

## **INEQUALITY EDUCATION IN MEXICO**

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### **Abstract**

In Mexico, formal gender studies and education are abandoned or ignored by federal and state government schemes. In an international environment influenced by the movements of women's equality, equal opportunities, and human rights, exist a wide variety of papers related to educational equity, some shown only ideals, others establish an environment positivist or a point of view. This paper addresses the issue from the point of view of inequity to assess whether educational equity may be met in Mexico in this decade.

Keywords: educational inequality, educational assessment; comprehensive assessments; the educational institution; educational factors.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Inequality and fragmentation are associated with a number of features of the development model, including the growing dissociation between economic growth and elimination of poverty and the tendency towards income concentration on the other stands.

The literature on the size, magnitude, and causes of increased social inequality and new features that assume under the new capitalism is abundant and is not the place to refer to it (UNESCO, 1990), (UNESCO, 1994 ), (Ainscow, M. 2012). Only we wanted to argue, as a starting point for reflection on education, new technologies and inequity, we are not facing a side issue and that in a context of this kind is not enough based exclusively on scientific or technical paradigms approach. We need a broader perspective and introduce the ethical dimension that allows us to justify why and what we want to socially, construct a situation where everyone has the same opportunities.

A global trend is based on globalization and based on ethics, it is possible to build a society based on the principles of justice, legality, and overall fairness, what they put into highlighted, the need to generate actions to achieve that goal.

In this sense, the first decade of the century has been a period where there has been the phenomenon of accentuation of educational inequities.

Developed countries such as France, between 1990 and 2000 years, has increased the public education budget in a 25%, with this too increased the number of teachers by 7.8% and dropped the number of students by demographic factors and too was increased spending per student by 74%. (Pierre-Loius, 1999).

Despite these objectively more favorable conditions, educational outcomes have not improved and are directly associated with the social origin of students. Very similar to the innovative system of education in Chile, where all indicators relating to learning inputs improved, but this improvement had no impact on learning achievements of students or inequality in achievement between students from different social sectors Case (Jesus Alvarez-Cedillo, 2015)(Sebastián Donoso Díaz, 2005).

The idea of inequities is linked mainly to the emergence of the idea of equal educational opportunities. In the mid-60s, and in response to the dominant functionalist ideology in the 50s extolling meritocracy as a true social guiding principle some studies are conducted mainly in the United States and the United Kingdom. That as evidenced by the huge resulting educational inequities that existed not only about socioeconomic status but also concerning gender, race, and ethnicity

In this paper show the analysis of three factors hindering the equity of education and increase inequality and potentiate proposed. These factors are:

1. Gender
2. The economy
3. Human capabilities

Below they are listed each of these aspects in which its importance is highlighted.

## **2. THE GENRE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR**

Sex and gender are closely linked to society; society has defined as important variables, depending on the epoch, each culture and geographic place, all represents a natural human factor. The only thing so far is known as invariable is the genetic sex. So that gender is an important parameter within the constitution, defining and social involvement, are not immutable, may vary in content and hierarchy.

In different studies published in the Spanish-speaking countries, use of the concept of gender has become equivalent to that of women. Most of the work deals with two aspects:

1. Women and education: fomented OIE, UNICEF, OREALC, SECAB
2. Gender equality and labor categories where women and education, women and work, and comparative analysis of access, participation and performance in learning for both sexes are integrated.

The gender perspective is more general and unfortunately is one of the most significant points that prevent equity of education.

The question that follows defines a study on equity: "Men and women have the same opportunities to study?".

The following is more current, "Homosexuals have the same opportunities for study as heterosexual people?"

On the above-mentioned two questions, have even been the subject of study by different authors in different fields such as psychology, economics. However, the educational and pedagogical literature indicate that addressing the problem according to gender in education it is necessary to analyze:

1. The structural systems are corresponding to the sexual division of labor in the educational system in terms of occupations and daily practices.
2. Symbolic systems that correspond to gender ideologies that reflect the social sense different images and practices of teaching and learning
3. The normative concepts (legal, religious, etc.).
4. The processes of subjectivity in the school context, relating to the construction of gender identities of individuals.

Feminist work on women and education emphasized identify the human male behavior and the number of privileges in the educational system, a fact that must be reversed to reach equality.

### 3. THE ECONOMY SUCH AS A SURVIVAL FACTOR

Due to the economic infrastructure created in the Cardenas regime, where the main facts were the oil nationalization, creating the Federal Electricity Commission and the nationalization of the railroads. Mexico in 1940 began to accelerated economic growth that will last until 1970, allow to reach the Individual national growth rates of GDP in 6.5%.

This growth will occur in the context of a new economic growth model called ingrowth, this model is based on the principles of Keynesian theory, rescues for the state capacity to design strategies that will drive economic growth without abandoning the market economy, the validity of this model was in force from 1940 to 1982, which ended with the crisis of that year, starting the regime of Miguel de la Madrid.

In this historic moment, we implemented various policies to counter the crisis. The scheme of generalized subsidies was abandoned and was implemented targeted subsidies, mainly affecting the urban population, prices of goods and services produced by the government increased by an eagerness that they reflect their actual cost, which caused products such as tortillas, beans, milk, meat, among others, as well as water, transportation, electricity, gasoline, fertilizers, etc. price increase affecting the level of consumption of the population and contributing to increased poverty.

The current evolution of poverty in Latin America and Mexico shows a discouraging sign: a growth of 30% over the last 10 years.

A student can not study if your stomach is empty, not if can not travel to school and much less if you can not afford school supplies, for more no matter how minimal, although the government has programs to help the students of basic education needy , this programs are not comprehensive and not reach all parts of the country.

### 4. THE PHYSICAL CAPABILITIES AND SKILL FACTOR

For the World Health Organization, capacity is defined as the full capacity of the individual to accomplish a task or action; in contrast, the "performance" corresponds to "what the individual does in his everyday environment." At school, measurement of functional capabilities is a key component in the evaluation of the individual. There are three important skills that an individual must achieve and which are governed by society, these are:

1. Good Health: Health is a welfare state or equilibrium that can be seen on a subjective level (a human being assumed as an acceptable general condition in which it is located) or level (the absence of disease or is found harmful to the subject in question) factors. The term health is opposed to disease, and is given special attention by the medical and health sciences, potentiates learning abilities. It involves nutrition, hygiene and mental health.

2. Quality of Life: Quality of life represents the joys, challenges, successes and failures, relationships and emotions, deep desires, and the meaning and direction of life. (Palavicini, 1990). Practically a measure of evaluating the conditions of an individual from within and from outside, and will be given their social conditions, their development and personal status, family, social and

employment situation; their ability to relate; and the environment, with the degree of comfort and wellbeing it provides.

3. Leisure: Leisure activities are important because they provide a flow of positive energy to the person. Cool mind. Long-term help to maintain health and have peace of mind. Research has shown that some leisure daily reduces the risk of diabetes and hypertension, improves physical, mental health and quality of life.

## **CONCLUSION**

Education can have many additional positive effects to individual salary, positive externalities generated can reduce crime levels, improve decision-making, promoting technical progress, help impact the growth factor impacting economic performance, however, all these utopias will be difficult to achieve.

In Mexico the problems related to gender, economic situation and based on physical capacities have not lowered their numbers, although there are efforts of different governments, the country does not have the conditions of development of other countries, and therefore it is quite possible that weight inequity in the balance is hardly balanced at least in this decade. Increasing poor increases inequality in all the above aspects and quality of education tends to be a little controlled chaos.

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