CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of Problem

MDGs were projects in specific efforts to achieve the human development globally. Each project maintained many linking issues for working achievement on global welfareness by many integrations of the UN Departments such as WHO, FAO, WTO, UNDP, UNESCO, etc. The development projects were still on going to adress the social welfare and justice issues of the people. The commitment was reflecting the actions to global projects named MDGs. There were found cooperation, adjustment, accommodation to maintain any aspects such as human right, law and security, environment and also health in intergovernmental organization (IGO)[1]. To address matters facing social development, stakeholders opened seminar as the regular agenda for discovering solution within the most influential intergovernmental organization named United Nations (UN).

The United Nations was an international organization which was established in 1945. It established by many countries of the world to solve problems that they cannot solve independently. United Nations used to strengthen the domestic power with improving many aspects of every country follows to address many social issues of development in international organization. It dedicated to stop countries from fighting among themselves or from developing

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[1] Oliver, A. L. (2002). International Organizations: *The Role of International Organizations in Today's World.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall. (p. 4).

and using dangerous weapons. It also worked to eliminate poverty and disease, promote good health and sanitation, spread education, protect human rights, and promote understanding among peoples. If one country invades another country the UN could take military action to stop the aggression. But in almost all other areas, the UN was more like a voluntary club that countries belong to in order to help each other. The success of United Nations actions was depending on the cooperation of the member governments.

In addition to United Nations, the countries of the world created many specialized agencies and programs to address famine relief, help refugees, work with women and children, protect the environment, promote labour rights, and provide money for development projects. As the recognition of the matter, there were projects for instance in 1990s, the issue of United Nation Conference was Development Orientation that related to welfare and human resources development. In 1992 the Earth Conference of United Nations in Rio de Janeiro and in 1994 a conference about the Civilization and Development in Cairo, and many other conferences were attempted to solve the social development matter in global[2].

1. **Worldwide Commitment for Development Equity**

These worldwide commitment issues of development were concentrating many engaged goals to equip the needs of achievement as development movement. The social welfare goals were written on September 2000 in the Millennium

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[2] Indonesia, T. P. (2007). *Laporan Pencapaian Millenium Development Goals.* Jakarta: Bappenas. (p. 3). Retrieved from *www.bappenas.go.id/get-file-server/node/10298/*

Summit. This declaration was ratified in New York which joined as commitments. They agreed to achieve the goals by 2015. There were 189 countries which ratified many commitments in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as many countries concerned to be maintained. This declaration was adopting from previous declarations and the human resources as the main focus of development.

Further more, there were eight points of UN Millennium Declaration[3]. Those points of MDGs to be maintained by many countries were:

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger,

2. Achieving universal primary education,

3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women,

4. Reducing child morality rates,

5. Improving maternal health,

6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

7. Ensuring environmental sustainability and,

8. Developing a global partnership for development.

For achieving those goals mentioned above, United Nations needs to conduct coordination, cooperation, commitment from the countries that ratified the declaration. The responsible was coming from the stakeholders of the government (local and national), civil people, academic people, mass media,

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[3] United Nations. (2010). *UNITED NATIONS SUMMIT High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly.* New York: The UN Department of Public Information – DPI/2650 B. (p. 1) retrieved from www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG_FS_2_EN.pdf at October 29th, 2012

private sectors and communities.[4] The countries of the world contributed money to all these agencies and programs based on how rich they. Very rich countries like the United States provided the most money.

2. MDGs Enhances Global Education Support

Most of the countries who are receiving help from the UN were poor countries. For the United Nations, this is a matter of international solidarity. Individuals and organizations like churches and service clubs also worked with the UN or by themselves to help solve these problems. Solving these problems was not just a matter of money. It involved people, ideas, science, technology, and understanding. To succeed it, this project must concern in the context of human understanding and mutual respect.

Enrolment in primary education had continued to rise, reaching 89% in the developing world in 2002. About 69 million school-age children were not going to school in 2002, down from 106 million children in 1999[5]. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Children remained out of school for a variety of reasons, including cost. Social and cultural barriers to education were common things. In many countries, educating girls was widely considered as being of less value than educating boys. And children with disabilities across the world face far more limited opportunities than their nondisabled peers.

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[4] *ibid*

[5] *ibid*

Household from 42 countries in rural children were twice as likely to be out of school as children living in urban areas. The rural-urban gap was wider for girls than for boys. But the biggest obstacle to education was poverty. Girls in the poorest 20% of households have the least chance of getting an education: they were 3.5 times more likely to be out of school than girls in the richest households and four times more likely to be out of school as boys in the richest households. Boys from the richest households were the least likely to be out of school (10%), compared to all other groups.[6]

To bridge the commitment of MDG there are many International Organization help to overcome. For instance UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, IMF and etc collaborate with countries, donor governments and other UN agencies to promote, fund and facilitate universal primary education.[7] This includes improving children's developmental readiness for school. They seek to help many countries and local governments and also groups which is trying to improve educational quality. There was a meeting as International Consensus to talk about Financing for Development Program on MDGs in Monterrey, Mexico (March 2002).[8] The international community adopted a two-pillar strategy, whereby sustained pursuit of sound policies and good governance by the low-income countries is to be matched by larger and more effective international support, as

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[6] Zukang, Sha. 2010. *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*. P.18 retrieved from www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/statistics/mdg-2010.shtml at December 23rd, 2012
[7] Anonymous. *UNICEF's Role*. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/mdg/index_unicefsrole.htm at December 23rd, 2012
[8] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Financing for Development Team. *The Final Text of Agreements and Commitments Adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002*. 2002. retrieved from http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf at December 23rd, 2012

well as an enabling international economic and trade environment for development.

3. MDGs Head to Mexico

MDGs are to reach a net enrollment rate in lower secondary education (grades 7 to 9) of age group 12 until 14 years old of 90 percent by 2015. There were two points of problem of education in Mexico. First is about the quantity of the educated people in Mexico. The data was showing the drop out students in year 2000 were 8, 21 percent in 12 (twelve) years old; 13, 9 percent in 13 (thirteen) years old; and 21, 8 percent in 14 (fourteen) years old which were related to poverty, lack of school contents and teaching methodologies. MDGs were to reach a net enrollment rate in lower secondary education (grades 7 to 9) of age group 12 until 14 years old of 90 percent by 2015.

There also counted that 62% students of Mexicans (5, 5 million) were applied for the secondary school, in fact the primary school almost 100% of them were have the education. And the 31% (3, 5 million) were dropped out because of criminal factors and etc. The quarter of them were passed and continued to university or higher education. Some university in the country, Mexico had lack of funding support. And only 80% of them pass the bachelors program with the amount 2, 5 million students were go overseas through scholarship.[9] They mostly got scholarship and the doctorates in USA were 6,500 students with 140 of them

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[9] Santibanez, Lucrecia. Georges Vernez and Paula Razquin. 2005. *Education in Mexico: Challenges and Opportunities*.Retrieved at September 18th , 2012 from http://www.worldfund.org/assets/files/RAND_Education%20in%20Mexico.pdf.

was education program and humanities, 1,250 students were PhD students graduated from all disciplines.

Second is about the quality of education in Mexico to achieve 90 percent by year 2015. Through PISA[10] exercise of Mexico among OECD countries placed 48th of 57 countries. The problems are mostly about equity and quality. The corrupted system in the bureaucracy also brought a big influence to education distribution to the people especially indigenous people. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (Spanish: *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* or PRI) was a Mexican political party that wielded hegemonic power in the country under a succession of names for 72 years.

Although there were general election in Mexico and a lot of parties participate in the campaign, the oldest party has the most powerful. Originally, it was known as the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario* (PNR or National Revolutionary Party), then *Partido de la Revolucion Mexicana* (PRM or Party of the Mexican Revolution).[11] The evolution of the name may have been due to the acronyms of the original names being the butt of jokes, such as PNR supposedly signifying *Plutarco Necesita Robar* (Plutarco Needs to Rob). Such jokes were a touchy subject in the days when plutocrats such as Luis Morones were building

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[10] OECD's "Programme for International Student Assessment" (PISA) is testing 15 year-olds on their knowledge of personal finances and ability to apply it to their financial problems. At around the age of 15 to 18, young people face one of their most important financial decisions: whether to invest in college or higher education. It aim for helping young people understand financial issues is important, as younger generations are likely to face ever-increasingly complex financial products and services. They are also more likely to have to bear more financial risks in adulthood than their parents, especially in saving, planning for retirement and covering their healthcare needs.

[11] Anonymous. 2008. *PRI Partido Revolucionario Institucional.* Retrieved from http://www.mexinsider.com/pri.html at December 23rd, 2012

mansions on Cuernavaca's "Ali Baba Street". Recently it had known by the people with the PRI, Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Since 2000 until 2006, United States of Mexico had Vicente Fox as the winner of the general election. This moment was the awakening of Mexico to aware the justice and equal chance for all better life. For achieving an equitable welfare, Fox increased network not only in economic system but also the education of the civil people. He launched many programs for education equity. For instance National Education Program 2001-2006 for promoting educational federalism, institutional management, integration and social participation in education. Besides, the equity and quality of education they proposed objectives and the ways to access a better education at home considering, among other things, a reform of management system involving changes: the structure of the federalization of education and funding, intergovernmental coordination mechanisms, changes in legislation, evaluation, educational research and innovation, as well as strategies for consultation and participation.[12]

He was holding a National Education Programme during 2001-2006 as follows: The contribution to the consolidation of the national education system by strengthening federalism the promotion for the advancement and consolidation of the federalization of education focused. In order to strengthen state education systems, he adapted the structures of the Ministry of Public Education (SEP) with

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[12] Centre Study Member Team. 2006. *Educacion*. Retrieved from
http://archivos.diputados.gob.mx/Centros_Estudio/Cesop/Comisiones/3_educacion.htm at
December 10th, 2012

integration and systematization compensatory policies and programs. The systematizing international cooperation schemes were increasing resources available to the education system, improve circulation and establish mechanisms for more efficient and transparent use. The improvement of mechanisms for coordination, consultation, and social participation, ensuring the relationship between state and federal education authorities, systematizing the contribution of specialists to strengthen decision-making, and promoting the interests of all sectors of society in education.

Fox established many agreements with the national teachers and their union to jointly achieve a good quality of education. An advisory body composed of specialists in education for improving social participation structures at national. The promotion and development mechanisms and detection information of public opinion of education was tracked by consolidation under National Educational Evaluation, encouragement research and educational innovation, the culture of planning and evaluation of programs and educational projects.

According to the OECD, Mexico's spending on education is above the OECD average in 2003 (5.9% compared to 5.6%). There are some education programs supporting students in small rural towns (Community Education), indigenous pupils (the National Program for the Development of Indigenous Peoples) and for disabled students (the National Program to Strengthen Special Education and Educational Inclusion). Nonetheless, only a small percentage of school-age children actually benefit from these programs; between 200,000 and 4

million. Although the Fox government created the education authority INEE, sustainable improvements to education have not been made. This is due to the following: Mexico's education in assessment and evaluation for education institution's management based (Mexico was one of only three Latin American countries to participate in the PISA study in 2000), recent cuts in education spending (the reform of article 122 of the Mexican constitution) also affects education and halted implementation of education reform *Enciclomedia[13]* which was intended to provide a basic educational structure for all of Mexico and existing corruption for facilitation must be provided (as manifested in the recent "education scandal" of 2004, in which the education authority SEP held moneys intended for scholarships for private schools).[14]

Moreover they were spending The Mexican Pesos (MXN) 50 billion on higher education over the six-year period, while MXN 70 billion spent on bank redemption in just two years.[15] The DEB (Draft Expenditure Budget) 2002 proposal was a cutback of up to MXN 2.5 billion in higher education, a decrease of 3.3%. In Science and Technology, the cutback represented almost 18%.[16] For example the National Polytechnic Institute found its budget cut by 7.49% with respect to 2001 and the Autonomous Metropolitan University by 8.26%. With these cutbacks, the goal of investing 8% of the GNP in education was not being

[13] Enciclomedia, a digital encyclopaedia that amalgamates the contents of free grade 5 and 6 textbooks and that, with over 148,000 information technology rooms operating throughout the country, benefits 3.9 million students.

[14] Stiftung, Bertelsmann. 2004. *Den Wandel gestalten : Mexico*. Retrieved from http://bti2006.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/109.0.html?L=0 at November 15th, 2012

[15] Karina, Aviles. *The Fox Government Does Not Fulfill the Education Law*. La Jornada, national daily, 26 November 2001, p. 29.

[16]La Jornada, 29 November 2001, p. 16.

reached.[17] The cutbacks in higher education expenses was not only cause labour problems such as outbreaks of strikes in universities due to the 4.5% salary retention indicated by the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat, but also lower investments in scientific and technological research and development.[18]

The drop out students in 2000 are 8, 21 percent in 12 (twelve) years old; 13, 9 percent in 13 (thirteen) years old; and 21, 8 percent in 14 (fourteen) years old which are related to poverty, lack of school contents and teaching methodologies. PISA[19] exercise of Mexico among OECD countries placed 48th of 57 countries. The problems are mostly about equity and quality. These programs above were going to be continued by Felipe Calderon on 2006 until 2012 through different ways to avoid the corrupted systems to fail the program goals in order to uphold the education equity in Mexico.

B.   Purpose of Writing

1. As the requirements of the writing thesis for achieving the Bachelor of International Relation

2. Explaining the condition of education aspect that the Mexican people face

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[17] Teran, Areli Sandovan. 2012. Priorities *of the Vicente Fox Government*. Retrieved from http://www.socialwatch.org/node/10779 at December 23rd, 2012

[18] Zukang, Sha. *Op.cit, p. 15.*

[19] OECD's "Programme for International Student Assessment" (PISA) is testing 15 year-olds on their knowledge of personal finances and ability to apply it to their financial problems. At around the age of 15 to 18, young people face one of their most important financial decisions: whether to invest in college or higher education. It aim for helping young people understand financial issues is important, as younger generations are likely to face ever-increasingly complex financial products and services. They are also more likely to have to bear more financial risks in adulthood than their parents, especially in saving, planning for retirement and covering their healthcare needs.

3. As media to see the importance of education for state arrangements in Mexico

4. Looking for the factors which is influencing Mexican Education become low

5. The writer attempt to seek the role of the Mexican Government, Felipe Calderon Regime to tackle the challenges

C.   Research Question

From the background part of this paper above, the question I would like to stand the research question is on "How did President Calderon attempt to solve the problem of education in Mexico in attaining the MDGs within his tenure?"
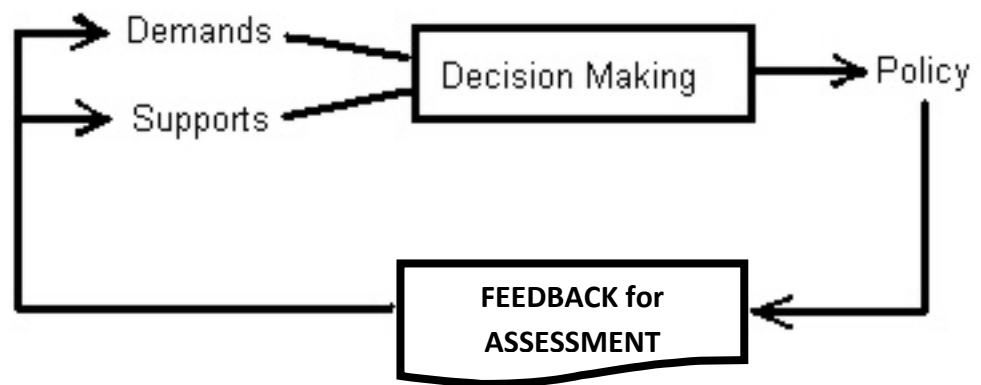
D.   Theoretical Framework

As the function of analysis, a theoretical framework needed to solve the matter to be questioned in the paper. The theoretical framework is a foundation for the parameters, or boundaries, of a study. Once these themes are established, researchers can seek answers to the topical questions they have developed on broad subjects. With a framework, they can resist getting off track by digging into information that has nothing to do with their topic. Often researchers are curious about broad subjects, but with a theoretical framework they can stay tightly within the theme or topic.[20] Conceptual and theoretical frameworks are the cognitive

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[20] McGriff, M. 2012. *What Is the Meaning of Theoretical Framework?* Retrieved at December 13th, 2012, from eHow: http://www.ehow.com/about_6382450_meaning-theoretical-framework_.html

tools needed to make assertions and supporting knowledge claims, and guide the profession toward action. [21]

1. **Public Policy Theory**

According to David Easton, public policy is the authoritative allocation of values for whole society. Public means group or mass. It usually came from government as the representative of people to do a current work. A course or a plan of action in order to achieve the objectives is the way of the government initiation. There is policy. As the rules and regulations, policy is an accomplishing task to be achieved. The policy made by the government for the welfare and better conditions for the people, for the nation.

In order to make a policy, an arrangement of process followed by the conditions occurred. There are some aspects to be aware in many demands and supports mentioned to the government by the representative of the people. While

[21] Rojewski, J. W. (2000). Preparing the Workforce of Tomorrow: A Conceptual Framework for Career and Technical Education. *Journal of Vocational Education Research* , p. 27.

it floored in the meeting of the government, the representative also influenced by many groups. They called interest group. For instance the non governmental organizations, corporations, charitable organizations, civil rights groups, neighborhood associations, professional and trade associations.

Felipe Calderon the president of Mexico in 2006 until 2012 is expected to fulfill the policy that provides the policy for all people in Mexico. The indigenous people and incapable people to reach education is the main focus of the object of distributions. The facility equipped the needs of the people to be acquired. The school facility for fulfilling the education in Mexico may specifically provided by the government. The government may build its networks to global actors.

The distribution of values may engage many interest groups in national and international. The international government organizations and the non government organizations are the groups to enhance the actions to be focused. The funding and evaluations of conditions in the system of education may be repaired. With this theory, hopefully the problem to achieve the primary school level of education may be achieved in 2015 for all people and the quality of education in Mexico will improve to upper levels.

2. Civil Rights Theory

As what Eisenstadt explained about society whosoever individually or in groups within the state able to do interaction with the state independently. This aimed to reach the equity of facilities and transparent actions that the government

may have done to their people as their rights. The welfare of the government engaged also by the contribution of the civil people. We may say the sustainable coordination by the government and the civil people to achieve the equal welfare. There are the responsibilities to fulfil the rights of free from poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child morality rates, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and, developing a global partnership for development.

Moreover to equip the education of the Mexican people, there are many steps to be prepared. A person who has power to influence a society with illiteracy is needed to reach the primary education. A group of the people would be gathered in an institution which equipped the education for the poor people to achieve the primary education in Mexico. The autonomy of an institution would able to reach the primary education in rural areas. Education for poor people that lack of economy is no more excuse for fulfilling their education.

Furthermore many ways for achieving opportunities to be educated should be prepared for the small economy capability of the people. The access should well distribute for not only reaching the small town but also small economy capability of people who has no power to gain education. The equipment for holding public education is the further action to be prepared. The space for learning the primary education should be provided in official time of schooling

and life time learning. Specific action through many steps is building to encourage the people to get literacy in primary level of education.

Meanwhile education is a way for reaching a development through many processes to be tested. There is a space for people to gather and to share the ideas. To get a progress need an effort and through effort people get the development of their capacity building. The capability of every person is able to control and influence other, including government's decision. Mexican people are able to develop their skills. It organize public arena for fulfilling education in autonomous action. With no political influence to conduct the education but the rights of the people to equip education in many levels is the main of self supporting of development.

Therefore, there is a theoretical framework I will use to address the education equity. The society who has four components such as:

1. The Autonomy – the people who are not influenced by the state in the economic, politic and social ways. This autonomy of the people is very valuable to influence their society, who has the power to encourage the other people that lack of capability of education especially in their own neighbourhood. This facilitation may endure incapable people to reach the education field in school. The common people can manage the other people to be able educated from lack of knowledge and illiteracy.

2. The Access – between people and institution of the state there is sustainable cooperation to equip the people with facilities. It means both individuals and groups can take a part in the education participation with various forms. They are through contact of the delegation of a community or groups to provide equipment needed for the local people. The encouragement is to be educated also fulfil the primary level reach the equity of the level.

3. The Autonomy of Public Arena – the space for the people developed themselves in maximal effort of every aspect of their life. They can join in social organization and politic for controlling the government decisions. The capability of every person is able to control and influence other, including government's decision.

4. The Open Public Arena – the open space for all people (no secret, no exclusivity, and no cooperation). It aims to make people can find out easily whatever things happen around them, including participate in it. The open discussion is a must for public matters.

E.   **Hypothesis**

President Calderon attempted to accomplish problem of education in Mexico to attain the MDGs. Within his policies for improving the education, Calderon improves quality standard for the MDG's program. The education system quality standard may cover:

1. The school facility[22] and
2. The school management[23].

Both are in general awareness of the importance of education and the handbook and also other facilitations to be easy and well distributed. These equipments are students' need for getting the education both in urban and in rural areas.

F.   **Methods of Research**

The methods of writing to address the matter into the paper, I use the deductive method (general to specific). It based on the theoretical framework that pulled to a hypothetical conclusion which proven through empirical available data. The writing is tending to be library research with the helps of printed media like books references, magazines, newspaper, journal, report of many sources and also electronic media, especially internet.

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[22] School facility is the equipment that provided by the school for fulfilling the learning process of the students. The activity may improve the capability of the students, so it is important to be improved.
[23] School management is the education system hold by the government to be reached by all the people both in urban and rural areas. The curriculum for each level of education is maintained to count the quality of education. For instance the level of quality of education in OECD is counted on reading capability, math and sciences.

G. Scope of Research

The research area is used to limit the research that the research would be handled. For limiting the problematic matter and explained research, the research area is about the Calderon Policy in the Mexico. It converting his regime started from 2006 until 2012. Calderon showed all his interest on all his speech in the Mexican media since the first time he governs.

H. Organization of Writing

The system of writing was meant to answer the research question and hypotheses that were explained. In the writing, I would like to share the topics into chapters where it involved each other as a united structured topic. These would be as follows:

Chapter One: As the first matter to introduce the background in Introduction sub title of the topic I would also write the Purpose of Writing for explaining the purpose of the paper that written, Research Question that the research to be asked into matter, Theoretical Framework for defining the issues and pull the framework to systematic arrangement data, Hypothesis as temporary consideration as assumption, Research Method, Research Area and Systematic of Writing that explaining what it will limited and needs to define the matter.

Chapter Two: I am going to explain the political career of President Calderon since before becoming a president until becoming a president. Calderon passed through many careers which may improve his decisions. He built many

networks and relations to many parties to support his regime, including USA. With these capabilities, Felipe Calderon succeeded to fulfil his role.

Chapter Three: I am going to explain the education policy in Mexico under regime of President Calderon. As what I have explained in the theoretical framework, Felipe Calderon would attain the primary education for all citizens and improve many aspects of Mexico.

Chapter Four: I am going to explain the achievements after the education policy in Mexico implemented. There are proving into many activities, facilities and opportunities for the country to be developed in issue mentioned. This action was during 2006 until 2012 on the Felipe Calderon Regime.

Chapter Five: The Chapter content by Conclusion and Closing. It is filled by concluded data and the ending words for closing the thesis that can be pulled from many chapters' ideas before.