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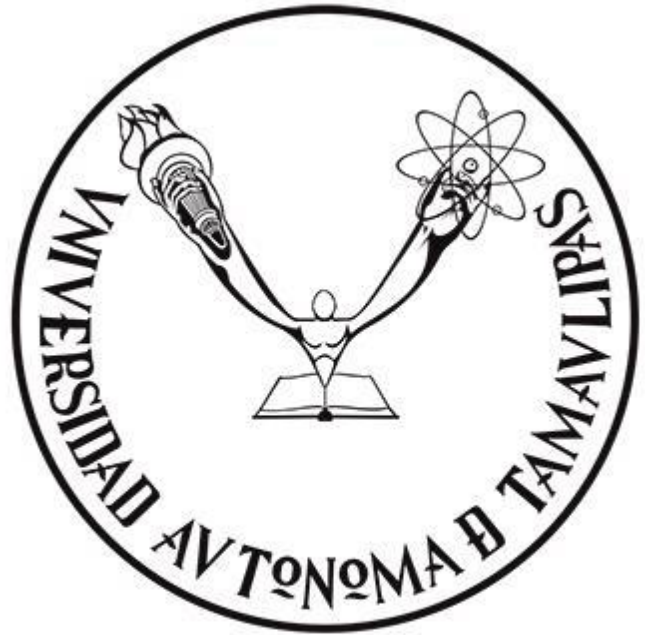
Economic development, competitiveness and globalization in modern times

Santillán, Irma and Narro, Stephanie

Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas

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Abstract— The study and analysis of various topics is presented, with the appropriate and formal structure of competitiveness indices in order to measure the elaboration of the Graduate School of Public Administration and Public Policy of the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Studies. So that the international ones, these indices are characterized by using relevant information according to the topics to be investigated, also eight studies have been published in the last 18 years, on the other hand there is another analysis of national competitiveness that is presented annually by the company regional consultant which provides information to make decisions through its systemic competitiveness index of the federal entities. Thus, alliances between micro-enterprises increase certain elements such as skills, purchasing power and experience; on the other hand, costs in shared purchases are reduced which generate significant savings in the acquisition of inputs and disparities in regional development in Tamaulipas, Mexico, however, it promotes perspectives on globalization that equate it to the process of economic internationalization, not However, from a functional perspective, Scholte and Dicken maintain that globalization gives rise to processes that are qualitatively different from internationalization. Mexico promotes university social service as a strategy of continuous improvement through experience. It has also developed a series of studies on this situation, one of the most important is that of persons with disabilities in Mexico, a census vision, in which it presents specific characteristics and current statistics of this condition, according to data from 2007, Mexico is located in the category of high human development, very close of countries like Uruguay and Chile and staying above Latin American countries like Brazil and Peru. The international organization for standardization mentions that in the reference framework introduced in the iso 14001 standard, there are clauses that increase some benefits to current and new users, supporting them to understand more fully the importance of a system approach.

Keywords— acquisition, organization, indices, economics, statistics, focus.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is composed of levels that in turn are integrated by a series of factors that group a set of indicators in this way, systemic competitiveness is the result of the joint action of a very broad series of factors the methodology proposed by a for obtaining the weightings at the level of indicators, factors and levels, is based on the combination of econometric and statistical methods, such as restricted linear regression and that of each factor to obtain the corresponding factor ; subsequently once the six levels are obtained, their dimension is reduced again to obtain the global index. considering the proliferation of global television formats, this research analyzed the specific relationship between the media and music in

the program "the voice brasil kids 2018". factor analysis for the validation of the variables in a model of strategic alliances in mexican micro-companies, however, it is common to observe the emergence of alliances between large companies, but for micro-companies it is a challenge since due to their structure they present disadvantages in a global market.

The alliance between microenterprises is not easy but not impossible, it is an initiative to a change in the traditional structure, which could lead to a very positive radical change, with benefits of several families integrated in this type of associations, which tend to increase competitiveness and help in the economic development of the regions. Thus, alliances between microenterprises increase skills, purchasing power and experience; on the other hand, costs are reduced in shared purchases which generate significant savings in the acquisition of inputs disparities in regional development in Tamaulipas, Mexico without a doubt, one of the dimensions of development that is gaining more and more notoriety as a research and public policy topic is spatial development. the international organization for standardization mentions that the purpose of ISO 14001 is to provide organizations with a framework for protecting the environment and responding to changing environmental conditions, in balance with socio-economic needs. the achievement of financial and operational benefits can be the result of implementing environmentally friendly alternatives that strengthen the organization's position in the market. The benefit in terms of quality management in the environmental section and, above all, in the contribution to the sustainability of the region are much higher than the economic ones and with a potentially much greater benefit, since it is important to mention that not all the liters of water recovered are being used in the irrigation system.

II. METHODOLOGY

In order to provide a framework and justify the commitment to a state-of-the-art RAD methodology proposal, the following sections describe the context in which such commitment is framed: the educational scenario involved and its process of systematization of experiences. Business Technology is an undergraduate training offer of the UIS, attached to the Institute of Regional Projection and Distance Education (IPRED) 4 and has been developed in the virtual modality since 2011. The program has a pedagogical model focused on the student and entrepreneurship, and is developed through educational processes characterized by independent learning, the tutorial system and the academy-productive

sector relationship (Barbosa Chacón et al. The educational agents of the program, once the virtual mode offer was initiated, adopted the systematization of experiences as their particular monitoring and observation strategy.

Conceptually, the systematization of educational experiences is a process that responds to the theoretical foundation that supports research in education from the qualitative paradigm, seeking to explore contexts and subjects to achieve descriptions and explain the subjective reality of the action (Restrepo and Tabares, 2000). In this way, educational agents have adopted the concept of systematization as a way of looking at their own knowledge about practice (Barbosa, Rodríguez and Barbosa, 2010). In this way, educational agents have adopted the concept of systematization as a way of looking at their own knowledge on practice (Barbosa, Rodríguez and Barbosa, 2010). Therefore, the decision was made to rethink the strategy, based on the development of a state of the art on systematization processes in other scenarios; a commitment that would allow answering the question: What is the current state of systematization of experiences in Higher Education and how can this strategy be strengthened in the academic program? Accordingly, building a particular methodology of RAD for the state of the art was projected as the base input to face the circumscribed research commitment, where the processes of interpretation, criticism and argumentation were the pillars to facilitate the creation of inferences and relationships (Delgado and Forero, 2004). Accordingly, the process of achieving the first two specific objectives and, in particular, the development of an ADR methodology for the state of the art, are the basis for all that is socialized below.

The rationale behind the ADR methodology led to processes of re-signification and appropriation that, in light of the research design, made it possible to define the respective methodological proposal. State of the art is research from the point of view of "following in the footsteps" of the field of knowledge to be explored, making it possible to determine how it has been treated and what the trends are (Rojas, 2007; Caro Gutiérrez et al. It refers to support in terms of collection and transcription Integration. It implies articulation and global evaluation of the process and iv) Comprehension. Consequently, and with the aim of creating a state of the art in which its RAD would have an expeditious methodological path, it was pertinent to follow the guidelines of Arellano and Santoyo (2012), who propose to outline a work with a clear horizon in the form of a triad: state of the sources, state of the information and state of the knowledge.

Competitiveness indexes in Mexico

In Mexico, the Graduate School of Public Administration and Public Policy of the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education (ITESM) formally prepares competitiveness indexes to measure competitiveness. The ITESM has published eight studies in the last 18 years. Another analysis of national competitiveness is the one presented annually since 2005 by the consulting firm Aregional through its Index of Systemic Competitiveness of the Federal Entities (icsar). The methodology proposed by AR to obtain the weightings at the level of indicators, factors and levels is based on the combination of econometric and statistical methods, such as restricted linear regression and that of each factor to obtain the corresponding factor; subsequently, once the six levels are obtained, their dimension is reduced again to obtain the global ICSar (Aregional, 2012).

Factor analysis for the validation of variables in a model of strategic alliances in Mexican microenterprises

The development of strategic alliances or cooperation agreements between companies facilitates them to achieve objectives based on different activities, characteristics or factors that influence to achieve success (Agostini, 2016; Jaouen and Gundolf, 2009). However, it is common to observe the emergence of alliances between large companies, but for Microenterprises it is a challenge since, due to their structure, they present disadvantages in a global market. The alliance between microenterprises is not easy but not impossible, it is an initiative to a change in the traditional structure, which could lead to a very positive radical change, with benefits of several families integrated in this type of associations, which tend to increase competitiveness and help in the economic development of the regions. The formation and development of alliances involves a series of activities, factors and characteristics that influence success. This change of understanding is made even more difficult by the situation that an alliance invites them to cooperate with competitors or rivals, the partner represents trust, loyalty, dynamism, responsibility, since together they will undertake an adventure or episode for the development and growth of their companies, together with establishing their strengths, weaknesses and being able to achieve their objectives in a planned manner (Aguilar et al). Thus, alliances between microenterprises increase skills, purchasing power and experience; on the other hand, costs are reduced in shared purchases which generate significant savings in the acquisition of inputs

Disparities in regional development in Tamaulipas, Mexico

When speaking of development in the socioeconomic sense, it is implicitly assumed that this entails progress and well-being; that is, the transition from an undesired social, economic and political status to a satisfactory condition in these terms. It therefore consists of providing equitable opportunities for social (e.g., education and health), economic (e.g., employment and wealth), political (e.g., representation and voting rights) and justice (e.g., safety and security) fulfillment to the members of society. Because of these implications, development has historically been a central theme in academia and policy. Undoubtedly, one of the dimensions of development that is gaining increasing visibility as a research and public policy topic is spatial development. One of the reasons for this relevance has to do with the fact that development does not occur homogeneously throughout the territory, which is problematic in terms of equity for the less favored regions, since it means less well-being and/or quality of life and all the repercussions that this entails. There is a large body of work on spatial disparities in development at the various territorial scales (local, regional, national and international).

Local development, competitiveness and economic openness in Tamaulipas

Boisier (1997) points out that territorial development is currently a concept that has regained relevance as a consequence of the expansion of the processes of commercial openness and globalization. However, Pike et al. Although there are options that do not fall within the logic of the globalization-competitiveness binomial, it has been stated that: "their [regional governments'] mission is to help the territory under their jurisdiction to position itself in four niches: that of modernity, that of competitiveness, that of equity, and that of participation, all simply to improve the probability of emerging from globalization as a 'winning' territory" (Boisier 2008, 56). Competitiveness has also been spoken of as an input of development; for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1992), in the case of countries, it translates into the subsequent increase in the real income of people in the long term. The conceptual delimitation of the spatial / territorial aspect of development implied a high degree of subjectivation due, to a large extent, to the polysemy that surrounds the concepts of development and space and territory.

Globalization and competitiveness in Mexico. analysis in the light of the theory and approaches of the national development plans 2007-2012 and 2013-2018

To a large extent, globalization is currently seen as an omnipotent force in the modern world (Amin and Thrift, 1995). From the political economy approach, there are those who conceive globalization as one more stage in the evolution of production systems; in this order of ideas, Wallerstein (1979) states that globalization represents the triumph of a world capitalist economy linked by a global division of labor. In most definitions of globalization, the spatial aspect is present; in this sense, Scholte (1997) points out that globalization refers to processes in which social relations become relatively detached from territorial geography in such a way that human lives increasingly unfold in the world as a single place. David Harvey (2000) understands globalization as the "compression of time and space", where the former refers to the expansion of markets and the penetration of new spaces, while time refers to the speed with which capital reproduces itself. An interesting perspective is also provided when globalization is understood in spatial terms as the spillover of interplanetary connections between people (Scholte, 2004). There are perspectives on globalization that equate it to the process of economic internationalization; however, from a functional point of view, Scholte (1997) and Dicken (2007) argue that globalization gives rise to processes that are qualitatively different from internationalization.

Disability and human development in Mexico: university social service as a strategy for improvement Likewise

INEGI has developed a series of studies on this situation, one of the most important of which is "Persons with disabilities in Mexico: a census view", in which it presents specific characteristics and current statistics on this condition. According to the results of the ENADIS (2012, p. 6), only for 19.1 % of the surveyed population with disabilities "... their income is sufficient to cover their needs, which is a synoptic measure that quantifies the average progress achieved by a country according to three basic criteria: - Enjoying a long and healthy life, measured by life expectancy at birth; - Having education, measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrollment rate in primary, secondary and tertiary education. According to 2007 data, Mexico is in the "High human development" category,

very close to countries such as Uruguay and Chile, and above Latin American countries such as Brazil and Peru.

Agglomeration economies in the context of the new economic geography

In accordance with the above, Fujita and Krugman (2004) consider that the defining issue of the NGE is how to explain the formation of a wide variety of economic agglomerations.

In this regard, it goes back to the work of Alfred Marshall (1920), who made the classic analysis of the phenomenon of industrial localization, thus identifying three reasons that favor the concentration of industrial activity in a certain place: Labor market; Intermediate factors (Specialized inputs); Technological osmosis (Spillovers). Without a doubt, the main contribution of Marshall's work is the updating of technological spillovers, that is, considering the diffusion of technology as one of the most important elements that derive from the agglomeration of industrial enterprises. They propose the hypothesis that the size of metropolises is the result of a reinforcement in the process of agglomeration, specifically, that the Import Substitution Policies (ISP) have profound implications in the transition concentration and polarization of the growth of cities based on a model of economic geography, analyzing the tension between centripetal forces that suffer to agglomerate the transition population and production and on the other, the centrifugal force that had a mameluke tales agglomerarelations (Esqueda, 2013; Esqueda, 2017).

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Therefore, the correlation and statistical significance with the variables and factors at play lose the focus and meaning of the initially established definition of competitiveness. By way of example, the 2010 IMCO study on competitiveness by cities in 2010 presents a ranking of the most competitive cities in the world. Hard data represent an excellent input to be considered in the planning and budgeting schemes for results-based public spending that prevails in Mexico today, as well as in programs, projects and public policies for follow-up.

The instrument is exploratory and reliable, but it can be strengthened or reinforced with confirmatory validation processes in new studies. Through the exploratory factor

analysis, the Conceptual Model of Strategic Alliances for Microenterprise Commercialization is redefined so that it can be adopted by microenterprises.

The fact is that (from the perspective of the meanings of gestures implemented to the previously determined performances) only the participant Mariah Yohana corresponded to the linkage between the performer's performance and the thematic essence of the format.

In sum, the panorama exhibited in this document allows us to identify the areas that are lagging behind and that are a priority both for their needs and for the potential role they can play in regional development strategies. To broaden the analytical horizon of this paper, I propose to investigate in the future the effect that the consideration of metropolitan areas would have on the patterns of local and global spatial association.

This result is not random, but a product of the economic and decentralization policy that fostered new growth poles, a process driven by trade liberalization, initiated in the 1980s, and accelerated by the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1994. Consequently, only the most competitive regions were able to insert themselves into this dynamic-mic, which caused greater polarization in the degrees of development versus the less favored municipalities. a sort of "pattern" that characterizes competitiveness from the logic of the discourse of the National Development Plans reviewed could be identified, being in the opinion of the author of this paper as follows: competitiveness is assumed in a holistic sense and through it, it is intended to obtain greater amounts of investment, especially foreign, which will translate in turn into more employment, better wages, more growth and therefore greater development.

To this end, a strategy based on the promotion, dissemination and realization of Social Service (at the university level) could contribute in a very relevant way through two ways to the improvement of human development conditions.

However, its transcendence goes beyond the academic spectrum, since, as Ottaviano and Thisse (2004) comment, economic space must be understood as the result of the interaction between agglomeration and dispersion forces - an idea proposed by geographers and regional scientists long ago - within a theoretical body of general equilibrium explicitly considering market failures, a necessity ignored by most economic geographers. In regional terms, the impact of this type of implementation takes on a greater dimension taking into account that according to the most recent data from Index - Reynosa there are 130 export manufacturing plants installed in Reynosa, so that, under a

conservative scenario, if similar projects were implemented in each of them, approximately 3,120,000 liters per year of potable water would be reused, which could help contain the trends in industrial water demand mentioned at the beginning of this paper.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The National Development Plan 2013-2018, in the cross-cutting strategy "Democratize Productivity" and in Axis IV "Prosperous Mexico", establish lines of action to implement a national economic promotion policy for competitiveness, productivity and industrial development (Esqueda, 2016). Although Tamaulipas is one of the Mexican entities with development levels above the national average, the disaggregated analysis of the municipal landscape revealed that development disparity is a persistent reality. In this sense, one of the main findings of the work confirms that a spatial regime of municipalities possessing a better level of development versus one of laggards has been consolidated (Esqueda, 2018). In particular, it highlights that spatial disparities have prevailed in most of the period examined, and the evidence also shows that the polarization of municipal development has been acquiring shades of greater local contrast. By means of the AEDE, it was verified that the spatial distribution of the bMDI values is not random for the two years of study and, on the other hand, a strong positive autocorrelation was found in both variables. Likewise, variables related to items other than specific municipal revenues significantly, but with a relatively low marginal effect (Esqueda, 2018).

In general, the empirical results support the idea that the concurrence of actors from the three levels of government is necessary, since competitiveness and development are not exclusively local in scope and responsibility, and the issue of equity has been little addressed (Esqueda, 2017). It is propitious to build a common public policy agenda based on quantifiable goals and objectives in the short, medium and long term that defines the attributions and limits of competence, strives for greater local budgetary autonomy, involves non-governmental actors and establishes as a guiding principle that efforts to achieve greater competitiveness only make sense if they translate into more development, from an inclusive territorial perspective (Esqueda, 2017). In short, a first step towards the construction of a common agenda would be the instrumental municipalization of development strategies based on the promotion of competitiveness, and adding greater powers in the design of diagnoses, the establishment of programs and the execution of

programs that have local repair (Esqueda, 2013). As could be seen, the magnitude of the backwardness of the disabled in education and employment is serious, so that, without a doubt, the involvement in the performance of Social Service to students with disabilities can be an effective mechanism to promote their productive social insertion and thus contribute to improving the levels of human development in Mexico (Esqueda et al., 2013). In turn, from the analysis of the approaches and findings of different empirical works, the influence of agglomerations in the processes of national development as well as in the causes that lead to the concentration of economic growth and development stand out (Esqueda, 2013).

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