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## CORRUPTION AND STRUCTURAL RUPTURES IN A SOCIETY IN CRISIS

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## INTRODUCTION

Social structures are the agreements and consensuses that allow the organization of social life around the issues of social power, as processes in which ideologies, material wealth, military organization, among others, are built, which historically were constituted in a National State on a territory. These structures are not static and present changes and transformations in the organizations themselves and not uniformly in their historical sequence that shows the genesis of demands and conflicts that arise, such as population growth, labor tensions, technological and scientific advances, environmental problems, etc. The ruptures that arise and alter the social development of the common good are determined by various factors that can be observed and investigated, particularly the relationship between corruption, economics, politics and the values of culture in a society. Under which, this work proposes to approach in the sections that refer to corruption and development, corruption, structural ruptures and crisis in society, corruption and its emerging solutions in a society that is destructured and the conclusions with which we close the perspective of this work of analysis and reflection.

Initially, it is considered that Mexico is experiencing a daily accumulation of crises with serious social consequences that are increasingly difficult to hide due to the struggle of the groups in power that represent and assume in a country that is filled with contrasts between opportunities, harmony, progress, justice, development and their opposites. These crises are complicated by interests, disorganization or chaos of this diverse and plural Mexican society that fosters the many Mexicos that structure their insertion in the divided, fragmented, unequal, deceived and manipulated Culture to reinforce promises or disenchantments

as great capital of the competing discourses. This weakness is reflected in the State's own institutions with the limitations of enforcing the Rule of Law to stop corruption and impunity, in a fragmented Mexico that day by day manifests itself in public spaces from south to north. Political analysts from diverse and even contradictory interpretations point out with optimism or with a certain pessimism where some protagonists of public life concur in pointing out with indignation domesticated by the indifference that Mexico is a country that requires radical solutions; some, the official ones from the instituted and legitimized by the State, others with the frank distrust of unfulfilled promises and sharpened problems with social deficiencies in all the orders of social life. The social perception of corruption has become a normalized act that is even practically imperceptible, it is no longer surprising for society that within the political community these acts happen and remain unpunished or in their fight against them uphill, leading to mark an abysmal difference between social structures and the struggle for political and economic power.

## CORRUPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

In general terms, in a republican country the organization of power is presented in four spaces of interaction that give development and development not necessarily for all. One is the State, the Political System, the Regime and the Nation. The first comprises the totality of social relations, the second has to do with the functionality of the system of political parties and institutions; the third represents the form of government - the balances of power - and the fourth is the organized society.

The crises are not reduced to the set of political, social, economic, institutional, educational and political culture problems for a society constantly besieged by forms of development that excludes large sectors

of the population with the apparent forms that everything is in the market, but not everyone can have access and the limits are in their purchasing power, accompanied by violence to a greater or lesser extent in different regions of the country and everyday areas of social life, corruption as a manifest phenomenon, hidden or latent, are presented with anti-corruption speeches and attitude of cultivating honesty as a private and public good. The destruction of the environment, the disorder and planning between the cities and the countryside, the criminal groups in the government and outside of it, a malnourished population with low welfare and quality of life profiles...etc. The states of competition at all levels of society and the tensions between the processes of legitimacy that try to give an order as a radically unfulfilled promise to the return of the most universal needs of individuals and the various forms of exclusion that contribute to strengthen the formation of groups and non-legitimate activities that grow at a speed of development with a powerful centralized economy, which in the face of this tension shape society in a map of reality more fragmented and unstructured in processes that run through the whole of social life : Corruption as a recognized and not legitimate axis that competes with the forces that pretend based on the fulfillment of a harmonious social development to take a country to a state of welfare given by the effort of the individual whose results are increasingly isolated.

The developmentalist paradigm was formulated in Latin America in the 20th century, particularly in the post-war period, in an original but undoubtedly inspired way, and was translated into economic and social plans for industrialization to be implemented by the national States. Its effects were not long in coming, and problems were soon announced, indicating that this approach was necessarily mistaken, and calls were made for a critical re-

view to reformulate and test others. Notwithstanding its limitations, and even today the criticisms, discarded by the mainstream, scholars of developmentalist thought highlight the accumulation of positive achievements and a set of ideas contrary to the underdevelopmentalist ones, predominant to date, which are very topical for reflection on world development.

In Mexican history, development has been conceived as a question of modernization, confusing one with the other, and the focus of attention has been precisely there: on modernization. But the central objective of development, of growth with progress and justice, will not derive from a modernizing, inequitable, openly regressive development, oriented by the interests of specific national and international units. The State would not program its action merely as an agent of change but as an instance acting in its interests, which tries to resolve the conflicts that arise whether they are due to its shortcomings or stem from its imbalances, imposing conflicting solutions on them. Among these solutions, the choice would be to impose only apparent stratification imbalances: modernization of unprofitable activities.

The path followed by Mexican developmentalism was that of economic growth through industrialization; its basic model was that of import substitution. The Production Alliance emerged as an economic policy program to obtain stable growth at a rate of 6.8%, although it was also aimed at eliminating unemployment caused by the decline of Salinas' industry. To finance industry, the model used was that of import substitution; around 65% of the needs for capital goods had to be covered by imports.

One of the main contributions of the developmentalists was the creation of the State apparatus that Mexico knew and has lived through until the beginning of the economic changes that began to take shape since 1986

in order to redefine, if necessary, its processes and objectives. Among other things, because the goals set, always under international, domestic or foreign ideological, cultural and socioeconomic considerations, were introduced in our countries by the prestigious science of development. Developmentalism managed to generate good results in the area of foreign trade, industrial development, within the framework of import substitution, as well as the formation of a capitalist economy in the country. Exports from Mexico during these developmentalist years grew very rapidly; while in 1940 they amounted to 53.7 million dollars and only contributed 3.3% of total exports from Latin America, by 1970 they reached 6,315 million dollars with 18.8%. Economic growth in general terms, between 2000 and 2023 has varied: In 2000 GDP grew 6.9%, which was the highest in 19 previous years; between 2010 and 2018 it grew an average of 2.8%; in 2018 it was 2% in relation to 2017. Already in the course of 2024 in the second quarter it grew 1.5% at annual rate, having explanations both for the processes of the internal economy and the world context through which it is going through in the face of an order that is already located as multipolar, in the world of globalized struggles due to economic, political, territorial tensions, wars, with great mobility of people, environmental, etc.

The original accumulation of capital in Mexico, the abuse of Mexican resources by the West. The notion of peripheral economies does not provide relevant support for the country, which refers us to the analysis of dependency to understand power relations and, therefore, the scope of modernization. The development of the center countries enriches the complementary or dependent economies through mechanisms that monitor economic, social, political and cultural effects. The greater the development of a center country, the greater the number and presence

of the periphery, which adopts a territorial model, establishes a form of economic and social functioning, and a style of state function in accordance with the needs of the center. An important fact in the analysis of dependency is to know its history, when and how it arose. Three conditions can be considered that mark the beginning of a dependent economy: (1) In each historical period, there is a capitalist system; (2) insertion into the system does not begin at the same time as its formation; and (3) the capitalist world system evolves and transforms itself to perpetuate itself, regularize itself and control all regions. Mexico has a colonial historical heritage and a development with its own characteristics, the processes of corruption intimately related to the power in the social structures and the economic reproduction of the exploitation of its natural resources. In this context of history and forms of structural development, the great changes that have been orienting society and culture have been marking and constituting the genesis of the great national problems in all areas of social life. Consequently, we can observe that in this long process of imposing forms of development, there have been forms of fragmenting society and culture, in whose processes, corruption forms a part, which is strengthened in the guise of progress and unfolds without responsible faces, and in the cases it is shown, the processes of legal interpretation to rely on evidence to prove corruption, strengthen the processes of impunity, which weaken institutions, cultural values, government actions that are limited to manage conflicts and social problems that do not collapse a dominant order.

Today, with the threat of escalating economic recessions and concomitant tensions of forms and variations of violence that have civil society in their grip, it seems appropriate to raise again the need to critically reflect on the structure of the economic and political mo-

dels, as well as the forms of competition for power, which concentrate more power, more promises and political capital with a society that provides enough fragmentation that leads us to a state of asymmetric and unequal development constituted mainly by the various forms of corruption at all levels of social life.

One of the sectors that has imposed direction and bad development to the country is found in the constant crises and conflicts that are generated in the political system as a mechanism of interrelation between different groups, space of intermediation of social demands and electoral balance of representation of the different political and ideological formations.

Samuel Huntington, when referring to the characteristics of a society in the process of democratic transition, points out the close relationship between social demands and the solutions offered by groups seeking legitimacy to exercise power, implement solutions and give direction to social development. In the case of Mexico, this relationship of so-called democratic competition is expressing itself in crises of governance and political actors that are framed between a false spirit of common good and corruption on a large scale. It is clear that the Mexican political system can be placed in a process of transition and democratic development, with this pretext, only the interests of groups that are stale from a failed Mexican Revolution are being strengthened. In 1947, Cosío Villegas already pointed out in the "Crisis of Mexico":

"What remedy, then, can Mexico's crisis have? It was said from the beginning that the crisis was serious. On the one hand, the cause of the Revolution has already ceased to inspire the faith that every navigation chart gives to keep the pilot at his post; to that must be added that the men of the revolution have exhausted their moral and political authority. On the other hand, it is not clear the foundation on which

the hope of redemption coming from the rightists could be based, because of their petty spirit and their preparation. The only glimmer of hope -very pale and distinguished, by the way- is that from the Revolution itself a reaffirmation of principles and a purification of men may come out of it. Perhaps it is not worth speculating about miracles; but at least I would like to be well understood: to reaffirm means to affirm again, and to purify, in this case, would mean to use only pure or clean men. If the principles are not reaffirmed, but simply flaunted; if the men are not purified, but simply adorned with dresses or titles, then there will be no self-regeneration in Mexico, and, consequently, regeneration will come from outside and the country would lose much of its national existence and in the not too long term." In Cuadernos Americanos p.p.51.

Mexico urgently needs people from a political class that is up to the dynamics and tensions it faces as a nation and that will attack corruption not with a make-up in its discourse, but with in-depth solutions, almost like a new Revolution.

## **CORRUPTION, STRUCTURAL RUPTURES AND CRISES IN SOCIETY**

In the last few years in Mexico there has been a lot of talk about corruption, and news about corrupt acts carried out, mainly by public officials in public office, have frequently come to public light. For the average Mexican, corruption has become a normalized act whose social perception is between not approving it and practicing it in a contradictory ethical-moral process and the immediate benefit in economically ascending scales. When a corrupt behavior is taking place, it is taken as part of the survival or the ingenuity, cunning and intelligence that society has as a society to perform it, it is no longer strange that within the political community these acts ha-

ppen and remain unpunished, reinforcing the model that corruption can be a better way to obtain a greater benefit for themselves and for their close environment, ignoring the consequences that this behavior brings with it. The famous phrase of the late ex-regent of Mexico City, referring to the Mexican politician, said: "A poor politician is a poor politician". This type of behavior found in Mexico Gron-dona M. (1993) proposes the categories of a "state of corruption" that presents the acts of corruption that become a system, detracting from the reliability of the State, increasing the wealth of a few, leading to a social structure with an abysmal difference between social classes and consequently generating problems and crises to manage. In a text by Alonso and Granados (2011) they expose a concept of corruption according to the place where it occurs: according to its entity, its impact, according to the promoter, according to the nature of the commitment, according to its extension in the administration, according to its predictability and this is divided into two sectors the first refers to which it is predictable that a corrupt act will occur and in the second it is not possible to foresee it and finally, according to its materialization. These classifications of the concept, allow dimensioning corruption by its entity, which can be divided into two, small and large, the first occurs within the bureaucratic sector and citizenship, and that in this relationship is the corrupt act known as "bite", "gift", "bribe" that is given to the official in order to obtain a benefit. The second is found in the political sector, it can be seen exemplified by the various privatizations that have been carried out throughout the country for over 30 years -with the entry of neoliberal policies to privatize everything-, the profit obtained by the then leaders is substantial unlike what a bureaucrat can get, another space where you can see political corruption is in the electoral fraud, either in candidates or that which

occurs within the same political parties to gain access and climb within the elites. In the second, because of its impact, it allows us to observe the degree to which it affects the population; the corruption exercised by a bureaucrat who is only given a bribe does not leave the same mark as the corruption left by a ruler who privatizes companies that belong to the citizens, emphasizing that all types of corruption damage the country. The third, the promoter is the one who initiates the agreement, given that this role is usually modifiable, it can be a subject who represents a sector of society offering a gift or the bureaucrat asking for it. The fourth makes mention of the factors required for an act of corruption, which has three factors, the corrupt, the corruptor and the benefit. If there were no mutual benefit, this type of acts could not occur, stating that their scope can occur in only one sector or it can go down to all levels of an organization, company, nation, etc. Because of the predictability of its occurrence in places where justice is administered (courts, penitentiaries, agencies, etc.), it should be noted that it can also occur in a hospital, but less frequently. And finally, in corruption, money is not always exchanged, there are different types of materialization such as nepotism, or colloquially known as *compadrazgo*, it must be understood that since corruption is such a broad phenomenon, it is equally its payment.

Alonso and Granados point out that, in the governmental and institutional sector, hierarchical organizational conditions are found, where corrupt acts are latent or manifest. "There is no room for development without legitimate and effective government institutions, and it is not possible to establish legitimate institutions or acceptable practices in an environment that is permissive or tolerant of corruption." (Corruption, social cohesion and development. The case of Ibero-America p.p. 11).

In the case of Mexico, its governors have promised to fight against this phenomenon and to punish those who engage in it, regardless of the position they hold, but this has not been done because the President of the Republic Enrique Peña Nieto and his cabinet, as well as governors of different states have engaged in verifiable acts of corruption and have not received any type of sanction. Eigen promoter of international transparency (Taken from Alonso and Mulas-Granados (2011: 12 and 13) points out that the most important thing is to come to understand that “corruption is not a minor fault, it has been underestimated but corruption entails worldwide death and depravity, destroys economic values and impedes the growth of third world countries.”

Corruption is a multifaceted, universal and constantly evolving phenomenon. However, the problem radiates beyond a lack of morality in government. It corrupts the processes of allocation and execution of public spending and denatures tax collection, i.e., it decreases the effective collection of the treasury, even though the collection itself may not decrease substantially. The result is that public spending is significantly affected and, with it, the government’s capacity to comply with social spending and public investment. In addition, it limits private investment by affecting competition and stability in the country and encourages the formation of power groups that affect economic and political decision-making.

Corruption can impact the country in various ways, including increased tax costs, distortion of resource allocation, economic development and reduction of private investment, among others. Mexico has been characterized internationally as a country with high corruption rates. Most of the surveys that measure the degree of corruption in Mexico place it in an uncomfortable position. To continue with the measurement of these

reports; in 2019 it fell eight places, from 138 to 145, mainly due to drops in terms of institutional efficiency. This is closely related to other data: tax collection is 16.4% of GDP in 2019. In turn, the economy has demanded changes that, in part, could explain this behavior; economic activity in the country has been diversifying and, due to various factors, tax evasion of formal and informal activities exceeds 30% of GDP.

Corruption in Mexico has been historically unsolvable and widespread, and even today it shows a complexity in light of a densely interwoven phenomenon, fed more by the existence of an illegal network than by the greed of a “high official”, taking the limits of what was previously accepted to unsuspected levels, to the point that a punitive sanction, if not serious enough, remains the norm, participating in a type of social axiomatic that almost ends up becoming naturalized, obtaining very weak sanctions for their crimes. Recent events have put the spotlight on the existing corruption in refineries, showing that this company has carried out actions contrary to the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law and the spirit of the legal framework, damaging the nation’s interest and illicitly obtaining some benefit for itself or for third parties.

Insecurity directly influences the economy and the progress of countries. Government corruption in the countries implies a strong regression in development. Political corruption is a burden for democracy, affecting the ability of governments to carry out programs and plans with transparency, as well as increasing citizens’ reticence towards authorities and discouraging political participation. On the other hand, private corruption reduces the incentive for entrepreneurs to pursue their goals and discourages those who have not yet decided to start a productive activity, in addition to the misappropriation of public goods and funds. In presenting a critical analysis of

corruption in Mexico. A distinction must be made between public and private corruption; corruption in Mexico permeates practically all sectors and levels of society.

Mexico is a country that has faced a phenomenon of corruption that unfortunately is reflected in constant numbers of corruption chains, privileges and diversion of resources. Despite efforts to implement counterbalancing mechanisms to prevent this phenomenon, corrupt ethical and moral practices remain. The ways of operating have changed, but the negative results for society are limited and are visible to the population. In the current administration, the government has kept out of cases that in previous administrations it denounced and when in doubt, made great efforts to investigate and send to jail the actors and beneficiaries of these acts of corruption.

Analyzing corruption in a country like Mexico is a widespread and abundant phenomenon that is reflected in selected and reviewed cases, in which we can see millionaire liquidations of labor positions, purchases of real estate, electricity grid and properties with exceptionally high values acquired by actors, officials, academics and managers, as well as detour of economic resources for educational and cultural purposes in a criminal manner. Finally, acts of corruption authorized by educational institutions. Currently, the concept of corruption in Mexico has been transgressed and surpassed by the current practices of the actors, which is no longer a euphemism, but a way of operating and surviving the system. Hence, in refuting the issue of who is more dangerous, supposedly the police and the government, he calls these practices acts of rascality, showing that it is the professionals and society who make corruption work and sustain its exquisite integrity.

If there is a considerable central problematic axis of Mexico's social reality, it is the process of corruption. Due to a specific ide-

ological, political and economic context, a structural project oriented to accentuate corruption as a capital variable in the national system was established. In this way, corruption acquires unprecedented features that transform it into an anomic modality impregnated with structural forces that guarantee its survival and autonomous reproduction. Corruption has permeated so many aspects of Mexican society that it has become an issue of great magnitude. It cannot be denied that this corrupt practice has found fertile ground in Mexico, due to specific ideological, political and economic factors that have opened the door to corruption as a fundamental variable in the national system. It is important to highlight that corruption in this country has acquired unprecedented characteristics, becoming an anomic form that has become deeply rooted in the structures of power, which ensures its survival and ability to reproduce itself autonomously. (Galindo Castro, 2022), (Bello, 2024), (Fregoso & Agraz2024), (Vega Guevara, 2024), (Onofre et al.2024) and (Carrión, 2024).

Empirical research requires theories, theoretical, conceptual and methodological references, whose substrate is concretized with the analysis of information sources. The availability of these sources throughout the chain of corruption makes it possible to verify the assumption that its qualitative and quantitative rise becomes one of the essential indicators of the degree of anomic problematization in the social system. The structure and evolution of corruption will be described through five major thematic axes: a) citizen perception, b) corruption as perceived by government officials themselves, c) corruption derived from national indicators, d) the costs attributable to the phenomenon, and e) those who provide, protect and institutionally reproduce corruption.



The debate to be analyzed in order to evidence the theories that justify the introduction of the reform is the permanent fight against corruption, since, apparently, the scourge attracts generalized consensus around the norm that, legally and ethically, approves the anomalous pattern of economizing and triangulating income outside the procedures and precepts of regulated behavior.

Repercussions of the decisions and policies adopted by the National Commission to eradicate corruption, which, in 2018, continues to permeate the authorities. Different conclusions are obtained from the results for the period 2013-2015 in which it is shown that the lower the rankings, the higher the propensity to adopt effective measures. Thus, for countries with a good integrity ranking, the cost of adopting strong anti-corruption measures is higher, since the good image of the country and not having problems with investors is high. Another proof is that countries that have low levels of corruption are not very likely to sign treaties that commit them to increase the fight against corruption. Worse still, those that are infected and find themselves in corrupt environments are even less likely to do so.

The perception of corruption in Mexico is that we are at levels of systemic corruption and public services beset by acts. Mexico is among the 50 worst countries in the fight against corruption, with a score of 0.9482 and a decrease of 0.7297 in a period of 6 years, going from 84th to 138th place in the ranking. The measures adopted with the help of international organizations and NGOs to fight corruption have not been satisfactory. The same corruption attempts that in 2012 were exhibited during the elections and establishment of governors and president, in 2016 during the president's term and 2017 in Felipe Calderon's term and 2018 in the transfer to Lopez Obrador, even, when the latter promoted an anti-corruption policy, with a strong confron-

tation with the so-called factual powers and the legislative and judicial power elites.

## **CORRUPTION AND ITS EMERGING SOLUTIONS IN A SOCIETY IN DISINTEGRATION**

Corruption in Mexico is a fact that society is well aware of and its magnitude is reflected in the various international indicators on the subject. Only in the former National Transparency Platform of the Federal Entities, today National Digital Platform, the records indicated the existence of 62 thousand unprosecuted inquiries from 2000 to 2014, of the 214 that went to the Attorney General's Office, of which just over half corresponded to cases with attempted bribery. Also within this historic system, special administrative complaints reached 524 regarding 197 entities between 2000 and 2007, although only 9.9% corresponded to parastatal entities.

The Corruption Perceptions Index shows how corruption is perceived by the population in the 175 countries and is based on personal experience in their relationship with government and business; the factors are perception, the number of studies on which it is based from up to 13 independent sources, and its variability to build a prior rotation that initials the value 100 in the tenth worst place. On a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (minimal corruption) Mexico appears in 135th place with 28 points. Its highest score, 37, is from 2012, so it is not that far from its highest value; the minimum, 28, was in the 2015-2016 biennium. Baja California, with 35, is in position 5 as it was in 2016 and continues as the best rated; while Chiapas, with the lowest value of 16, was not in the same place where it was located the previous biennium, now with the territory with the highest score, which places it in position 27, that is, there is movement among the entities.

Some of the corruption scandals that have generated greater echo in public opinion in Mexico in recent times, related to the company Odebrecht, of Brazilian origin, but with corruption in several Latin American countries, including Mexico. This scandal involves several companies and ex-officials, among them the ex-director of Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex), Emilio Lozoya and his crime in relation to the Odebrecht company: to whom he gave money, how much and when, among Odebrecht, senior officials, directors and beneficiaries; related officials, and pimps of the aforementioned. Another, the so-called “Master Swindle”, which diverted more than 3.4 billion pesos, with movements of the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), PEMEX, and 8 Universities that played the role of intermediaries; being responsible the head Rosario Robles Berlanga, who was held responsible, with a preventive prison detention from 2019 to 2022, which was released with the preventive precautionary measure justified, and continue its process. These cases of major corruption are still in process and those responsible are free to be in their homes.

Corruption in Mexico has not been alien to the study of several local and foreign administrations and the world of academia. Over time, researchers have noted the spread of corruption at different levels: from high levels in the governmental structure to the streets, passing through all the middle structures of the state apparatus. Thus, corruption typologies have been concentrated in the active, such as forestry or extractive industries; etc. In this regard, the intelligence and governmental oversight bodies, such as the Comptroller General of the Republic, disappeared to become the Secretariat of Public Function, but little progress was made with the different audits to prevent it.

It is difficult to understand the phenomenon of corruption without being clear about its manifestations in relation to the branches of government, but there are several types of non-political corruption that affect the country's development to a lesser extent. Political and non-political corruption is an obstacle to the flourishing of a fair market environment where the values of efficiency and effectiveness are instilled. Corruption, whether administrative, economic or political, has two characteristics: the arbitrary and the unjust; the arbitrary is part of a mysterious procedure for those who suffer it, such as the arbitrary application of the law in a totalitarian state, and the unjust is part of the violation of the rights of others, since immoral and humiliating means will always be used, that is, that prevent fair competition or equivalence between users.

Corruption is in constant national and international measurements, identifying a strong brake on economic and social development. The divorce between the formal capacities of the authorities and the defenseless citizens is reflected in the indices of prosperity and social welfare. Instead, the perception of illegitimacy, distrust, bureaucratization, corruption and in the practices and results of policies predominates. The levels and pervasiveness of corruption have reached intolerable limits for society at large, with detrimental effects for the global economy as a whole, in key sectors, for cross-border trade, finance and capital markets on a planetary scale, and for the politically subordinate economies of countries in the global system.

Mexico has signed and ratified the implementation of numerous international agreements, bodies, procedures and mechanisms to prosecute corruption. At the national level, the National Anticorruption System signed and ratified with the Open Government Partnership, to represent a promising solid advance in the frontal fight against corruption.

However, it has not contributed significantly to diminish, control and much less to eradicate the levels of corruption that national and international, national and business sector indexes agree in characterizing Mexico consistently in the most critical part.

On the other hand, political corruption, as any unethical or fraudulent practice aimed at circumventing administrative regulations, arises whenever the public function is endowed with discretion, at any time and place in the political geography. However, in the current contemporary period, the phenomenon is becoming increasingly important internationally, especially in the central countries, signatories of the active and global fight against corruption. Likewise, there are growing regional efforts to eradicate such ruptures, which, as in the Mexican case, present a growing problem of political corruption (Cadena and Escobar, 2024), (Higuera and Tamayo, 2022), (Vázquez, 2024) and (Serrano-López, 2020).

In this perspective, approaches to combat corruption are developed, which rates countries according to three indicators: control of corruption, perception of corruption and participation between society and government institutions. The Corruption Perception Index is an indicator that evaluates countries on a scale of 0 to 100. Mexico ranked 124th out of 180 by the end of 2023. It groups among its information indicators that allow knowing the environment where economic decisions are made; among these indicators is the one weighted by the quality of government and control of corruption.

In the country, surveys conducted by official institutes have left certain questions due to the fact that the collection and administration of questionnaires in this regard is limited, their contents oscillate for perception and victimization with the law, not with the observation of acts of corruption in situ, and among its main limitations stand out the ac-

cess to information for its publication and the little work of standardization that takes its instrumentation. This includes factors such as the following: personnel selection processes, such as entry, promotion, command; it is rare for institutions to have provisions on conflict of interest management; political and hierarchical superiors intervene in order to ensure that the decisions taken are functional to them; tradition; subculture in the institution; support for corruption in the area of labor relations.

These data come from citizen complaints confirmed by the actions of the SSP; specifically, they come from the 638 inspection and surveillance operations that said corporation carried out within the territory of Mexico City. In turn, the sponsorship and obtaining of the primary data came from the Reliability Index in the Anticorruption Plan and the Results of Neighborhood Actions for the period 2015-2018. As for studies from official sources, there is the work of the Comptroller General's Office of Mexico City Mapping of Government Corruption Factors of 2015, for the period 2008-2015. In this regard, this study, to our knowledge, has not been widely disseminated in the media up to the date of the preparation of this paper, which in turn limited the obtaining of bibliographical references and methodological sources that could have been of analysis.

As for data from non-official sources, the data produced by surveys of the population organized by civil society in the context of the efforts of the Global Corruption Barometer, the Latinobarometer, the Eurobarometer, the European Corruption Survey, as well as the Corruption Perceptions Index, are taken as a reference. As for the bibliography of official documents, these data are compiled, analyzed and broken down by various consulting firms when attending to professional responsibilities.

It is a fact that society identifies the phenomenon of corruption and its magnitude is reflected in the various international indicators on the subject. Only in the former National Transparency Platform of the Federal Entities, today National Digital Platform, the records indicated the existence of 62 thousand unprosecuted investigations from 2000 to 2014, of the 214 that went to the Attorney General's Office, of which just over half corresponded to cases involving attempted bribery.

Corruption is a multifaceted, universal and constantly evolving phenomenon. However, the problem radiates beyond a lack of morality in government. It corrupts the processes of allocation and execution of public spending and denatures tax collection, i.e., it decreases the effective collection of the treasury, even though the collection itself may not decrease substantially. The result is that public spending is significantly affected and, with it, the government's capacity to comply with social spending and public investment. It also limits private investment by affecting competition and stability in the country and encourages the formation of power groups that affect economic and political decision-making. It impacts the country in various ways, including increased tax costs, distortion of resource allocation, economic development and reduction of private investment, among others. And the country has been characterized internationally, with high rates of corruption.

Another consequence of corruption is that legal mechanisms are strengthened to reinforce impunity, which affects society in all areas, halting development and generating poverty. In the health sector, it was shown how acts of corruption such as extortion and bribery have a direct effect on the quality of medical care and therefore pose a public health problem. However, extortion in public institutions encourages the saturation of services and the search for medical care in the private sector. The informal dynamics of corruption that occurs

among various health professionals. Lines of research are needed in the field of health geography to delve deeper into this topic and at some point provide guidelines to reduce, if not eliminate, these corrupt practices and ensure the exercise of the profession's ethical methods. This was widely observed during the COVID 19 pandemic.

The most relevant scopes of the implementation of the reform, particularly of the new anti-corruption system: a) the state system will be in charge of the prevention, detection and extinction of administrative responsibilities and acts of corruption of public servants, as well as the sanctions derived from them; and b) the federal system will be composed of the Executive Secretariat and other Administrative Units specialized in the matter, which will contribute to the exercise of the attributions conferred by law and will comply with the decisions and resolutions issued as a result of the operation of both systems. In addition, it is important to mention that our regulatory legislation on the matter is in the process of being approved by this legislative body.

Corruption in Mexico has been historically unsolvable and widespread, and even today it shows a complexity in light of a densely interwoven phenomenon, fed more by the existence of an illegal network than by the greed of a "high official", taking the limits of what was previously accepted to unsuspected levels, to the point that a punitive sanction, if not serious enough, remains the norm, participating in a type of social axiomatic that almost ends up becoming naturalized, obtaining very weak sanctions for their crimes. Recent events have put the spotlight on the existing corruption in refineries, showing that this company has carried out actions contrary to the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law and the spirit of the legal framework, damaging the nation's interest and illicitly obtaining some benefit for itself or for third parties.

Faced with the panorama of corruption that prevails in the country, and the problems that the competent authorities face, they urgently need to promote a change of lag and even inertia in political and citizen responsibilities with social indifference. Therefore, it is urgent to pay attention to the great values that should prevail, such as honesty, respect for human rights, social equity and to discard the values of impunity, marginalization and favoritism. Neither individuals nor organizations should be insured in their demands as long as they are fair and in accordance with the law and the regulations governing the different activities. Overcome the tragic results of pacts with social organizations to ensure the success of federal management and political organizations to ensure the alternation of parties in government, which have generated corruption, impunity, poverty and inequality.

Corruption has permeated so many aspects of Mexican society that it has become an issue of great magnitude. It cannot be denied that this practice has had fertile ground, due to specific ideological, political and economic factors that have opened the door to corruption as a fundamental variable in the national system that has become deeply rooted in the structures of power, which ensures its survival and ability to reproduce itself autonomously. (Galindo Castro, 2022), (Bello, 2024), (Fregoso and Agraz2024), (Vega Guevara, 2024), (Onofre et al.2024) and (Carrión, 2024).

Empirical research requires theories, theoretical, conceptual and methodological references, whose substrate is concretized with the analysis of information sources. The availability of these sources throughout the chain of corruption makes it possible to verify the assumption that its qualitative and quantitative rise becomes one of the essential indicators of the degree of anomic problematization in the social system. The structure and evolution of corruption will be

described through five major thematic axes: a) citizen perception, b) corruption as perceived by government officials themselves, c) corruption derived from national indicators, d) the costs attributable to the phenomenon, and e) those who provide, protect and institutionally reproduce corruption.

The debate to be analyzed in order to evidence the theories that justify the introduction of the reform is the permanent fight against corruption, since, apparently, the scourge attracts generalized consensus around the norm that, legally and ethically, approves the anomic pattern of economizing and triangulating income outside the procedures and precepts of regulated behavior.

The fight against corruption is closely related to accountability. Transparency and access to information are presented as effective tools to fight corruption and increase citizen confidence in state institutions. Increased accountability is related to the perception of corruption. Funding donors make decisions more frequently using this indicator and seeking to ensure that the administration of financial resources maintains low rates of corruption.

The main public policy recommendations will be presented for three diagnostic scenarios: progress or limited success, financial constraints. Progress or limited success. The country has made progress in implementing reforms that have strengthened the public procurement and contracting regime. The accountability architecture has also benefited from important legislative changes, while efforts have been made to articulate a legal framework. Reforms to counter structural problems. In this context, mention should be made of the areas of taxation, public procurement and contracting, oversight and sectoral regulation.

Undoubtedly, corruption is closely related to the struggle for power and the takeover of its institutions, whose policies in the gover-

nment programs between 2000-2017, were busy in weakening the economy, institutions with a strong social backwardness and all the problems that the majority social structure has been facing, with the benefit of economically strong minorities. The transition processes are tense and the struggles will be continuous in the narratives of the different groups in the academy, politics, values and beliefs and for the research it will be a challenge to address these relationships with ingenuity in order to address the different dimensions of the ruptures in the social, cultural and life structure in the different regions that are differentiated by the growing social crises.

The current government is placing considerable emphasis on trying to eradicate it, to the extent of coming up with a proposal to create an anti-corruption Secretariat essential to promote transparency and accountability.

## CONCLUSIONS

Mexican society is immersed in corrupt acts, anywhere can be given this type of events, although it seems that the university population is far from carrying them out by the degree of studies that have, this is a fantasy because like most of the population uses it as a tool to get what you want through its various forms of historical, political, economic and

cultural development; can be observed in the web of psychosocial relations that have dominated in each era, the struggles for material well-being have been reinforced by the dominant values and created institutional forms that have enabled unequal development. In this complex context, the forms of socialization that are reproduced in the family, school, work environments and in general in culture, we can observe cultural and socializing forms that have stimulated different forms of economic adaptation to the psychosocial behavior of Mexican culture. One of these fields of cultural, social, political and economic practice is Corruption with its pressing and conflictive effects that have repercussions on the development of each individual according to his or her development environment. Socialization and corruption are psychosocial phenomena that cannot be separated. And that analytically are susceptible to be studied and investigated from the field of Social Sciences. Where the educational field moves the socializing forces between behaviors with values of attachment to a normativity of common good and on the other hand the forces that are imposed and induce individuals to the individuals to the behaviors of the maximum benefit by the ways of the rupture of these rules or social norms that promote corruption in all the fields and social scopes.

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