic, social and cultural rights would become the second generation. A previous rights were subsequently added other that would come to constitute a third generation of rights and would be called solidarity rights, among which would be the right to a healthy environment, the right to peace, the right to development and the right to ownership of the common heritage of mankind (Vasak, 1997; Gómez, 2004). All human rights in their three generations is summarized as follows:

a) First generation: includes civil and political rights, which were the first to be legally recognized in the late eighteenth century, the independence of the United States and the French Revolution. These are rights that guarantee freedom of people and whose function is to limit the intervention of power in the private lives of people and ensure the participation of all in public affairs. The most important civil rights are the right to life, the right to ideological and religious freedom, the right to free expression and the right to property. Some basic political rights are the

right to vote, the right to strike, the right to associate freely to form a union or a political party or political association (see single frame).

**Single frame
Generations of human rights**

Generación de derechos	Época de aceptación	Tipo de derechos	Valor que defienden	Función principal	Ejemplos
Primera	S. XVIII y XIX	Civiles y políticos	Libertad	Limitar la acción del poder. Garantizar la participación política de los ciudadanos.	Derechos civiles, derecho a la vida, a la libertad, a la seguridad, a la propiedad.
Segunda	S. XIX y XX	Económicos, sociales y culturales	Igualdad	Garantizar condiciones de vida dignas para toda la población.	Derecho a la salud, a la educación, al trabajo, a la vivienda digna.
Tercera	S. XX y XXI	Justicia, paz y solidaridad	Solidaridad	Promover relaciones pacíficas y constructivas.	Derecho a un medio ambiente limpio, a la paz y al desarrollo.

Source: Atria, 2004.

b) Second generation: includes economic, social and cultural rights, which were slowly incorporated into the legislation in the late nineteenth century and during the twentieth century. They seek to promote equality between people, giving everyone the same opportunities so that they can develop a dignified life. Its function is to promote the action of the State to ensure access of all people to an adequate and decent standard of living. Examples include the right to education, to health, to work, to decent housing, among others (Gomez, 2004; Bermudez, 2000).

c) Third generation: these rights have been incorporated into the constitutions in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century, seeking to encourage solidarity between nations and people around the world. Its function is to promote peaceful and constructive relations that allow the new challenges of humanity. These rights jut the right to peace, to development, to a clean environment, among others (Gomez, 2004; Bermudez, 2000).

However, currently the discourse of human rights is synonymous with civil rights and to some extent political, but not social rights, which brings with different approaches; in this case only we refer those we consider most significant and diametrical:

a) Position 1: Social rights are not genuine individual rights and collective ends meet.

First some have pointed out that the structure of social rights can not frame them as subjective rights. This has been especially an approach formulated by Hayek, who believes that social rights are not legally enforceable rights (Hayek, 1979). He believes that individual rights can be

required of individuals or organizations; social rights as a taxable person would have a vague concept of society, though not clear who would be specifically directed. Thus emphasizes the existence of a problem of determining the taxpayer in the case of social rights and social rights therefore would not have the character of rights but simple aspirations, possibilities or idealities whose satisfaction does not apply. Kelsen considers to be a right that does not have the appropriate legal protection, so they are not strictly speaking rights but only aspirations (Kelsen, 2005). For Kelsen the essence of subjective right is in the fact that a legal rule gives an individual the legal power to claim, in an action for breach of the obligation, however, the subject in this case is impossible request this compliance to a state, it is impossible to be fulfilled in most nations of the world (Kelsen, 2005).

If reference to the idea of subjective right is then the notion of social rights is a contradiction in terms, as well as an alternative way of understanding the political concept of rights, so it is important not to consider the verbatim (Atria, 2004). That is consistent with the view of those who argue that social rights have a different nature, referring to a group active subject, which would be collective rights. It highlights the fact that the rights of groups tutelan collective interests, individual rights while expression would only civil and political rights (Atria, 2004). For Gurvitch social rights are rights of participation of groups and individuals arising from their integration into sets and guarantee the democratic character of the latter (Gurvitch, 1974). Meanwhile, Habermas also be included in this group of thinkers, because it believes that social rights are collective goods and not genuine subjective rights (Habermas, 2001).

However, I believe that the assertion that social rights are rights to collective ownership; that statement is not commensurate socially or legally, it is true that it is difficult for the state to translate real way to citizens, but collectively watch is cancel the detriment of society. Meanwhile, Contreras says that human rights can only be as active subjects to individuals, whether these natural or legal (Contreras, 1994). According to Contreras, only in a metaphorical sense can one speak of the needs of a people, a country or a class, and cites the example of hunger in Somalia, which works out at seven million individual hungers (Contreras, 1994). In this sense, Perez believes that human rights, including social rights, are not subject and title of authorities (Pérez, 2001).

d) Position 2: Social rights depend on the economic availability.

This idea holds that economic, social and cultural rights, unlike civil and political rights, required for implementation of the disbursement of economic resources. Gonzalez Moreno states that the right to a positive act in favor of the citizen has the drawback financial order, depriving of effectiveness in a variable as the constitutional recognition of the right, and limited rights as health, employment, education, housing, among others (González Moreno, 2002).

In many LDCs it is very limited the granting of these rights by the fragility of its state apparatus and the lack of financial resources to respect and protect them. All fundamental rights, whether civil, political or social require legislative development so they can have practical application. In the case of social rights, regulation of issues such as access, availability, acceptability, quality and adaptability of social rights such as the right to health and the right to education, it is up to the legislator. Thus, the statements contained in the constitutional provisions make constitutionally recognized rights are not fundamental or enforceable.

These two visions try to see social rights as enforceable rights not by the positions described above, and that certainly would question the very concept of law. If translate into simple good intentions, they would contradict the structures and general principles of law, not only from the wording as rights, but also from its scope and purpose of origin. These rights are essential for citizens to apply even the concept of citizen the existence of the same ones required, they show the differences in the levels of quality of life among people from different latitudes.

The Mexican law and international treaties

Since the establishment in Mexico of the 1917 Constitution have been important advances in the international catalog of human rights, from general instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural rights, as well as the general regional instruments such as the American Declaration of the rights and duties of Man and the American Convention on Human rights, to specific instruments of protection of fundamental rights, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, among others (Abramovich, 2002, Tena, 2004). These commitments must be met by States, including Mexico, bound by the provision of international law of human rights. In our country since it began to take shape the international law of human

rights, that more than fifty years ago, the general guidelines sought to ensure the full and harmonious development of every person were adopted.

Since the official discourse has stressed the importance of international cooperation as a means to achieve a true support for the work of governments in the promotion and protection of fundamental rights, as this is the axis that orients the basis for policies that relations between members of the international community operate.

But the history of Mexico concerning international law has not been easy, because on one hand an attitude of promotion frontline is assumed, rising to the highest rank of fundamental rights in various and numerous international instruments, trying to demonstrate with this policy exterior great commitment to the recognition and respect of rights. However, on the other hand it is exalted repeatedly in the discourse of national sovereignty, the principle of nonintervention, which share outstanding jurists of the country, generating an obtuse vision and that is opposed to the accession treaty with consequences inherent. In conclusion, Mexico reflects apparently the promotion of human rights, however, inside there are many deficiencies that prevent cover those social rights, such as rights to health, housing, education, employment are not covered, just to mention some even freedom or freedom of movement. In light of everyday experiences, constant and repeated violations of these rights, which are more acute after the modification of the structure of the population, the result of its dynamics and demographic inertia are committed.

Background of aging

The huge demographic transformation observed in Mexico during this century, and especially in terms of the significant decrease in mortality and subsequent falling birth rates, has caused significant changes in the age and sex structure of the population. Indeed, to have a very young structure in the seventies, when half of the population had less than seventeen years, the demographic transition had an impact on the age structure, permeating and since then there has been a relative decline under 15 years old, and it has also generated increasing elderly. This process is called "aging", which had been particularly exclusive of developed countries, but is currently affecting everyone (Chesnais, 1997).

Demographic aging has an impact on the whole population structure and subverts public, economic and political sphere of a country. There are several criteria for designing statistically the aging population, for example in the documents reviewed seen the group of 65 and older, or

60 years and older. The age of onset of old age must take account of increases in life expectancy and improved health conditions. Therefore, in developed countries prefer growing consensus age 65 versus 60, while in developing countries the same considerations tip the balance towards 60 years. The United Nations, meanwhile, recommends that seniors starting at age 60, as is the time where the decline of the human being becomes evident. For these reasons herein the target population includes persons aged 60 and over.

Reaching aged ages in countries like Mexico before it was unusual and inconceivable. Now aging is seen as a fact most frequently, which anticipates a demographic transformation that will force us to rethink social structures, and to reorganize the institutions, the family and their support networks. The process of demographic transition began in Mexico last century since the thirties, when the decline in the mortality rate became notorious subsequently declined fertility and today we are witnessing the prelude of an aging population. The population over 60 years in the country increased to 1.3 million between 1950 and 1970; and to 3.7 million between 1970 and 2000. This trend showed a subtle increase in 1990, and it became more marked as time goes on, so expected a strong push in 2020 (Partida, 2000).

To analyze the levels of aging and demographic characteristics of the elderly population in the state of Hidalgo, it offers a glimpse and see serious problems in health, employment, housing and social assistance that will be required in the coming years. The process of human aging is irreversible biological sense, and although it occurs during a large part of the life of man, is in its final stage when it produces both physical and mental dysfunctions that force the elderly to depend on the people around him.

Talking about human aging we refer to different meanings, ranging from medical, physiological and social, passing even by demographic ideals. Chronologically, while it is true that aging means experience, it is also biologically represents a decline in the normal development pattern established by each agency. Condensa natural wear as a result of grievances accumulated in the body, and physiologically is the beginning of a downward cumulative process. In addition, it is considered that a certain age socially there is also a decrease in attitudes and behaviors which characterize the elderly and leads to a gradual disengagement of society, which can end both a total withdrawal, and exclusive reliance to family (Cerejido, 1999; Barquin, 1999).

Some characteristics of the aging population in Mexico

The socio-demographic situation of the population aged 60 and over in Mexico shows a profile of low education, with significant percentages of married population or widow who lives preferably in nuclear and extended households, but where non-family households are significant; plus nearly a third of the population has poor health and there is a context that makes it very likely the increased presence of disabling diseases also the elderly population continues to actively participate in the labor market for pay or not, and although there are people who have pension usually their monetary income is very low.

As for schooling, most of the population aged 60 and over showed basic levels of education. Information on the living arrangements of the population aged 60 and over shows that the vast majority live in nuclear and extended households, but also elderly people living alone or in other non-family households. On health conditions at this stage of life increased susceptibility and fragility of this population showed, especially the increased presence and aggravation of pathological processes, which makes visible a confluence of multiple diseases, some of transmissible type and other noncommunicable in the same individual. All this confirms the existence of a longer life expectancy with nonfatal conditions but without cure that substantially diminish the quality of life of the elderly through disability and disability. The presence of chronic physical and mental states generating dependency, diseases can determine situations of family and social support. Income among the population aged 60 and over mostly not allow a dignified life, pensions represent the main income in a very large proportion of Mexican households, but are limited male privilege, and elderly women hardly reached that right, which it seems not guarantee their well-being in old age. In sum, the sociodemographic conditions demonstrate increased life expectancy in old age, but most lack and poverty; and especially a repeated refusal by the state to cover the social, economic and cultural rights enshrined in the Mexican Constitution from about a hundred years ago.

Some characteristics of the aging population in the state of Hidalgo

a) Literacy and education

When analyzing the elderly according to their level of schooling, it is observed that the results of the pilot survey favor men, 33.4% of them reported having primary education, whether complete

or incomplete, 19.3% secondary education and 16.7% levels higher from high school, but stresses that 30.6% reported not having any kind of studies. Women, meanwhile, reported in 38.1% have completed primary education, whether complete or incomplete, 22.6% secondary school and only 6.7% high school education equivalent or more. It is concluded that exists in the level of education and literacy status strong differentiation between the sexes, the men being the most favored although carefully analyze escolaridades have very low.

b) Housing conditions

In reviewing the number of rooms that have housing the elderly, it is noted that in the case of the male population, 32.6% live only a room where he sleeps, has two rooms 35.6% and 20.4% three quarters; only 11.4% of the population has 4 rooms or more. This information analyzed by age group shows that the behavior among the young and elderly aged is very similar. These results might suggest that the elderly are under apparently disadvantageous housing, for those with two rooms or less 65.8%, and when compared to the number of occupants in housing is an indicator of agglomeration, which affects differentially the members of a family.

Across the variable-quarters of the housing with the people variable that live there, it shows that of all the houses with a single room, not necessarily used just to sleep, live a proportion of 36.6%, ie, more than three members. Of the total housing in a single quarter, 16.9% with 5 members or more. It should be noted that according to the survey approach, it is suggested that such housing should live at least one member with 60 years or more, whether male or female. Which in turn suggests the conditions in terms of space where the aging population lives. Similarly, the total housing with two rooms and a resident of 60 years and over, shows that 48.3% are between 1 and 2 occupants, while 27.8% has a total of three to four occupants in the house. The remaining 23.9% of homes with only two rooms, has 5 or more occupants. This confirms that a significant percentage of homes with 1 and 2 quarts at least there are some old and also a considerable number of other occupants.

With regard to the existence of toilet in the house inhabited by at least one old man, stands out that 60.8% of men over 60 reported having toilet with water connection and 21.9% without water connections, as well 17.3% lacking toilet. This information again suggests no conditions conducive to a healthy lifestyle at this stage of life, given that 1 in 6 hidalguenses no toilet, and 1 in 5 has no connection to drinking water. Women who reported having toilet with water

connection totaling 54.7%, slightly lower than that recorded by men also 60+ figure. Those with toilet without water connections are 20.4%, while those without toilet are 24.9%, ie one of every 5 women lack it in your home. In general, regardless of gender, women and men captured in the survey indicate that the total population in old age, ie 60 years and more, about 21.2% have no toilet.

Moreover, of the total male population aged 60 and over, 67.4% reported having piped water inside the dwelling, 22.6% have it outside the house, 1.3% of the public key and 8.7% do not have piped water. We conclude that approximately 1 in 3 men lacks piped water inside the house. Of the female population aged 60 and over, 60.2% said to have piped water in their homes, 25.3% outside of housing, 1.8% take water from the public key and 12.7% do not have piped water.

As for the existence of drainage in housing, the male population answered in 58.7% that had drain connected to the street, 15.4% responded that drainage has connected to the septic tank, 3.1% have drainage to the ground, river, lake or body of water, and 22.8% have no drainage. The female population reported in the same options as 59.2% are connected to the street drainage, 15.1% has connected to the septic tank, 3.2% drains into the ground or river, and 22.5% do not have drainage.

c) Economic Activity

In analyzing the condition of activity in the elderly population shows that 54.2% plays unpaid work, even including housework and free services to the community. Moreover, 33.2% of the population developed any paid work. Differentiating the data by sex, it was found that there is a higher proportion of men (57.1%) in paid work than women (12.3%); on the other hand, they outnumber the male population with regard to work at home with 76.6% for 14.3% of men. Overall, the proportion of individuals who develop any paid work decreases as age increases, while those who receive no remuneration no significant variations.

d) Features of pension and retirement

Of the total population aged 60 and over, 78.3% has played a work activity at some point in their lives; however, only 17.3% has been included in any pension or retirement plan, whether you have already benefited from it or expect to in the future. large differences according to sex, since

the percentage of men included in a retirement plan is about twice that of women (22.9% and 11.7%, respectively). The age at which the pension received or expect to receive it, is mainly between 60 to 69 years, where 58.2% are in the 60-64 group, while 20.8% are in the age group 65-69 . the total number of aged people who said they benefited from a pension or retirement amounts to 12.7% of the entity.

e) Sources of Income

Social support networks and mainly family, play an important role as evidenced by the high percentage of elderly who have as one of their sources of income direct support of a family member (76.3% of relatives living with them and 23.7% of relatives who live with them), followed by those who have salary as one of their sources of income with 28.9%, and pensioners and retirees with 12.7%. Other sources of income appear less importance are income or gains with 7.4%, 3.6% and savings widowhood or divorce pensions with 0.4%.

According to sex, the data show that 64.9% of women among its sources of income to family members living with them, whereas in the case of men the percentage is almost half (38.1%). With regard to wages and pensions opposite it happens, obtained 42.1% men and 10.5% women in the first case; while the second was 18.8% and 6.6% respectively.

Family support is a strong income for the elderly, including those coming from families who live with them. In this category and in the case of women was 29.1%, while that of men was 14.3%. The family as a source of income grows as old age progresses situation is reversed in relation to salary and age of aged person.

f) Injuries, disabilities and disability

The view of care requirements, functional approach and consideration of the prevalence of disability and disability are useful in determining the characteristics and modalities of health services. Injuries are the immediate result of the disease and represent the impact thereof on the functioning of an organ, apparatus or system, among which are:

- Vision: 68.5% aged population reported having partial Hidalgo and 7.5% severe problems with their vision. Among the elderly, 71.5% reported moderate problems, and up to 14.5% a serious

deficit in the case of women. Those affected in 54.1% said they use some visual aid, a figure that drops to 35.8% for the octogenarians.

- Hearing: in this case 34.3% was reported as moderately affected, and only 5.6% with severe deficit below 80 years; above that age the numbers increase significantly, up 16.8% as reported and 59.1% severely affected with partial condition, with no significant differences according to sex. Excels only 22.9% of patients used a hearing aid.

- Teeth: 77.1% said they had problems, but only 32.7% had some apparatus to solve its deficiency. Total figures are doubled condition above 80 years, and only 41.9% of patients used some type of prosthesis. Use is more common among men prosthesis when he is older, than women. It should be stressed that only 8.1% of patients mentioned receiving some kind of dental treatment despite the high prevalence of disease.

- Affections of members: 28.1% reported a serious condition in the extremities, and 52.2% have at least a partial problem. Such a condition is offset by the use of some type of prosthesis, however, only 17.9% use some help, such as cane or crutches. The higher the age the conditions are more common, particularly serious, which affect up to 38.1% of older women.

- Incontinence: 16.4% of individuals presented in full, and partly in 7.4%. Only 14.7% of patients some protection or device used to compensate, in the third part is a diaper. Women are often the most frequently affected.

Conclusión

Economic, social and cultural rights have emerged in the evolution of human rights as part of the transformation of the rule of law, which have a purely liberal component has gone on to become social. In recent decades the crisis of the welfare state has generated less state intervention and the presence of more market without regulation and public spending.

Moreover, the factors of population dynamics have made significant changes in the age structure, leading to aging of the population. Also in the planning of public policies should prevail interest to the community, the quality of life of the population, the health conditions of individuals, the wages of workers, and so on. However, also human and social rights are being left out of their applicability and demand, and although they are positivised in the Constitution, are reduced in practice in a limited sense. Meanwhile, the aging of the age structure of the population implies increasingly urgent requirements to prevent the deterioration of the living conditions of the

population. This should be considered a social impulse oriented development of a terminal, decent, moral and social life. The old man must broaden its scope of action worthy, both in the family and community relationships and primary support networks.

A significant number of elderly patients have conditions depressing life, associated with low levels of welfare, minimum income, lack of health services, as well as physical ailments. Much is made up of marginalized populations and social welfare benefits, hence this population should not be treated in isolation solutions aimed at other population groups. The needs of the population are registered mostly in the areas of the impoverished population. The economic and social impact of this population constitutes a challenge and an opportunity for society. A challenge in terms of creating viable, formal and informal social security conditions and living conditions and an opportunity as it is a valuable human resource to be exploited, primarily for the benefit of the aging population and secondly place as productive and socially useful population. In both cases they should identify the best ways of participation of the population and meeting their needs in the medium and long term.

One of the areas requiring substantive discussion and transformations relates to health services, because of the great transformation of the profile of the causes of death, by increasing the importance of non-communicable diseases. The reorganization of the health system should take into account the serious deficiencies in several regions, including excess male mortality and loss of importance of infectious and parasitic diseases, even though communicable diseases still constitute a huge loss in some regions.

It is clear that the reorientation of health policies, given the pattern imposed by the epidemiological transition, must meet the requirements of the population, with care needs that require specific planning, as about a quarter of the elderly in Hidalgo considered poor or very poor health and are limited in performing daily activities.

Moreover, we must emphasize that the health system should expand coverage to marginalized populations, as it is in those places where a large proportion of elderly is concentrated, and under the medical approach does not solve all the problems associated aging. Although the aging of the population has not yet been translated into an explosive change in the percentage of old national and state level does not mean it is not a reality in force. The population growth at older ages and the number of people each year is added to that group, they pose a challenge to the attention of their demands, especially in the economic and health areas. While there have been the so-called

demographic bonus, which is considered an opportunity that would promote socioeconomic development, from free resources previously devoted to meet the demands of maternal and child health and coverage of preschool and primary education, it seems to be an interesting proposal but insufficient, even if not articulated a set and analytical work of national and state court (Tuirán, 1999; Partida, 2000).

Globalization and the neoliberal economy constrict the state, and sometimes seem to be the major obstacle so that it can meet the needs of the aging population. large amounts of economic resources will be required to be used, inter alia, to ensure decent living conditions for the elderly, improve the quality of education linked to technological progress and productive investments. Public policies may be mediated because aging will also occur in the section of working age and elderly people with different consequences for society.

Unprecedented demographic changes that began in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and will continue during the twenty-first century, are transforming the world, and have caused drastic changes in the structure of all human societies, including Mexico. The profound and enduring consequences of population aging present enormous opportunities and challenges for all societies, rigged not to get into the discussion of human rights, on the contrary, it seeks to realize them from social problems ahead given sociodemographic conditions in the country and the entity. The state should be concerned about this issue and implement plans and programs to combat the effects of aging. The governments of the federal and local levels should be concerned about this issue and its side effects, for the future and its dire consequences will reach us in just 25 years when projections suggest that we will be older, poorer and with a bundle of rights first world positivised in our Constitution, but reduced to sentences that talk about how great it would so Mexicans lived.

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