

**THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE  
CONTEXT OF CUSTOMS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES IN  
EJIDOS AND COMMUNITIES IN MEXICO**

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**ABSTRACT**

Throughout Mexican history, the participation of women in the agricultural field has been constant and effective, since women have fought on equal terms in various armed conflicts of a social nature, in which large territories have been recovered and distributed equally among the heads of households, but the decontextualized agrarian law of an egalitarian reality for the social norms of the 50's, opened the doors to communities and ejidos to be governed by their customs and cultural practices, promoting exclusion and discrimination more radically. Based on a sexist agrarian law where the term owner, possessor, and sons favors men and the rights of women are nullified, it is taken into account that women can only access the property if they are head of household, but in the eyes of the Agrarian Law of customs and cultural practices, a woman can only be head of household when widowed, and she's only considered owner until one of her male children reaches the age of majority, and if she does not have a male child, her rights as an owner are diminished, since she would be excluded from the ejidal and / or communal nucleus. Due to this reality, women are excluded from land tenure due to their vulnerability within the nuclei of possession; the Agrarian Law excludes and leaves women out because their right of possession is not exercised. Due to this situation and in accordance with the international agreements to which the Mexican state is part of, it is proposed, that women whose human rights and rights to land tenure have been violated are empowered, since article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, states that special agrarian laws must be created to undermine the social norms (customs and cultural practices), which the agrarian law could depend on.

**KEYWORDS:** Equality, Right to Property & Customs and cultural practices