

Copenbildo as a Mechanism for Citizen Participation

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Abstract

Open lobbying, as mechanism for citizen participation, it was seen promoting in application of the General Law of Municipalities; it implies that the neighbors of that community a reintegrated into the objectives for the development of the district, it eriving directly with opinions and suggestions at a public hearing convened to discuss or discuss a specific topic that, with the participation of the neighbors and rulers, would contribute to making wise decisions for the good of the good. With this research, it is intended to analyze how open lobbying is a mechanism of participation in the district. The present research is of qualitative approach, from a phenomenological perspective, based dose on personal experience; it has as ample of 18 people: 02 neighbors representing the 09 sectors that counts the district. It is concluded that open lobbying is a mechanism of citizen participation formed under the Political Constitution of Peru and developed through the General Law of Municipalities; however, this medium, mainly, is used for accountability, neglecting educational issues of

neighborhood incidence; that is, it ignores the importance of intervention by neighbors for cooperative work that allows the development of the district.

Key-words: Open Lobby, Citizen Participation, Neighborhood Audience, Neighbors

1. Introduction

Open lobbying is a form of direct participation involving individuals, maintaining, however, the classic form of participation, also indicates that community meetings aim to identify regional issues between regional government and municipal communities. An example of the procedure of open lobbying is the rdenanza No. 00143/MDSA the same that makes the call through a decree published in the diario El Peruano, which indicates date, time of realization and the topic to be dealt with is accountability; neighbors, when taking knowledge, must proceed to register to participate and intervene.

Thus, each district, independently and autonomously, must issue an ordinance that rules open lobbying within its jurisdiction and then, by decree, initiate the call for participation, pointing to the subject matter to be addressed, the registration mechanism, the place, the time and date of execution. The main topics addressed by such meetings are accountability and macro project that requires the popular pop acceptance of the locality since open lobbying is a mechanism in which citizens and neighbors of a given district are an active part of decision-making; however, it gives rise to reflection on whether this scenario resolves the concerns and problems of the community in a timely manner, since there is no legal obligation of periodicity for the realization of calls on open lobbying, a fact that limits the right to participate (Alvarado, 2014).

In application of these rules, it is necessary to strengthen a culture of neighborhood participation since, as the stated legal instruments say, it is aright and deber that citizens exercise so it is the responsibility of local governments to provide the scenario and regulation that guide participation to monitor public management as a balance and necessary control of political power(Galindo,2016). Research is justified because there is little research on the issue on the importance of open lobbying as a scenario of citizen participation of neighbors, which seeks to eliminate the gap between rulers and rulers, as well as to apply the modernization of the state through the cross-cutting axis of open government. Consequently, with this investigation, the open lobby should not only be regarded as a hearing for the unfulement of accountability; but also for the discussion of other topics of interest of the commune. The participation and intervention of the

actors in the improvement process allows an appropriation of the project, in which citizens get involved in becoming the main defender of their project (Traba, 2020); In addition, the modernization of public administration involves the need to include citizens to achieve the expected improvement goals; to achieve this, the institution must design and implement citizen participation mechanisms (De la Garza, 2018).

R Ispy on the theoretical basis of the biert to lobby, Pefaur (2016) has been considered who asserted that state transparency and access to public information are key components for the modernization of the State by enabling for the fulfilment of the right to citizen participation, and it is essential to implement adjustments to make amends for the gap between the theoretical and the practical. On the other hand, Oszlak (2016) indicated that the term open government has become popular, being a closeness between the government and the public, executed mainly by the Executive Branch; on the other hand, the other powers of the State, to date, have not been encouraged to imitate that desire to make its management transparent.

Thus, addressing the theoretical model, Pulick, Korth and Jung (2016) consider that, in order to achieve citizen meetings in order to develop locally, an agent-based model must be taken into account with the dynamics that can be operational in our contemporary political environment. The basic mechanisms of this model are based on models established in psychological principles, its core is in the tradition of the model of assimilation and cultural dissociation, where it is sought to motivate the population to participate within these discussion groups of topics of common importance. Of equal importance, Alvarez (2020) noted that the citizen perception, regarding the open lobby in Mexico in relation to the commitments given by the rulers at the meeting, should be respected, since the requirements are presented formally, considering the proposals and needs of the voters. However, the commitment of demarcation leaders to their constituents only serves a sector to satisfy a specific request, considering that they have broker-like behavior, resolving individual requests in a clientistic manner.

On the definitions of the open lobby, Cogollos (2007) stated that it is a democratic outlet for a structural crisis where the only thing that is represented is democracy. In addition, Lizcano and Velasco (2018) defined the open lobby as the public meeting in which the different actors participate with the sole objective of improving the situation or topics to be discussed for the improvement of citizenship. For Cancio, Ramírez and Córdoba (2020), the open lobby is available to citizens who seek to argue freely about the fears of interest to the community; finally, Contreras and Montecinos (2019) indicated that the lobby has as one of its fines listen to the citizens. Now, regarding

the bier to lobby, Cancio, et al. (2020) noted that it is a mechanism of participation with little use in Colombia, which is of paramount importance, since it is important at the municipal level, empowering citizens to discuss the real issues that directly affect them.

Consequently, the purpose of the open lobby develops the provincial municipal ordinance No. 028-2016-MPVI de Virú being the active transparency of municipal management in order to strengthen the link between local government and the population as well as to generate easy access to exercise over rights citizen participation and control. This same ordinance explains the stages of the open lobby, which have been considered as sub-categories in this research work. The first cover of preparatory acts to all actions and activities to be realized prior to their implementation in order to ensure their proper development, being preparatory acts such as (a) pedido de aprobación to convene an open lobby, b) convocatoria del c) determination of the agenda of the open cabildo, d) in registration of the participants and d) and valuation and The implementation stage referred to the actions to be taken on the same day as the open lobby hearing, being the actions a) presentation of the moderator, b) instalación of the open lobby hearing, c) conformation of the table and presentation of the executive report, d) invention of the participants in the hearing, as well as acquittal of questions and e) c iron of the audience of the open lobby and subscription of the ac ta. Finally, the post-bier to stage consisting of the actions that are taken after the end of the open lobby hearing, the actions that are taken are three: a) dissemination of the summary of the open lobby hearing) tout evaluation on the open lobby hearing and c) following the commitments made and the attention of the requests or claims raised.

From what has been developed so far, the conceptual difference must be taken into account with the public hearings convened by the local governments for accountability, a space where the authorities inform the public about the advances, achievements, difficulties and perspectives of regional or local management, considered by the Organic Law on Municipalities No. 27972 in article 121 as the right of neighboring control to local governments. With regard to citizen participation, Ramirez (2020) indicated that the participatory government promoted the exercise of the right to citizenship to participate consistently within the formulation stage for public policies and to generate easy access to the path of public administrations benefiting from empirical manera knowledge. However, Vivanco (2016) indicated that the participation citizen sores that the population tenders access and is part of the decis of the nearest government; that is, the local one, becoming a citizen guarantee. Therefore, it is necessary to contribute the actors involved within a district, these are made up of neighbors and rulers; in both cases, with different perceptions generating an

empowerment with appropriation of the plan in favor of the community; therefore, the neighbors are active actors that represent the needs of people, since the plans not only require technical intervention, but also social (Quick and Bryson, 2016).

Addressing the issue of district citizen participation, INEI notes that neighborhood participation is the individual or collective intervention of neighbors in municipal management through mechanisms; 6% (1 thousand 687) of municipalities reported on the participation of the population in administrative management. In 55.9% of municipalities, participation is promoted through open lobbying; 54.5 per cent through neighborhood board organizations or neighborhood committees; 53.9% with the formulation of the Municipal Development Plan; 37.0 per cent, in the district's security action; 16.0 per cent in food management committees and 11.5 per cent through the formulation and control of local economic plans.

In the definitions of citizen participation, Valdez (2018) described what the cases of direct and indirect management of a political situation are like. Thus, the direct contribution only comes in small policy situations such as political institutions that are not competitive in nature and that use electoral mechanisms for very different coverage purposes; indirect contribution cases generally demonstrate the election of the leadership; i.e. delegated staff for a short time.

Thus, for Díaz (2017), citizen participation refers to a process through citizens which without public office share, to some extent, decisions on issues that affect; for Chávez and Alvarez (2015), citizen participation involves engaging with political, economic, sociocultural life within a country. As for the levels of citizen participation, Contreras (2019) referred to three levels: the first level is access to information; the second consisting of participation where it is defined as a precursor to participation or consultative and the third associated with a citizen power of control representing the participation of citizens. People play a decisive role in public management when they participate in the processes to exercise a decision, intervening with the gobernantes to discuss public projects and their implementation. These persons have the role of the citizen, sharing responsibility with the generals (Thomas, 2017).

On theories on citizen participation, Gaber (2019) commented that local governments should take the lead in creating equitable citizen participation processes through the building of long-term partnerships with local community groups; In addition, Diaz (2017) sought to explain how citizen participation in public policy has survived various unsuccessful attempts. This is how it was argued that the contributions of citizens should be obtained in the interrelationship of government activities and the citizens who act are those who receive the services (Simonsen, 2018). Relationships between

neighborhood organizations for the development of communication and the authorities on duty of the municipal government can take many forms from decentralization to the recruitment of services, people and associations for economic development, including integral roles in municipal planning and governance (Wandersman and Florín, 2000).

That is why public participation takes place in the world and in this differential cover of levels of Gobierno whether local, regional and national; public and private sectors with or without profit. The local level is the most permeable region of the Gobierno, being the closest and most accessible to people unlike regional or national government. Policy issues in the local government are likely to be more immediate; similarly, local problems are more latent, as are the decisions that are made (Nabatchi and Amsler, 2014). Considering the international legal instruments, the Ibero-American Charter of Participation Ciudadana in Public Management (2009) mentions the right of citizen participation within the public organization, since it is a fundamental right to the development of countries; in this way, this letter seeks to universalize the challenge to create adequate conditions by improving vulnerable sectors for participation within the competent scenario. Involved should be understood as a social co-responsibility where citizens contribute to the common good. For its part, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2004) mentions, in article 13, that the State must take appropriate measures to generate people's participation in anti-corruption prevention, raise public awareness and facilitate access to appropriate bodies.

In addition, the Andean Anti-Corruption Plan, Decision 668 (2007) states as one of its specific objectives to encourage citizen participation in improving public management in the monitoring and control of State resources. Chile's neighboring country, through the Ministry Secretary-General of Government (2013) in the article called the Annual Public Account of Citizen Participation, develops a policy based on citizen participation, marking co-responsibility, rescuing culture to strengthen the ambitions of communication between the Government and citizens; the aim is undoubtedly to increase the process of sparseness, efficiency, efficiency and effectiveness in public policies. Today, we are faced with governance where civil society transcends the state to carry out the common and articulated work that allows us to achieve common objectives involving public and private actors at the local, regional and national levels (McLaverty, 2017).

It highlights three challenges that the governing G has in order to institute participatory governance: 1) the absence of a popular or elite consensus giving rise to direct citizen participation and scope, 2) the limited powers of participatory innovations and 3) the absence of leadership systematic (Fung, 2015). The transparency and initiatives of the open government have become

vehicles to increase legitimacy and trust in citizens, as it has allowed to improve the mediation of citizens and stop corruption and mismanagement (Da Cruz, Tavares, Marques and De Sousa, 2016).

At the international level, Magna Carta, the Political Constitution of Peru (1993), in Article 2(17), states: "participate, individually or associated, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Nation. Citizens have, in accordance with the law, the rights of choice, removal or revocation of authorities, legislative initiative and referendum." Giving its support, the law mentions that citizens have access to participate, having to differentiate themselves from communicating with the Government; but it is the right to be taken into account and engaged to co-responsibility for the development of their locality. Law No. 27658, Framework Law on modernization of the management of the former state puts within Chapter 2 the area of modernization of state management and indicates that the objective is to obtain higher levels of efficiency in order to reach the effective channels of citizen participation. Article 8 on participatory democracy explains the mechanisms for improving the citizen participatory democracy through different direct and indirect actions; in Article 9, the citizen control indicates that the citizen has the right to participate in the processes of budget formulation, control, implementation and control of state management through the mechanisms that the regulations set; Article 10 on citizens' rights and obligations describes that the citizen, in his relationship with the institutions of the State, has the rights and duties established in articles 55 and 56 of Law No. 27444, the new Law on the General Administrative Procedure without prejudice to the other rights contained in that law.

According to New farmers and Quallsb (2014), the quality in the municipal management is related to the results in favor of the services that are made available to the public. Performance is essential, with an adequate ability to monitor performance, publishing the results of management performance, managing to arouse experiences of successful practices to expand the areas of attention. For its part, the citizen participation in Peru developed in Law No. 26300, Law of the Derechos de Participación y Control Ciudadano, in Chapter 1, describes tax actively the five days of participation: a) constitutional reform initiative, (b) initiatives into the formation of laws, (c) referendum, (d) initiative in the formation of municipal and regional devices and (e) participations established by this law for the field of municipal and regional governments. Sobre los derechos de control points: a) revocatory of authorities, b) removal of authorities, c) demand for accountability, and d) or three control mechanisms established by this law for the field of municipal and regional governments. Within this marco, the Law on Bases of Decentralization, Law No. 27783 cepitle IV, indicates that ciudadana participation is an obligation with regional and local governments in the formulation,

debate, and concertation of development plans and participatory budgets, as well as in the concertation, control, evaluation and accountability of public management.

Also, the Ley Orgánica de Gobiernos Municipales, Law No. 27972 and its amendments incorporate the structure of the Municipality to the Provincial and District Local Coordination Council as an instance of concertation and consultation in which, in addition to the mayors and councilors, representatives elected by the organizations of the civil society participate. Title IV, on the municipal economic regime, points out that the unions are governed by criminal budgets. It includes participation rights in the main area. Article 13 develops the exercise of the right of participation. The mechanisms of citizen participation, pointed out by Cancio, et al. (2020) may be promoted by citizens and others only by public authorities; but, in reality, the power to promote them does not exhaust the right to participate; this is achieved by the obligation to the decisions obtained through the mechanisms of citizen participation, since surrendering the power to participate is not enough until it is decided by the people to be included.

Taking into account the citizen participation pair, Reyes and Uriel (2017) reflected on the four forms of relations between administration and community: a) participation-formality: a requirement of law that needs to be filled, also called "wingless" participation, as it does not call into question the logic and powers in force, b) the participation-integration-co-optation: local authorities effectively promote participation, creating new instances of citizen intervention and permanently managing the discourse of participation not so much for people to gain autonomy and capacity for interlocution with the State; but, on the contrary, to welcome the orientations of the dominant political groups, c) participation-concentration: the emphasis is on the collective construction of agreements around common objectives and the means to achieve them. The axes here are pluralism and direct intervention of citizens in the analysis of their environment and in decision-making about how to act to guide shared objectives and d) the participation-way of life: participation is not conceived as an activity in addition to the daily routine of people; but as something that requires additional efforts and costs, for example, an internalized social norm from childhood.

Dis from the vertical point of view of power, the level of municipal administration is considered the most basic since it is within reach of the people, being the most direct government; therefore, it is gravitational to know all your needs. Therefore, the municipal administration forms part of the stability of the country (Natal'ya, Bondaletov, Makushkin, Bondaletova and Kozyrev, 2016). The open government is still in the beginning, therefore, it generates a series of ideas and thoughtful ideas to make it more effective, sustainable and equitable with an openness to participation to

improve democracy and civic intelligence, as well as keep the costs acceptable. That is why, according to Douglas (2016), power makes no concessions unless required, for change never causes the generosity of power; but comes from the struggle and sacrifice of those who promote it from the independence of citizens.

2. MEEVERYTHING

This research was based on the analysis of inductive data due to the information collected in the context of the phenomenon studied (Trujillo, Toro, Tapia and Rosas, 2019); the methodology is composed of the interpretative paradigm, with a solid basis that leads to explain and interpret the essence and veracity of the phenomena in the face of the expectations lived, as indicated by Fuster (2019); now, with regard to the approach that had research, it was qualitative because it is a detailed, intrinsic, extrinsic description and of wide essence to narrate, understand and understand the phenomenon of study within its own reality. (Trujillo, Toro, Tapia and Rosas, 2019).

The design was referred to phenomenology and, according to Fuster (2019), this arises with an analysis of phenomena or significant experience that is shown to consciousness. It departs from the knowledge of the object itself detached from an experience. The primary is the understanding of phenomena as part of a significant whole and there is no possibility to analyze it without the abundant holistic.

3. Study scenario

The research was carried out in a district of Lima, divided into nine sectors: by the south, sector eight and seven; downtown area, sector six, five, four and three; finally, north zone, sector one, two and nine. This district was created on September 15, 1920 by Regional Law No. 359 and has a geographical area with a territorial area of 102.58 km². In addition, it is part of the districts of Lima Metropolitana, Lima province and Lima department. On the other hand, the district has a population of 364 thousand inhabitants, approximately (INEI, 2018).

4. Participants

The participating subjects were selected at the investigator's discretion. The technique was applied by 02 neighbors from each sector of the district; in total, 18 neighbors over the age of eighteen.

5. Data collection techniques and instruments

In this research work was carried out the interview technique that, for Usman, Yaacob and Rahman (2015), is valid to be applied in phenomenological studies, since it has aflexibility of execution; on the other hand, reflexivity is considered as one of the axes of rigorousness in qualitative research, this considers the researcher's quest to give meaning of his intentional or involuntary influence on the research spray. With regard to reflexivity, it is considered a practice of self-awareness materialized by understanding the perspective of its own and its dynamics between the researcher and the investigado (Ibrahim and Edgley, 2015).

It is important to reinforce what is described with Clay (2018) who indicated that the technique used in the interview serves as support for collecting data. Respecto the instrument, it was the guide between semi-structured view, being Nuez (2015) who described it as topics and subtopics that the researcher deals with according to the objectives of his research, combining direct and indirect questions. Therefore, the guide had a flexible management structure giving the interviewer the opportunity to formulate and reformulate the questions at the opportunity considered.

6. Procedure

As for the procedure, it followed the following sequence: reality was observed to identify the problem, after this the literature on the aprioristic category was reviewed, proceeded in the construction of the interview guide, continued with the application of the interview guide, development or recording of the interview; finally, the analysis of the information.

7. Data analysis method

The method of analysis se will do through triangulation that, for Aguilar and Barroso (2015), is used to increase the quality and validity of the data since it has different perspectives of the same topic or objective of the study and eliminates the bias of the single criterion of the researcher. In that order, Ruiz (1999) assured that triangulation is one of the most widely used techniques for the processing of data in qualitative research, as it contributes to an elevation of the objectivity of data analysis and to gain greater credibility of the facts.

On the categorization and coding, Marín, Hernández y Flores (2016) pointed out that it consists of naming it and defining each analytical unit. Within each category, you can define subcategories. Categorization can be done in two different ways; complementary: deductive and inductive. In deductive categorization, categories are derived from theoretical frameworks.

Categorization is inductive when categories emerged from data based on patterns and sequences present in them.

8. Results

The fieldwork carried out on the basis of data collection was carried out taking into account the current scenario of social isolation by the health pandemic of covid-19; for this reason, the accounting was done by electronic means from the place of home through semi-structured interviews through the virtual route where all coordination's were carried out in 2020 through phone calls, emails, WhatsApp application and virtual environments.

According to the specific objective of analyzing how the open lobby was developed in the district, the interviewees show their disagreement that the preparatory stage to the open lobbying call is carried out only through the institutional website, since it is not a means at close for all neighbors; therefore, they suggest using other channels of dissemination of dissemination such as local newspapers, local newsletters, house letters at home to incentivize neighborhood participation. The interpretation of the neighbors believes that the major should decide on the timing of the participants' stubbornness during the open lobby; most believe that the right time is at the conclusion of each agenda item as I would allow for a more timely conversation; while a minority believes that the right time is at the conclusion of the exhibition allowing for complete information.

Taking into account the interpretations of the neighbors, the information of the summary of the open lobby on the website of the Municipality is not sufficient to carry out a control of agreements; suggest that the dissemination, mainly, to the participating neighbors of the lobby with personal notification to each of them, disseminating the information through the newsletter, newspaper, etc. Also, the formality to participate in the bier to lobby is complex and bureaucratic, this as a result of the lack of information of the existence of this udience as a means of consultation; consequently, other more practical channels should be used.

Neighbors indicate, for the most part, that calls for participation in the district have only sought guidance from Dominantes political groups, since these originate meetings mainly in pre-election time to gain recognition and acceptance of the majority. The interviewees, for the most part, have intervened directly in the analysis of their locality, identifying the problems they have and see how to influence directly or collectively through telephone complaints, face-to-face so that it is n considered in the objectives of the Municipality. The issues that influence citizen participation start n from the decisions made by the Municipality as is the case of citizen security, since it is a latent

problem facing the district, which through its report by call sectored the district with the highest crime rate to take appropriate and proportional measures is.

9. Discussion

With regard to the general objective proposed which is to analyze with regard to the open lobby as a mechanism for citizen participation in the district, it was identified that, as stated by the interviewees, it is not a mechanism known to the neighbors; they stated that they have been exercising their right to participation directly either individually or collectively, the latter being the most prevalent form generating priority attention, realizing it through complaints or complaints before the Municipality. Thus, active citizen participation benefits the neighbors as it allows to eliminate the existing gap with the Municipality of Surco.

When talking about open lobbying, it is considered as a space or expression of freedom to communicate directly to the competent officials the anxieties and desires that the majority has in the face of a specific topic discussed at that meeting; it is noted that the development of the district must not only be in the hands of the rulers and that the right to participation should not be reduced to a mere formality; but to a co-participant in the decisions made by the rulers for the improvement and acceptance of it by the commune directly involved in the issue; it should be noted that the rulers are not at the head of a product factory, they are at the forefront of a uniqueness that must provide optimal and timely services, so, thus agreeing in this way with Contreras, et al. (2019) who defined the open lobby as a conciliatory meeting mechanism for dialogue between citizens and authorities, to listen to them and be heard about issues of interest.

In this line, the most significant theory contrasted is that pointed out by Pefaur (2016) who considered that transparency in the State to access public information is a key component for a modernization of the State enabling processes that comply with the right to participation of people; therefore, it is essential to implement adjustments to make amends for the gap between the theoretical and the practical. Highlighting from this text the gap between the theoretical and practical, for which it is considered that there is a large gap within the Municipality, taking into account that participation is a constitutional right, in addition the Ley General de Municipalidades points out that open lobbying is a form of participation; but the results of the interview show that it has not had the necessary dissemination to be of general knowledge allowing to have greater demand in the registration at the time of the calls. As for the preparatory acts, the channel used through the website is not sufficient to integrate the neighbors into the participation of the lobbyists; believe that

it is necessary to use written and visual channels. As a differentiating response, a minority group believes that the website is sufficient since electronic means are used more frequently; similarly, by the pandemic, it could be more used; however, most believe that it is not enough since not everyone has access to the internet so they recommend the dissemination by alternative means such as newsletters, newspapers, letters from neighbor to neighbor, coinciding with what was raised by Rodríguez (2017) who develops the importance of social networks, since it favors a transparency with citizen participation; this supplementary means of dissemination should therefore be considered as it is required by the majority in accordance with the interviews applied.

With regard to the execution acts, it was found as a matching response that the neighbors consider, for the most part, that the intervention at the execution stage should be carried out during the development of the topics, since it is difficult to interact in timely manner to give suggestions, questions or complaints. In differentiating response, a minority group believes that the intervention should be at the end of the topics covered as it would allow for a general picture for better intervention. On the other hand, in the subcategory acts of execution, it was found as a concurrent response that the vecinos consider that a check cannot be carried out according to the information published on the website for which they suggest that the agreements be disseminated through an minutes notified to the participants or publish its in newsletters or newspapers. As a differentiating response, a minority group believes that it is sufficient to control accordingly through the website as it is accessible; in this regard, municipal ordinance No. 028-2016-MPV of the Provincial Municipality of Virú does not coincide as it states that the post-school stage consists of the actions that are carried out after the conclusion of the open lobby hearing, the actions taken are three: a) dissemination of the summary of the open lobbying hearing, (b) self-assessment of the open lobbying hearing and (c) follow-up to the commitments made and to the attention of the lawfulness or claims raised; as well verified in the ordinance, it does not indicate who specifically follows up; that is, there is the possibility that M unicipalidad itself has a self-control, being able to transfer that task to those who participated in the lobby since they are involved in the issues and decisions taken at that hearing; to do this, a means of control must be provided either electronic or physical.

As for the form of relationship between the administration and the community, with formal participation, the neighbors stated, for the most part, that the formality to participate in the bier to lobby is complex and bureaucratic; as a differentiating response, a minority group believes that formality to participate is practical because it is published in the call for the website, which coincides with Pulick (2016) who considered that, in order to achieve citizen meetings in order to develop

the local, an agent-based model should be considered with the dynamics that can be operational in our contemporary political environment. The basic mechanisms of this model are based on models established in the psychological principles. Its core is in the tradition of the model of assimilation and cultural dissociation, where it is sought to motivate the population to participate within these discussion groups of topics of common importance.

Therefore, in the form of a relationship between administration and community with participation, integration and co-optation, it was found as a matching response that the neighbors stated that calls for participation in the district have only sought their orientation to dominant political groups, since these meetings originate, mainly, in pre-election time to obtain recognition and acceptance of the majority. This coincides with Collado (2018) who noted that it is essential to increase citizen participation in the design of participatory measures and make it binding. In order to prevent this step from generating clientelism, the training needs nothing should have been carried out inclusively and extensively; participatory spaces must be created where representatives are elected democratically, citing the sectors that make up civil society by submitting their candidacy.

Finally, in the way the administration and the community relate to participation, it was found as a matching response that the neighbors have not directly intervened in the analysis of their locality and in the decision-making to influence the objectives of the Municipality; however, Peru's Political Constitution obliges the Government to incentivize the citizen participation, so citizen participation, as a right, must be incentivized to actively exercise it and be considered in local government decisions. For therefore, neighbors should be involved by defining the common goals for their local improvement; two-way, will bring ideas for public or private investment projects.

10. Conclusions

There should be a correct dissemination of the calls for open lobbying since there is no knowledge about this participation space for the neighbors; therefore, the Municipality is not complied with article 197 of the Magna Carta of Peru which obliges to promote, support and regulate the neighboring participation in local development; ideal for dissemination is door-to-door either through letters or with the notification of the order for payment of taxes without prejudice to this an electronic call through the different means.

It has been shown that there is no culture of citizen participation within the district; the neighbors do not have a motivation to be part of the whole process it refers to, since the actions that have been taken in the development of the open lobby have been reduced to informing only the tem a

masno, everything that entails; equally, the neighbors actors are unaware of the steps or procedures that are followed. In addition, they have a reduced conceptualization of such participation so it is the task of the rulers to incentivize the intervention and involvement of the neighbors since there should not be a gap between them.

Finally, the citizens of the district consider that their intervention within the objectives of the Municipality is only achieved when they are organized collectively to make a complaint or complaint, since individually it has no impact.

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