

Presentation

Juan Gabino González Becerril

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Mexico

Concern for the size of the population and its development has been a constant in mankind history. For example, United Nations in its proposals of the sustainable development goals for 2030, indicates that the world's population at this moment is 7 600 million people, but at the same time it states that it will be 8 600 million by 2030. Moreover, in its projections it is stated that the population will be 9 800 by 2050 and 11 200 million by 2100.¹ This same institution states that the ascending demographic process at global level at present and in the future will continue at a pace of about 83 million additional people every year, in spite of the constant diminution in the fertility levels.

Regarding the population of our country, the National Council of Population (Conapo), states that we will be 150 million people in 2050, this is to say, 32 million people more than in 2010.² The same institution states that at present (2018) the population of the country is about 1250 million (at mid year)³ whose process has implications in biological and social terms. From the biological standpoint, although there is a reduction in the fertility levels that decreases the pace of demographic growth (the reproduction of young population is no less concerning),⁴ there is an increase in life expectancy (with biological and socioeconomic consequences), but at the same time, it produces a tendency to accelerated aging in the population of our country and poses challenges for public policies.

¹ Véase en “Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, El PNUD en México”, disponible en <http://www.mx.undp.org/content/mexico/es/home/post-2015/sdg-overview.html>

² Véase en “Proyecciones de la población de México”, disponible en <https://datos.gob.mx/busca/dataset/proyecciones-de-la-poblacion-de-mexico>

³ Véase en “Datos de proyecciones”, disponible en http://www.conapo.gob.mx/es/CONAPO/Proyecciones_Datos

⁴ Según la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económico (OCDE) de cada cinco embarazos sucedidos en nuestro país es de jóvenes que no alcanzan la mayoría de edad y declara que México es el primer lugar en embarazo adolescente en América Latina. Disponible en <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/nacion/sociedad/ocde-mexico-primer-lugar-de-embarazo-en-adolescentes>

The demographic system of out country, goes beyond, it interacts with other dimensions that make it possible its increase or reduction. We refer to domestic and international migration. Domestic migration has acquired new characteristics, this is, at present migration occurs from urban zone to urban zone, this is, now we live what some authors call counter-urbanization.⁵ For the case of international migration, there are almost 12 million people living in the United States, almost 12 million people who declared being born in Mexico, but today's concern is their return, their integration, reinsertion in the recipient places in our country (in case of being born in the U.S. or another country). But, how and in which conditions deportations take place, how the American migration-restrictive policy affects the emigration of Mexicans in the U.S., who they live the electoral process in Mexico and which public policies exist to respond to the transnational demographic phenomenon in a context of violations to human rights and a State absent in this regard.

Mexico's population transits in this millennium with great dilemmas, knowing that in our country there are 62 million people with an income below the well-being line, this is, people who cannot buy an alimentary basket plus a basket of goods and services with their regular income.⁶ This information is essential to guide the policies aimed at fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals, which seek to stop poverty and hunger, in addition to accomplish full equality in 2030.

But also its size, it has a deep impact on society and will put pressure on health care services, pension and social protection systems in the immediate future. Moreover, pressure to accomplish quality education, access to deign work, pressure on cities, consumption, ecosystems, the environment, natural resources and food our country produces, all this in an environment of insecurity that asks for peace and quality of life.

In an electoral context, as the one lived in our country, this is forgotten, since the presidential candidates play political chess with peronsal attacks and forget the people is watching them, but which demands their social needs to be addressed. To so, it is necessary that in the presidential election context debate is fostered and there are suggestions on the topics in which the state has failed and become a weak state that needs strengthening to exercise better public resources and benefit the most vulnerable. Vulne-

⁵ Véase en "Tendencias de la migración interna en México en el periodo reciente", disponible en http://www.omi.conapo.gob.mx/work/models/CONAPO/Resource/1734/1/images/5_Tendencias_de_la_migracion_interna_en_Mexico_en_el_periodo_reciente.pdf

⁶ Coneval, "Evolución de las dimensiones de la pobreza 1990-2016", disponible en <https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/Paginas/Evolucion-de-las-dimensiones-de-pobreza.aspx>

rable population that is at risk of marginalization, exclusion, vulnerability that appear over generations, regions, states, cities, rural zones, a situation that some high-profile researchers in our country consider is the great tragedy of Mexico that deserves attention from public policies.⁷

These are some of the topic to be dealt with in Centro de Investigación y Estudios Avanzados de la Población (CIEAP) [Center of Research and Advanced Studies on the Population] in the commemoration of its 25th anniversary. By means of organizing the International Congress: the demographic challenges of Mexico and Latin America. Political agenda and electoral processes, to be held from April 18th to 20th, 2018. With this our center intends to place itself in the center of discussion and make proposals on the country's demographic topics in the electoral context. This congress gathers a number of experts in population studies in Latin America, the United States, Europe and Mexico, domestic and international migration, ageing population and its challenges, demographic surplus with soon will become indebtedness, the challenges of the citted, food, electoral demography, indigenous population, the absence of the state in human rights, etc.

In this congress various educational institutions of the country and other countries as well as governmental agencies of the country co-participate in the issuing of this call. This joint effort will be fruitful in the political proposals mainly in demographic terms. So that proposals emphasizing future challenges to the presidential candidates.

Many of the lecturers in the congress have been writers, referees or are part of the editorial committee of *Papeles de POBLACIÓN*. In their participations as authors, they have addressed various topics sociodemographic topics such as the ones included in this number:

State, family and market. Institutional arrangements to assist the needs generated by demographic aging, this topic is dealt with by Carlos Welti Chanes; the quality of employment of the elderly in Chile, the factor of active aging is discussed by Luz María Ferrada Bórquez and Mauricio Alejandro Ferrada; the loss of years of life by healthy population in Medellín by Hugo Grisales Romero and coauthors; the topic of walls and Mexican-American migration is analyzed by Jesús Arroyo Alejandre and David Rodríguez-Álvarez; the seasonality, breaks and tendencies of Mexican international migration: causes and consequences, whose basic hypotheses intend to debate the hypotheses of a previous author in the work of Zeus

⁷ Véase en “Presentan La perenne desigualdad, libro del investigador Rolando Cordera”, disponible en <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2018/02/24/cultura/a05n1cul>. También en “La perenne desigualdad”, disponible en <https://www.nexos.com.mx/?p=33473>

Salvador Hernández Veleros and Tomás Serrano Avilés; the redefinition of roles and gender relations in international migrations. A qualitative study in the state of Tamaulipas analyzed by Rocío Cárdenas Rodríguez, Teresa Terrón Caro and M^a Carmen Monreal Gimeno; international migration returning from the United States in a context of economic and political crisis, described by Merari Stephanie Montoya Ortiz, José Aurelio Granados Alcantar and José Alfredo Jauregui Díaz; the search for an answer to why Spanish migrate. Typology and recent evolution, treated by Juan Manuel Romero Valiente; among other topics such as woman rape, or rape attempt, patterns to look for help and denounce are discussed by Sonia Frías and the use of fuzzy logic for projections of population is the contribution of Milenka Linneth Argote Cusi. These topics intend to stir the discussion of their hypotheses and other contribute with suggestions for public policies, which we hope reach their goals.