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HERRERA HOWELL

Contemporary Mexican Politics Cambridge University Press

Study of political leadership and economic growth in Mexico from 1935 to 1970 - covers foreign investment, industrial development, rural development, income distribution, land tenure, agrarian reform, political parties, employment, the balance of payments, etc. Bibliography pp. 239 to 248, references and statistical tables.

Democracy in "Two Mexicos" Rowman & Littlefield

This book addresses a puzzle in political economy: why is it that political instability does not necessarily translate into economic stagnation or collapse? In order to address this puzzle, it advances a theory about property rights systems in many less developed countries. In this theory, governments do not have to enforce property rights as a public good. Instead, they may enforce property rights selectively (as a private good), and share the resulting rents with the group of asset holders who are integrated into the government. Focusing on Mexico, this book explains how the property rights system was constructed during the Porfirio Díaz dictatorship (1876-1911) and then explores how this property rights system either survived, or was reconstructed. The result is an analytic economic history of Mexico under both stability and instability, and a generalizable framework about the interaction of political and economic institutions.

Mexico's Crucial Century, 1810-1910 U of Nebraska Press

Mexican society is becoming militarized due to the increased use of the Mexican military in domestic affairs. This militarization is the result of three factors: the internal focus of the military, the drug war, and corruption. The internal focus of the Mexican military is based on doctrine. Mexico's drug war began in 1986 when U.S. President Reagan convinced their government that the trafficking of drugs constituted a National security threat. Corruption is pervasive in Mexico due to the combination of seven decades of authoritarian rule by the hegemonic Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the associated effects from transnational drug trafficking. The army represents the last publicly respected institution in Mexico. During the past three years, almost the entire law enforcement apparatus to combat drug trafficking has been replaced with military soldiers and numerous key political appointees and governmental positions have been filled with Mexican generals and colonels. There are few national interests more profoundly consequential to the United States than the political stability and general welfare of Mexico. The militarization and changing civil military relations in Mexico is an important aspect in U.S. Mexico relations and must be considered impossible policy changes.

Mexico's political stability Praeger

"This study considers the effect of the Mexican military on Mexico's domestic and foreign policies, its ability to assure Mexico's stability and security, and its likely behavior in a serious political or foreign policy crisis. It reviews the Mexican military's modernization program and institutional transformations within the Mexican government as factors affecting Mexican national stability and security. It argues that the military is becoming a more visible, respected, and modernized partner of Mexico's ruling institutions, and that a close civil-military partnership may result, in which the military, with civilian agreement, plays expanded roles in determining how to resolve the new agenda of domestic and foreign security issues confronting Mexico."--Rand abstracts.

Mexican Political Stability and the Revolutionary Institutional Party Bloomsbury Publishing USA

In the decades following independence, Mexico was transformed from a strong, stable colony into a republic suffering from economic decline and political strife. Marked by political instability—characterized by Antonio López de Santa Anna's rise to the presidency on eleven distinct occasions—this period of Mexico's history is often neglected and frequently misunderstood. Donald F. Stevens' revisionist account challenges traditional historiography to examine the nature and

origins of Mexico's political instability. Turning to quantitative methods as a way of providing a framework for examining existing hypotheses concerning Mexico's instability, the author dissects the relationship between instability and economic cycles; contradicts the notion that Mexico's social elite could have increased political stability by becoming more active; and argues that the principal political fissures were not liberal vs. conservative but were among radical, moderate, and conservative. Ultimately, Stevens maintains, the origins of that country's instability are to be found in the contradictions between liberalism and Mexico's traditional class structure, and the problems of creating an independent republic from colonial, monarchical, and authoritarian traditions.

Mexico Faces the 21st Century Praeger

Excerpt from *The New Regime in Mexico* Were it a fact that the present government in Mexico had come into power merely as a result of a movement to unseat the unpopular Carranza - in short, had personalities rather than principles been the general rather than the specific and immediate cause for the establishment of the present regime in Mexico - simple indeed would be a discussion of the steps by which Alvaro Obregon secured the presidency and of the problems which now confront him in his exalted position. Such, however, is not the case. The so-called revolution of last, May which drove Carranza from the capital and installed the provisional presidency of de la Huerta must not be considered as an isolated or as an independent movement; rather it was a readjustment within the revolution which began in 1910, and which, apparently, has run its course, and, we trust, guaranteed its ideals, only with the establishment of the present regime in Mexico. In other words, when in Mexico today one speaks of the "revolution" he does not mean merely the revolution initiated and directed by Madero against Diaz. Neither does he mean that of Huerta against Madero, nor that of Carranza against Huerta, nor even, in these later days, that of Obregon and de la Huerta against Carranza; instead, by "revolution" is meant the entire revolutionary movement covering the years from 1910 to 1920. In this sense, then, the present regime in Mexico must be considered as the child, not of any particular phase of the ten years of revolution, but of the entire revolutionary period from 1910 to 1920. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Mexico University of Alabama Press

Now in a thoroughly updated edition, this comprehensive and engaging text explores contemporary Mexico's political development and examines the most important policy issues facing Mexico in the twenty-first century. The first half of the book traces Mexican political development after the 1910 Revolution and the creation of a single-party dominant system headed by the PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). It includes detailed treatment of the "classic" PRI system's characteristics, as well as a thorough account of the PRI's demise and an insightful examination of how the country's institutions evolved under two successive PAN (National Action Party) presidential administrations before returning to PRI rule. The second half of the book analyzes the most pressing policy issues confronting Mexican society today—including macroeconomic growth and stability, poverty and inequality, the development of civil society, combating drug trafficking, strengthening the rule of law, and migration—and weighs their influence on the future of democracy in Mexico. The text to this revised edition is richly supplemented by new figures and tables that illustrate broad political, social, and economic trends and by boxes that provide in-depth treatment of a variety of subjects and concepts. Readers will find this widely praised book continues to be the most current and accessible work available on Mexico's politics and policy. A test bank for instructors is available through textbooks@rowman.com. A website with study guides and links to online resources is

available at <https://contemporarymexicanpolitics.wordpress.com>

[Democracy Within Reason](#) University of Texas Press

An introduction to Mexico and its social, economic, and political/democratic developments over the past twenty years.

[Political Stability and Local Politics in Southern Mexico](#) Cambridge University Press

This study examines the development of the crisis in Mexico, with the primary focus on the 6-year term of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and the first few months of his successor, President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León. It poses the question of how a country with such seemingly bright prospects as Mexico in the wake of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) approval by the U.S. Congress could so quickly plunge into crisis. The answer is that these problems had been festering for some time. By 1994, a combination of factors—including recurrent economic crises, a failure to introduce meaningful political reforms, the social devastation wrought by neoliberal economic policies, continuing corruption and mismanagement by Mexican political and economic elites, human rights violations, and the growing power of narcotraffickers—was sufficient to destabilize what had long been considered one of the most stable countries in Latin America. The prospects for the future are mixed, at best. While some substantive political, judicial and police reforms have been belatedly made, serious doubts remain as to how far President Zedillo will be willing/able to go in challenging the power and perquisites of the traditional government/Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) elite and the narcotraffickers. A major threat to these elements would probably in itself be destabilizing; it could also be personally dangerous for Zedillo at a time when political assassinations are becoming increasingly commonplace. Moreover, corruption and inefficiency are so ingrained in the political institutions and practices at all levels of Mexican society that nothing short of a wholesale cultural revolution seems likely to solve the basic problem. Such fundamental changes in values are notoriously difficult to carry out and would take years, indeed decades, to accomplish. Thus, while the economy may pick up in a year or two and significant advances in democratization may occur, political violence and social turmoil will continue, at least in the short-to-medium run. In turn, this will pose serious problems for the United States, especially in the areas of illegal immigration, narcotrafficking, and all the costs and dangers they pose for American society.

[Origins of Instability in Early Republican Mexico](#) University of Arizona Press

This book addresses the causes, effects, and dynamics of political corruption in Mexico. Systematic analysis of corruption is critical to a better understanding of the politics of Mexico, and despite the many conceptual and methodological obstacles, the importance of the subject matter demands treatment. Morris's work should therefore be seen not as definitive, but as an initial step in understanding a central dimension of Mexican politics. Corruption, as a topic of research, invites certain misunderstandings, as it is a broad concept conveying a variety of moral connotations. This inquiry into political corruption is not intended to depict the Mexican people or society as any less or more moral than others. The study draws on extensive content analysis of news reports from the Mexican press, a public opinion poll conducted in 1986, and personal interviews. The objective is not to expose scandals and wrongdoing by Mexican officials, name names, or point fingers; it is an academic endeavor. The author discusses scandals and gives examples of corruption for illustrative purposes, but his analysis is more theoretical than anecdotal. He questions whether in fact corruption has enhanced or diminished the stability of the Mexican government, and examines the reasons for the failure of many anti-corruption efforts.

[Mexico](#) DIANE Publishing

The orthodox view of Mexican history asserts that the political stability and rapid economic growth of the post-war period were due inter alia to state control over the labour movement. On the evidence of his extensive research in Mexico between 1977 and 1982, Ian Roxborough challenges this conventional wisdom, arguing that control over Mexican unions has been more fragile and problematic than appears at first sight. Taking the car industry as a case study, he discusses the upsurge of industrial militancy in the 1970s and explores its possible implications for continued political stability. Focusing on variations in the factory-level organisations of the working class, the account in this book de-emphasises theories which stress class consciousness or which focus on the aristocracy of labour, in favour of a theory that places political and organisational power at the centre of analysis. This study of the grass roots of industrial militancy will have relevance not only for the study of contemporary Mexico but also for general explanations of the politics of labour in the Third World.

[Mexico's Political Stability](#) Springer

[Mexico's Political Stability](#) Routledge

[Political Stability in Latin America](#) Praeger

This book analyzes the crisis in Mexico and assesses the outlook for political stability and U.S.-Mexican relations.

[The Mexican Ruling Party](#) Routledge

This book explains some of the ways in which deteriorated socioeconomic conditions (inequality in particular) and institutional limitations (corruption, electoral exclusion, and a weak rule of law, among others) affect political stability in extremely unequal developing countries, like Mexico, where democracy is not yet fully consolidated.

[Mexico's political stability](#) University of Texas Press

Bringing rare interviews and meticulous research to the cloaked world of Mexican politics in the mid-twentieth century, Palace Politics provides a captivating look at the authoritarian Mexican state—one of the longest-lived regimes of its kind in recent history—as well as the origins of political instability

itself, with revelations that can be applied to a variety of contemporary political situations around the globe. Culling a trove of remarkable firsthand accounts from former Mexican presidents, finance ministers, interior ministers, and other high officials from the 1950s through the 1980s, Jonathan Schlefer describes a world in which elite politics planted the seeds of a mammoth socioeconomic crisis. Palace Politics outlines the process by which political infighting among small rival factions of high officials drove Mexico to precarious situations at all levels of government. Schlefer also demonstrates how, earlier on, elite cooperation among these factions had helped sustain one of the most stable growth economies in Latin America, until all-or-nothing struggles began to tear the Mexican ruling party apart in the 1970s. A vivid, seamlessly narrated history, Palace Politics is essential reading for anyone seeking to better understand not only the nation next door but also the workings of elite politics in general.

[Mexico](#) Mexico's Political Stability

Summary: This text offers an analysis of Mexico's struggle for democratic development. Linking Mexico's state to Mexico-US and other international considerations, the authors, collaborating with Emilio Zebadua, offer perspectives from all sides of the border.

[Corruption & Politics in Contemporary Mexico](#) Duke University Press

"Mexico is immersed in deep transformations. The country has opened to the world, liberalized its economy and moved to a more democratic system. There is an obvious need to understand the process. Dan Levy and Kate Bruhn's book is a well-balanced portrayal of Mexico's contemporary history, and of the role played by the United States. A must for those interested in understanding what is going on in Mexico."--Sergio Aguayo, author of "Myths and (Mis)Perceptions: Changing U.S. Elite Visions of Mexico" "A wonderful guide to the social, economic, and political changes in contemporary Mexico. It goes a long way to explaining the concurrent rise of narco-traffic, the victory of Fox, and the transformation of the Mexican economy in the 1990s. I learned a great deal from it."--Miguel Centeno, author of "Democracy Within Reason: Technocratic Revolution in Mexico"

[Political Stability and Democracy in Mexico](#) Baltimore : Johns Hopkins Press

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, it began the work of forging its identity as an independent nation, a process that would endure throughout the crucial nineteenth century. A weakened Mexico faced American territorial ambitions and economic pressure, and the U.S.-Mexican War threatened the fledgling nation's survival. In 1876 Porfirio Díaz became president of Mexico, bringing political stability to the troubled nation. Although Díaz initiated long-delayed economic development and laid the foundation of modern Mexico, his government was an oligarchy created at the expense of most Mexicans. This accessible account guides the reader through a pivotal time in Mexican history, including such critical episodes as the reign of Santa Anna, the U.S.-Mexican War, and the Porfiriato. Colin M. MacLachlan and William H. Beezley recount how the century between Mexico's independence and the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution had a lasting impact on the course of the nation's history.

[The Modern Mexican Military](#) Westview Pr

Mexico stands apart for having been ruled by one political party since the 1920s, and this study examines the remarkable political stability Mexico has experienced over the past seven decades. Cothran argues that the country's unusual stability has been the result of the interaction of six factors: the institutionalized nature of the political system; the effectiveness of the regime in achieving rapid economic growth; the adaptability of the regime to emerging pressures; the cohesiveness of the political elites; the judicious use of coercion; and Mexico's proximity to the United States. However, this historical stability is facing new challenges in the 1990s. The author analyzes the changing political, social, and economic landscape in Mexico, and forecasts whether and how Mexico's semi-authoritarian political system will survive.

[Mexico in Crisis](#) Univ of California Press

The Martínez del Río family was a vigorous contestant in the highly politicized economy of early national Mexico. David Walker's case study of its successes and failures provides a unique insider's view of the trials and tribulations of doing business in a hostile environment. The family's ordeal in Mexico—a series of personal dislocations and traumas—mirrored the painful contractions of an old society reluctantly giving birth to a new nation. Using previously undiscovered primary source materials (including the private correspondence and business records of the family, public notary documents, transcripts of judicial proceedings, and the archives of Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Relations and the British Foreign Office), Walker employs family history to analyze problems relating more generally to the development of state and society in newly independent Mexico. The processes of socioeconomic formation in Mexico differed from those of Western Europe and the United States; accordingly, entrepreneurial activity had markedly contrasting implications for economic development and class formation. In the downwardly spiraling economy of nineteenth-century Mexico, economic activity was a zero-sum game. No new wealth was being created; most sectors remained stagnant and unproductive. To make their fortunes, empresarios, the Mexican capitalists, could not rely on income generated from authentic economic growth. Instead, they exploited the arbitrary acts of the interventionist Mexican state, which proscribed the free movement of factors within the marketplace. Speculation in the public debt took the place of more substantive undertakings. Coercive state power was diverted to create artificial environments in which otherwise inefficient and unproductive enterprises could flourish. But however well the empresarios might imitate the outward forms of industrial capitalism, they could not unlock the productive capacity of the Mexican economy. Instead, they and their allies and rivals engaged in destructive struggles to manipulate the state for personal gain, to the detriment of class interests, economic growth, and political stability.

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