

Chapter 15

The Position of Mexico in the World:

An Opportunity to Eradicate Poverty and Inequality Through Human Capital Implementation – Globalization in Mexico, Poverty and Inequality, Normativity, Poverty Measurement, Educational Reform

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ABSTRACT

The world's current dilemmas are focused on three alarming situations: environment, poverty, and food security. International community agendas aim to find specific strategies to obtain better practices to reach an improvement for international societies. The United Nations are diligent involving every international actor to promote public policies restructuring in states to generate the necessary and pertinent changes, especially in the less developed countries. Thus, the mechanisms used by United Nations are multilateral meetings in which important agreements are achieved, for example the works of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), from which the authors spotlight the ones at the top of the list: poverty eradication and global primary education. Therefore, this analysis is carried out to contemplate the options to generate structural changes in public policies while observing the possibilities in educational and professional training toward human capital knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION

The world's current dilemmas are focused on three alarming situations: environment, poverty and food security, constraints attending the international community agendas with the aim to find out specific strategies to obtain better practices to reach an improvement for international societies.

While it is true, international organizations as United Nations are diligent involving every international actor to promote public policies restructuring in States to generate the necessary and pertinent changes especially in the less developed countries. Thus, the mechanisms used by United Nations are multilateral meetings in which important agreements are achieved, for example the works of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), from which spotlight the ones at the head of the list; the first one, poverty eradication and in the background reach global primary education.

Furthermore, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are linked to support the States in the performance of in-depth studies and to obtain situational analysis to access to the reform of poverty vulnerable sectors, clearly is also contemplated the support with economic resources.

Despite the efforts made by the international community, States have not yet reached the desired results about poverty and inequality indexes as well to increase education quality; therefore this analysis is carried out, contemplating the options to generate structural changes in public policies to create the change, this, observing possibilities in educational and professional training conducting the purposes toward human capital knowledge.

BACKGROUND

Since the 50s the International Community developed a new global economic order with the aim to obtain a balance between North and South; the processes have set off a market competitiveness which in turn has triggered regionalisms and, finally, in the globalization process that has stressed more the North-South gap.

The developing countries have not been able to achieve national and international economic development because poverty is a latent symptom considered as multifactorial, that is, due to the lack of food, education, labor and health as main causes. In addition to these characteristics, there are other measurement processes that each country or region apply to measure poverty. To this aspect, some consider daily wage, others by public indicators and other by ratios; finally, no matter how it is measured, the results report poverty and extreme poverty.

At a first analysis in the Latin-American, Spanish and European Union measurements, show that education is a relevant element to eradicate poverty; therefore this must be related in national development programs and in the productive sectors infrastructure, in such a way that, the implementation of strategies to raise the intellectual capital leading in productivity sectors and reflects in better employment opportunities, social wellness and low poverty rates.

Moreover, the case of Mexico and the mechanisms implemented by the government are analyzed in this area; in the first place, it takes it to the application of normativity and regulation to specify how poverty is measured in Mexico. In the same way, poverty has been defined as a multidimensional factor and it is determined by three aspects for its measurement: economic welfare, social deficiencies and ter-

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