

Revista de Administración Pública



Presentation

During the first year of managing of the current government, it was adverted as priority to make structural reforms, from which boost the development of our country, in a complex scenario, whose challenges require effective implementation of the institutional capacity of the Mexican State.

Although most of their secondary laws are in process, on which will materialize the meaning and depth of the constitutional changes that will modify socially, economically and politically the country, the National Institute of Public Administration considers of paramount importance to address its analysis and valuation in the Journal of Public Administration, which we entitled “Effective governance. Public Administration and social responsibility”.

First, we consider relevant to know the reasons about the transformative nature of these reforms, proposed by the Presidency of the Republic, so an extract of the speeches said at the time of the enactment of each one of them by the Head of the Executive, Enrique Peña Nieto, are presented.

The initial article entitled “Political reform and management efficiency”, whose author is the Secretary of the Interior, Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong. In his article he studies in depth the scopes of the constitutional reforms in political and electoral matters, which are part of a long process of transformation that is explained by the genealogy and method: long-winded reform, through democratic dialogue, which move from a conception of democracy not limited to the ways to access to the exercise of power, but understands the ways in which this latter is exercised.

The article explains that the political and electoral reform in late 2013 were agreements that were part of the “Pact for Mexico”, which after passing a stage of disagreements became constitutional reforms, which consider the demands to review the conditions of the electoral competition, as political parties’ response to citizen dissatisfaction. The main elements of reform have implications in the governance regime, in the democratic planning system, in the redesign of the Attorney General’s Office and in the National

Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy; in reviewing and updating of electoral rules and procedures, since the Federal Electoral Institute becomes National Electoral Institute, as well as other reforms that have implications in the political parties and in the regulation of political contests, which aims are to lay the foundations for better governance.

The second article entitled “The road to transform Mexico: structural reforms to one year from government”, in which Luis Videgaray Caso, Secretary of Finance and Credit Public, from the question Why Mexico does not grow?, he explains the reasons for promoting such reforms and presents clearly what goals Mexico needs reach as a country.

He also explains the social and fiscal reform approved, based on the principle that the tax system should become an element of redistribution and justice, and that welfare system should achieve sufficiency to meet basic needs of the people, processes that aim to strengthen the State.

Educational reform faces one of the most important problems for society: quality of the education, so that the Secretary of Public Education, Emilio Chuayfett Chemor, explains its content, its value and its guiding principles, which seek modify a scenario in which the enormous efforts made to expand educational coverage at all levels, were offset by high dropout rates, a situation that insufficient professionalization of teachers, lags and deteriorating infrastructure, low quality and marked differences in access to education, specifically for people with lower revenues were added.

Pedro Joaquín Coldwell, Secretary of Energy, in his article “Reasons for the Energy Reform” describes the reform in the field, enacted on December 20, 2013 by the Head of the Executive, for which he diagnose the enormous challenges faced by the energy sector that did not have an adequate legal framework to address them, and explains the technical reasons for the creation of a new legal framework that will enable the sector to seize the opportunities to make the energy sector (Oil and natural gas Exploration and extraction, refining, petrochemical, transportation, storage and distribution of oil and its derivatives and electricity), an engine of development from new schemes in which there will be private participation.

The Secretary of Labor and Social Welfare, Alfonso Navarrete Prida, presents an article that aims to show the contents of the Sectorial Program 2013-2018, which is under his responsibility. The program is considered an effective tool to transform the world of labor in Mexico, which is part of the axes of the labor policy of the federal government, namely: a) Promote the creation of formal quality jobs; b) Democratizing productivity; c) Safeguarding the rights of the workers, and d) Maintaining labor peace. The four axis of the program are detached comprehensively, and in each of them a diagnosis about the situation and its problems is presented, then

define strategies to achieve the objectives that collectively aim to achieve the labor authorities, which require the close involvement of the productive sectors.

In the article I wrote I reflect on the new role of the State, which should encourage the participation of society, be jointly responsible for the social justice and promote the development in a balanced way. This involves identifying the prevailing economic, political, social and cultural circumstances arising from a global concentrator of power in a few centers in the world, which have the technology and knowledge, so they are dominant in the so-called age of information, until creating circumstances inclined to expand its transnational control of the financial markets, goods and services, based on the paradigm of establishing the collective welfare in an individual development, ignoring the integral and balanced socio-economic development. In this context is required to reassess the social State of law as responsibility, in which public administration faces the challenge of rethinking of public space as a shared responsibility and its governance, in which the attributes of the agenda of such responsibility is the vocation, professionalization, public interest and accountability.

Manuel Quijano Torres in his essay: "Future of Mexico's government professionalization" presents us an inventory of little more than half a century in the definition of the profile of the public servants that, in their professionalization, has sought to attend to two slopes: the technical-administrative and the ethical-political one, in a context in which there is related the democracy, the public function and the professionalization, for which describes its normative frame and the institutions that prepare the professionals of the public service. Later he thinks about the ideas and values that supposes the complexity in the Public Administration in the future, in which the formation, training and continuous education are indispensable elements in what it will have to be the archetype of the public servant.

We hope that our readers have as a reference this set of informative and explanatory documents, which offer the vision of a governmental policy that, besides providing information and official data of the problematic ones that each of the sectors faces, establish commitments and goals, complementing this way, the goals established in the National Plan of Development 2013-2018, to achieve a development with social responsibility in our country.

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