Review

Fiscal ungovernability in Mexico

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ABSTRACT

This article is built under the analytical argument: 1) elements that make up what is called the capacity of the government are present in Mexico; 2) These items, but were not determinants of fiscal lawlessness that exists in Mexico, created at least one adverse atmosphere that has weighed during the process of governing the State, and which ultimately has unexpectedly led to try to solve it a new rule called governance process.

Keywords: fiscal policy, governability, governance, governance.

INTRODUCTION

The Mexican economy accounts for more than thirty years of lackluster performance, under which it has not achieved economic development and equal conditions for citizens. At present a change is required, the current economic crisis, dragging the country into economic policies of dubious results and is convulsing the relationship between the political and the private. Traditional public administration "seeking control and assurance of authority as an indispensable principle" (Ayala, 2005)

Since the elections of July 2, 1988 with the fall of the computer system of votes, declaring winning the PRI candidate Carlos Salinas, and the new government took office with little legitimacy, illegitimacy to remedy this government acted in an international context. In which it seeks to reduce State intervention in the economy and encourage the movement of goods between countries was another look at a new model of economic development.

From this new system of economic development in 1994, there have been contradictory episodes in contrast to this model as was the rebellion of the Zapatista Army of National Liberation in Chiapas (EZLN), after the assassination of PRI presidential candidate Lawyer Luis Donaldo Colosio, and that same year the peso devaluation of almost 100%, which shook the Mexican economy in 1995, which fell more than 6% as a result of these major fact the Mexican Government is under review. (Aboites, 2010)

This paper aims to examine the tax ungovernability, as one of the latent problems in the ability to govern the state; this magnificent was because "it was decided to use taxes as redistribution mechanisms" (Schettino, 2014), which has resulted in tax evasion, the government should establish more effective in combating compliance with tax obligations.

Consequently a fiscal policy no changing circumstances under which only stay a while-the fundamental problem is the relationship between rulers and ruled does not allow a favorable environment to economic growth. (Damm, 2005) It is necessary to raise more revenue and lower general tax rates to finance the universal rights of all. (Elizondo, 2011) This is a tax reform approach for convenience, not for rulers ruled, one of the main objectives of the welfare state "is to tax all to hand out to everyone" (Schettino, 2014) This has
Table 1. The endogenous and exogenous variables that cause weakness in the ability to govern the government. (Aguilar, 2012)

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<th>Endogenous</th>
<th>Exogenous</th>
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<td>His inability to build a legislative majority and political relations</td>
<td>Globalization of the economy</td>
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<td>The erroneous political relations</td>
<td>Worsening inequality and fragmentation of society</td>
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<td>Errors of analysis and design of public policies</td>
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<td>Service quality of public administration</td>
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<td>Gaps and omissions intellectuals and politicians who accompanied decisions from the source to the democratic transition process</td>
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causation tax revenue is low. Why? The design and implementation of fiscal policy is the main factor that causes an inefficient fiscal management practice, and that public policies have not been established to the current social reality, they design the look of the civil service without taking into account citizenship, there is no public participation. With the approval of structural reforms, there is discouragement towards economic growth and social development.

Causes of weakness and ability to govern, which is in the analysis of public decisions.

Some causes originate within the State and others originate outside the State; there is talk of two types of endogenous and exogenous variables found in the analysis of public decisions, then some of the causes that have affected the ability of the sets State to govern. Table 1. These variables bring the effect of reducing the "social power of the government and left them to be in control of the dynamics of society" (Aguilar, 2012), and have been participants in the loss of the ability of government to govern.

Errors of analysis and design of public policies.

In public administration, public policies were created to study the decisions of government in civil society. In organizational analysis focuses on the various institutional challenges to implement a public policy and can master the tools to solve them. (Franco, 2013) A critique public policy decisions are made by administrative managers in the design and implementation of fiscal policy it is that they are loosely coupled to the reality of citizenship, in addition to its empirical local and tax policies. (Garcia et al., 2013)

Governance and its legitimacy

In the XXI century Mexico will take on the world with dismay and confusion (Gonzalez, 2012) the legitimacy of governance is the ability of its institutions to exercise public authority and promote economic, social and political development in the long term, efficient and effective accepted by the public.

Some authors state that governance is as "the very quality of a political community according to which government institutions operate effectively within their space in a manner considered legitimate by the public, allowing the free exercise of the political will of the executive through civic obedience of the people" (Arbós and Giner, 1993) multidimensional phenomenon "(Arbós and Giner, 1993) under which incorporates two elements: political legitimacy and effectiveness.

Mexico is a country that does not enjoy governance, government institutions do not provide an efficient act, and consequently is not legitimized by the people, it is for this reason that the question of reflection is done Has there governance in Mexico? And we find that since 1996 the World Bank (WB) introduced new indicators of governance, stating that "good governance" can lead to improvements in the standards of living of society in developing countries. The economic actors see governance as the key ingredient for sustainable development and a sound investment climate. This set of indicators will contribute to monitoring the quality of institutions, support capacity building, improve governance and fight corruption.

Kaufmann (2014) Director of Global Governance at the World Bank Institute, Kraay (2014) leading economist in
the Bank's research group, establishes governance indicators for everyone. Figure 2.
Mexico has not improved its governance indicators for the index of combating corruption, law enforcement, low per capita income, inequality, political parties suffer from a crisis of representation in the corruption control index it can be shown that the protections against tax laws, this trial is very technical, it is a tool that makes the difference in the obvious and clear unconstitutional, and contrasted with the rate of voice and accountability when human rights is measured in virtue is appropriate where fundamental rights of taxpayers, tax capacity, tax equity, tax equity, and destination of public spending are violated. The government has failed to prevent the abuses that have been borrowed under fiscal, which has generated tax inequities protect only unconstitutional if the complainant, and erodes the ability of the Mexican state to tax law. (Elizondo, 2011).

Ungovernability

Ungovernability in fiscal policy: is government inefficiency with the problem of legitimacy-in fiscal policy, which has caused low tax revenues.

The concept of ungovernability "is the inefficiency of their governments with their problems like no other legitimacy reveals gaps and contradictions of our political order" (Arbós and Giner, 1993) is latent that the position of the authors is primarily ungovernability is on the road to good governance.

In Mexico there is talk of ungovernability, since the fiscal crisis in the social, democratic and authoritarian states, which led to the political crisis, therefore the company discovered that government can be a factor of lawlessness, damage and social costs (Aguilar, 2013)

Governance

It is at this point where we talk of governance as a new model of government called governance; it is played by economic and social actors (Aguilar, 2012) which have arisen due to the failure of the government to address public problems.

But not to be understood as a proprietary concept of government, this includes civil society. (Barrera, 2012) Luis Aguilar one of the leading exponents of the concept of governance in public administration states that it could "Improve the government's ability to solve problematic situations and for preferred social situations" (Aguilar, 2012) Governance is the new profile of government and highlights the new scheme of the relationship between government and society, which They require each other and depend on each other in order to make public purposes or private. (Aguilar, 2013)

Stakeholders through governance, get actively involved in policy choices and better cooperation among stakeholders (State and Society), also in public organizations in their active participation is raised under the approach of organizational theory "open systems theory "(Witzel, 2013), we ask the question What role do citizens in the design and implementation of fiscal policies? Figure 3.

The incorporation of governance in the theory of open systems, in the process empowers stakeholders in the
processes of public decision-making that affect their daily lives for a common welfare through participation, confidence, ability; because the behavior of the political manager, at one point not set individual and collective behavior, the theory of open systems requires every system negative entropy originates under the uncontrolled system is given, and if this system in corporate governance, the government can emerge as an efficient and effective design and implementation of fiscal policies system.

At this point we do reflection governance is one of the key points that sets "communication" (Sfez, 1991) with the rulers and the ruled, in time for the design and implementation of fiscal policies.

In the metaphor of the billiard ball, known as the machine, communication is understood as the representation and communication model, in which each individual has a role in the communication process, and which is considered ideal in the design and implementation of fiscal policy in relation to the new model of governance that should adapt the Mexican political system, to achieve social and economic development for the welfare of the citizen. The communication process should be established in the design and implementation of fiscal policies in order to reach a common welfare and regain the ability to state that "refers to the fact that currently the process of governing has become the center of public concern and the center of the sciences that study the government" (Aguilar, 2013).

CONCLUSIONS

The Mexican government must adapt to new forms of government, such as the governance, because it is one of the changes called globalization, must also adapt to the constant demands of citizens to intervene in public affairs, under the government does not have the resources needed to have the ability to lead, and the public is no longer willing for public decisions in which his opinion is not considered to be taken. Currently the rule is outlined in a transformation of a co-production of public power and citizens in order to achieve the common good. Fiscal policy and governance are seeking help in the analysis of the design and implementation of fiscal policy, to create tax laws with fairness, efficiency and effectiveness for all parties involved in the process, which must rely primarily on communication.

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