

Democratic Management and Citizen Participation of the Province of Tumbes-2023

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Abstract

This research aimed to determine the relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. With an applied methodology, quantitative approach, propositional descriptive level, non-experimental design. With a population of 58 767 participants from the last elections in the province of Tumbes and a sample of 382 electoral participants from the last elections. Applying the survey and questionnaire with data collection instruments. The results were obtained 12.6% (48) state that the government never takes into account their needs and their cultural differences, minorities and social groups for the enactment of laws, 35.3% (135) almost never, regularly 31.9% (122), almost always 9.4% (36) and 10.7% (41) respond that the government always takes into account their needs and cultural differences, minorities and social groups for the enactment of laws. Concluding that democratic management has a direct and significant relationship with citizen participation, developing a proposal to improve democratic management.

Keywords: *Citizenship, democracy, management, participation.*

1. Introduction

Understanding democracy as a fundamental part of society and its influence within citizen participation is crucial. Government actions must have a process of vigilance by the population that elects its representatives and such action must be actively and constantly informed in order to ensure that the state prioritizes the needs of citizens, typified in the Magna Carta which stipulates that the Constitution includes democracy as a form of government and establishes the political rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens. including the right to vote and freedom of expression. It also guarantees the separation of powers and the protection of human rights.

In Ecuador, the Ministry of the Interior has as its main functions, the programming, organization, direction and coordination of activities concerning governance, for which it agrees approaches with the political parties and unions of the country, thus seeking guidance and advice related to the issue of internal security of a country and citizen participation through democracy (Echeverría, 2011).

In recent years, the Peruvian National Police has made significant efforts to improve its image and strengthen its commitment to human rights and democracy (Valdiviezo, 2013). For example, it had created an internal oversight system to prevent corruption and had established a human rights training programme for its members. Despite these advances, there are still significant challenges for the Peruvian National Police in its relationship with democracy. These include the need to strengthen the transparency and accountability

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of the institution, as well as to prevent violence and discrimination in the exercise of its functions.

Peru's Interior Ministry plays an important role in strengthening the country's democracy. Its main function is to guarantee citizen security and the protection of human rights. The ministry works closely with other government institutions and civil society to promote transparency and accountability in the security sector. In addition, the ministry is also responsible for the organization of free and fair elections, ensuring the protection of citizens' political rights. In short, Peru's Ministry of Interior plays a key role in promoting and protecting democracy in the country.

At the international level, in Turkey the author Waite (2023) in his research identified that the fragility of citizens can be caused by individual or systemic difficulties and sociocultural criteria that affect their well-being and that of vulnerable groups. Low-income citizens may experience negative emotions and limiting behaviors, affecting their ability to act and feel safe in public. Urban rights are based on the accumulation of positive relationships, emotions, perceptions and behaviours of city dwellers, and seek to create a favourable environment that allows vulnerable people to behave freely in public spaces.

Democracy addresses several issues, and discrimination in the contractual field is one of them. The protection of fundamental rights is not limited only to violations arising from public law, but also to violations arising from private law. The protection of fundamental rights must recognise the importance of private law. Private law, in particular contract law, can allow violations of fundamental freedoms that can have a significant impact on fundamental rights, such as public law rules or the conduct of the State. (Neme, 2022).

For Sembler (2023) in his research he allowed to identify that to understand democratic principles in health policy does not mean changing the relevance of democracy. On the contrary, as he once suggested, even in the field of care, the relationship between justice and socialism and democracy seem to need to be thought in two directions. Needs-based policies ensure that they are more democratic because they promote greater participation in decision-making, the truly inclusive, equitable and sustainable character of this participation will be the same.

In addition, in Ecuador, the author León (2023) demonstrated that the persevering battles promoted by the different institutions of the female gender at the global, national and local levels allowed to strengthen the rights to active participation of women, thus empowering access to high political spheres in order to represent their main interests, thus being able to influence the management of the different levels of government. Therefore, the incursion of the female gender is fundamental and egalitarian in the political power of men, being a structural element of the democratic system.

In Peru, a trinomial was established between the National Police of Peru, authorities and citizens, emphasizing on reducing crime and encouraging citizen participation, this policy will serve for the decision-making of the State regarding security strategies, involving citizens to strengthen their places of housing (Ministry of the Interior, 2021).

In the national context, Barrenechea and Encinas (2022) considered that the sustainability of Peruvian democracy is particularly remarkable given the general state of the region, where cases of democratic erosion and collapse have been observed in the last two decades, especially in the Andean region. Democracy is realized through elections have become more frequent both in Latin America and in the world, thanks to that of power by democratically elected authorities, Peruvian democracy in front of a very great attrition. We argue that the best way to understand the continuity of Peruvian democracy is to invoke the concept of pluralism by default developed (Way, 2015).

In Tumbes, the need to empower citizens to participate in activities aimed at the development of the locality, the authorities including governors and officials, limit

budgets to improve the living conditions of their citizens, this participation not only involves participatory democracy, but also political culture, participatory planning and its influence on the legitimacy of the government's role in this instance (Rivas, 2019)

In addition, local authorities work in partnership with civil society to promote transparency and accountability in governance. The region has a wide network of social and community organizations that promote citizen participation and the defense of human rights. In summary, democracy and citizen participation are fundamental pillars for sustainable development and governance in Tumbes.

It is because of the problems identified that we ask ourselves the following question: How would the democratic management proposal model improve citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023?

The present research is justified from the theoretical and knowledge aspect by filling a gap in the relationship of the variables democratic satisfaction and citizen participation, being a latent problem and very little investigated. From the methodological aspect; It will allow the creation of instruments that value these variables, the same ones that when passing through the processes of validity and reliability can be used in other populations.

Its practical justification will help to understand the influence of democratic satisfaction on citizen participation, leaving a precedent that contributes to the understanding of these variables in order to elaborate based on the results an intervention proposal where the population of the Province of Tumbes actively participates as a resource for the improvement of the city.

The social justification will reach the Tumbesian population, by inquiring about the effects of democratic satisfaction in the exercise of citizen participation, allowing strategies to be implemented that result in a more active population and involved with the rule of law for the benefit of the community.

Faced with the problems raised, the following research objectives were formulated; general objective: To determine the relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. And specific objectives: a) Identify the relationship between citizenship – legislation and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. b) Evidence the relationship between representative government and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. c) Indicate the relationship between civil society and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

To solve the possible problems, research hypotheses were proposed; General hypothesis: Hi: There is a significant relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. Ho: There is no significant relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. And the specific hypotheses: H1: There is a significant relationship between citizenship – legislation and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. H2: There is a significant relationship between representative government and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. H3: There is a significant relationship between civil society and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

2. General objective

identify the relationship of citizenship – legislation on citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

3. Methodology

3.1 Type and design of research

The present research is of an applied nature; Thus, this study seeks to solve a specific problem found through a proposal prepared by the researcher, which focuses on the search, analysis and consolidation of the existing scientific literature to apply it; it will also have a quantitative approach, through the use of deductive and statistical methods (Hernández and Mendoza, 2018) reinforcing knowledge; Likewise, the level will be descriptive - correlational, since it will allow to describe the properties found of the variables in the study sample and the intensity and direction of the correlation of democratic management and the determinants of citizen participation will be determined (Hernández & Mendoza, 2018).

The present research is of non-experimental design, cross-section, this is because the manipulation of the variables or information will not be carried out within a controlled place and the collection of the information will be carried out at a single determined moment (Hernández & Mendoza, 2018).

3.2 Population, sampling and sampling

The population of the present study was made up of 58 767 participants of the last elections in the province of Tumbes.

Inclusion criteria:

People over 18 who sign the informed consent.

People over 18 who adequately respond to the information collection forms.

Elderly persons 18 who have participated in the last municipal elections of the province of Tumbes.

Exclusion criteria:

People over 18 years of age who cannot read or write or have difficulty adequately filling the data collection instruments.

People over 18 years of age with reading comprehension difficulties.

People who have physical or cognitive limitations that prevent the correct filling out of the form.

Sample

The sample of the present study used the formula for finite samples, where the study population was made up of 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

It was determined that the study sample was made up of 382 electoral participants from the last elections.

for which it was calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{N * Z^2 * P * (1 - P)}{(N - 1) * E^2 + Z^2 * P * (1 - P)}$$

Being:

N = Population, 58 767 voters.

Z =Study confidence level, 95% = 1.96

Q =Probability of non-occurrence, 50% = 0.5

P =Probability of occurrence, 50% = 0.5

E =Permissible margin of error, 5% = 0.05

Replacing values:

$$n = \frac{58767 * 1.962^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5)}{(58767 - 1) * 0.052^2 + 1.962^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5)}$$
$$n = 382$$

Sampling

The present research used simple random sampling, so that the sample is properly represented in a reliable manner by an adequate amount.

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis of this study is the citizen who participated in the last municipal and regional elections in the province of Tumbes.

3.3 Data collection techniques and instruments

The present research used techniques and instruments to be able to apply to the sample and obtain the results by its processing.

Technique

The technique used in the research was the survey, which allowed formalizing and designing questions for the sequential collection of information (J. Castro & Fitipaldo, 2020). Two surveys were considered for each variable, to which the ordinal measurement scale and the use of the Likert scale will be established (1 Never, 2 Almost Never, 3 Regularly, 4 Almost Always and 5 Always).

Instrument

Questionnaires were used, where the structure of the questions was determined by the 3 dimensions for the democratic management variable, being a total of 20 items, which provide specific questions. For the variable citizen participation, which presents 15 items to be able to perform the deductive and statistical analysis according to the quantitative approach.

Reliability

For the reliability of the instruments, a pilot test was applied, which was determined by 20% of the sample, applying Cronbach's alpha coefficient, presenting a coefficient of 0.933, this being greater than 0.7.

Validity

The validity was carried out through expert judgment (Hernández, et al. 2018), for this research it was validated by 5 experts, who have the academic degree of doctor and with specialty and knowledge in public management.

3.4 Procedures

To carry out this research, the following procedures were carried out in order to ensure the participation of the subjects of the study analysis unit:

1. The due completion and signature of the informed consent to participate in this research was requested.
2. Each research subject was explained the procedure of the application and correct filling of the questionnaires that will assess the variables democracy and citizen participation.

3. The information of the questionnaires was filled in a database for subsequent processing of the research results through the use of the SPSS V.25.00 program.

3.5 Data analysis methods

In order to establish the results of the study, descriptive and inferential statistics were taken into consideration:

Descriptive statistics: This type of statistics was used to determine the frequency, trend, levels of the variables, allowing to describe the variables within the study population.

Inferential statistics: It was used to test the hypothesis of the study, the research therefore needed the processes such as: normality test to determine the homogeneity of the sample, correlation analysis, internal validity and Cronbach's Alpha for reliability.

4. Results

4.1 Descriptive results

Regarding data processing, it was evidenced that the levels of response between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023 were calculated as follows:

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	48	12.6%
Almost never	135	35.3%
Regularly	122	31.9%
Almost always	36	9.4%
Always	41	10.7%

Table 1. Answers to question P1

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

Q1: You believe that the government takes into account your needs and your cultural differences, minorities and social groups when enacting laws.

12.6% (48) state that the government never takes into account their needs and their cultural differences, minorities and social groups when enacting laws, 35.3% (135) almost never, regularly 31.9% (122), almost always 9.4% (36) and 10.7% (41) respond that the government always takes into account their needs and cultural differences, minorities and social groups for the enactment of laws.

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	48	12.6%
Almost never	156	40.8%
Regularly	125	32.7%
Almost always	35	9.2%
Always	18	4.7%

Table 2. Answers to question P2

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

Q2: The government is inclusive and impartial in the laws it issues.

(125) regularly, while 9.2% (35) said almost always and 4.7% (18) responded that the government is always inclusive and impartial in the laws it issues.

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	42	11.0%
Almost never	154	40.3%
Regularly	130	34.0%
Almost always	45	11.8%
Always	11	2.9%

Table 3: Answers to question P3

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

Q3: You believe that the government respects international treaties for refugees and asylees according to international migration rules.

11% (42) answered that they never consider that the government respects international treaties for refugees and asylees according to international migration norms, 40.3% (154) answered that almost never, 34% (130) said that regularly, 11.8% (45) almost always and only 2.9% (11) stated that the government always respects international treaties for refugees and asylees according to international migration standards.

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	39	10.2%
Almost never	116	30.4%
Regularly	145	38.0%
Almost always	66	17.3%
Always	16	4.2%

Table 4: Answers to question P4

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

P4: State institutions meet the needs of the population in different geographical contexts.

According to the respondents, 10.2% (39) answered that State institutions never attend to the needs of the population in different geographical contexts, 30.4% (116) almost never, regularly 38% (145), while almost always 17.3% (66) and only 4.2% (16) answered that State institutions always attend to the needs of the population in different geographical contexts.

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	61	16.0%
Almost never	156	40.8%
Regularly	113	29.6%
Almost always	39	10.2%
Always	13	3.4%

Table 5: Answers to question P5

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

P5: Public officials and servants perform their duties with transparency.

According to the respondents, 16% (61) answered that officials and public servants never perform their functions with transparency, 40.8% (156) almost never, regularly 29.6% (113), while almost always 10.2% (39) and only 3.4% (13) answered that officials and public servants always perform their functions with transparency.

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	95	24.9%
Almost never	171	44.8%
Regularly	94	24.6%
Almost always	17	4.5%
Always	5	1.3%

Table 6: Answers to question P6

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

P6: Public administration is equal in access to information.

According to the respondents, 24.9% (95) answered that public administration is never equal for access to information, 44.8% (171) almost never, regularly 24.6% (94), while almost always 4.5% (17) and only 1.3% (5) answered that public administration is always equal for access to information.

Categories	<i>f</i>	%
Never	75	19.6%
Almost never	179	46.9%
Regularly	96	25.1%
Almost always	25	6.5%
Always	7	1.8%

Table 7: Answers to question P7

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

Q7: Justice is impartial and equal for all citizens

19.6% (75) answered that justice is never impartial and equal for all citizens, 46.9% (179) almost never; Regularly 25.1% (96), while almost always 6.5% (25) and only 1.8% (7) answered that justice is always impartial and equal for all citizens.

4.2 Inferential results

In addition, with respect to the inferential analyses of the present research was taken into consideration to validate the hypothesis of study, to the correlation according to Rho de Spearman due to the normality of the data.

General hypothesis testing

Hi: There is a significant relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

	CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	
	Rho	<i>p</i>
DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT	,351**	0.000
Citizenship-Legislation	,342**	0.000
Territorial inclusion	,230**	0.000
Rule of law	,268**	0.000
Public Administration	,324**	0.000
Equal justice	,273**	0.000
Representative and accountable government	,306**	0.000
Party democracy	,211**	0.000
Effective and responsive government	,253**	0.000
Democratic effectiveness	,268**	0.000
Public integrity	,259**	0.000
Civil society and popular participation	,255**	0.000
Media	,200**	0.000
Political participation	,217**	0.000
Reliable Voter Accountability	,248**	0.000

Table 8. Correlation between democratic management and citizen participation

Note: Own elaboration based on data collected from 382 electoral participants in the last political contest of October 2022.

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 (bilateral) level.

As can be seen in Spearman's Rho correlation table, the variables democratic management and citizen participation show a Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient =.351 ($p = .000$) understanding that there is a direct, moderate and significant correlation. In this sense, there is sufficient evidence to accept the hypothesis of the researcher that democratic management significantly influences citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

As can be seen in Spearman's Rho correlation table, the variables Citizenship - Legislation and citizen participation show a Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient =.342 ($p = .000$) understanding that there is a direct, moderate and significant correlation. In this sense, there is sufficient evidence for the researcher to accept the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between citizenship - legislation and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

As can be seen in Spearman's Rho correlation table, the variables Representative and responsible and citizen participation show a Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient = .306 ($p = .000$) understanding that there is a direct, moderate and significant correlation. In this sense, there is sufficient evidence for the researcher to accept the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between representative government and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

As can be seen in Spearman's Rho correlation table, the variables Civil Society - Popular Participation and Citizen Participation show a Spearman's Rho correlation coefficient =

.255 ($p = .000$) understanding that there is a direct, low and significant correlation. In this sense, there is sufficient evidence for the researcher to accept the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between civil society and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023.

5. Discussion

From the findings found in this research when determining the relationship between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, it was possible to find a direct and significant relationship with a $Rho = .351$ with $p = .000$ ($p < .005$) which according to Hopkins (2014) is located as a moderate level relationship.

This means that the dimensions of the democratic management variable such as citizenship and legislation, representative and responsible government and civil society with popular participation, tend to relate to the dimensions of the citizen participation variable as partisan, associative and opinionative electoral, that is, people will be able to participate consciously in elections with the certainty of not falling into error in situations that arise when choosing the candidate of their own preference. This is closely related to what authors such as Auriacombe and Sithomola (2020) point out, who show that the participatory context of current citizens depends on the problems addressed by a community, and what they may perceive from the level of management of public management of the officials in charge, in addition, demonstrate that citizen participation, It is part of one of the main characteristics for local governments and the progressive improvement of social conditions.

Faced with the aforementioned, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is rejected, where it refers that there is a significant relationship between democratic management and citizen participation. These results are corroborated by Solís (2019) who in his research concludes that citizen participation directly influences and has a significant relationship on the municipal management of the Provincial Municipality of Pasco. Similar results were also found by Vélez (2022) who shows that there is a direct and low relationship between citizen participation and municipal development, which explains the importance of the active participation of all citizens in public affairs and events, taking into account their voice and vote, which will allow to reduce acts of corruption.

Regarding more specific factors of political management, Maldonado (2021) reported that there is a direct and significant relationship between participatory budgeting and citizen participation with a $Rho = .888$ $p = .000$. while with regard to the dimensions political participation, social participation and administrative participation, direct and significant relationships were found with a $Rho = .766$ $p = .000$, $Rho = .709$ $p = .000$ and $Rho = .865$ $p = .000$, of which it is understood that as the management of policies and public works are more efficient, citizen participation could benefit positively; However, this research shows the lack of a negative perception of public management; Therefore, it is considered an alarming problem not only of current citizen participation, but also of future generations and the lack of concern for them.

At the same time, another research carried out by Trujillo (2016) showed that the lack of commitment is linked to misinformation regarding the process of citizen participation and its importance and that there is an important significant relationship between citizen participation and public management. However, Ramos (2020) explains that part of this relationship between political management and citizen participation is an evolutionary factor typical of the temporal context of Peruvians, as demonstrated in his research where he evidenced that political democracy has been influencing government processes since 1979 – 2019, where factors such as authoritarianism and the lack of management

efficiency by representative officials in their different eras predominate. which even led not only to protests by the population; but also to the seizure of power through the militia.

These data are similar to what was found by Núñez (2019) who found that 55% of the young people who were interviewed have very little knowledge about citizenship; However, 60.3% of them actively participate in politics, either through opinions or working for the State. Unlike what was evidenced by Condezo et al. (2022) who concluded that there is a low citizen participation (66.62% of respondents), with respect to specific axes such as citizen control and oversight, the existence of spaces for citizen participation and the decision making of the population.

In this sense, under the aforementioned and analyzing these results we confirm that the better structured democratic management is and is accepted by citizens, the better citizen participation will be, producing optimal levels of acceptance and commitment of voters in electoral campaigns in the Tumbes region.

With the objective of identifying the relationship of citizenship – legislation in citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. The results reflected 35.3% (135) almost never the government takes into account their needs and their cultural differences, minorities and social groups for the enactment of laws, 40.8% (156) said almost never, the government is inclusive and impartial in the laws it issues, 40.3% (154) answered that almost never, the government respects international treaties for refugees and asylees according to international migration standards, 38% (145) of State institutions regularly meet the needs of the population in different geographical contexts; 40.8% (156) almost never, officials and public servants perform their functions with transparency, 44.8% (171) almost never, the public administration is equal for access to information; 46.9% (179) Almost never, justice is impartial and equal for all citizens. These results show similarity with what was found by Núñez (2019) who reported that 55% of the young people interviewed know little about the principles of citizenship and level of participation only reaches 60.3%.

On the other hand, with regard to the perceived levels of Citizenship-Legislation, evidencing that 12.50%(26), 45.19%(94), 32.21%(67), 7.69%(16) and 2.40%(5) of young people have low, almost low, regular, almost high and high levels respectively; Meanwhile, in the adult population 15.72%(25), 48.43%(77), 25.79%(41), 8.81%(14) and 1.26%(2) have low, almost low, regular, almost high and high levels respectively, and finally in the elderly population 13.33%(2), 60%(9) and 20.00%(3) perceive low, almost low and regular levels respectively. These data are corroborated with the data evidenced by Maldonado (2021) who found that 57.10% and 25.44% of the people surveyed have medium and low levels of citizen participation, which suggests a globalized problem and erroneously normalized by people due to the lack of interest in public policies.

It was also evidenced, a Spearman's Rho correlation the variables Citizenship - Legislation and citizen participation show a correlation coefficient $Rho = .342$ with $p = .001$ ($p \leq .005$) which according to Hopkins (2014) is located as a moderate level relationship.

These results corroborate with the studies carried out by Ávila (2021) who concludes that municipal management is perceived as regular by 94.7% of leaders and representatives, while citizen participation is also perceived as regular in its entirety. In addition, there is a direct relationship of strong level ($Rho = .636$) and significant ($p < 0.05$) between municipal management and citizen participation. Analyzing these results we can see that with an efficient and suitable improvement proposal we will have greater citizen participation. At the same time, Maldonado (2021) found similar results showing that there is a direct and significant relationship between administrative participation and citizen participation $Rho = .865$ $p = .000$, from this, it can be inferred that there is an important relationship between the factors of public administration with citizen participation.

Regarding the objective of evidencing the relationship of representative government in citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. The results reflected 44.2% (169) almost never, electoral processes are carried out in a fair, transparent and reliable manner; regularly 33.5% (128), political parties are free to form and recruit members, regularly 35.3% (135), members of a political party are free to campaign and its leader holds a position as a ruler; regularly 37.4% (143), consider that the government can control the problems of the population effectively and quickly, 36.6% (140) almost never, believe that the ruler is accessible or treatable for the population, 47.6% (182) almost never; the ruler with his officials offers forums to discuss problems of public interest and 45.3% (173) almost never; Officials and public servants are incorruptible for what the law establishes. These results differ from what was evidenced by Carabajo (2022) who explains that of the participants, 68.3%, 59.6%, 61.5% and 61.5% show that they fully agree with the creation of a comprehensive security plan, the execution of actions, execution of the safety principles and quality of the comprehensive plan respectively.

On the other hand, with regard to the perceived levels of representative and responsible government, evidencing that 8.65%(18), 48.08%(100), 33.17%(69), 8.17%(17) and 1.92%(4) of young people have low, almost low, regular, almost high and high levels respectively; Meanwhile, in the adult population 18.87%(30), 50.94%(81), 22.01%(35), 8.18%(13) have low, almost low, regular and almost high levels respectively, and finally in the elderly population 20.00%(3), 53.33%(8) and 26.67%(4) perceive low, almost low and regular levels respectively.

This means that the representative dimension of the democratic management variable tends to be related to citizen participation. Corroborating with the studies carried out by Castro (2021) who had as results the correlation of Spearman's Rho with coefficient $Rho = .404$ showing a moderate positive relationship between both variables with a significance $p = 0.000 < 0.05$. In turn, the level of municipal management was identified, obtaining 6.85% at the low level, 63.01% at the medium level and 30.14% at the high level. Similarly, the level of citizen participation was identified, obtaining 16.4% at the low level, 71.2% at the medium level and 12.3% at the high level, analyzing the relationship between both variables, concluding that there is a relationship between municipal management and citizen participation in the municipality of the district of Nuevo Chimbote, 2020. In this sense, analyzing the results, we confirm that citizen participation serves as a key mechanism to ensure good management.

Regarding the objective to know the influence of civil society on citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023. The results show 44.8% (171) almost never; the media work independently with governments, 42.7% (163) almost never; the media always investigate the government efficiently, 41.9% (160) almost never; women participate in political life and public service at all levels, 40.1% (153) almost never; social groups have equal access to public service, 38.2% (146) almost never; electoral processes are inclusive and accessible to the entire population equally and 36.6% (140) almost never; The electoral processes are properly organized to ensure transparency in electoral elections.

These data are related to what Páliz (2022) indicated, who suggests that, between today's society and public entities, there is no interaction, especially on the part of the state, which do not fulfill the role of educating or raising awareness among the population about the magnitude of the importance and responsibility that citizens have when participating in political issues: from which, it is understood that this lack of social control.

On the other hand, with regard to the perceived levels of civil society and popular participation, evidencing that 8.65%(18), 46.63%(97), 33.17%(69), 8.65%(18) and 2.88%(6) of young people have low, almost low, regular, almost high and high levels respectively; Meanwhile, in the adult population 25.79%(41), 45.25%(64), 28.30%(45),

3.14%(5) and 4.52%(4) have low, almost low, regular, almost high and high levels respectively, and finally in the elderly population 13.33%(2), 66.67%(10), 13.33%(2) and 6.67%(1) perceive low, almost low, regular and almost high levels respectively. From which Arias (2023) evidenced the presence of similar levels of citizen participation of 25% and 56% of low and medium levels respectively, in addition, of a considerable variability in the participatory levels of the population, which are considerably increased by factors such as communal work.

When finding the relationship between civil society and citizen participation, a direct and significant correlation could be evidenced with a $Rho=.255$ $p=.000$ ($p < 0.05$) which according to Hopkins (2014) is located as a very small level relationship.

These results are corroborated with the studies carried out by Serafin (2020) who concluded that the variables management by results and citizen participation probabilistically influence between 33.5% and 44.3% in the participatory budget of the Municipality of the district of Comas. Finally, the value of Mc Fadden explains that management by results explains in a .289 to citizen participation, which suggests a low but important influence of management factors on the behavior of the population in order to seek better results continuously.

Also, there is similarity with what was evidenced by Vélez (2022) who found that there is a direct and significant relationship between citizen participation and the development of his district, which suggests how important the contribution of citizen participation is in the development of a population, either through opinions or actions, in addition, the importance of its active and efficient participation is highlighted to reduce and prevent acts of corruption by of bad elements.

6. Conclusions

1. The direct, moderate and significant relationship with a Spearman's Rho of $=.351$ ($p = .000$) between democratic management and citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023 was determined, from which it is understood that the better structured democratic management is, the better citizen participation will be, producing optimal levels of acceptance and commitment of voters in electoral campaigns in the Tumbes region, In addition, it explains the importance of the active participation of all citizens in public affairs and events.
2. A direct, moderate and significant relationship was identified with a correlation Spearman's Rho $=.342$ ($p=.000$) between citizenship – legislation on citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023, understanding that one of the main factors in citizen participation are public administration and egalitarian justice; It also explains the importance that citizens perceive on how to manage policies in accordance with the law.
3. According to specific objective two, the relationship of representative government in citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023, was established. With a low positive Spearman's Rho correlation of $.306$ and $p = .000$, in this sense, the need for the presence of a government that participates actively as a key mechanism to ensure good management is explained.
4. According to specific objective three, the relationship of civil society in citizen participation in the province of Tumbes, 2023, was known, with a low positive Spearman's Rho correlation of $.255$ and $p=.000$; This explains the importance of actions of public officials in citizens, in addition, the importance of their active and efficient participation is highlighted to reduce and prevent acts of corruption by bad elements.

7. Recommendations

It is suggested to the council of ministers, to propose objectives not only of the government, but also at the population level. Promote and disseminate efficiently the ideals for the period in question and ensure the integration of civil society and popular participation, which is evidenced in the results of this research that have an important relationship with citizen participation; Therefore, it is important to take into account the levels perceived by the population were deficient, so improving this characteristic suggests a significant increase in the levels of citizen participation.

It is recommended that regional and local governments disseminate and implement an information system for citizens in order to know the public policies implemented, the participatory budget and the internal procedures used in Democratic Management considering their active participation of citizens, it is important to mention that one of the most relevant characteristics of citizenship and legislation for citizen participation, were the Public Administration levels, evidencing the need to improve this feature.

It is recommended to take citizen participation as an important component to achieve what you want to achieve, as it serves as a key mechanism to ensure good democratic management.

It is recommended to seek the support of the population for the control and supervision of Democratic management, in which citizen participation and civil society together with political groups, achieve the improvement of the quality of life of the population, this being the primary objective of any public entity (regional and municipal governments) in the national territory.

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