

Mexico in the new world era Adaptation of the state

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Abstract: Historical. The presidential system was consistent with our history since before the colony we had strong rulers with the tlatoanis. Then in New Spain the viceroy was all the power and finally with influence of the U.S. the presidential system is created with a strong executive.

Cultural. Democracy is beautiful but difficult, it requires a medium cultural substrate. In a village where there is illiteracy to varying degrees.

The functional consists of the lack of habit of reading, so if there is no reading culture, the habit of reasoning is lost and there is no reasoned information.

It is required that democracy has a level where there is no illiteracy. This is the only way to become aware of the problems.

Policies. Poverty, misery, it is required that people do not worry about food. Having no job makes the government and political parties use politics to their advantage and thus there is no democracy. In addition, poor people are targets of political abuses.

Keywords: Mexico politics, Mexican State, Mexican presidentialism

Introduction

The period between the first two thirds of the nineteenth century was the period of anarchy, because it contemplates a national state that is only in name, without control and territory, without authority and contained by a view of local powers whose autonomy was the undoubted sign of the weakness of the central powers.

In the economic aspect, it was a mercantile economy, it was since: the beginning of the Colony; but there is evidence to show that while there was no large-scale domestic market, Mexico's economy imposed on the pias a particular economic and political division that thus divided it to different foreign economies.

The elements that influenced to strengthen national power during the Porfiriato were, on the one hand, the strengthening of national power through its transformation into personal power and the submission, by degree or force, of all the elements opposed to this regime, or to the reconciliation of economic interests in a policy of privileges. of incentives and concessions.

In this same period, there was a growth in the productive forces mainly due to: a) foreign direct investment in railways, commerce, mining and industry; (b) External demand for goods for goods exported rose more or less continuously.

On the other hand, the situation of the social classes in the beginnings of post-revolutionary Mexico is very similar to that experienced in the previous next period, with two exceptions: the destruction of the old landowning class and the appearance in the countryside of a large mass of small producers. I think this would have to be questioned, the process was long and in reality the landlord class was not "destroyed".

However, the way of exercising power until before the constitution of 1917 is characterized by a presidency of the republic that was a dictatorial position that had little respect for constitutional norms. The capricious use of extraordinary powers became traditional, as did contempt for the legislative and judicial branches. People were grouped around individuals and not principles. The presidents, the auxiliaries of the Executive and the deputies to the Congress did not have to account for their actions, except the small group that had brought them to power.

In that sense, the constitution of the 17th made use of mechanisms to achieve a true preservation of order, among them stand out, Prestige to the Executive through the direct election of the president (in the 57 he was elected by the deputies) and strengthening it with powers, which only indirectly could supervise the legislature.

Social reforms were employed as instruments of power; First, they constituted a very effective dam against all kinds of revolutionary explosions that had social roots; second, they made the state a state committed (albeit at will) to the interests of the popular classes and gave easy pabulum to think and theorize the revolution as a socialist revolution; moreover, they were brandished as a very effective weapon against the old and nascent powerful classes; fourthly, they enabled the leaders of the state to mobilise the masses.

In this regard, the author points out that the constitution of 17 was late in applying since throughout Carranza's constitutional exercise, the president governed with extraordinary powers and none of the social reforms was implemented convincingly. Obregón and Calles, as well as the presidents who occupied the Chair

during the stage known as El Maximato, although they began the agrarian distribution, this was largely respecting the Bucareli Agreements, and the negotiations with the owners of each of them.

The Mexican revolution has been defined as a liberal, agrarian and anti-imperialist democratic revolution. It was agrarian and popular, because it appealed in an essential way to the mobilization of the people for the struggle against the established order and collected in its banners the demands that claimed the condition of total submission of the working people in the countryside and in the city. And it was anti-imperialist because the dictatorship encoded the material development of the country in the delivery of its natural resources to foreign capital, and the revolution proposed its rescue as a necessary and immediate demand of its struggle with the dictatorship.

In that sense, it can be pointed out that the difference between political revolution and social revolution lies mainly in the fact that the political revolution is aimed at destroying a political power that, like the feudal one, is directly confused with property, making it a privileged property. The political power that was founded on privileged property is succeeded with this revolution by a political power separate from property. A social revolution, on the contrary, means not only the destruction of the existing political order, but also the elimination of property itself.

What were the results of the Mexican Revolution? First, it followed a mass line whose essential aim was to avert the social revolution, manipulating the popular classes by satisfying limited demands (land for the peasants, better living standards for urban workers); Later, between 1929 and 1938, the masses were embedded in a corporate system provided by the official party and semi-official trade union organizations and within which social reforms continued to be proposed and resolved.

The new regime was founded on a paternalistic and authoritarian system of government that was institutionalized over the years; it has endowed the Executive with permanent extraordinary powers that provide for absolute control over property relations. (Art. 27) And arbitration of last resort on conflicts arising between the fundamental classes of society (Art. 123).

The most important step of Calles to contain the dispersed forces and achieve absolute control of the country was the creation of the PNR. What happened at that time was that in addition to the dispersion of military forces, the assassination of Álvaro Obregón had occurred, this fact warmed the spirits even more, so that it was necessary to put the caudillos and their hosts in peace. Calles hoped that with the creation of this body the disorders that existed in each election would be avoided and that little by little the institutions of the post-revolutionary governments would be consolidated. Thus the PNR was constituted on March 4, 1929; Given Calles' intentions, in the sense of bringing together the forces of local caudillos and caciques, the PNR, more than a political party, began as a coalition of forces under the command of a National Executive Committee through which the will of Calles was imposed.

In 1938 the National Revolutionary Party becomes the Party of the Mexican Revolution and brings together in its ranks the main sectors of society of the time the worker, the peasant and the popular, and by 1946 it becomes the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which was until the year 2000 in an organism willing to frame the masses of Mexican workers.

As for the employers' associations against the official party, these were left out since their semi-officialization, decreed by Cárdenas in 1936, however, it should not be left aside that they were semi-officialized to frame them politically within the state design.

For their part, the social classes in the post-revolutionary regime do not play their role through isolated individuals, but through groups legally recognized by the State and, in the end, through the leading circles responsible for representing them and for dealing with and negotiating about their interests."

As for the negotiation of social demands at this stage, government corruption is a phenomenon foreseen and accepted in this type of political machine. The counterpart is the dealings with the workers, peasants' and middle class organizations: the negotiation of demands is carried out at the level of leaders and without bypassing the established institutional frameworks under any circumstances. The alliance since the time of Cardenas, is conceived as union and commitment between the State and the organizations, through which certain public positions, seats, subsidies, benefits for workers, land or credits for the peasants, are granted in exchange for acts of adhesion to the State or fidelity for the regime.

The merit of having consolidated the political stability of Mexico was of Lázaro Cárdenas, Although the work of pacification of the country after 1917 was the work of Obregón and Calles, in reality they can only be attributed, the beginning of this process; in reality, it is Lázaro Cárdenas who deserves the merit of having built the populist Social Contract through which the political and social stability of Mexico of the time was consolidated.

The most important phenomenon in political theory in Mexico is presidentialism which has posed the most serious obstacles to understanding our historical development.

The differences between caudillismo and presidentialism, lies in the fact that they are two, different phenomena, their tendency is to separate and distinguish themselves clearly. They occur as two stages of the same process, they can and in fact do happen, coincide at a certain time. The caudillo is a figure typical of traditional societies; Presidentialism is situated in the social movements of modernization or westernization.

The way in which the caudillismo was put to an end consisted in the limitation of the power of the military leaders, which accompanied their physical destruction on the battlefields.

The elements that indicate the transformation of the political regime of the time and the end of caudillismo were the physical destruction of the caudillos, the professionalization of the army, the extension of communications, the conversion of military leaders into businessmen, the participation and final framing of the popular masses in the official party, the intensification of agrarian reform and the delivery of lands to the peasants. From here opens the stage of presidentialism, a phenomenon of modernization of the country that must be understood as the last form that Mexico acquires of strong government.

The main objective of Calles when forming the PNR was to make the party an instrument that would allow him to maintain his personal power, that is, he proposed the creation of a means of control and dissemination of the powers of fact at the command of the Executive as it proved to be the official party from its inception.

The president who managed to turn the party into a mass organization was Lázaro Cárdenas, the favor that was dispensed to the popular organizations, the formation of the CNC and the CTM with a reformist stamp, the institutionalization of the employers' movement in the national chambers of businessmen meant the creation of balanced and controllable powers to a high degree and the reduction of personal power (the personal power of the entrepreneurs, workers, etc., negotiations would then have to be done from the institutions and not as personal agreements) to the most absolute impotence.

In those circumstances, presidential power derived directly from office. Balance and control of powers finally coincided with the function that the office of president was called to perform under the terms of the constitution. This is equivalent to saying that presidential power was depersonalized with dizzying rapidity, that the president with such independence of his personal power, would always and under any circumstances be a strong president, simply because of his quality as president, that is, because of the power of the presidential institution.

In that sense and under that order of ideas, the president could do everything: distribute land to make industries born wherever he wanted, decide a labor conflict in favor of who seemed best to him or the group or person with whom he was more committed.

Lect 3

The Powers of the President of the Republic

There is a rigid separation of powers. Organs in their structure and functioning without detriment to the fact that reciprocal control and collaboration operate in it. It can be said that it is proper to the Republic not to monarchies.

- The head of the executive body is called the President of the Republic. It is the individual who presides over the social direction of the State of which they have political representation and who is the sole holder of the executive.
- The political system is characterized by the fact that those responsible for the organs of social management are temporary and not for life.
- The political organs of social management are autonomous in their integration without anything to do with them the other bodies as happens in the parliamentary.
- Any individual can reach public office without previously having other positions, without experience as long as they meet the requirements set by law.
- There is federal autonomy, because each organ performs its functions according to those it usually performs without needing the participation of other organs.
- It is sought that each organ carries out its attributions with specialty, freedom within the law.
- However, as they are organs of the same State, they must be auxiliary to each other without implying interference but collaboration for acts that require greater co-responsibility for their decision.
- Yes, the principle of reciprocal control persists, but without this implying interference by the organs in the other, not even to fulfil their functions.

The control implies stating that the rulers have acted in accordance with the Law and otherwise there will be impeachment.

- Impeachment.- It is the special process that follows high-ranking public officials for having had an improper, incorrect or illegal exercise of power. In charge of this trial of the legislative body that is bicameral, a chamber acts as an M.P. investigating the probable, erroneous conduct of the accused ruler and collecting evidence that proves bad behavior.

The other chamber acts as a sentencing jury ignoring jurisdictional functions, applying the respective sentence that may consist of the destruction of the position and the disqualification to exercise the office.

- The judicial body has the power to administer justice, but also the power to annul laws that do not conform to the Constitution or to invalidate acts of the executive body that are not in accordance with the law.
- The executive is unipersonal, the President of the Republic is at the same time:

-Head of State.

-Head of Government.

- Head of State. It represents it in the international arena and is in principle the one who commits the State in international treaties.
- Head of Government. It is the one who is responsible for maintaining order and security within the State and the application of laws in order to provide the population with public services efficiently, promptly and at low cost and within the reach of the greatest number of the population.
- In the presidential system, the president has the freedom to appoint and remove his team of immediate collaborators who make up the cabinet, which is the set of executive assistants responsible for attending to a single branch of the public administration.
- The legislature is composed of one or two chambers. The popular will always be elected by universal suffrage. The second chamber can be integrated by direct or indirect choice.

The judicial body is composed of ministers appointed by:

- Cooptation: the ministers themselves.
- Participation and collaboration of political, executive and legislative bodies as is the case of Mexico.

Presidential System

It has historical reasons that explain its success, in Europe, the parliamentary system was created by historical tradition that the King left the function of governing to the ministers and the prime minister.

Over time the assemblies gained strength in fiscal matters was different because of taxes, the parliamentary system was created in Europe to avoid limiting the King in power.

Presidentialism

It arises in opposition to parliamentarism. In America a new state emerges, in the U.S. the English colonists of North America had to obey tax orders. The English parliament decrees a high cup for the importation of tea, then the Americans saw that it was already subject to the orders of the English parliament that were not aware of the real problems and then they are revealed.

They meet in Philadelphia on the Constitution of the U.S. In this way this country became independent of the executive of the legislative and there was a rupture between these organs. The confederation for war was created.

President of the Republic

- The executive is of great importance but it does not mean that the president governs unlimitedly, but only with autonomy. It is the one who decides the execution, form and procedure of aspiration of the laws.
- In the presidential system, he led to career politicians having power.
- In the presidential system, the federal judiciary is important, since it can annul laws. It can annul acts, challenge laws in their entirety, which are considered unconstitutional.

Constitutional Controversies

No trial procedures before the Supreme Court of Justice to settle by judicial means whether the competence in a given matter corresponds to the Federation to the States or the municipalities.

Amparo Trial

The executive body is also subject to control. He can be responsible and is subject to impeachment. It is the process before the legislative chambers, the President of the Republic, governor of the States, or public officials endowed with the were enunciated in article 108 of the Constitution, according to which the legislature can investigate the probable commission of misdemeanours by said officials and apply sanctions if they are responsible and consists of the dismissal of positions and disqualification from holding public office.

There is a control provided by the Constitution of the legislature for the executive. That is why impeachment is given.

Parliamentary Nuances in the Presidential System

- The President of the Republic has the right to initiate laws (interference in the legislature).
- Presidential veto. In Mexico it is relative since the president can reject and prevent the entry into force of a law because he considers it unfair or inadequate. The veto is relative because the president makes notes for them to rectify and sends it to the chambers.
- System of suspension of guarantees by the president with the support of the secretaries of state.
- Regulatory power indispensable in any political system.

Power of the executive to issue abstract and impersonal legal norms to facilitate the application of each of the laws. Regulations are normativity, materially they are laws, formally they are not laws because they were not made by the legislature.

Difference between Regulation and Law

- A) The supreme hierarchy of laws.
- B) The subordinate character to the law of the regulations.
- C) No regulation should contradict the Law.

Mexico Presidential System

It is due to historical, cultural and political reasons.

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Lect4

Mexican Political System

The formation of political power in Mexico

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Conclusions

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The elements that indicate the transformation of the political regime of the time and the end of caudillismo were the physical destruction of the caudillos, the professionalization of the army, the extension of communications, the conversion of military leaders into businessmen, the participation and final framing of the popular masses in the official party, the intensification of agrarian reform and the delivery of aras to the peasants. From here opens the stage of presidentialism, a phenomenon of modernization of the country that must be understood as the last form that Mexico acquires of strong government.

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