

NEW THEORETICAL PARADIGMS AROUND THE CONCEPTS OF "STATE", OF "PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION" AND THEIR SOCIAL EFFECTS

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ABSTRACT

The recent national protests in diverse countries of the world to modify their government forms in "States nation", as well as the blocks, alliances and relationships that globally prodigal this or they're combating it, has it taken us to reconsider the concepts of "world State", "State region" and even the one of "State Municipality"... What does it denote that concept then?, like we could understand each other later in our times to have been coined it already makes more of 2000 years?, Does it even have validity?, Does the same thing happen to the "Public Administration" concept? ... Up to where both are government?, Up to where both have to do with the concept of "Public power" and what implications do they have for the "Economic power"?, For an emergent "Social Power" and even for the "Fourth Power?. In this paper it's in fact approached in a documented way the understanding of those concepts and does it take us their discussion to the deduction of new paradigms whose denoted they spread to facilitate the understanding and precision of the theoretical language.

Keywords: New theoretical paradigms, State, Public Administration

I. - State in crisis: global, nation, region and municipalities

The last months we have been able to even observe in the world severe questions to leaderships of the United States and Europe, as well as of national leaders in the north of Africa, Yemen and Syria, México, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Spain and other countries that finally seem not to have legitimate strategic offers that guarantee peace, justice, civic dignity, social security and economic, as well as political stability.

Perhaps the consideration of the theoretical paradigm of "State" even world, defined in terms of "global village"¹, it has taken Alvin Toffler to point out that "*As Governments, we go giving crisis tumbles in crisis, advancing to jolts in the future, without plan, without hope, without vision.*" (Toffler,1980:4), sustaining that a civilization makes use of certain processes and principles, developing its own one "super ideology" to explain the reality and to justify "reasonably" its own existence.

We live in a global factory of laws (Toffler,1980:50-51), in a global State that behind the factic power of hegemonics countries is seriously questioned, mainly in terms of their fashion and operation to obvious favor of some. That "super ideology" it doesn't reach proliferates in the world their acceptance by virtue of not having been constituted in the mark of a legitimate process.

This way, those ideals are presented as regulated by elite norms, unaware to the masses that are not guiding us toward clear and sure scenarios, being profiled this way, the relevancy of defining the reality to seek to explain to it from a solid, convincing conceptual base, whose denoted they're clear and precise, beginning with the old Greek concept of "State."

That concept could define it, in the face of its obsolescence (Alvarado and Ramírez,1998:85) ², as a complex of norms that regulate behaviors, while for "govern" to the instances of public power that facilitate its

¹.- Concept coined in 1967 by the Canadian sociologist Marshall McLuhan like a connected world thanks to the electronic means, and that rescues later Alvin Toffler (1980) in terms of the era or wave of the creativity or of the knowledge.

².- The authors point out that "... the notion that the State was being displaced it originated at the beginning of the decade of the sixty when the State entered in 'disuse' and it was substituted by terms like that of government..." , p. 12

integration, that they provide for its observance and that they prosecute its non fulfillment (Morales,2002)³.

Nevertheless, if we understood that concept of State as complex of norms, it would break up automatically already with the obsolete denoted of a sovereign population, seated in a certain territory, with a government and an own juridical régime, being even applicable, that definition, to any State nation, State region, and even to any State municipality, without stopping to consider to the global State that regulates any citizen's of the world behaviors, be for general principles of right or for basic human rights.

Any intent of reforming that state or complex normative that regulates behaviors it could presuppose the analysis of two elements: 1.- Political systems and 2.- Governability. The system of powers or political system is regulated by the national Constitutions, laws and regulations, government's organs and counterbalances of powers, in such a way that's achieved a certain balance and social stability. Therefore, easily very diverse rationalities of very diverse powers can be distinguished, like the clergyman, public (through the government), economic or managerial (through cameras), partisan, of non government organizations (of family parents, of users, of gender, etc), student, magisterial, union, etc., all them regulated by a normative complex system.

Nonetheless, if the public power (where we locate to the legislative, executive and judicial power) decides to regulate the governability⁴, we would be speaking of to regulate the exercise of their qualities or control capacities and of dominance of the wide range of agents of power, where those regulations respond to their own rationality and benefit, or to the one of who pressing, they exercise some form of power, but never to the rationality of the disorganized majorities that they're usually in excluded condition; inclusive has even ended up affirming that *"The social sector, paradoxically, turns out to be practically unknown for the government."*

³.- Conceptual elements whose descriptions and denoted they have been made from the case of Mexico.

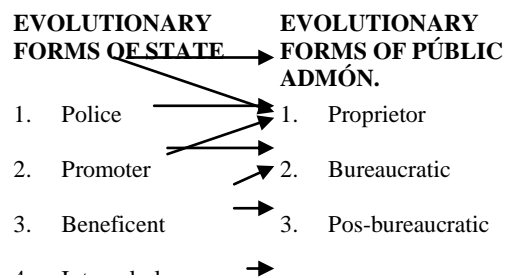
⁴.- Where "Governability would understand it as *"... the government's quality that allows the balance of the political, economic, juridical and social organs, and it tries to adapt the democracy imperatives and development that are demanded carrying out them by means of the conduction of the society through acts and government's actors."* Alvarado and Ramírez, 1998:72

So, it would be interesting to wonder: If the new orientations of the theory of the State and as consequence of it of the public administration they should be interested mainly for good of handling of public resources in favor of the majorities excluded... What implications would it have the civic responsibility in the administration to solve their own necessities?, What new administration forms require which reform of the state?

II. - Historical evolution of the concept "State" and "Public Administration"

If we reconsider that concept of State as "complex normative that regulates behaviors", we will see that the evolutionary forms of Public Administration generally accepted⁵, show that to more State (to bigger complexity and maturity of the norm) bigger development of the public administration.

The evolutionary forms of "State"⁶ they would associate, according to the above-mentioned, to the evolutionary forms of Public Administration, that which could be shown starting from the following outline:



* Design and the author's conception

As we could see, in the characterization of "The Police state or of the garrote" (with scarce regulatory maturity), the action of the public administration is also characterized by a handling of resources as if they were property or the government's representatives' patrimony and not of the population, this is, the immaturity of the public administration observed in this stage is conditioned to that is regulated accurately, pointing out him (the State, that normative complex) to what should be held without allowing to its will the to make or to stop to make, the to watch over its own feuds policely and to sanction until on the

⁵.- Three stages already classic: Proprietor, Bureaucratic and the Public management

⁶.- Evolutionary forms taken of Carrillo Castro, Alejandro, (1978), The administrative reformation in Mexico, Edic. INAP, México, pp. 49-51

outside of the law to those who are not disciplined to the *status quo*.

The Promoter State evolves in the measure in that it's adjusted a little at the General Principle of Right: "All public servants have only to make what the law gives him as attribution", condition that proliferates the following three stages, but that already forces to the employees of the public administration to certain regulations in gradual evolution. The public administration is characterized by its confinement to the limits of its responsibility without stopping to promote, as central element, benefits to those governed, no longer only executing controls and sanctions.

The Beneficent state⁷, without stopping to be identified with the bureaucratic Public Administration, generates more "paternalistic" or "populist" leaderships (from the presidential figure or of up down) that community leaderships, where it's assisted to the logic that if the State forces to the public administration to generate benefits to those administered, the leaders of the public administration pay financial quantities outside of any normative regulation in order to benefit, without appropriate elements of planning to who they require this way it from its perception.

Without going to the expression that "finally" another evolutionary form is presented of "State" (because there will always be another evolutionary moment or another theoretical conception), we would be speaking of the form of integral planning State or developer⁸, where the juridical regulation extends until the technical regulation, regulating each action of the public administration but from the rationality of those

⁷.- Also call "State Providence" in their first phase or "omnipresent State" for other, when wide their responsibilities toward the offer of basic public services, in Goatherd Mendoza, Enrique, (1998), *Public management, the public administration always under a new disguise?*, in Barry Bozeman, op cit., pp. 19-20

⁸.- Although it doesn't turn out to be an universal evolutionary stage, since other authors (apart from Carrillo Castro), they point out stages that are comes out of the Beneficent state, that spreads to enter in crisis in the decade of the years seventy, toward the pattern of "Modest state" (Crozier,1987), or "Regulator state " (Majone and Spina,1993), it guides their action in a government articulation with the civil society who already spreads to participate in the fashion of public policies, but not in the configuration of their own normative régime, of their own State.

who exercise the public power, from the governments, because who sanctions the plans and who been worth the operative instruments or programs it continues being the public power and the bureaucratic power, being still the civil society to the margin of these processes.

The public administration at this time associative of the Beneficent state in the limits with the Integral planner or developer, it operates under a "bureaucratic model", acquiring the following typical characterization:

- * The public policies and the control are impelled from the high government spheres
- * The State assumes rector's paper and promoter of the economic development
- * Government participation in the economy, benefit of public services with very limited and relative social commitment.
- * Political of subsidies and controlled prices
- * Uncontrolled Public budget
- * Corporate political control
- * The important thing: "The social well-being"
- * Privilege of the *laizes faire* in the public service coexisting with the principle of legality
- * Civil service system faulty or nonexistent
- * Nationalism and Sovereignty about any exogenous interest

The public administrations stop to consider and to promote as protagonist actor in this stage to the same citizens, taxpayers and users of the public services, who from their interests and expectations must be the natural and sovereign defenders of the exact, effective and successful operation of the systematic and systemic processes that are operated in the government institutions.

The post-bureaucratic stage already from the fourth form of State, associated to the Anglo-Saxon current of the public management, it has not been more than a transitory stage influenced by average economics that have sought to justify a good government from the efficiency perspective and managerial neoliberal, ending up intending inappropriately that the managerial philosophy can be exported and to be implanted in the government spheres being characterized by the following thing:

- ✓ It proclaims the primacy of the efficiency administrative control on the politics
- ✓ Well-known as the focus of public finances, or of public management.
- ✓ Public managers that look for the modernization, the efficiency, the saving and the productivity, instead of thinking of the effectiveness that is it that less it cares.
- ✓ Sale, privatization and dismantlement of the public companies, deregulation and administrative simplification
- ✓ It looks for "quality", productivity, saving, control and decrease of the government expense
- ✓ It privileges the commercial opening, the privatization, the globalization of the productive processes and the finances, as well as to the prevalence of the market.
- ✓ It defends to the "minimum State", disciplines fiscal, tributary reforms, interest rates determined by the market

Besides conceptualizing the user, taxpayer or citizen inappropriately as "client" the same as to the public servant, it seeks to ignore that that taxpayer is the investor, the owner or sovereign backer with its contributions, of the public budget.

The gestion or Public management⁹, without being a last evolutionary stage of the public administration, because "... *the theory of the public administration has been built in lathe of old technology and expires conceptualizations...* " (Emmert, Crow and Schangraw,1998:455), we could characterize it for the emphasis in the determination of public policies assisting "democratically" the interests of those administered, So, the public administration becomes a little more human, more dynamic, interacting daily with those governed and looking for actions in the resolution of social problems are as the civil society it requires it, privileging the "dialogue" or the rulers listens to the citizenship although this is not the factotum in the taking of

decisions, only not assisting the rigid plans and programs elaborated for an entire year and looking for bigger flexibility as long as joints and maneuver margins. However, the public administration this way conceived it could be giving samples of illegitimacy as for that persists acting from the perception of "those of up", exercising control systems without even giving rule to that there is civic control of government systems, of institutions on the part of the organized citizenship, being then the tendency to that it's controlled as the civil society requires it consulting it, looking for that this citizen has participation spaces, of deliberation and with resolutely capacities, however, at the moment it's carried out it but without consulting it (because the law doesn't force to some "how" it participates) guessing to dark, in the darkness of the public power and particularly of the legislative and executive power, what its represented suffer, they need and it could satisfy them.

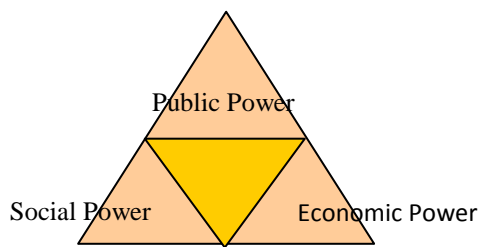
It would couch now not only to the incidence on the part of those administered in the fashion of public policies, but also in the design of their own regulations. As we see, the public administration is guided toward where the complex of norms or the State takes it.

Still from their germinal stage of Public Administration the control systems, political and laws are designed from the public power, "from up down", being still the civil society to the margin of these processes, however, we would refer to the recent conception of the "Hollow State" (Milward,1998:411)¹⁰, where lucrative and not lucrative organizations already spread to participate actively in the control of the public services, considering the figure of the sub recruiting like form of life, where the government retains the abilities of integration of systems, and the participation of the public power turns out to be indirect and very limited, variation of which regulation orientations could be deduced (and not only legislative) of systems that the public administration could adapt according to the following outline:

⁹.- "As for the difference between gestion and public management is a semantic shade." (Cabreró, 1998:23).

¹⁰.- To it precede it such conceptions as "State Shade" (Wolch, 1990), the one of "Govern for third person" (Kettl,1988 and Smith,1990) and the one of "Govern of a third part" (Mosher,1980).

FIG No. 1: Holow State



Source: Design of the first author

If we consider that the interior of the triangle is the normative complex or State, the public power it only spreads to dominate on a third part, being made the central triangle every time more little, less hollow the big triangle.

There would be a government of a third part then, the other ones two define them or they make the rest of powers (economic and social); that "hollow state" would be filled with the participation of the civil society organized through the powers that emanate of her.

We would couch now to a form of Social Gestion or of Co-Gestion with civic participation, not only in the incidence participative on the part of those administered in the fashion, execution, control and evaluation of public policies, but also, of their protagonist performance from the design of their own regulations and processes or control systems being guided to the control of systems of institutions. As we see again, the public administration is guided toward where the complex of norms directs it.

Referring now concerning the above-mentioned to the contributions of Omar Guerrero, in the sense that it contributes in prospective eight tendencies of the public administration (Guerrero,1989:773-777), these in their time were guided mainly to the instrumentalist rule in a "bourgeois State" of the public administration¹¹, foreseeing that the public administration is guided, in theory, toward a growing participation in the economy given from the public power, taken to a "Economy of State", among other contributions to those that oppose in this academic work,

¹¹.- Such rule of the public administration He emphasizes it in the work *The Public Administration of the Capitalist State* (1988:183-185), mainly, when making allusion to that it's the intermediation instrument among the State (Bourgeois) and the society, exercising a dominance way and of social conduction when he write that the State is a "class State."

mainly because when looking for a legitimate public administration, this will assist more than to the orientations of the "class State" in a "Economy of State", to the legitimate necessities of the citizenship, of those administered, being generated, for opposition to that perspective of Guerrero, a systemic and systematic vision of control of systems or institutions from the citizenship, without being presented as only option a neo liberalism that spreads to unordered, generating a uncontrolled of the economic power.

For the above-mentioned, if that "civil society" it could be now the guides of the action government public (even managerial), seeking to carry out actions of "Control of Systems" with an active civic participation, we would be necessary then of referring to like it's that it could be profiling it.

Although historically a pernicious union has been presenting among the public power and the economic power, excluding to the sector and potential social power, the citizens can exercise control of government's operating systems, mainly in the face of the neoliberal failure, global phenomenon in which the public power has been giving him "wide sleeve" to the power economic to unordered it in all the possible one and leaving it to "invisible hand" of Adam Smith moves alone to the economy ending up causing severe crisis like the global of 2008-2009.

Without an appropriate control of systems from the civic magnifying glass can continue passing that and more. We already see that Barak Hussein Obama (president from the United States) it pointed out in their speech of taking of possession that *"The crisis should remember that if there's not a vigilant eye, the market can be left control and a nation cannot only prosper in favor of the most prosperous."*¹²

We can observe with this, that the evolution of the State and of the public administration they're evidently conditioned, among other aspects, to the intervention of specialists, of Government Agents for the control to the diverse institutions as long as systems. Those institutions represent instances that operate government systems and that they require of being controlled, and not only so that they operate according to a previous regulations made from above, for the constituted current powers, but rather they require substantially to redraw their processes according to interests citizens.

¹².- Obama, Barack Hussein, (2009), Marked swearing-in speech on January 20, Washington D.C.

The current institutions are reflected through decisions that last for the public interest, made and taken with social responsibility and as consequence of popular demands; however, the institutions born too, they wear away and they die as all alive being, that which invites us to control their functionality, and in their case to design them, to redraw them or at least to denounce their illegitimacy and until to propose their funeral one.

The concept of "institution" we could understand it in that logic as the historical product of the social action that has capacity to offer satisfactoriness to the social group that recognizes it as such, being able to be an juridical norm, a religion, centers of help, private companies, schools, the family, a person, etc.

If the public administration reproduces through institutions, created by herself to satisfy the necessities of a population in constant growth, then the institutions are and they exist because they assist the legitimate interest of the citizenship that recognizes this way them. The institutionalism of the public administration is reflected in legitimate decisions of public servants validated by the will of the civil society, but so that it's controlled and it's regulated this relationship or reflective, it is necessary to study, to re-think and to restate the processes that guide until the culture, attitudes and actions of the government institutions and of the bureaucrats in general.

The maturity of the civil society seems not to allow that "dad government" being who it gives continues or it denies, builds the public administration, facilitates and it directs, orders the forms and it designs the rules; it's now that civil society who spreads to "to draw" their own norms who spreads to regulate to the public administration, arriving from below to restate that normative complex that regulates the government's behaviors and his own as we will see it in the particular case in the following sections, being profiled a form different from State and of Public Administration.

III. - Tendencies: socio-government gestion, State and Gubernance

Although the last speculated stage of "Public gestion" of the public administration it seems more or less convincing in terms of their natural action, it's convenient to re-think this concept of "gestion", mainly because *"... the traditional public administration has been surpassed in great measure by the reality, although it would be it to say that his focuses*

it's not has anything to offer." (Cabrero,1998: 23-24), requiring for it to be reconstructed.

We begin recapturing the concept of "gestion", to which he ends up defining in diverse ways: the administration concept is born adopting the origin Gallicism Frances and seeking with it to fill a hole that means a more audacious and more heterodox form of administering in the administrative baggage¹³, that which doesn't happen in the English language, where yes the concepts exist of "administration", "management", "leadership", or "direction", with having denoted different, coming closer a little the one from gestion to the one of "management."

Considering all the above-mentioned, one could add that in Spanish language the verb has been translated "to gestion" contrary to the one of "to administer", as the task of *"to make diligences to get a thing."*¹⁴. Although to administer supposes an entire process guided by the central idea from a previous reflection to the to give action, where theories are involved and technical very specific of this scientific discipline, to gestion only translates in the realization of tasks, generally heterodox directed to the achievement of certain effects or objectives of interest and of possible social impact.

The gestion, as points out it Sonia Ospina (1993), it has *"... a more aggressive orientation, guided to the action and the creative solution of the problems of the Administration inside an innovation context"*., being able to turns guided to the action in participants' nets where these require, on heterodox conditions, to be stimulated for the combined creativity, perhaps with actions that it could attack (as Ospina it pointed out it before) the canons characteristic of the Administration overcoming certain paradigms of the action.

¹³ .- It could be thought of the concept of "management", however, this last one, the same as "direction", they denote in the classic baggage of the administration, the responsibility of a position in an organizational structure, of driving certain assigned resources or programmed and they don't contain the idea of thinking in a heterodox or perhaps audacious way besides that the concept of "gestion" one comes applying in Spanish Language associated to the knowledge, the technology and the innovation and for the case of re to think to the public administration, it would be necessary to make it in the current fight of search of competitiveness in societies based on the knowledge.

¹⁴ .- Taken meaning of the Real Dictionary of the Spanish Language

Those paradigms followed agreement on inertial form with the common thing that's usually unconsciously respected, those is that the gestion spreads to break, since *"The gestion implies the capacity to operate on key dimensions of different systems and processes, modifying their states and their directions."* (Albomaz and Fernández,1997:1180), but it with a clear premeditation: to generate, to rescue, to analyze, to mature and those divergent ideas that could be constituted in innovations to take advantage and to obtain in favor of the involved actors a favorable margin of strength and competitiveness.

In the political sand of that fight it's as medullary and substantial axis the search, to appropriating and use of innovations that difficultly can only be achieved administering¹⁵, in an orthodox way and less than inertial form.

Under this perspective, that gestion concept, applied to the public administration, requires of being specified in its meaning, for that which, those gestion activities have been classified in three types: sporadic, intermittent and systemic.¹⁶

1. - Sporadic: Activities directed to solve a problem extraordinary overcome by means of few actions or procedures, regularly executable for a single person; examples of this could be the commissions that a boss grants to a subordinate to solve specific problems, responsibilities that rulers take or political of any level, etc..

2. - Intermittent: To solve similar or same problematic situations in many cases, being followed the same road, pattern, step, method or procedure, but that

they don't require of some explanatory theoretical-conceptual instrumental, not even of analysis tasks; they're rather mechanical activities although they could be very specialized. So, such examples would be had as the great majority of the litigations of Lawyers, agents (gestors) of documents of automobiles, of passports, etc..

3. - Systemic: They're activities of gestion whose object is to arrive, proactive, creative and multi disciplinary to stimulate, of permanent way, coherent nets and re functionally of collaboration that destroy and reconstruct those autonomously the order of the action, concepts, theories, technical of use and until a new culture that allows gradually to arrive to a new form of life; their action is permanent, continuous and intimately bound with the beneficiaries.

As it can be observed, when one makes reference to the gestion concept, it usually is not necessary to which administration type it would be referring, being this last type the more convenient for evolutionary goals of the citizenship, of States, Governments, and of the public administrations, mainly if we think it of Socio-government co-gestion, where that citizenship, every time more it matures, educated and participative demand of States, Governments, public administrations and of their institutions that these are every time more effective, this is, that him give effects or impacts of satisfaction and dignity with justice and peace.

So, the systems of government control or governability, they would be being guided moreover toward a civic opening to the neo-concept of "Gobernanza" that at least in Latin America it spreads to put limit to abuses of power, in terms that *"The democratic institutions are being every time more abused, they're being every time more fragile in front of the aggressions of the politicians in the power"* (Guerra,2009), transforming civically inconvenience the first concept (of governability), as long as the exercise of this superb power on the part of the authorities in a lineal, dominant way and until overbearing, arising a series of recent positions of government control of the official institutions then on the part of the same citizenship (Lau,2005:6), that which has become an imperative for the achievement of a margin

¹⁵ .- When saying administering reference it's only made to that the typical administration with its classic processes is being overcome particularly in the intention of trying to achieve effects in the disposition of generating resources of innovations, through the access to the multidiscipline that the systemic gestion, like it will be seen subsequently, it offers.

¹⁶ .- As classification and own descriptions, allusion is made to the concept "systemic" and not "systematic" because this refers to processes generally conceived in a lineal way, this is, assisting to the input - process - product, while the concept of "systemic" it refers to focus of total, holistic systems, giving special importance to the relationships, not only to the parts.

bigger of maneuver and of freedom citizen in front of a growing threat of partycratic dictatorship, reason for which that governability concept has evolved vertiginously giving opening to a vision so much of control down (governability), but giving covering to a civic control of government's actions of below up.

For the above-mentioned, in way but recent and also relatively inverse or complementary, arises the concept of "governance" that also according to the grateful exponent of the theory of the Public Administration, Dimas Santibáñez, it can end up being defined in

IV. - Implications for the future

The activity responsible for the "deep citizenship"¹⁷, in the mark of we could denominate a " Sociocratic State "¹⁸, it could be foreseen like an orientation of the public administration starting from systematic modifications on the part of that civil society to the normative complex that regulates it, granting to the government's answers, through the public administrations, a certain favorable margin of genuineness. The genuineness would be a distinctive touch of the Socio-government gestion, since *"The genuineness (no) it is limited to the theories of the democracy and its vote, if not rather when working daily that the public organization makes in front of its society. The crisis of genuineness is a characteristic that reigns in the public organizations. With her, the organisms of the public administration have had a very important limitation in their gestions."* (Ávalos,1995:5)

This way, the public gestion understood as the action from above of the public servants, it would be overcome by a Socio-government gestion, where who makes gestions of restructuring of that old one and I expire concept of "state", of their own juridical norms, it comes being the same society.

Independently of the concepts, the current public administrations are really guided

terms that *"... the main concern of the civic mass is not, wit, the governability, but exactly, its inverse one: the governance; that is to say: the power (and right) of maintaining to the politicians, technocrats and military tied to the civic control and to the historical reason of the citizenship"*. (Santibáñez,2007:2).

What implications would it have the understanding and use more widespread of the new concept of State as long as complex of norms in the Socio-government gestion and in the governance?.

(and they are already suffering that metamorphosis) to really become a means of the civil society, being seen sunk in the land of their theoretical thought, in a phenomenology that is surpassing the conceptual efforts of their action like public agent, that which you can appreciate in the evidences like the signal ones from the beginning of this paper.

The future of State and public administrations concepts, pregnant of civic participation, they require of the use of social nets as Twiter or Facebook, among other that could imply the necessity of commitments relatively easy of operating from the citizenship, writing, operating a technique of socio-government control that we could denominate technique of Thinking, to Speak and to Act Collective (TSAC), systematizing from a first effort type Academic Forum and granting him permanency in a virtual forum that at the same time, imply a co-gestion process through virtual Civic Forums that impact about a reality that requires to be intervened.

It is not only that effect like resource which would rot it turns implied in front of these tendencies, but the automatic and self-sufficient stimulus to civic actors that from their professional formation, in diverse university schools, they could be granted a scholarship to study and to promote, beside their professors and researchers, initiatives of laws, of reformations, of operating systems so that government institutions not eat away, don't corrupt for its wrong design or waste.

¹⁷.- Concerning the one which Paul Barry Clarke, writes that the deep citizen is whom involves obligations and continuous political activities, where *"... the individuals, as well as the groups of individuals, they should recapture to the institutions as much from his interior as from the exterior to open them and to make them transparent"*. in Clarke,2001:38-39

¹⁸.- Although it's not the topic the one of speculating on a certain form of different State as this, one could go for some eventual abundance to: MORALES,2001.

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