

Evolution of Educational Laws, Progress in Mexico in the Printed and in the Web

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Abstract

This scientific paper presents a comparative study of the evolution of the legislation in education, from the 19th century to the 21st, until 2013. The main motivation is to know the process of development on legislative around education. The approach was qualitative; the most important legal instruments that have regulated the education were analyzed. Although our laws can always be improved, the current legislation will allow to meet the requirements of Unesco for next year. It will also reflect the achievement of consensus and agreements established between the different ideological forces in Congress. Education is directly related to human rights, the rights of women, peace, the stability of the nation and progress. The Education Reform 2013 is perfectible, but it lays the foundation for reaching the goal proposed to us Unesco.

Key words: Educational laws; Discourse analysis; Mexico; Printed; Web

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INTRODUCTION

What must be the future of the development process of education in Mexico, in the world, in the 21st century? In the words of the General Director of Unesco, Irina Bokova:

Education is a right that can transform the lives of people as long as it is accessible to all, relevant and based on shared fundamental values. Quality in education is the force that most influences the alleviation of poverty, the improvement of health and the means of life, increasing prosperity and the creation of a more inclusive, sustainable and peaceful society... (www.unesco.org)

Since the beginning of the construction of Mexico, in the 19th century, education has followed a process of growth, development, and has become the hope of being the engine for social, economic and human changes. Over these two centuries the education has allowed the transformation of this country, from great leaderships, social impulse and law changes, promoting a legal framework of higher growth.

“The 2013 law of education” which builds Mexico currently is not perfect, however, it is a legislation that integrates the interests of improving the education of the students. A law does not have a social impact if it isn’t practiced. The various actors must give it life, beyond individual interests, beyond the rivalries of specific sectors, beyond of the negative sentences, beyond adverse criticisms. Mexican education is built on the principles of thought and attributes that Unesco suggests, without losing its regional and local characteristics.

Access is not the only critical problem, poor quality also limits learning, even for children who manage to go to school. One-third of children of primary school are not learning the basics, no matter if they went or not to school. To achieve our objectives, this report calls governments to redouble their efforts to teach people with difficulties, people with poverty, people with gender issues, people with problems where they live. (Unesco, 2014, p.1)

Along 2013 and 2014, digital and analog media flooded spaces of reflection and information on the “law of education” proposed by the President Enrique Peña Nieto and approved by the LXII Legislature. Strengths and weaknesses have been exposed; against positions have appeared from teachers organizations, for example in Oaxaca.

“Dialogue” should not stop because it is the only option to find agreements and consensus, but education must continue within a framework that allows to visualize transformations and achieve the agreements of different actors, beyond ideological and political differences. “An education system is only as good as their teachers. Unleash the teacher’s potential is essential to improve the quality of learning. Everything indicates that the quality of education improves when the teachers are supported...” (Unesco, 2014, p.1).

This research introduces a comparison of the evolution in educational legislation since the 19th century. The current law has been communicated to the public through the mass media and anterior laws through books. In this country, history has recorded the names, but above all the actions of great Mexicans dedicated to education, such as José Vasconcelos. This great man founded the Public Education Secretary as the institution of our education. Another example is Jaime Torres Bodet, Director of the Unesco and a fighter to reduce illiteracy and enable the educational advancement through free textbooks.

It is important to establish positions such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development “education can have a direct impact on the healthy behaviors and through education people can learn how to choose healthier lifestyles and avoid harmful behaviors for health...” (OECD, 2013, p.155).

We can identify the 7 necessary knowledges for the education of the future stated by Edgar Morín:

(a) The blindness of knowledge, error and illusion. It’s important to achieve an opening to human knowledge.

(b) The principles of a relevant knowledge: It is necessary to promote capable knowledge to approach global and fundamental problems, to include partial and local knowledge.

(c) Teach human condition: The human being is different, psychological, social, cultural and historically, and this diversity should be an essential object of all education system.

(d) Teach Earth Identity: The complexity of the global crisis shows that all humans live in the same community of destination.

(e) Face uncertainties: Countries should teach principles of strategy allowing to face the risks, the unexpected, the unknown, and modify their development pursuant to the information acquired along the way.

(f) Teach comprehension: The planet needs mutual understandings in all directions. The development of understanding needs a reform of mentalities.

(g) The ethical principles of the human race: The ethics should form in the minds, the human consciousness is simultaneously individual, part of a society, part of a species.

1. THE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to do a comparative study of the evolution of the legislation in education, from the

19th century to the 21st, in 2013. The main motivation is to know the process of development on legislative around education.

2. THE METHODOLOGY

The approach was qualitative; the most important legal instruments that have regulated the education were analyzed. A content analysis was applied and it was thought Unesco context. The object of study was obtained from books that collect the main laws about education. The study covers the years from 1857 to 2013. One of the most difficult things was to obtain the information, especially in the past centuries.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Case 1: Political Constitution of 1857.

President Ignacio Comonfort. On February 5, 1857.

Article 3°. Education is free. The law shall determine which require professional title to practice for exercise and for which requirements should be issued.

Positive Aspects: Free education as a form of education for all people. Also, secular, free and compulsory education. A school is built based on the ideals of Reform Laws.

Case 2: Mexican Constitution of 1917.

President Venustiano Carranza. On February 5, 1917.

Article 3°: Education is free; but it will be lay when offered in public institutions, as well as primary, elementary and higher. No religious corporation or minister of any religion may establish or direct schools of basic education. The private primary schools may be established only holding on to the official surveillance. In official establishments primary education will be free.

Positive aspects: The legal basis for the organization and the ethical orientation of public education are established in Mexico, for all people. The State assumes more responsibility to support the education. Schools became popular and social. Basic education throughout the country encouraged features such as plural, social and popular. Trying to educate vulnerable groups such as Indians is among the main objectives of education.

Speaking, reading, writing and solving basic arithmetic operations were privileged. In the law, the need for democracy and nationalism is noted. It builds a school based on the ideals of the Reform Laws.

In 1921, with the José Vasconcelos’s support, the Ministry of Education was created and the rural and indigenous education was strengthened. The aim was to eradicate any distractor in basic educational provisions for individuals seeking uniformity in society so that the pillars are the same in every human being, ensuring a basic institutionalized education.

Case 3: President Lázaro Cárdenas del Río.

On December 13, 1934.

Article 3°: Education provided by the State must be socialist and also It must exclude all religious doctrine, it will combat fanaticism and prejudices, the school will organize its teachings and activities in the way to create in the youth a rational and exact concept of the universe and social life.

Only the State-Federation, states, municipalities—will impart primary, secondary and teacher education. Authorizations may be issued for individuals who wish to provide private education in any of the previous three degrees, in any case in accordance with the following rules:

I. Teaching activities in private schools must comply, without exception, to the precepts of the opening paragraph of this article and people with professional training, convenient morality and ideology according to this precept...

II. Private schools may not function without having obtained previously, in each case, authorization of public power. The basic education will be obligatory and the state will offer it for free.

Positive aspects: The legislative documents mention socialist education as a way to respond to popular demands for social revindication. Educational plans are unified, the creation of a national ideology sustained by the revolutionary, nationalist and popular consciousness.

Power is conferred to states and municipalities to exercise adequate education to geographical and social situations but without the loss of national unity. A warning sanction is issued for anyone hindering or modifying the established laws.

Case 4: President Miguel Alemán Valdez.

On December 30, 1946.

Article 3°. Education provided by the State—Federation, States, Municipalities—will tend to develop harmoniously all the faculties of human being and promote the homeland love and awareness of international solidarity with independence and justice...

III. Religious corporations, ministers of religion, stock companies which exclusively or predominantly perform educational activities, and associations or societies linked with propaganda of any religious creed, will not intervene in any way in schools where it is taught education, primary, secondary and normal for workers and peasants.

IV. The State will remove at its discretion, any time, the recognition of official validity of studies in private schools.

V. Primary education is mandatory.

VI. All education provided by the State will be free.

VII. The Congress of the Union, in order to unify and coordinate education throughout the Republic, will issue the necessary laws, for distributing the social educational foundation between the Federation, the states and the Municipality.

Positive Aspects: A legislative document that promotes the harmonious development of all the faculties of man,

love of the Country, international solidarity, independence, justice, indifference to religion and scientific progress is introduced. The State promotes democracy, fight against ignorance, servitude, fanaticism and prejudices. It's a time in which educational services expand on all levels.

Education adopts a humanistic sense, for example, Jaime Torres Bodet, as Secretary of Education, promoted to continue imparting education across the country without hostility or exclusiveness.

At this time further impetus was given to literacy programs, the State subsidized basic education, school buildings were built and fitted out, education was seen as a way to promote national unity, the objective was not distinguish people by race, religion and so on.

Case 5: President José López Portillo.

On Jun 9, 1980.

Article 3°...

VIII. Universities and other institutions of higher education to which the law grants autonomy, will have the power and responsibility to govern themselves; they will hold its aims to educate, investigate and disseminate culture in accordance with the principles of this Article, respecting academic, research freedom and free inquiry and discussion of ideas; they will determine their plans and programs; they will set the terms for hiring, promotion and retention of its academic and administrative staff, they will be regulated by Section A of Article 123 of the Constitution on the terms and in the manner established by the Federal Labor Law according to the characteristics of a special job, so matching the autonomy, academic freedom, research and institutions for the purposes of this section.

Positive Aspects: Documents that give strength to the autonomy of public schools of higher education are enacted. Academic freedom and research, free examination and discussion of ideas are defended. The government began to become more aware of the need to conduct an educational modernization.

Case 6: President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

On January 21, 1992

Article 3°...

I. Article 24 warrants freedoms of belief, this education will be secular and, therefore. It will remain entirely separate from any religious doctrine; ...

II. The criteria that will guide such education shall be based on the results of scientific progress. It will fight ignorance and its effects, servitudes, fanaticism and prejudice. In addition: ...

c) (here is right? No a) and b) It will contribute to better human relationships ...

III. Individuals may provide education...

IV. The private schools providing education in the types and degrees that specifies the previous section, should provide education with adherence to the same purposes and criteria established by the first paragraph and Section II of this article; they also will comply with

the official plans and programs and according to the provisions of the preceding section:

Positive aspects: Freedom of belief and the separation of church and state and promotion of the secular school. Some grants were issued for companies to offer further education. They appeal to non-discrimination and censorship of any attitude or position that puts one above another member of the Society.

Case 7: President Carlos Salinas De Gortari
On March 5, 1993.

Article 3°. Everyone has the right to education. The State-Federation, states, municipalities - shall provide preschool, primary and secondary education. Primary and secondary education is mandatory.

Education provided by the State shall tend to develop harmoniously all the faculties of man and promote him, at once, the love of the country and awareness of international solidarity, independence and justice.

I. Article 24 warrants freedoms of belief, education will be secular and, therefore, It will remain entirely separate from any religious doctrine;

c) It shall contribute to better human relationships...

IV. (here is right? No II, III) All education provided by the State will be free:

V. Additional to providing preschool, primary and secondary education, indicated in the first paragraph, the State shall promote and maintain all types and modalities of education, including higher education-necessary for the development of the Nation, the State will support scientific and technological research and encourage the development and dissemination of our culture;

VI. Individuals may provide education of all types and modalities. In the terms established by law, the State shall grant validity and withdraw official recognition of studies carried out in private schools. In the case of primary, secondary and normal education, individuals must:

b) (This serial number is wrong, before it is c) Obtain previously, in each case, the authorization of the government, under the terms established by the law;

VIII. In order to unify and coordinate education throughout the Republic, Congress of the Union shall issue the necessary laws for distributing the social educational function between the Federation, the States and Municipalities, to fix the financial contributions for that public service and to point out the penalties for officials who do not comply or enforce the provisions, as well as to all those who break them.

Positive Aspects: The right for every Mexican to receive education is highlighted. The State is obligated to provide preschool, primary and secondary education. The Federal Government takes the responsibility to determine for the whole republic plans and curricula of primary, secondary and Teachers School. The willingness to conduct equal treatment in education is established for workers and peasants.

The right of individuals to go to the judiciary, to request a review of the legality of a suspension to an official school accreditation is warranted. It clarifies that it is an obligation of parents to provide the necessary to their children to study basic education. It establishes education as a function of improving social harmony and human dignity.

Case 8: President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.
Law General of Education.
On July 13, 1993

Article 1°. This Law regulates the education provided by the State-Federation, states and municipalities, its decentralized agencies and individuals with authorization or official certification of studies. It is generally observed throughout the Republic that dispositions contained are in public order and social interest.

Positive Aspects: To approve legislative documents for education will always be a reference to provide certainty to the learning process.

Article 2°. Everyone has the right to receive quality education and, therefore, all the country's inhabitants have the same opportunities for access to the national education system, by fulfilling the requirements established by the applicable general dispositions.

Positive Aspects: Social solidarity is highlighted as a fundamental part so that every individual may receive a complete education, focused on enhancing the virtue of the active participation of all actors in society.

Article 3°. The state is obligated to provide quality educational services to ensure maximum achievement of students's learning, so that all the people can take the upper middle preschool, primary, secondary and upper middle school.

Positive Aspects: It shows the compromise on the quality of teaching and commitment of society to basic levels.

Case 9: President Vicente Fox Quesada.
On November 12, 2002.

Article 3°. Everyone has the right to education. The State-Federation, states, Federal District and municipalities, they will teach preschool, primary and secondary education. The preschool, primary and secondary education constitutes basic education...

III. (No I, II, Please check)To ensure full compliance with the provisions of the second paragraph and section II, the Federal Executive shall determine the plans and curricula of preschool, primary, secondary and teacher education for the whole Republic. To this end, the Federal Executive will consider the views of the governments of the states and the Federal District, as well as various social sectors involved in education, in the terms established by the law ...

VI. Individuals may provide education of all types and modalities. In the terms established by law, the state shall grant and withdraw official recognition of studies in private schools.

Article 31. Mexican citizens are obligated to:

I. Send their children or wards in public or private schools for preschool, primary and secondary education, and receive military education, under the terms established by law...

Transitories...

Fourth: In order to promote equity in the quality of preschool education services in the country, the education authority should provide everything to comply with Article 2 of the Law Regulating Article 5 of the Constitution, relating to professions, the preschool education is a profession that requires title for its exercise, without prejudice to the rights acquired by the teachers that teach in this level.

Positive Aspects: Mandatory third grade preschool standard is ratified and teachers in this level need professional titles, without hurting teachers who already work in this level.

Case 10: President Enrique Peña Nieto.

Law-General of Education.

On September 11, 2013.

Article 2°. Every individual has the right to receive quality education and, therefore, all the inhabitants of the country have the same opportunities to access the national educational system, with only fulfilling the requirements of the general provisions applicable.

The national education system must ensure the active participation of all who take part in the educational process, with a sense of social responsibility, the most important is the learners, parents and teachers...

Positive Aspects: The need to expand the educational coverage with high quality throughout the country are noted. A more active involvement of all actors in the education is mentioned.

Article 3°. The state is obligated to provide quality educational services to ensure maximum achievement of student learning, all people should take the preschool, primary, and secondary education.

These services are provided in the federalism framework and based in the Constitution of the United Mexican States and in accordance with the distribution of educational social function established by this Law.

Positive aspects: The obligation of the Government to ensure education quality in the middle level is highlighted.

Article 6°. The education offered by the State will be free. Voluntary donations or charges related to such education may not be considered mandatory to receive educational services.

In no case, enrollment, access to school, the implementation of tests or examinations, delivery of documentation to the students or any other way of affecting the equal treatment of students, may be conditioned for the payment of any toll.

Positive Aspects:

Clarifies the continuing controversy over the collection of enrollment and misconceptions in this regard. This discards tolerance to abuse or discrimination of students.

Article 8°. The criteria that guides the education that the State and its decentralized agencies- as well as preschool, primary, secondary, higher average, teachers education and other teacher training in private education will be built on the results of scientific progress; It shall combat ignorance and its causes and effects, servitude, fanaticism, prejudice, stereotyping, discrimination and violence, especially that perpetrated against women and children, State must implement public politics at the three levels of government ...

II. It shall be national, without hostility or exclusiveness, it will facilitate the understanding of individual problems, the utilization of our resources, the defense of our political independence, the assurance of our economic independence and the continuity and growth of our culture;...

III. It will contribute to better human relationships, through the elements that strengthen the students, as well as the love to the person's worth and family integrity, the conviction of the general interest of society and the care of the ideals of fraternity and equity of rights of all humans, avoiding privileges of race, religion, groups, sex or individuals...

IV. It will be high quality, in other words, having the congruence between the goals, outcomes and processes of the educational system, according to the dimensions of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and equity.

Positive Aspects: Criteria that guide education expands to look at various aspects to avoid obstacles.

Article 11°. ...

V. The National Institute for Educational Evaluation is established as an independent constitutional agency.

a. It must coordinate the National System of Educational Evaluation; ...

b. Evaluate the quality, performance and results of the national education system in the basic middle education.

c. Other powers established by the Constitution, its own law, the General Teaching Professional Service Act and other applicable provisions; ...

Positive aspects: The National Institute for the Evaluation of Education is emerging as an institution that will do activities in favor of identifying areas of opportunity in the evaluation process. It will help further training, especially for teachers who must constantly update their knowledge, develop skills and demonstrate better attitudes.

Article 12° ...

XIII For the updating and development of plans and programs of study for teachers education and training other teachers in basic education, the Ministry shall also keep consistent the quality education framework referred to in Professional Teaching Service and as well as the needs identified in assessments made on the components of the national education system, ...

In schools offering higher Middle Education, the Ministry shall establish mechanisms of cooperation

necessary for school management programs formulated by the educational authorities and decentralized agencies within the scope of its powers, so that they may carry the maintenance of common elements...

VI. It must regulate the national training system, updating, and professional training for teachers in basic education improvement. This system shall be subject to the guidelines, policies, programs, actions and other provisions generally resulting from the application of the General Law Teaching Professional Service Act;...

X. Create, regulate, coordinate, operate and update the Educational Information System and Educational Management...

XII. Global planning and programming of the national education system according to the guidelines issued by the National Institute for Educational Evaluation and participate in the assessment tasks within its competence in accordance with the guidelines issued for that purpose this organization;...

Positive aspects: It is appropriate that more and better training programs and credentials contribute to improve the quality of educational practice. It grants credibility to the education sector and regulation creating curricula with a national livelihood. Its sustainability of programs, both for teacher training and student contributes in the growth of our society, especially in opening direct communication between regulatory authorities...

Article 13°....

IV. Provide training services, updating, training and professional development for teachers in basic education, in accordance with the general provisions of the Secretary determines, as provided by the General Teaching Professional Service Act;...

Local education authorities will participate in the updating and permanent integration of the Information System and Educational Management, this must also provide the same information to meet the needs of the operation local educational systems...

Positive Aspects: The creation of an Information System and Management Education that will help improve actions to overcome the areas of opportunity in the educational field.

Article 14°... I Bis. Teachers must participate in the activities designed to make assessments for entry, promotion, recognition and retention in the Professional Teaching Service in accordance with the provisions of the General Law of Professional Service.

Teaching;...

II. Bis. Run induction programs, updates, training and improvement of teachers and higher education, which should be applied in the leading, as mandated by the General Teaching Professional Service Law;...

XII. Implement an accessible system for citizens and teachers for the presentation and monitoring of complaints and suggestions on public education services, and ...

Positive Aspects: There is a better planning of educational activities, based on specific criteria for

training, hiring, promotion and recognition in teacher professional service. It is pointed out that educators should respect the rights of students according to what is established in the Constitution.

Article 15°...

For admission, promotion, recognition and retention of teachers or managerial or supervisory functions in basic and higher average to impart, they must observe the provisions of the General Law of Professional Teaching Service.

Positive Aspects: The General Teaching Professional Service Act is a document that regulates the ways you can participate providing education, seeking to have a shared based on quality standards. It encourages constant improvement and teacher evaluation confirms the rejection of vices and bad practices in the designation of teaching positions.

Artículo 20°...

II. Continuous training, updating knowledge and improving for in-services teachers, cited in the preceding section. Meeting these objectives will be subject, in this regard, to the guidelines, measures and other actions resulting from the application of the General Law Teachers Professional Service; ...

Positive Aspects: There is a greater regulation regarding the continuous updating of knowledge and improvement of teachers.

Article 21°. To teach in institutions established by the State, teachers must meet the requirements indicated by the competent authorities and for the basic and high school education they must observe the provisions of the General Law of Professional Teaching Service.

To ensure the quality of mandatory education provided by individuals, educational authorities, within the scope of its powers, it will evaluate the performance of teachers who serve in these institutions. They should implement performance evaluations derived from the procedures analogous to those determined by the guidelines issued by the National Institute for Educational Assessment, to evaluate the performance of teachers in basic and higher public education institutions...

The indigenous education teachers that not have bachelor's degree must participate in training programs to design and certify their bilingualism in the indigenous language and spanish match.

Education authorities will grant awards, distinctions, incentives and rewards to teachers who excel in the exercise of their profession and generally engage in activities that promote greater social appreciation for the work done by teachers. Also they will define mechanisms to stimulate teaching based on the evaluation.

Positive Aspects: A teacher must comply with the quality of educational services. Added to this, teachers should be subject to evaluation processes that will describe the knowledge, skills and attitudes of educators who have or should acquire.

Evaluation processes do not exempt indigenous teachers because they include forms and procedures so that they have access to education. The need to promote better salaries for teachers and better working conditions is also mentioned.

There will be more recognitions, awards and incentives to teachers. It promotes the improvement of the existing academic team in our national education system. It transforms the foreign teaching at attractive to practice with a teacher mutual responsibility-society.

Article 24°. Bis. The Secretariat, through general provisions to be published in the Official Gazette must establish guidelines that shall be subject to the sale and distribution of food and beverages prepared and processed, in every school, in whose elaboration the nutritional criteria for that purpose by the Ministry of Health will be met.

These general provisions include regulations banning foods that do not promote the health of students and encourage those of nutritional character.

Positive Aspects: It is very positive the fact that there are more and more schools in which students can eat healthy. The sustainable and a quality life scenarios are favored from basic education, as the law establishes a clear commitment by the State to contribute to the health of the general population.

Article 29°. The National Institute for Educational Evaluation shall:

I. Evaluate the national education system in preschool, primary, secondary and higher average education, without prejudice to the participation that federal and local educational authorities have, in accordance with the guidelines issued by that body, and the Law National Institute for Educational Evaluation.

III. It issues guidelines, based on the results of the evaluation of the national education system, relevant to contribute to decisions aimed at improving the quality of education and equity.

Regarding the different educational services listed in Section I of this article, the Secretary and other relevant authorities will carry the appropriate assessment in accordance with the powers established by this law.

Positive Aspects: The National Institute for the Evaluation of Education, serves as a body capable of promoting improved conditions to measure the results of teaching activities, action that may be useful to know the areas of opportunity in the work done by learning actors.

Article 30°. Educational institutions established in the State, its decentralized agencies and individuals with authorization or official recognition of studies and school authorities, education authorities shall grant to the Institute and all the facilities and collaborative assessment to this section refers.

To do so, they will promptly provide all the information they require; they will take steps to allow effective collaboration of students, teachers, managers

and other participants in the educational process; they will facilitate the National Institute for the Evaluation of Education, educational authorities, certified evaluators and applicators authorized to carry out the activities that correspond to them under the applicable law.

Positive Aspects: The fact that educational institutions extend the necessary facilities for the National Institute for Educational Evaluation meet its objectives, an action that is increasingly accustomed to educational authorities to the evaluation process, in order to achieve continuous improvement.

Article 31°. The National Institute for Educational Evaluation and education authorities will present to teachers, students, parents and society in general, the results that may measure the development and progress of national education and in each state.

Positive Aspects: Proper communication between educational actors helps to have better planning, organization, direction and control of the learning goals. Establishing communication with the population promotes concordance and social relevance of our regulatory apparatus in education. It establishes important links with the outside so that any improvement or criticism is supported professionally and not on erroneous views that are created by secrecy and little information provided to the population.

Article 32°. Education authorities will take measures to establish conditions for the full exercise of the right to quality education of every individual, greater educational equity and achieving effective equality opportunities to access and retention in educational services.

Positive Aspects: Equitable and egalitarian quality education help improve learning outcomes for students. It takes into account the learning capacity of each individual, and it's conducive to an effective way to enrich students.

Article 33°...

IV. They shall offer educational services for those who left the regular system and are in a situation of educational backwardness to conclude the high school education and providing easier access, re-entry, stay and exit to women.

IV. Bis. They shall strengthen special education and early childhood education, including people with disabilities;...

VI. They will establish and strengthen the systems of distance education;...

IX. They will promote programs and schools aimed at parents or guardians, allowing them to take a better care for their children. For this to happen, the installed school capacity will be used, at times and days when educational services are not provided ordinary;...

XIV. They will perform other activities to improve the quality and expand the coverage of educational services, and achieve the purposes mentioned in the previous article; ...

Positive Aspects: With these actions, the educational task will expand the scope that has had so far, and they will

strengthen and implement new strategies that will be useful. They will consider the father actor, and other participants of basic education that are significant to the progress that redefines our education worldwide, for it to become a first world level, focused on the development of the individual.

Article 34°...

The National Institute for Educational Evaluation and education authorities in accordance with the guidelines for this purpose by the Institute, assessed in its fields of competence the results of educational quality above compensatory programs.

Positive Aspects: Measuring quality processes will help greatly to decision-making in education.

Article 42°... State will provide teachers and staff who work in the schools of education on the rights of learners and the obligation to be responsible for their custody, to protect them from all forms of abuse, injury, damage, aggression, abuse, trafficking and exploitation.

Positive Aspects: These courses will be useful to protect the students. They foster an important operating form of bullying and other forms of bullying obstacle.

Article 48° ... For this purpose the Secretariat considers the views of local education authorities, and the various social sectors involved in education, teachers and parents, expressed through the Social Participation National Council on Education...

Positive Aspects: It is appropriate to take into account the views of all sectors involved in education, this in order to improve educational programs.

Article 56°... Likewise indicated in that publication, the names of teachers who obtain sufficient results, once the assessments are applied, within the scope of its powers and in accordance with the provisions of this and other applicable laws, they are entitled to apply.

Education authorities must submit to private schools with a report of the results they have obtained their teachers and students in the corresponding evaluations...

Positive Aspects: There will be better strategies to ensure that educators become more knowledgeable, more skills and develop better attitudes prove to be against the group.

Article 59°... In the case of early childhood education, the staff must show an adequate preparation for education; they must have the facilities and staff must meet hygiene, safety and educational matters the education authority may determine; they must meet the conditions referred to in Article 21; present the corresponding evaluations in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other relevant provisions arising under the system.

Positive aspects: The fact that there are more considerations to early education, help prevent situations like the tragedy that occurred at the ABC School in Hermosillo, Sonora.

Article 65°...

II. Participate with the authorities of the school where they are enrolled their children or wards minors

in any problem related to the education of these, so that collectively advocate to their solution; ...

VI. To Know the professional capacity of the teaching staff, and the results of assessments made; ...

Positive aspects: These provisions will help parents take into account the education of their children. Not only the responsibility of training institutions, but also the parent's responsibility.

Article 69° ... The school authority will make it conducive for every public school in basic education operate a school board for social participation, integrated with parents and representatives of associations, teachers and their union representatives who will attend as representatives of labor interests of workers, school officials, students, as well as other members of the community interested in the development of the school itself..

g) It may propose rewards and social recognition of students, teachers, administrators and school employees, for consideration by recognition programs established by the General Teaching Professional Service Act and other programs that the purpose by the Secretary and the competent authorities;...

Positive Aspects: The incentives to teachers, students, managers and employees will be a motivating factor for the line of duty.

Article 71°. Each state will operate a state board of social participation in education as an organ of guidance and support. A similar body will be established in the Federal District. In that Council's participation parents and representatives of associations, teachers and their union representatives who will attend as representatives of labor interests of workers, teacher training institutions, state and municipal education authorities, organizations will ensure civil society whose purpose is the education and the social and productive sectors of the federal entity especially interested in education.

Positive Aspects: In the entities there will be also a council of social participation in education, which means a breakthrough in making decisions that favor the policies to support the training task.

Article 75°. The following is violations of those providing educational services ... XII.- contravene the provisions in Article 7, Article 21, in the third paragraph of Article 42 this corresponds to the education authorities and in the second paragraph of Article 56;...

XV. Promote in students, by any means, the use of drugs containing psychotropic substances or drugs; ...

XVI. It expel or refuse to provide educational services for people suffering from learning disabilities or his acceptance or stay on campus to undergo specific medical treatments...

Positive aspects: It is adequate to promote actions which must not be carried out by the principals, teachers and administrative staff working in educational institutions, to safeguard the rights of parents and students.

It is beneficial to emphasize the rules or boundaries that institutions must look for extreme cases such as drug use or situations that have no competition within an educational site.

This reform has three objectives: to improve the quality of high school education and reduce inequality in access to education, involving parents and Mexican society.

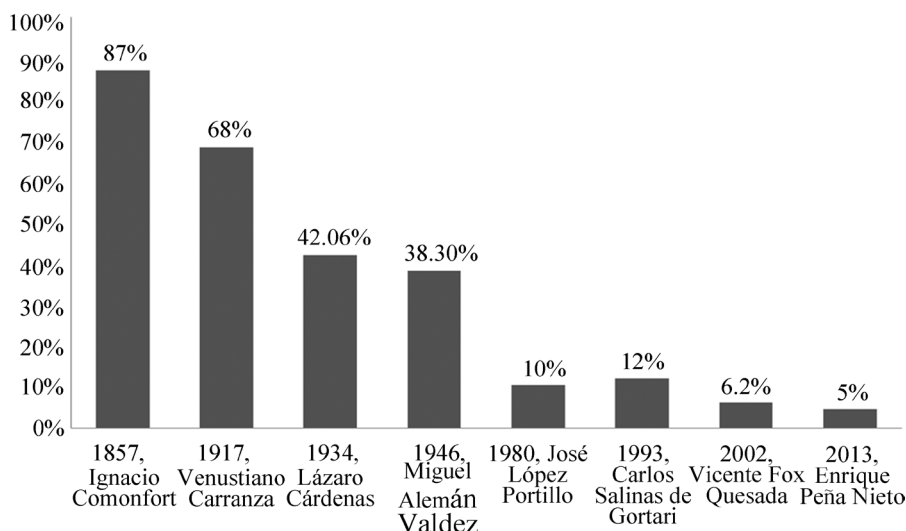


Figure 1
Percentage of Illiterate and Their Correlation with Educational Reforms (Source: Authors).

This graph was obtained from the official data compare with the population in general and stressing the reforms which were presented. It is important to point out that in 1857 to 2013 is periodic to present major changes.

It is a how shows the evolution in the legislation educational and content has improved education in Mexico, the diminution of illiteracy is an indicator that reflects this breakthrough.

Although our laws can always be improved, the current legislation will allow to meet the requirements of Unesco for next year. It will also reflect the achievement of consensus and agreements established between the different ideological forces in Congress. Education is directly related to human rights, the rights of women, peace, the stability of the nation and progress. The Education Reform 2013 is perfectible, but it lays the foundation for reaching the goal proposed to us Unesco.

Mandatory Education Agenda for post- 2015 Unesco

a) It shall be given equal access to quality education for all children, youth and adults, from early childhood to higher education.

b) Education quality and learning at all levels should be the central element of the education agenda for after 2015.

c) Focus on equity is a priority; particular attention to marginalized groups will be provided.

d) Gender equality requires constant and primary care.

e) The chances of acquiring knowledge and skills for sustainable development global citizenship and the world of work must be improved.

DISCUSSION

In this graph: The relationship between the evolution of the quality of education in a variable and the evolution of legislation in this area is shown.

f) Learning throughout life is an essential principle of the education agenda for after 2015. It will offer flexible opportunities for lifelong learning in all areas of life through formal, non-formal and informal, which includes exploiting the potential of ICT to create a new culture of learning.

Here we recover the words with which we began, only a legal framework resulting from the consensus will allow education to become the way to achieve the objectives of a better Mexico improving human, social, health, labour, economic conditions, among others.

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APPENDIX

Case 1: Political Constitution of 1857.

President Ignacio Comonfort. On February 5, 1857.

Case 2: Mexican Constitution of 1917.

President Venustiano Carranza. On February 5, 1917.

Case 3: President Lázaro Cárdenas del Río.

On December 13, 1934.

Case 4: President Miguel Alemán Valdez.

On December 30, 1946.

Case 5: President José López Portillo.

On Jun 9, 1980.

Case 6: President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

On January 21, 1992

Case 7: President Carlos Salinas de Gortari

On March 5, 1993

Case 8: President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Law General of Education.

On July 13, 1993

Case 9: President Vicente Fox Quesada.

On November 12, 2002.

Case 10: President Enrique Peña Nieto.

Law General of Education.

On September 11, 2013.