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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE WOMAN IN MEXICAN POLITICS.

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Abstract

Many women in Mexico are every day since, I achieved important status and both private enterprise and relevant institutions. The ability of organization and management that have been shown to be equal or better able than men in positions of significant responsibility, both rectories of universities, in the chamber of deputies and senators in the state governments and other institutions or companies.

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Introduction:-

Women today not only govern and direct the proper functioning of a house, a business and government in many countries. They are also prominent in the scientific, academic and business world. In this article I will talk about women who are in some state governors in Mexico. They are generally known as running a large company is the state, something unthinkable in ancient Greece, where it is said to be born "Democracy" (δημοκρατία) and was coined in Athens in the V century from the words "δῆμος" (demos, which can be translated as "people") and "κράτος" (kratos, which can be translated as "power" or "government"). But the etymological meaning of the term is much more complex.

In a way in politics, parity laws have helped equal conditions exist for women and men in the labor wide spectrum, although it is true that sometimes these are not met. Every day in Mexico, the participation of women in politics has made progress in various sectors and in the Congress, where more and more women are in positions seats. In other areas such as in the presidential cabinet or candidates to the presidency of our country, the figure of the woman is rarely seen and in the case of the governor of the thirty-one states of Mexico and the Federal District.

In this article, I'll give you a few bright touches of women in Mexican politics during the late twentieth century and so far this century have become some state governors in Mexico. It is not my purpose nor praise or punish the trajectory of these women in Mexican politics, sometimes accurate and sometimes unfortunate decisions taken. I leave the reader to opine and decide. During the previous months I have gone published several articles in national newspapers praising these women, with this article I want to expand that information has sometimes been brief and simple. We begin with the first female governor of a Mexican state.

Griselda Álvarez Ponce de León:-

The writer, teacher and political, Maria Griselda Alvarez Ponce de Leon was born on April 5, 1913, in Guadalajara (Jalisco). Her childhood and adolescence was spent in the Hacienda de Chiapa, located in the city of Cuauhtemoc, Colima, near the Colima Volcano.

Grew up in the cradle of rich landowners, she learned to ride, to shoot in her childhood used to play in the corridors and gardens throughout the property. After two years, she went to live for a time to the California Angels, with her paternal grandfather Guillermo Ponce de Leon, a lawyer. She travels to Mexico with her uncle Manuel Alvarez, who was head of the Federal Bureau of Finance to continue her studies. She studied at the National School of Teachers and became a BA Education, the August 30, 1938, Primary Education Teachers. She practiced the teaching for two years at school Alessandro Manzoni. Later she was prepared in the Normal School of Specialization, where she studied for Master Education Primary and years later she joined the Faculty of Arts of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. While in Mexico, she started working in 1938 in the House Cradle of Coyoacan. Decides to enter the Normal School of Specialization and two years after hard study, obtained the degree of Master Specialist feebleminded and Young Offenders, back in 1951.

In the late forties she joined the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), and is that she runs a love of service to others through politics. Her life was a bustle of comings and goings. As an adult I had hepatitis and had to be at rest a long time, while he was Director of Social Work of the Ministry of Health and Welfare; while studying at the UNAM, back in 1961. She obtained his Bachelor of Arts (Literature) with the thesis *Immortality in the works of Jorge Luis Borge*, graduating with honors. She worked in a short period of time as private secretary of the wife of President Adolfo Ruiz Cortinez. In 1958, President Adolfo Lopez Mateos, named Griselda Alvarez, Deputy Director General of Social Action Education of the SEP, was the beginning of Mrs Griselda, to start working in the Public Administration of Mexico. She was professor of Specialty Normalista Etiology of Crime Physiological Education and Language Disorders in the period (1951-1965). From 1965 to 1970, she served as Head of Social Services Mexican Social Security Institute.

Mrs Griselda enacted in favor of women, the vote of Universal Suffrage and forms of struggle of feminism, which were postponed until the presidency of the PRI Muñoz Ledo. Alvarez graduate, was a person of public life in politics, was senator Colima in 1976, and November 1, 1979 she held the governorship of the state of Colima, at 66 years old, becoming the first woman governor in the history of Mexico reaching such responsibility and distinction. The votes of the college of the University of Colima were key to winning elections. She said: If I hit, therefore I am. Her credo as governor was "educate to progress". She had the support of the society of Colima and the consensus of the other parties. Finishing her political career as governor, in 1985, was counselor of the Society of Friends of the National Museum of History. In 1987, she was director of the National Museum of Art and a member of the National Commission of the United Mexican States for UNESCO. Mrs Griselda Alvarez was awarded several prizes and distinctions throughout her life until her death in 2009, in Mexico City.

Beatriz Paredes Rangel:-

She was born in Tlaxcala, State of Tlaxcala, Mexico, in August 1953. She began his studies in sociology at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. She's a fighter in all fields has had to work. She was Deputy to the XLVIII Legislature of the State of Tlaxcala in the period 1975 at 1978 and President of the Permanent Commission. She was Federal Deputy of the LI Legislature, being President of the Board in September 1979. Federal Deputy to the LIII Legislature in 1982 was appointed Secretary of Agrarian Reform, and in 1985 was Chairman of the Board and President of the Commission on Science and Technology.

In 1986 she was nominated by the PRI candidate for governor of Tlaxcala, a position she held from 1987 to 1992 became the first woman governor of the entity and the second in the history of Mexico after Griselda Alvarez, did not finish her term as a months before he resigned to become Secretary General of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

It was Senator of the Republic to the LVII Legislature, holding positions as President of the Commission of Radio, Film and Television and President of the Commission for Strengthening Federalism. From October 1993 to September 1994, she was Ambassador of Mexico in Cuba. She was president of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples in the same year. In 1995 he directed the National Peasant Confederation. Federal deputy to LVIII Legislature and President of the Political Coordination Board from 2000 to 2003, chairing the board of the Chamber of Deputies 2001-2002. In 2006, he first sought the leadership of the Federal District by the alliance States by the City (PRI-PVEM). The March 4, 2007 was elected as President of the National Executive Committee of the PRI, a position she held until March 3, 2011.

Federal Deputy during the LXI Legislature until January 2012 when asked for license to the position to seek candidacy and the Green Ecologist Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico to the Head of the Federal District for 2012-2018. She was a candidate of the Alliance for Mexico Commitment to the Head of the Mexico City. It is the first woman president of the Latin American Parliament and the second Mexican national to hold the post. She continues her political career, as an ambassador of Mexico in Brazil.

Dulce María Sauri Riancho:-

Born in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico in August 1951. Mrs Dulce Maria Sauri is a graduate sociologist from the Universidad Iberoamericana. Also it has master degree in history awarded by the Center for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS). She was deputy to the Legislature LII Congress of Mexico and later president of the PRI in Yucatan. President of the State Executive Committee of Yucatan (1983-1987). Ministry of Finance of the National Executive Committee (1988-1990). She was elected senator in the LIV and LV Legislature from 1988 when Governor Victor Manzanilla Schaffer asked to leave your custom license, she was appointed by Congress to replace Yucatan. During its government mandate, Mrs Dulce Maria Sauri led the final process of reorganization sisal that had begun in 1984 and whose epilogue consisted of eliminating the federal subsidy to the cultivation and industrial production of hemp. To Governor of the State of Yucatan 1991-1994.

She received Pope John Paul II during her third visit to Mexico. In December 1993 she was removed from the governorship to be forced to recognize the questionable victory of the PAN in the elections for mayor of Merida, leaving the state government in the hands of the then head of the General Secretariat of Government Ricardo Avila Heredia. General Coordinator of the National Commission of Women (CONMUJER) of (1996-1999). She was appointed to coordinate the National Programme for Women (1995-2000), where Mexico's commitments to the Fourth International Conference on Women held in Beijing were expressed. She was also responsible for creating the institutional framework for the advancement of women at the federal level and promotion for the creation of state structures in the 32 states.

She later played the position of general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the PRI, and later reach the national president of the political party in 1999. She served in that post when the party was defeated for the first time in a presidential election in 2000, after this defeat he intended to resign, but was not accepted him, remaining in office until 2002. From 2000 to 2006, Sauri Riancho held a seat in the Senate. During her legislative period, she along with 47 senators of the LIX Legislature, mainly with Javier Corral Jurado and Manuel Bartlett, filed a constitutional challenge before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation against the Laws of Broadcasting and Telecommunications, the call Television Law, which had been recently enacted, so they were declared unconstitutional in whole or in part, arguing that they violate the Constitution of the United Mexican States. She was President of the Commission of Foreign Affairs Asia - Pacific and member of the Commissions of: Foreign Affairs; Foreign Affairs North America; Finance; Founding President for Monitoring Special Investigations murders of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. She was also a member of the Special Committee for Competitiveness of the Senate. Although he was considered favorite, the bid was obtained by Ivonne Ortega Pacheco. Soon after, the PRD showed interest in postulate as its candidate. Finally, Dulce Maria Sauri remained loyal to her party and even said they would vote for Ivonne Ortega Pacheco. She is married to the sociologist Jose Luis Sierra Villarreal, known for its critical stance on the management of PRI governments.

Ivonne Ortega Pacheco:-

Born in a small village of Yucatan. In November 1972. At age 12 his grandfather ill with emphysema so I was forced to leave school and contribute to the family economy, as low incomes were intended to treat the illness of his grandfather. Despite these difficulties, Mrs Ivonne decided that would be her talent, dedication and effort which would mark her destiny and not how or where you happened to be born. So, it was proposed to save 10 pesos daily to buy their first sow, with which inadvertently undertake as pork entrepreneur. Vocation that continues to this day thanks to the support of his family. She has degrees in law and holds a master.

It Cozumel Mayor of the Municipality of Yucatan in 1998. In 2001, it was for her District Local Legislator, and in 2003 was its Mexico City Legislator. In 2006 she was Senator for Yucatan. She was governor of Yucatan in 2007-2012, with the PRI in Yucatan, in his words, "If I am good woman, when you have to be strong, I am stronger than a man." And although the numbers are not the favored (starting campaign over twenty points below) she managed to become the first elected governor of Yucatan with almost 8% ahead of his opponent, at 34 years old. In that position got off the Yucatan state safer. country also established the program of public hearings with which he served more

than two hundred thousand cases indirectly, and face to face five thousand two hundred and nineteen people Also sought the consolidation of social programs such as Recognize, Marvel at Yucatan, Sheltering, steps that leave their mark, among others.

From 2012-2015 he was general secretary of the Institutional Revolutionary Party. Since 2015, Federal Legislator, first woman president of the Communications Commission, again being the first woman to hold the position. In 2015 she published a book of her, in his old chair that tells his life, "I'm not a writer, I'm the author of my destiny."

Rosario Robles Berlanga:-

Born in Mexico, Mexico City, in 1956. MBA in Economics from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and a Masters in Rural Development from the Autonomous Metropolitan University (UAM), she has devoted books to the situation of the Mexican country side, poverty and gender issues. It reached greater relevance when she was appointed in the important post of Secretary of the Mexico City in 1997 by the then newly elected Head of Government Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano. At the beginning of the government he emphasized its austerity between all government officials to present their heritage consisting of a house in Coyoacan, a modest car and a tiny bank account.

Since the Government Secretariat Rosario Robles presided over the central table of the Political Reform of the Mexico City, which consisted of the leaders of all political forces in the city, in this table agreements that led the creation of a new code they will be materialized Elections for the Mexico City and the creation of the Electoral Institute of Mexico City in addition to promoting citizen participation through the figures of the plebiscite, plebiscite and referendum. In September 1998 she was appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the Mexico City to replace the engineer Cuauhtemoc Cardenas when she resigned as prime minister to begin her third season towards the Presidency of the Republic in 2000, where she would be defeated. Rosario Robles's performance in front of the Mexico City was highly controversial. Robles led a major television advertising campaign promoting their government works and personally supporting the candidacy of Cardenas. At that time also continuously she delivered the sentence: I have well put skirts, referring to its determination and strength. She kept a fairly acceptable popularity in the Mexico City government, exceeding even the government of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas.

Robles important boost to reorder trade negotiations in public and meet the demands of the workers of Route 100, organized in conjunction with UNESCO, a meeting of Latin American Experiences on Democratic Governance and Citizenship, which was attended Mayors and representatives of governments from over thirty cities in Latin America. One of his most notable works was the proposal to allow abortion in the Mexico City, which became known as the Law Robles. She made some social and renovation works of the urban image of the city, she personally involved. In her own words in her book with all my heart, from the government it self supported the candidacy of Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador for it to occupy the post of mayor of Mexico City.

Rosario Robles began in politics as a member of the Union of Workers of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (STUNAM) and in 1989 was a founding member of the PRD. In 1994 she was elected deputy for his party. Besides being the only woman to have served as Mayor of the City of Mexico. It was one of the founders of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) in 1989. The PRD that Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano replaced as head of the Mexico City, when he decided to seek the presidency for the third time (1999-2000). She was national president of the PRD from 2002 to 2003, the year she resigned her party. Robles's first job was as a private political consultant advising support with Ivonne Ortega Pacheco in Yucatan. She also advised the campaign Blanca Alcalá Ruiz, mayor of the city of Puebla de Los Angeles, Puebla for 2008-2011.

The May 8, 2007, Rosario Robles dabbled in theater scene participated in the cast of a stage called *The Vagina Monologues*. Funds raised at the function were assigned to a foundation that supports women with cancer. In this work different artistic personalities were involved, but it was the first time that a woman dedicated to politics joined the cast in Mexico.

Amalia Dolores García Medina:-

She born in Zacatecas, Zacatecas in October 1951, Sociology Studies at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and History at the Autonomous University of Puebla.

She ruled Zacatecas from 12 September 2004 until 11 September 2010 by the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD). She played for the Mexican Communist Party and then the Mexican Socialist Party until he finally joined the PRD. Her father, Francisco Garcia was also governor of Zacatecas.

Amalia Garcia had a long history of involvement in organizations of the Mexican left and was governor of her home state of Zacatecas. She was President of the PRD after an election in which he was accused of having altered the results, causing a repeat of the election which would eventually be elected for the period 1999-2002. It was Senator by National List.

College Counselor at the Autonomous University of Zacatecas, a member of the Communist Party and its Central Committee. Member of "Grupo San Angel"; and the "Group 20 commitments for Democracy"; Feminist organizations like the National Front for the Rights and Liberation of Women, and civil society organizations. Counselor in the First Council of the Human Rights Commission of the Mexico City. She has been a lecturer and speaker at Universities of Berkeley, Stanford's, the Oxford, the London School of Economics, the National Autonomous University of Mexico; Iberoamericana, ITAM, the ITESM; IPN, the Autonomous University of Puebla, and the Ortega y Gasset Foundation in Spain.

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Curriculum Vitae:-

José Manuel González Freire:-

He was born in Orense, Spain in 1970, and has been a Mexican National since 2007. He holds a Doctorate in Philology from the University of Complutense of Madrid (2001), a BA in Hispanic Philology and a Specialist in Hispanic Literature from the same university. He is currently professor and researcher at the Faculty of Letters and Communication of the University of Colima (since 2002) and member of the National System of Researchers, level 1 CONACYT. He is a member of the Spanish Association of Bibliography and of the Association of the Teaching of Spanish as a Foreign Language (ASELE), both from Spain and the Colima Society of Historical Studies of Colima (SCEH). His Lines of Generation and Application of Knowledge are: Bio-bliographic rescue, dialectology of Spanish and didactics of Spanish as LE. He has participated as a speaker and lecturer in national and international congresses, has held several research stays in other countries. Among his publications with more than three hundred, the following books of co-authoring or coordinated: *Bibliography of the Camino de Santiago* (1999), *Bio-bibliography of Don Sinesio Delgado* (2001, 2006 and 2008), *Spanish of young university students* (2005), *Mexico-Spain Lexicon* (2005), *Three hundred activities to enrich vocabulary* (2008), *Orthography in motion* (2012), *Gregorio Torres Quintero* (2012), *Doctor and Colonel Alberto Sáenz Council, co-founder of the University of Colima and IMSS* (2013), *A decade of disciplinary educational research in Mexico. Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Language and Foreign Languages 2002-2011* (2013), *Not what? The colloquial language in the speech of "Cantinflas"* (2015), *Variations of Spanish in Mexico* (2015), *"Biography of Sinesio Delgado" in Spanish Bibliographical Dictionary* (2015, vol. (2016), *Dialogues with Literature and History* (2016), *Bibliography of Colima 2001-2005* (2016), *"Nango" in the Illustrated Latin American Jergario* (2016), *Treasures of the Mexican Language* (2016), *E4 Glossary of Teaching Spanish as LE* (2017), *Dictionary of Didactics of Spanish* (2017) and *Jergario de Mexicanismos* (2017).