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Citizen Participation And Participatory Budget Management In The Tacabamba District Municipality, 2021.

Wilder Omar Vargas Campos^{1*}, Juan de Dios Aguilar Sánchez², Edi Rojas Campos³, Vercely Visney Sánchez Vásquez⁴, Sara Judith Terán Leiva⁵,

Abstract

The objective of the research was to determine the relationship between citizen participation and participatory budget management in the Tacabamba District Municipality, 2021; a study with a quantitative approach, basic type, non-experimental - transversal design, correlational level, developed under the parameters of the hypothetical-deductive method, with a sample population of 71 participating agents with voice and vote; who through the survey technique answered two questionnaires with an ordinal Likert-type scale: the first comprised 12 items that collected information on the variable citizen participation in the dimensions: political, administrative and social, and the second comprised 12 items that obtained information on the variable participatory budget in the dimensions: citizen management, education and institutional budgetary organisation; the results indicate that there is an average citizen participation and an average participatory budget; the contrastation of hypotheses after the normality test, by means of the analysis of Spearman's Rho Coefficient, establishes a regular positive relationship of 0.515 with a statistical significance of 0.000 less than 0.05 error, showing that citizen participation has a direct and significant relationship, demonstrating that the greater the citizen participation, the greater the participatory budget obtained; consequently, the hypothesis was accepted.

Key words: Citizen participation, administrative participation, social participation, participatory management, management and participatory budgeting.

INTRODUCTION

In various parts of the world, society's participation is obscured by the lack of openness of public institutions, which, far from seeking citizen participation, formulate budgets behind the population's back. Pineda and Pires (2021) in a study carried out between 2015 and 2019 in Valencia - Spain, specify that the formulation of the participatory budget with citizen participation is undermined by the deficient political will of the municipalities and governmental entities in charge of decentralising the budget to execute works that benefit the population. The United Nations Association in Spain (ANUE, 2021) stresses that, if the current problems are ignored, there will never be true sustainable and inclusive growth; and if the needs of these groups are ignored, systematic discrimination will not be addressed; therefore, to achieve long-term results, any participatory process must include the totality of available participants. This is not only detrimental to the people who see the development of their villages as inoperative, but also cuts off their participation in sustaining the development needs of their communities.

In Latin America, citizen engagement and established mechanisms are vital in municipal management to promote decentralisation and democracy, which have not yet been implemented due to the lack of capacity and ethics of local government officials. The divorce between citizen participation and participatory budget formulation is increasingly evident, an action that neglects the essence of the local democratic system in most nations (Aquiye et al., 2021). In modern politics, the balance between citizen engagement and representation is often debated; too much citizen participation is inconsistent, while too little means a divide between voters and their elected political supports (Neven, 2021). In practice, while channels have been established, they have been reused; in an ideal democracy, citizen participation brings about change, so rulers and citizens must work together to achieve mutual goals (Serna and Aguilar, 2021). The integration of variables demands a system of citizenship oriented towards the

^{1*} Docente auxiliar de la Facultad de Ciencias Contables y Empresariales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Chota – Perú. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2780-491X>

² Docente del Departamento de Estudios Generales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Chota – Perú. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5152-5665>

³ Docente auxiliar de la Facultad de Ciencias Contables y Empresariales de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Chota – Perú. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9992-7652>

⁴ Contador Público Colegiado de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Chota – Perú. visneysanchez30@gmail.com

⁵ Docente auxiliar de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Chota – Perú. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0313-2466>

promotion of participation in action, which is essential for the structural functioning of political processes, where consultative councils and social control are mechanisms for citizen participation.

At the national level, the Organic Law of Municipalities N° 27972, has not had good consequences nor has it achieved its purpose of promoting participation at the local government level, the Law allows neighbourhood councils to debate issues, but these councils are usually constituted by people who seek personal benefit or who do not know governmental relations; in this sense, we have a reality where neighbourhood councils are groups of people who meet for mutual benefit. To overcome the legal gaps, several municipalities have decreed ordinances that authorise the legal recognition of these neighbourhood organisations, but the problem is that leaders and citizens are not prepared to use this tool (Aquiye et al., 2021). However, the policies adopted are not sufficient to undertake active development, given that the political responsibility of local governments goes unnoticed and their actions omit citizen participation, and if they do so, it is only to legalise planning done within four walls, which in the long run not only generates social conflicts, but also misappropriates funds, as they have been invested unconsultedly.

The problem is articulated in the regional context of Cajamarca, where the regional government and local government overlook the guidelines demanded by budget investment planning with citizen participation. Díaz (2020) states that in Cajamarca there are still gaps in the participation of the population in the formulation of the participatory budget, either within the regional government or at the level of the municipalities, the problem would be due to a lack of dissemination or convocation, influencing a large sector of the population in the lack of knowledge and importance of citizen participation in the organisation of the budget managed by their municipality and how these should be distributed to meet the demands of each sector of the population. This leads to reflect and take immediate action in order to work together with the population and institutions for the common benefit, rather than carrying out isolated budgetary actions.

The problem is transferred to the District Municipality of Tacabamba, which presented multiple inconsistencies in citizen participation during the year 2021, as there was no active participation on the part of the Tacabamba population, which prevented an adequate government, affecting the link between citizens and the municipality. On the other hand, the participatory budget was developed, but without full effectiveness of the main demands of the population, showing disagreements and disagreements in its execution, evidenced in the public investment projects, as these are not executed according to the needs of the population, and also not prioritising citizen participation, this was evidenced in that the most relevant problems of the district of Tacabamba were not solved. In view of the above, the following research problem was formulated: How is citizen participation and participatory budget management related in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021?

The study was justified because it made it possible to obtain knowledge of the manifestation of the variables in the municipality of Tacabamba, through the information obtained from the application of the two questionnaires, giving a vision of the work being carried out; In the methodological field, the procedures of the scientific method were used, which made it possible to approach the problem, contextualise it, problematise it, set objectives, hypothesise it, search for information and establish results and arrive at truthful conclusions; in practice, it strengthens professional work and, above all, approach the subject responsibly in order to contribute to the management of the variables addressed.

The research was based on the general objective: to determine the relationship between citizen participation and participatory budget management in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021 and the specific objectives: to identify the level of citizen participation and the level of participatory budget planning and to determine the relationship between the dimensions of citizen participation and the participatory budget in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021. The hypotheses were: Citizen participation is significantly related to the management of the participatory budget in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021 and the specific hypothesis: The dimensions of citizen participation are positively related to the management of the participatory budget in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021.

The work is based on international background studies by Bustos (2019), Fuel and Tapués (2019) and Carrillo (2018), who in their studies each address the context of the variables, obtaining information and results on the low participation of citizens in the formulation of the participatory budget and its treatment at the basic level; likewise. At the national level, research by López (2020), Bravo (2019), Córdova, Cabrera (2018), Castillo (2018) and Véliz (2017), who, according to the area studied, state that the variable of citizen participation is only half addressed, with evidence of poor integration between the municipal bodies and the population called upon; as for the formulation

of the budget, this is done with little participation and often only with political associates, with communities benefiting from the execution of works that gave the municipal or regional authority the most votes. At the regional level, the studies by Minchán and Paico (2019), Huamán and Prado (2019) and Idrogo et al. (2018) stand out, in which they agree that citizen participation should not only be strengthened at the local, regional or national level, but that the various social organisations should be involved in the formulation of local and regional government budgets, as this would ensure that the population would be informed and knowledgeable about the budget execution in each sector and area of the population in general.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2017) states that the free market theory allows citizen participation in the formulation of the budget and, for the sake of transparency, the execution should be carried out under the supervision of the beneficiaries (Bárcena and Torres, 2019). Another theory that supports the study is that of the Functionalist School, which despite its contradictions, it is fundamental to give participation and grant certain functions to the representatives of the organisations, in order to work consensually; without a doubt, the theories contribute to the study and to public administration, as it serves to implement policies that help to decentralise the budget and be invested in a decentralised manner.

The variable citizen participation is the action that seeks to involve the population without any discrimination in the development of various actions that the local government solitaire, has as dimensions to political participation, as an action that induces to seek municipal information and how transparency and access to information is facilitated in municipal entities; administrative citizen participation, which seeks administrative knowledge and participatory processes managed within the municipalities; citizen participation, which has to do with strengthening municipal public policies and social organisations (Alamo and Perez, 2019).

The formulation of the participatory budget is the ramification of democracy, it is manifested in citizen participation in order to make decisions in the formulation of the municipalities' budgets, it is manifested at the level of representation of social and popular organisations, it has the following dimensions: citizen management, expressed in citizen participation and in the participatory budget; educational management, articulated with citizen knowledge and administrative management; institutional budgetary organisation, which is linked to the execution of the budget and the lines of investment and financing (Williams, 2021). The three dimensions work together and are fundamental to promote citizen participation in the formulation of the municipal budget.

METHODOLOGY

The research used as materials the various bibliographic sources, the same that were analysed and structured according to the demand of the study, served to contextualise the problem, the achievement of objectives, according to the variables and dimensions, which operationally give the technique and instrument for collecting information, which using the software Excel and SPSS version 27 allowed tabulating the results and obtain the corresponding correlations.

The work was of quantitative approach, basic type, non-experimental design - cross-sectional, correlational level, developed under the parameters of the deductive method, since according to Naupas et al. (2018) is a particular way of thinking or reasoning, which makes the logical conclusion of a particular set of premises.

The population and sample consisted of 71 agents participating with voice and vote in the participatory budget of the Tacabamba district municipality, i.e. one representative from each community.

The data collection technique was the survey, which is a tool that allows for the analysis of analytical units to provide different alternatives to a response (Naupas et al., 2018). The instrument used was two questionnaires with an ordinal Likert-type scale, whose valuation was: (1) totally disagree, (2) disagree, (3) neither agree nor disagree, (4) agree, (5) totally agree: the first questionnaire was composed of 12 items that collected information on the variable citizen participation in the dimensions: political, administrative and social, and the second of 12 items that obtained information on the variable participatory budget in the dimensions: citizen management, education and institutional budget organisation.

The data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics to verify the manifestation of each variable, and inferential statistics to determine the normal distribution and correlation of variables and the corresponding dimensions; to contrast the hypothesis, the Kolmogorov Smirnov parametric test was used, due to having a sample of more than 50 subjects; the result showed that there is a normal distribution, leading to the analysis of the results with Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient, as can be seen in the respective tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 *Citizen participation in the district municipality of Tacabamba, 2021*

Level of participation	Citizen political participation		Administrative participation		citizen Social participation		Citizen participation	
	f _i	%	f _i	%	f _i	%	f _i	%
Low	21	29,6	8	11,3	8	11,3	12	16,9
Medium	45	63,4	61	85,9	59	83,1	58	81,7
High	5	7,0	2	2,8	4	5,6	2	1,4
Total	71	100,0	71	100,0	71	100,0	71	100,0

Note. Data obtained from the database of the application of the questionnaire to the participating agents from organisations in Tacabamba.

The results shown in Table 1 indicate that, of the 71 participants in the study, the majority of responses in the three dimensions and variables are at the medium level, followed by the low level and the scarce high level, the information induces the municipality of Tacabamba to undertake actions that involve the active participation of the population in the political, administrative and social spheres.

The results expressed in table 1 indicate that, the majority of responses in the dimensions and variable of citizen participation are manifested in the medium level, followed by the low level and the scarce high level, the information contradicts the study of Fuel and Tarapués (2019) by finding that 62.5% of the population has no interest in participating in the evaluation of execution of works, in addition 77. 78% are unaware of participatory budget policies, therefore highlighted that communication and dissemination of information is important during participatory budgeting; it is close to the research of Véliz (2017), Bravo (2019) and Córdova (2019) who in the same position point out that innovative developments to disseminate information is a resource that allows working theoretical support and the construction of strategic development; They also mention that the increase in citizen participation as a strategic policy favours the management of the participatory budget and improves the quality of life of the population; the information contributes to Bravo's (2019) study by highlighting that 55. The information contributes to the study by Bravo (2019) by highlighting that 55.5% of the population would participate in the municipal administration's calls for participation; it is also similar to the research by Córdova (2019) who showed that 59.6% of participants participate in the administration of the budget that is executed in their geographical area. The information induces municipalities to undertake actions that call for citizen participation within the framework of the contribution of the structuralist theory that is the basis for planning, organisation and execution of the public budget.

Table 2 *Management of the participatory budget in the Tacabamba district municipality, year 2021*

Management Level	Citizen management		Education management		Budgetary organisation		Participatory budgeting	
	f _i	%	f _i	%	f _i	%	f _i	%
Low	19	26,8	5	7,0	8	11,3	3	4,2
Medium	51	71,8	54	76,1	58	81,7	68	95,8
High	1	1,4	12	16,9	5	7,0	0	0
Total	71	100,0	71	100,0	71	100,0	71	100,0

Note. Data obtained from the database of the application of the questionnaire to the participating agents from organisations in Tacabamba.

The results shown in Table 2 indicate that, of the 71 participants in the study, the majority of responses in the three dimensions and variables are at the medium level, followed by the low level and the scarce high level, the information induces the municipality of Tacabamba to undertake actions that involve citizen management, education and budget organisation, as these are fundamental aspects in the planning, organisation, execution and control of the budget managed by the municipalities.

The results shown in Table 2 indicate that the majority of responses in the three dimensions and variables are at the medium level, followed by the low level and the low high level, the information is close to the statements of Cabrera (2018) by showing that 50% of the population of Trujillo confirmed that the municipality of Victor Larco, has a participatory budget management, but 40% of them have a low citizen commitment; also Castillo (2018) detailed that 78. 2% of the Chiclayan population have knowledge about the participatory budget, where only 33. However, this contradicts the findings of Minchán and Paico (2019), who state that the people of Cajamarca have

low levels of participatory budgeting, due to their negative attitude and willingness to participate in these activities; However, he contradicts the study by Carrillo (2018) by finding low levels of knowledge about the participatory budget, and also points out that the levels of participation are not ideal, making evident the lack of contextual foundations, in addition to which the author considers that the standards of participation during the diagnosis, planning and implementation of the participatory budget are fundamental and that they are linked to citizen participation. The results allow us to reflect on the actions of municipalities based on the contribution of functionalist theory, which demands that the various governments decentralise the budget in order to be planned with citizen participation.

Table 3 *Kolmogorov - Smirnov normality test*

Variables	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		
	Statistic	Gf	Sig.
Citizen participation	0,095	71	0,189
Participatory budgeting	0,095	71	0,185

Note. Data obtained from the database of the application of the questionnaire to the participating agents from organisations in Tacabamba.

The information shown in table 3 is the quantitative result obtained from the application of the questionnaires according to variables, subjected to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality analysis, given that the sample is greater than 50, values greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$) were obtained, indicating that there is a non-normal distribution, determining that the contrast of the hypothesis would be carried out with the analysis of Pearson's Correlation Coefficient.

Table 4 *Relationship between the dimensions of citizen participation and the management of the participatory budget in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021*

<i>Pearson correlation</i>			Variable: Participatory budget management
Dimensions and variable: Citizen participation	Citizen political participation	Correlation coefficient	0,360
		Significance (bilateral)	0.002
	Administrative citizen participation	Correlation coefficient	0,359
		Significance (bilateral)	0.002
	Social citizen participation	Correlation coefficient	0.384
		Significance (bilateral)	0.001

Note. Data obtained from the database of the application of the questionnaire to the participating agents of organisations in Tacabamba.

The data shown in Table 4 indicate that the analysis of the results according to the dimensions of the citizen participation variable and the participatory budget management variable shows a weak positive correlation of 0.360, 0.359 and 0.384 with bilateral significance of 0.001 and 0.002 respectively, the values determine that $p < 0.05$, which accepts the specific hypothesis put forward; therefore, the dimensions of citizen participation are positively related to participatory budget management in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021.

The data presented in table 4 indicate that the analysis of the results according to the dimensions of the citizen participation variable and the participatory budget management variable shows a weak positive correlation of 0.360, 0.359 and 0.384 with bilateral significance of 0.001 and 0.002 respectively, the values determine that $p < 0.05$, a fact that accepts the specific hypothesis put forward; the information differs from the study by Bravo (2019), who in the analysis of the results found that there is a relationship between CP and PB ($r=0.555$, 0.00), between PC and PP level ($r=0.565$, 0.00), between PC and compliance with PP regulations ($r=0.372$, 0.002), between PC and municipal planning ($r=0.480$, 0.007) and finally, between PC and transparency in PP ($r=0.577$, 0.119); it also contrasts with the results of Córdova (2019) by showing that PC and PP exhibit a significant relationship (0.596, $p=0.00$), positive and moderate; the higher share in the structural distribution of investments, the level of dependence on the political aspect of PC and PP is significant (0.488, $p=0.004$), positive and low; adding participation in politics contributes positively in PP; this is due to a well-defined methodology by the MEF based on important points of investments, where the association of PC in its social aspect and PP is (0.583, $p=0.000$), positive and moderate; it has closeness to the research of Véliz (2017) in obtaining moderate levels of association between the Political sphere and PP with positive and moderate relationship ($p=0.004$); there is the relationship between PP and the Administrative aspect ($r=0.276$) being positive and moderate ($p=0.004$); and there is association between PP and the Social domain ($r=0.548$), positive and moderate ($p=0.000$). The information

leads to undertake articulated work, where citizen participation is the faithful witness of the formulation of the local government budget and they are faithful connoisseurs of the destinies of the budget designated to the local government.

Table 5 *Relationship between citizen participation and participatory budget management in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021*

		Citizen participation	Participatory budgeting
Citizen participation	Pearson correlation	1	0,515
	Sig. (bilateral)		0,000
	N	71	71
Participatory budgeting	Pearson correlation	0,515	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	0,000	
	N	71	71

Note: Data obtained from the database of the application of the questionnaire to the participating agents from organisations in Tacabamba.

The data shown in table 5 indicate that the analysis of the results according to variables shows a moderate positive correlation of 0.515 with a bilateral significance of 0.000, the values determine that $p < 0.05$, which accepts the general hypothesis put forward; therefore, citizen participation is significantly related to the management of the participatory budget in the Tacabamba district municipality, year 2021.

The data presented in Table 5 indicate that the analysis of the results according to variables shows a moderate positive correlation of 0.515 with a bilateral significance of 0.000, the values determine that $p < 0.05$, a fact that accepts the general hypothesis put forward; the data are far from the study by Cabrera (2018) who found in his research a significant correlation between citizen participation and the participatory budget by obtaining ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$, $r = 0.856$); it is close to the study by Véliz (2017) when he found an association between citizen participation and the participatory budget of $r = 0.417$ and $p = 0.000$. The statistical data strengthens Idrogo et al.'s (2018) statements by specifying that the participatory budget has a direct impact on the execution of projects, which is an important indicator for provincial growth; however, due to poor project management, state works are delivered in terrible conditions, which is why the author points out that the participatory budget directly influences the efficiency and effectiveness of resource management in governments.

CONCLUSIONS

It was identified that the majority of responses in the dimensions political, administrative and social participation, as well as the variable citizen participation, are at the medium level, followed by the low level and the low high level.

It was determined that the majority of responses in the dimensions of citizen management, education and budget organisation are at the medium level, followed by the low level and the low high level.

It was determined that there is a positive relationship between the dimensions of the variable citizen participation and the variable participatory budget management in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021.

It was determined that citizen participation is significantly related to the management of the participatory budget in the district municipality of Tacabamba, year 2021.

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