

Original Research Article

Comparative study of a social programme and poverty reduction in two districts of Peru

Abstract

The present research aimed to determine the relationship between the social program together and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, for this we worked with the basic type, quantitative approach, non-experimental design, causal comparison, count with 90 users of both districts, through the application of the questionnaire for each of them, in order to obtain the program's acquisition rates and poverty level. The results, in the district of Chilia in terms of the social program focuses on a good level 72.2%; where 11.1% is located in regular and 61.1% high in poverty, and in the district of Huancaspata in 51.1% good; where 4.4% focus on regular and 46.7% high on poverty. In the same way, $\rho = 0.762^{**}$ and $\rho = 0.838^{**}$ and $p < 0.05$ are evidenced, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together significantly reduces the reduction of poverty in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. In conclusion, an efficient social program together favorably reduces poverty in the districts.

Keywords: Social welfare, development programmes, social poverty, social exclusion.

INTRODUCTION

The social programme is an important aspect since it allows poverty levels to be reduced, especially in vulnerable and low-access places that are far from cities, where they are offered few opportunities for education, health, basic services and other aspects. In addition, the deficiency in health services, connectivity and communication channels is evident (Dueñas, 2022). In Latin America, poverty worldwide is reflected at a high level due to poverty gaps and that social programs make it possible to reduce inequalities in societies, since they are disintegrated together with an untimely distribution of government revenues (Abramo et al. 2019). Similarly, in Latin America the poverty rate increased in 2018 from 29.8% to 33.7% in 2022; In addition, extreme poverty increased from 10.4% in 2018 to 14.9% in a social context, which implies the revitalization of regional integration from the generation of intraregional productive codenas that allow the reduction of excess dependence on the different suppliers (Latin America and the Caribbean, 2022).

At the national level, there was a decline in extreme poverty of up to 20.5% of the entire population, because the most important aspects are taken into account and that are not

exceeding the expenditure of the family basket since in recent years the costs of basic needs are high (Peruvian Institute of Economics, 2020). On the other hand, before the pandemic, 40.8% of poverty is focused on rural areas, a figure that fell to 14.6% for urban areas, which implies the reduction of poverty gaps by giving priority to public policies, and being necessary to scale up efforts that generate solutions (Correa, 2021). On the other hand, the social program focuses on a medium level with 41.3% and high with 37% that implies the consideration of essential situations in their daily lives, food, clothing, transportation and absence of social equity plans around governments in order to improve quality (Dueñas, 2022).

As for social programs, insufficient coordination and articulation are considered to improve access to service opportunities, which implies the absence of interventions at the community level that complement the actions carried out and the scaling of innovations leaving empty for the generation of autonomous income that allow the exit from poverty (Correa, 2021). Similarly, the national program of direct support to the poorest – JUNTOS that has been implemented that poverty indicates the delivery of the contribution to the reduction of poverty and with it the improvement of access to basic services (JUNTOS, 2018). As for the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata in the province of Pataz, which are places of extreme poverty, so that the population has deficiencies in education, since the quality of education is low, due to access to the areas and that bad curricula are not developed according to needs and priorities, in addition, most of the children are enrolled, however, they do not attend with the low conditions and economic resources, implying in an academic dropout. In the same way, the conditions of pregnant mothers are deficient, since most of them do not resort to health care centers for prenatal and postnatal visits, not to control the baby, but to control growth, however, considering good nutrition and feeding of newborns. On the other hand, they do not have the inevitable commercial resources for the satisfaction of their needs, however, this program offers them some benefits that make it possible in the family basket.

Poverty is reflected in the educational level due to school dropout, in addition, it reflects the insufficiency of authorized areas that cover being in risky areas, and the difficulty in receiving treatments due to high medical expenses, and the difficulty in accessing social programs, for all the above it is of vital importance to carry out the research, so the following general problem is formulated: What is the relationship between the social program together and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022? The justification of the present study is described under the following criteria: Theoretical justification, since it provides information on social programs and the state of poverty based on the comparison with other results, in addition, it is based on the theory of various authors each of the variables are reinforced. Methodological justification, the study presents a non-experimental cross-sectional comparative causal design that determines the association of the variables, through the application of instruments on the relationship between the social program together and poverty in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, these results will serve as a guide for future research. Social justification this research serves as evidence in the elaboration of associated guides, that JUNTOS allows the reduction of poverty in both districts, in

such a way that the well-being of both the users belonging to the program and the other citizens in general, who receive this management as well as those who go to these study places, being important elements when talking about the indicator of modernization of public management, since this population is the one who evaluates such attention. Practical justification, the contribution of the study is made through measurement tools that allow comparing results and taking into account the needs of the different regions of the province of Pataz, contributing to the reduction of poverty, avoiding school absenteeism and improving the quality of life. The importance of the study lies in knowing the scope and transcendence of the social program together and its repercussions on poverty reduction because it allows the improvement of the quality of life of the population. In that sense, the objective of the research was to determine the relationship between the social program together and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022.

METHODOLOGY

Type and design of research

The research was basic, quantitative approach, with non-experimental – cross-sectional design, descriptive level, correlational and comparative scope.

Variables and operationalization

Variable 1: Social program together.

Conceptual definition: According to MIDIS (2012) The Juntos program provides the delivery of monetary incentives to vulnerable families but who have the commitment to take their daughters to health centers, school and in the case of pregnant women, go to their prenatal check-ups.

Operational definition: It was operationalized through 3 dimensions: co-responsibility for education, health and conditional economic incentives in order to determine if the social program together reduces user poverty in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata de Pataz, La Libertad.

Indicators: The dimension of shared responsibility in education consists of indicators, the percentage of enrolment in educational institutions, the level of participation of children in educational institutions and other indicators. Reduce absenteeism at the primary and secondary levels. Similarly, from the dimension of co-responsibility in health, the proportion of prenatal check-ups for pregnant women and the proportion of prenatal check-ups for children up to 3 years of age were integrated. Finally, based on monetary incentives, the percentage of users who only depend economically on the program's monetary incentives without improving their quality of life and the percentage of users who also support other economic activities that the program's monetary incentives improve their quality of life. Quality of life.

Measurement scale: ordinal with answers of 5 alternatives.

Variable 2: Poverty

Conceptual definition: According to Stezano (2021), it defines poverty as the lack of resources to meet the needs of a certain group of people, but the inability and opportunity to produce these basic resources: food, housing, community services, education, health, drinking water, sanitation, and cultural infrastructure among others.

Operational definition: It was operationalized through 5 dimensions: level of education, housing and basic services, health services, basic needs and economic income in order to determine if the social program together reduces user poverty in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata de Pataz, La Libertad.

Indicators: in terms of educational level, education is considered as a vital aspect for the improvement of knowledge, and through this achieve a comprehensive training to be able to overcome and get ahead, in the different systems or academic levels, until achieving a professional title either technical or university, but that allows you to obtain employability and improve your living condition. As for housing and basic services, it implies obtaining a space that allows you to be quiet and live in something of your own for this you must consider the documents.

In relation to the health service, adequate information on the different health services is considered, considering the programs for accessibility to the health system. In relation to basic needs, it considers the need to meet the needs despite the difficulties that may arise, for this to undertake and use resources. In addition, the excursion of unnecessary appearance, that is, give priority in order to have accessibility. As for economic income, the improvement of conditions through the realization of activities, in order to increase the economic that enables better income and satisfaction.

Measurement scale: ordinal with answers from 5 alternatives

Population, sample, sampling, unit of analysis

The population consists of all users of the program together (Table 1).

Table 1. *Users of the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz.*

Year	Chilia District	Huancaspata District	Total
2020	30	32	62
2021	38	35	73
2022	22	23	45
TOTAL	90	90	180

Note. District municipality of La Pataz (2022)

Inclusion criteria: In this criterion, users who belong to the Social Program Together have been selected, in addition to having a pregnant member, a girl, adolescent under

the age of majority. And that they are within the system of targeting households in extreme poverty or poor.

Exclusion criteria: disaffiliated users of the program in both districts.

All the users considered in both districts were analyzed, so the sample was census.

Unit of analysis

Each of the users affiliated to the program together from both districts of the year 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Data collection techniques and instruments

The survey technique was used for both study variables. The questionnaire was used.

Instrument data sheet 1:

Dimensions: Dimensions 3; D1 Co-responsibility in education (1-6) items; D2 co-responsibility in health (7-12) items and D3 conditional monetary incentives (13-18) items with a total of 30 items.

Scales: with the levels of good (27-63), fair (64-99) and deficient (100-135).

Instrument 2 data sheet:

Dimensions: with 5 dimensions, where D1 specifies the educational level (1-6) items; followed by D2 which is housing and basic services (7-12) items; similarly, D3 with basic services from (13-18) items, in addition, D4 considers basic needs from (19-24) items and finally, D5 of economic income from (25-30) items respectively, with a Likert scale.

Scales: with the levels of high (110-150), regular (71-110) and low (30-70).

Validity and reliability

In this study the validity was content, so the opinion of three experts with a PhD degree and / or master's degree in Public Management was requested, using the criterion validity. To determine the reliability of the instruments, the survey was applied to 30 users in both districts, this being a pilot test that was processed in the statistical tool SPSS (V26), using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient, where 0.927 was obtained for the social program together for the first district and the second 0.884; and for poverty 0.960 and 0.895, respectively, indicating that the instruments are suitable for research.

Data analysis method

Descriptive statistics: the data matrix of the variables and dimensions was elaborated, the data were transcribed from the applied instruments, with this material the tables of frequencies and percentages were built.

Inferential statistics: unlike the proposed research hypotheses, SPSS V26, in which the normality test of the data by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov determination ($n > 50$) is applied will be used to consider the application of the formula for hypothesis testing.

RESULTS

In table 2, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia, 2.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which the same result is located at the low level of poverty, in addition, with 25.6% of the regular PSJ; where 1.1% is located in low, 17.8% regular and 6.7% high in relation to poverty; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; 11.1% in regular and 61.1% high in poverty, that is, if the program together reduces the poverty rate in the city of Pataz. In addition, $\rho = 0.762^{**}$ was obtained indicating a (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the reduction of poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together favorably reduces poverty.

Table 2. Cross table between the social program together and the reduction of poverty in users in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
CV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	2	0	0	Rho=0,762** p=0,000 N=90	
		%	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%		2,2%
	Regular	f	1	16	6		23
		%	1,1%	17,8%	6,7%		25,6%
	Good	f	0	10	55		65
		%	0,0%	11,1%	61,1%		72,2%
Total		f	3	26	61	90	
		%	3,3%	28,9%	67,8%	100,0%	

In table 3, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 22.2% focuses on a deficient social program together, of which the same result is located at the low level of poverty, in addition, with 26.7% of the regular PSJ; where 1.1% is located in low, 23.3% regular and 2.2% high in relation to poverty; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; 4.4% in regular and 46.7% high in poverty, that is, if the program together reduces the poverty rate in the city of Pataz. Similarly, $\rho = 0.838^{**}$ (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the reduction of poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together favorably reduces poverty.

Table 3. Cross table between the social program together and the reduction of user poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		HV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
HV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	7	13	0	20
		%	7,8%	14,4%	0,0%	22,2%
	Regular	f	1	21	2	24
		%	1,1%	23,3%	2,2%	26,7%
	Good	f	0	4	42	46
		%	0,0%	4,4%	46,7%	51,1%
Total		f	8	38	44	90
		%	8,9%	42,2%	48,9%	100,0%

Rho=0,838**
p=0,000
N=90

In table 4, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 2.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which the same result is located at the low level in the educational level, in addition, with 25.6% of the regular PSJ; where 4.4% is located in low, 10% regular and 11.1% high in relation to the educational level; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; it is located 7.8% in regular and 64.4% high in the educational level, that is to say that if the program together improves the possibilities in the educational level. Also, it was possible to contrast the specific hypothesis 1, where $\rho = 0.806^{**}$ (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore, the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the educational level in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater opportunities in the educational level of the children who integrate the program, thus reducing poverty.

Table 4. Cross table between the social program together and the educational level of users in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CDD1: Educational level			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
CV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	2	0	0	2
		%	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%	2,2%
	Regular	f	4	9	10	23
		%	4,4%	10,0%	11,1%	25,6%
	Good	f	0	7	58	65
		%	0,0%	7,8%	64,4%	72,2%
Total		f	6	16	68	90
		%	6,7%	17,8%	75,6%	100,0%

Rho=0,806**
p=0,000
N=90

In table 5, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 22.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which the same result 18.9% is located at the low level and 3.3% regular in terms of educational level, in addition, with 26.7% of the regular PSJ; where 8.9% is located in low, 12.2% fair and 5.6% high in relation to educational level; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; It is located 1.1% in regular and 50% high in the educational level, that is to say that the program Together improves the possibilities in the educational level. In addition, $\rho = 0.832^{**}$ (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the educational level in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater opportunities in the educational level to the children who integrate the program, thus reducing poverty.

Table 5. Cross table between the social program together and the educational level of users in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		HDD1: Educational level			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
HV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	17	3	0	Rho=0,832** p=0,000 N=90	
		%	18,9%	3,3%	0,0%		22,2%
	Regular	f	8	11	5		24
		%	8,9%	12,2%	5,6%		26,7%
	Good	f	0	1	45		46
		%	0,0%	1,1%	50,0%		51,1%
Total		f	25	15	50	90	
		%	27,8%	16,7%	55,6%	100,0%	

In table 6, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 2.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which the same result is located at the low level in housing and basic services, also, with 25.6% of the regular PSJ; where 8.9% are low, 10% fair and 6.7% high in relation to housing and basic services; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; It is located 1.1% low, 21.1% regular and 50% high in relation to housing and basic services, that is, there is improvement in basic services. Similarly, $\rho=0.654^{**}$ (moderate positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to housing and basic services in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows better possibilities in housing and basic services.

Table 6. Cross table between the social program together in housing and basic services of users in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CDD2: Housing and Basic services				Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High			
		CV1: Together Program	Deficient	f 2 % 2,2%	0 0,0%		
Regular	f 8 % 8,9%	9 10,0%	6 6,7%	23 25,6%			
	Good	f 1 % 1,1%	19 21,1%	45 50,0%	65 72,2%		
Total		f 11 % 12,2%	28 31,1%	51 56,7%	90 100,0%		

In table 7, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 22.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which 21.1% and 1.1% are located at the low level in relation to housing and basic services, also, with 26.7% of the regular PSJ; where 4.4% is located in low, 17.8% fair and 4.4% high in relation to housing and basic services; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; It is located 2.2% regular and 48.9% high in relation to housing and basic services, that is, there is improvement in basic services. Also, $\rho = 0.854^{**}$ (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to housing and basic services in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows better possibilities in housing and basic services.

Table 7. Cross table between the social program together in housing and basic services of users in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		HDD2: Housing and basic services			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
		HV1: Together Program	Deficient	f 19 % 21,1%		
Regular	f 4 % 4,4%	16 17,8%	24 26,7%	24 26,7%		
	Good	f 0 % 0,0%	2 2,2%	46 51,1%	46 51,1%	
Total		f 11 % 12,2%	23 25,6%	19 21,1%	90 100,0%	

In Table 8, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 2.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which it is located at the low level in relation to health services, in addition, with 25.6% of the regular PSJ; where 2.2% is located in low, 12.2% regular and 11.1% high in relation to health services; and as for the PSJ in a good level of 72.2%; It is located 20% regular and 52.2% high in relation to health services, that is, there is improvement in health services. Similarly, $\rho=0.634^{**}$ (moderate positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to health services in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater possibilities to provide health services.

Table 8. Cross table between the social program together and health services of users in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CDD3: Health services			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
CV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	2	0	0	Rho=0,634** p=0,000 N=90
		%	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%	
	Regular	f	2	11	10	
		%	2,2%	12,2%	11,1%	
Good	f	0	18	47		
	%	0,0%	20,0%	52,2%		
Total	f	4	29	57	90	
	%	4,4%	32,2%	63,3%	100,0%	

In table 9, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 22.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which it is located at the low level with the same percentage in relation to health services, in addition, with 26.7% of the regular PSJ; where 2.2% is located in low, 21.1% fair and 3.3% high in relation to health services; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; It is located 3.3% regular and 47.8% high in relation to health services, that is to say that there is improvement in health services. Also, $\rho = 0.853^{**}$ (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to health services in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater possibilities to provide health services.

Table 9. Cross table between the social program together and users' health services in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		HDD3: Health services			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
HV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	20	0	0	20	
		%	22,2%	0,0%	0,0%	22,2%	Rho=0,853** p=0,000 N=90
	Regular	f	2	19	3	24	
		%	2,2%	21,1%	3,3%	26,7%	
	Good	f	0	3	43	46	
		%	0,0%	3,3%	47,8%	51,1%	
Total	f	22	22	46	90		
	%	24,4%	24,4%	51,1%	100,0%		

In table 10, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 2.2% focuses on a deficient social program together, of which 1.1% is located at a low and regular level, in relation to basic needs, in the same way, with 25.6% of the regular PSJ; where 11.1% is located in regular and 14.4% high in relation to basic needs; and as for the PSJ in a good level of 72.2%; It is 2.2% low, 14.4% regular and 55.6% high in relation to health services, that is, there is improvement in basic needs. In addition, rho = 0.570 ** (moderate positive correlation) and a p < 0.05 were obtained, therefore the Ha is admitted and the Ho is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the basic need in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater possibilities to cover the basic needs of each family.

Table 10. Cross table between the social program together and basic needs of users in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CDD4: Basic need			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
CV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	1	1	0	2	
		%	1,1%	1,1%	0,0%	2,2%	Rho=0,570** p=0,000 N=90
	Regular	f	0	10	13	23	
		%	0,0%	11,1%	14,4%	25,6%	
	Good	f	2	13	50	65	
		%	2,2%	14,4%	55,6%	72,2%	
Total	f	3	24	63	90		
	%	3,3%	26,7%	70,0%	100,0%		

In table 11, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 22.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which 10% are located at a low level, 5.6% regular and 6.7% high, in relation to basic needs, in the same way, with 26.7% of the regular PSJ; where 7.8% is located in low, 12.2% fair and 6.7% high in

relation to basic needs; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; 13.3% are located in Regular and 37.8% in high in relation to basic needs, that is, the needs would be covered in some way as support in daily life. Similarly, $\rho = 0.593^{**}$ (moderate positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the basic need in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater possibilities to cover the basic needs of each family.

Table 11. Cross table between the social program together and basic needs of users in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		HDD4: Basic need			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
HV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	9	5	6	Rho=0,593** p=0,000 N=90	
		%	10,0%	5,6%	6,7%		22,2%
	Regular	f	7	11	6		24
		%	7,8%	12,2%	6,7%		26,7%
	Good	f	0	12	34		46
		%	0,0%	13,3%	37,8%		51,1%
Total	f	16	28	46	90		
	%	17,8%	31,1%	51,1%	100,0%		

In table 12, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 2.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which it is located with the same percentage at a low level in relation to economic income, in the same way, with 25.6% of the regular PSJ; where 3.3% is located in low, 17.8% fair and 4.4% high in relation to income; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; It is located 30% in regular and 42.2% in high in relation to economic income, that is, economic income covers their needs. Also, $\rho = 0.681^{**}$ (moderate positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$ were obtained, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to the economic income in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater opportunities for development since they have the income to cover their needs.

Table 12. Cross table between the social program together and the economic income of users in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CDD5: Income			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
CV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	2	0	0	2	
		%	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%	2,2%	Rho=0.681** p=0.000 N=90
	Regular	f	3	16	4	23	
		%	3,3%	17,8%	4,4%	25,6%	
	Good	f	0	27	38	65	
		%	0,0%	30,0%	42,2%	72,2%	
Total	f	5	43	42	90		
	%	5,6%	47,8%	46,7%	100,0%		

In table 13, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 22.2% focus on a deficient social program together, of which it is located at a low level in 1.1%, 7.8% regular and 13.3% high in relation to economic income, in addition, with 26.7% of the regular PSJ; where 3.3% is located in low, 6.7% fair and 16.7% high in relation to income; and as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; It is located 23.3% in regular and 27.8% in high in relation to economic income, that is, these aspects allow to cover some needs. Similarly, rho = 0.650** (moderate positive correlation) and a p < 0.05 were obtained, therefore the Ha is admitted and the Ho is refuted, therefore, the social program together is significantly related to economic income in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together allows greater opportunities for development since they have the income to cover their needs.

Table 13. Cross table between the social program together and the economic income of users in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		HDD5: Income			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
HV1: Together Program	Deficient	f	1	7	12	20	
		%	1,1%	7,8%	13,3%	22,2%	Rho=0,650** p=0,000 N=90
	Regular	f	3	6	15	24	
		%	3,3%	6,7%	16,7%	26,7%	
	Good	f	0	21	25	46	
		%	0,0%	23,3%	27,8%	51,1%	
Total	f	4	34	52	90		
	%	4,4%	37,8%	57,8%	100,0%		

In table 14, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 5.6% focuses on a dimension of co-responsibility in poor education, of which it is located at a low level at 3.3% and regular 2.2% in relation to poverty, in addition, with 15.6% of the

dimension co-responsibility in regular education; where 11.1% is located in regular and 4.4% high in relation to poverty; and in terms of co-responsibility in education at a good level of 78.9%; It is located 15.6% in regular and 63.3% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects allow an adequate education to children providing them with opportunities for personal development. Also, $\rho = 0.690^{**}$ was obtained specifying a (moderate positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the dimension co-responsibility in education significantly reduces poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that proper education reduces poverty, since it allows personal and professional development.

Table 14. Cross table between the dimension co-responsibility in education and user poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
CD1: Co-responsibility in education	Deficient	f	3	2	0	5
		%	3.3%	2.2%	0.0%	5.6%
	Regular	f	0	10	4	14
		%	0.0%	11.1%	4.4%	15.6%
	Good	f	0	14	57	71
		%	0.0%	15.6%	63.3%	78.9%
Total		f	3	26	61	90
		%	3.3%	28.9%	67.8%	100,0%

In table 15, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 24.4% focus on a dimension of co-responsibility in poor education, of which it is located at a low level at 7.8%, fair 15.6% and high 1.1% in relation to poverty, also, with 21.1% of the co-responsibility dimension in regular education; where 11.1% is located in low, 18.9% fair and 1.1% high in relation to poverty; and in terms of co-responsibility in education at a good level of 54.4%; 7.8% is located in Regular and 46.7% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects allow an optimal education at all educational levels. Likewise, $\rho = 0.853^{**}$ was obtained indicating a (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the dimension co-responsibility in education significantly reduces poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that proper education reduces poverty, since it allows personal and professional development.

Table 15. Cross table between the dimension co-responsibility in education and user poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

			CV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho
			Low	Regular	High		
HD1: Co-responsibility in education	Deficient	f	7	14	1	22	Rho=0,853** p=0,000 N=90
		%	7.8%	15.6%	1.1%	24.4%	
	Regular	f	1	17	1	19	
		%	1.1%	18.9%	1.1%	21.1%	
	Good	f	0	7	42	49	
		%	0.0%	7.8%	46.7%	54.4%	
Total		f	8	38	44	90	
		%	8.9%	42.2%	48.9%	100,0%	

In table 16, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; 5.6% focuses on a dimension of co-responsibility in poor health, of which it is located at a low level at 3.3% and regular 2.2% in relation to poverty, in addition, with 25.6% of the dimension co-responsibility in regular health; where 17.8% is located in regular and 7.8% high in relation to poverty; and in terms of co-responsibility in health at a good level of 68.9%; 8.9% is located in Regular and 60% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects allow comprehensive health in health centers, however, there are deficiencies in medicines. Also, $\rho = 0.805^{**}$ was obtained specifying a (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_0 is refuted, therefore, the dimension co-responsibility in health significantly reduces poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that adequate health and care of the inhabitants would reduce poverty, since it allows health care.

Table 16. Cross table between the dimension co-responsibility in health and user poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

			CV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho
			Low	Regular	High		
CD2: Co-responsibility in health	Deficient	f	3	2	0	5	Rho=0,805** p=0,000 N=90
		%	3.3%	2.2%	0.0%	5.6%	
	Regular	f	0	16	7	23	
		%	0.0%	17.8%	7.8%	25.6%	
	Good	f	0	8	54	62	
		%	0.0%	8.9%	60%	68.9%	
Total		f	3	26	61	90	
		%	3.3%	28.9%	67.8%	100,0%	

In table 17, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 21.1% focuses on a dimension of co-responsibility in poor health, of which it is located at a low level in 7.8% and regular 13.3% in relation to poverty, in addition, with 25.6% of the dimension co-responsibility in regular health; where 1.1% is located in low, 22.2% fair and 2.2% high in relation to poverty; and in terms of co-responsibility in health at a good level of 53.3%; 6.7% is located in regular and 46.7% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects facilitate access to obtain the SIS for free. Also, $\rho = 0.853^{**}$ was obtained specifying a (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore, the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the dimension co-responsibility in health significantly reduces poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that adequate medical care allows improvement in the quality of the population.

Table 17. Cross table between the dimension co-responsibility in health and user poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		CV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho	
		Low	Regular	High			
HD2: Co- responsibility in health	Deficient	f	7	12	0	19	
		%	7.8%	13.3%	0.0%	21.1%	Rho=0,853** p=0,000 N=90
	Regular	f	1	20	2	23	
		%	1.1%	22.2%	2.2%	25.6%	
	Good	f	0	6	42	48	
		%	0.0%	6.7%	46.7%	53.3%	
Total		f	8	38	44	90	
		%	8.9%	42.2%	48.9%	100,0%	

In table 18, of the total of participating users in the district of Chilia; 34.4% focuses on a dimension of monetary incentive conditioned on regular, of which it is located at a low level at 3.3%, regular 14.4% and high 16.7% in relation to poverty, and as for the conditioned monetary incentive at a good level of 65.6%; where 14.4% focuses on a regular level and 51.1% on high in relation to Poverty, that is, the incentives they can acquire through entrepreneurship, can reduce poverty. Also, $\rho = 0.436^{**}$ was obtained specifying a (moderate positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore, the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the conditioned monetary incentive dimension significantly reduces poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz - 2022. This means that the higher the income they can have, it allows them to reduce the poverty rate.

Table 18. Cross table between the conditional monetary incentive dimension and user poverty in the district of Chilia, Pataz.

		CV2: Poverty			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
CD3: Conditional monetary incentive	Regular	f	3	13	15	Rho=0,436** p=0,000 N=90
		%	3.3%	14.4%	16.7%	
	Good	f	0	13	46	
		%	0.0%	14.4%	51.1%	
Total	f	3	26	61	90	
	%	3.3%	28.9%	67.8%	100,0%	

In table 19, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; 15.6% focuses on a deficient conditional monetary incentive dimension, of which it is located at a low level at 6.7% and regular 8.9% in relation to poverty, in addition, with 31.1% of the regular conditioned monetary incentive dimension; where 2.2% is located in low, 26.7% in regular and 2.2% high in relation to poverty; and as for the incentive dimension at a good level of 53.3%; 6.7% is located in Regular and 46.7% in high in relation to poverty, that is, the economic incentive allows the empowerment and entrepreneurship of small businesses. Also, $\rho = 0.814^{**}$ was obtained specifying a (high positive correlation) and a $p < 0.05$, therefore the H_a is admitted and the H_o is refuted, therefore, the conditioned monetary incentive dimension significantly reduces poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that a higher incentive rate reduces poverty, since it allows for a quality of life.

Table 19. Cross table between the conditional monetary incentive dimension and user poverty in the district of Huancaspata, Pataz.

		CV2: Pobreza			Total	Spearman's Rho
		Low	Regular	High		
HD3: Conditional monetary incentive	Deficient	f	6	8	0	Rho=0,814** p=0,000 N=90
		%	6.7%	8.9%	0.0%	
	Regular	f	2	24	2	
		%	2.2%	26.7%	2.2%	
	Good	f	0	6	42	
		%	0.0%	6.7%	46.7%	
Total	f	8	38	44	90	
	%	8.9%	42.2%	48.9%	100,0%	

DISCUSSION

Regarding the evidence of correlation between the social program together and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together favorably reduces poverty in the districts. In addition, in table 2, in the district of Chilia in terms of the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; 11.1% is located in regular and 61.1% high in poverty, that is, if the program together reduces the poverty rate in the city of Pataz. However, in Table 3, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; 4.4% is located in regular and 46.7% high in poverty, that is, if the program together reduces the poverty rate in the city of Pataz. These results coincide with that of Torres (2021) who evidenced the relationship between poverty and the management of social programs in the Province of Pasco - 2018. That the highest proportion is located in 54% in doubt, however, consider that social welfare projects implement innovative solutions according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, in order to improve the quality of life of sectors in conditions of poverty or vulnerability. Similarly, Ticona (2019), in his research of the national program of direct support to the poorest JUNTOS impacts on poverty reduction in the town of Carhuacahua, Abancay, the results agree because $\rho = 0.743$ was obtained, therefore, the Juntos Program provides families with the instruments to generate sustainable entrepreneurship, but they must make the most of these benefits in order to get ahead.

It is reinforced with the definition of Abramo, Cecchini and Morales (2019) that states that the social programs mechanisms of the public systems that were implemented in order to reduce the poverty index, with the purpose of contributing to the income of the various families in terms of health, educational training and quality in basic categories to be able to develop a healthy life. It is based on the normative framework of Supreme Decree No. 032-2005-PCM, modified by Supreme Decree No. 062-2005-PCM, which implies direct support to the poorest "JUNTOS" aims to implement conditional direct transfers for the benefit of the poorest households, both rural and urban, and to promote their commitment and voluntary participation in health, nutrition, education and identity... the most vulnerable appreciation. The authors agree that the program together helps with economic support to the most vulnerable families, in order to reduce the high level of poverty, but that also the beneficiaries must comply with aspects that allow the sustainability of acquiring the benefit in order to improve the quality of their lives.

Regarding the relationship between the social program together and the dimension educational level in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, and the fact that of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; 7.8% is located in regular and 64.4% high in the educational level, that is to say that if the program together improves the possibilities in the educational level. In the same way, in table 5, of the total of the participating users in the district of Huancaspata; as for the PSJ in a good level of 51.1%; 1.1% is located in regular and 50% high in the educational level, that is to say that the program together improves the

possibilities in the educational level. It is evident that the educational level implies a high dropout rate since the educational level is low in terms of quality, due to the remote places that are located, since they take into account the characteristics of the territory, in the same way, the inefficient educational system that affects the income generated is reflected. It is reinforced with that of Otavo (2021) that aimed to examine the public policy against poverty that considers that the inclusion deficiencies of social policies in Colombia do not allow state economic resources to reach the most vulnerable populations in poverty. In the same way, in terms of educational level, it allows the consideration of strategies of regular basic education (Guadalupe et al., 2017). On the other hand, education is a source of knowledge acquisition that enables learning at different educational levels that allows the solution of social and cultural problems.

Regarding the relationship between the social program together and the dimension of housing and basic services in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022 and the fact that of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; 1.1% is located low, 21.1% fair and 50% high in relation to housing and basic services, that is, there is improvement in basic services. Similarly, in table 7, of the total number of users participating in the district of Huancaspata; as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; 2.2% is located regular and 48.9% high in relation to housing and basic services, that is, there is improvement in basic services. It is considered that the provision of basic services that are key to the development of both districts is evident, considering the lack of enabled spaces that are usually established in homes in risk areas, however, most users have the titles of their properties. These results have similarities with that of Ramos et al. (2017) that oriented policies favor that societies benefit in a very important way in the processes for development and economic growth in the welfare of society. Similarly, it is based on the definitions of housing and basic services MVCS (2017) that implies that real estate has the need to shelter to have basic services for the purpose of services that meet the full need of people.

Regarding the relationship between the social program together and the dimension of health services in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, in addition to the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; it is located 20% regular and 52.2% high in relation to health services, In other words, there is improvement in health services. In addition, in table 9, of the total number of participating users in the district of Huancaspata; as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; 3.3% is regular and 47.8% high in relation to health services, that is, there is improvement in health services. It is evident that those responsible for health, promotes healthy in the district, however, they consider that the implementation of new services is still missing since it hinders the arrival of the poorest and, in addition, considers that people with fewer resources make it difficult to receive treatments due to high medical costs since it reflects the high infant mortality due to the deficient attention of a trained staff. These results are similar to those of Bueno (2021) that consider the relationship between the Management of the Food Supplementation Program and the Quality of Life of its beneficiaries where it is located at 76.1% regular

level, in addition, it has similarity in the correlation despite being moderate $\rho = 0.355$, so as the continuous improvement of this program is implemented, A moderate improvement in lifestyle will be achieved according to the current reality of the beneficiaries. All this finds its sustenance with the ICRC (2017) that the health system aims to promote, restore and maintain health.

Regarding the relationship between the social program together and the dimension of basic needs in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, this means that an efficient social program together allows greater possibilities to cover the basic needs of each family. Similarly, in table 10, of the total number of participating users in the district of Chilia; as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; 2.2% is low, 14.4% regular and 55.6% high in relation to health services, that is, there is improvement in basic needs. In table 11, of the total of the participating users in the district of Huancaspata; as for the PSJ at a good level of 51.1%; 13.3% is located in regular and 37.8% in high in relation to basic needs, that is to say that the needs would be covered in some way as support in daily life. It is reflected that lower incomes imply food shortages; however, some needs are covered from access to social programs and services so that they can enjoy recreational activities for the population. It agrees, with that of Lache (2019) that 95.2% of the beneficiary families are inefficient in reducing poverty ranges, due to the various social factors and a cultural organization on the part of the inhabitants, which reduce poverty levels as well as the participation of public agencies. Of the same, it agrees with those of Yglesias (2021) that the Together Program is regular with 70.1%, due to the different mechanisms established by the political groups, which aim at the welfare of the communities, in the same way, the $\rho = 0.965$ that emphasizes the administration of improvement in community programs. It is strengthened by basic needs, which are fundamental to achieving a state of balance in all areas of the human person. And that these allow accessibility to new jobs.

Regarding the relationship between the social program together and the economic income dimension in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, and in addition to the total of the participating users in the district of Chilia; as for the PSJ at a good level of 72.2%; 30% is located in regular and 42.2% in high in relation to economic income, that is, the economic income covers their needs. In the same way, in table 13, of the total of the participating users in the district of Huancaspata; in a good level of 51.1%; 23.3% is located in regular and 27.8% in high in relation to economic income, that is, these aspects allow to cover some needs. With greater predominance they focus for each of them in the high level in both districts, also, the income received by the families is insufficient for the payment of the prices of goods and services required, which implies the generation of economic deficiencies in the households. It has similarity with that of Rabanal (2022) that social programs affect poverty in the District of Cascas, that 79.6% is at a medium level, and that $\rho=0.520$ was obtained, in order to consider the reduction of the survival conditions of vulnerable people, thus improving educational education, integral health and living environments that support to improve the common well-being of the inhabitants. Similarly, according to Ordoñez's (2021) that 67.8% focuses on a regular level and $\rho=0.837$, this allows to reduce

poverty and seeks to solve some basic needs, to improve the living conditions of residents. It is reinforced with that of Vargas (2012) considers that income can be provided in different ways to meet basic needs, depending on people's activities and employment opportunities, allowing the payment of a basic family basket, which depends on job skills, and at the same time has some benefits.

Regarding the relationship between the dimension of co-responsibility in education and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, therefore, the co-responsibility dimension in education significantly reduces poverty. This means that proper education reduces poverty, since it allows personal and professional development. In addition, in terms of co-responsibility in education in the district of Chilia good level of 78.9%; 15.6% is located in regular and 63.3% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects allow an adequate education to children providing them with opportunities for personal development and in the district of Huancaspata good level of 54.4%; 7.8% is located in Regular and 46.7% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects allow an optimal education at all educational levels. That is, this is because in the first district there is greater relevance that school-age children are enrolled in the three levels of basic education, and that they also attend regularly, so they approved satisfactorily, however, in the other district it is evident that some children dropped out of education with subjects, of work, travel and/or illness of parents. On the other hand, it is based on the dimensions regarding the level of Education, it focuses that every citizen must be provided for free, guaranteeing an integral development of people, therefore, education is a set of processes that aims to acquire knowledge that allows them to excel. All this is reinforced by the conceptualization of MIDIS (2012) that specify that the social program decreases the low quality of life in social welfare since it seeks to reduce poverty and improve sociocultural levels; that enables them to enter the beneficial links, executed by governments that seek to improve educational training, in the conservation of health or the initiative to reduce child malnutrition. This is based on the regulatory framework with Supreme Decree No. 001-2001-PROMUDEH, which improves performance and allows the development of functions, so it is necessary to make modifications to the provisions of Supreme Decree No. 001-2001-PROMUDEH, which establish standards for the Fight against Poverty.

Regarding the relationship between the dimension co-responsibility in health and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, therefore, the co-responsibility dimension in health significantly reduces poverty. This means that adequate medical care allows improvement in the quality of the population. Similarly, in the district of Chilia, in a dimension of good co-responsibility of 68.9%; 8.9% is located in regular and 60% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects allow comprehensive health in the health center, however, there are deficiencies in medicines. However, in the district of Huancaspata; in terms of co-responsibility in health at a good level of 53.3%; 6.7% is located in regular and 46.7% in high in relation to poverty, that is, these aspects facilitate access to obtain the SIS for free. That is, it considers that mothers receive guidance and counseling regarding family planning from caregivers in

health facilities, and that most pregnant mothers resort to their prenatal check-ups according to the schedule of appointments, and that sometimes those in charge of the facilities resort to the mothers' homes when they give birth. But yes, when they give birth they provide guidance so that they can feed healthily and that the newborn must comply with all their vaccines. It has similarity with that of Martínez (2020) has as its purpose as an element of discrimination that are the main actions that offer integral mechanisms to delimit the strategies. It is reinforced that the supervision of people who are vulnerable, from 0 to 4 years to help with the vaccine controls of both pre and post-natal, which considers the co-responsibility of monetary incentives, that is, if within these target groups one of them did not comply, since the household does not receive the monetary incentive (Martínez et al., 2015). It is reinforced by that of Stezano (2021) that considers that poverty implies the lack of resources required to satisfy the need of a population.

Regarding the relationship between the conditional monetary incentive dimension and poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz-2022, therefore, the conditional monetary incentive dimension significantly reduces poverty. This means that a higher incentive rate reduces poverty, since it allows for a quality of life. In addition, in the district of Chilia in terms of the conditional monetary incentive at a good level of 65.6%; where 14.4% focuses on a regular level and 51.1% high in relation to poverty, that is, the incentives they can acquire through entrepreneurship allows poverty reduction. Similarly, in Huancaspata, a good level of 53.3%; 6.7% is located in Regular and 46.7% in high in relation to poverty, that is, the economic incentive allows the empowerment and entrepreneurship of small businesses. That is, this is because most mothers when they receive the monetary incentive use it to buy their family baskets according to basic needs, however, they specify that it does not cover all needs, since the cost of products is high in recent times, so it is difficult for them to save to cover emergency needs. It agrees with that of Barrena (2020) that poverty implies the absence of improvement in the economic means of the inhabitants, because this dilemma is addressed through the governmental channel. In addition, it should be noted that poverty is a prototype that considers the sum of efforts of different conditions of disagreement that coexist in society (Ordóñez, 2017).

CONCLUSIONS

It was evidenced that the social program together is significantly related to poverty reduction in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz - 2022. This means that an efficient social program together favorably reduces poverty in the districts. The social program together is significantly related to educational level, housing and basic services, health services, basic needs and economic income in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz, It was determined that the dimensions co-responsibility in education, health and monetary incentive reduce significantly poverty in the districts of Chilia and Huancaspata, Pataz,

REFERENCES

- Abramo, L., Cecchini, S., & Morales, B. (2019). Social Programs, overcoming poverty and labor inclusion. United Nations, ECLAC, p. 17.
https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44602/1/S1900005_es.pdf
- Aguirre, J. (2011). Multidimensional Poverty in Youth. Working document no. 114, p. 17. <https://docplayer.es/17500203-Pobreza-multidimensional-en-los-jovenes.html>
- Alfie, E. (2003). Methodological research design for the evaluation of results in social programs. II Argentine Congress of Public Administration, Society, State and Administration.
- Barrera, M. (2020). Poverty reduction in Mexico? Case study for Quintana Roo 2010-2016. (Scientific article). vision of the future, Vol. 24, Retrieved from: http://www.scielo.org.ar/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S166887082020000100006
- Well, W. (2021). Management of the Food Supplement Program and the Quality of Life of its Beneficiaries in the District of Comas, 2021, (Postgraduate Thesis, César Vallejo University).
https://www.lareferencia.info/vufind/Record/PE_d667dd3eab6218b17fd1cd48d61a22d4
- Carrasco, S. (2017). Cientific investigation methodology. Lima: San Marcos.
- ECLAC (2022) Lower growth, higher inflation and increased poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean: How to deal with the effects of the war in Ukraine? <https://www.cepal.org/es/notas/lower-growth-higher-inflation-increase-poverty-latin-america-caribbean-how-to-cope>
- Correa, N. (2021) Social protection and 2.1 fight against poverty. Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. https://gobierno.pucp.edu.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/dp_proteccion_social_pobreza.pdf
- D.S 032-2005-PCM, of 2005 [Congress of the Republic]. Rule for the creation of the National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest "TOGETHER"
<https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/modifican-diversos-articulos-del-decreto-supremo-n-032-2005-decreto-supremo-n-012-2012-midis-843856-3/>
- D.S 001-2001-PROMUDEH [Congress of the Republic]. Amending and complementary regulations for the operation of the Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty, 2001.
https://www.mesadeconcertacion.org.pe/sites/default/files/decreto_supremo_014_0.pdf
- Dueñas, R. (2022) Social Programs and quality of life of its users in the district of Ccapi, year 2021. [Universidad cesa Vallejo]
https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.12692/96711/Due%c3%b1as_FR-SD.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- Yglesias, O. (2021). Effects of the Juntos Program on the local economy of families in the District of Simbal, Province of Trujillo, Department of La Libertad 2020.

(Postgraduate Thesis, César Vallejo University).
<https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12692/63904>

Lache, M. (2019). Social compensation programs as effective instruments to reduce poverty. (Postgraduate Thesis, Federico Villareal National University).
<http://repositorio.unfv.edu.pe/handle/UNFV/3546>

Martinez, M. (2020). Communications of culture in the Dominican Republic, impediments to diffusion and its relationship with Poverty. (Postgraduate Thesis, Polytechnic University of Valencia).
https://www.lareferencia.info/vufind/Record/ES_eaef5801980b4bc55a3a947606463b83

Mendez, V. (2012). The Problem of Poverty in the Aristotelian Utopia. Working document VI International Colloquium of the Center for Hellenic Studies (La Plata, 2012) p. 522-531.

Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. (2016). Sharing Experiences in Development and Social Inclusion: achievements and opportunities for effective cooperation Working Document No. 1 General Office for Cooperation and International Affairs 2016. Retrieved from:
http://www.midis.gob.pe/dmdocuments/MIDIS_OPORTUNIDADES_COMPAG.pdf

Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation. (2017). General Directorate of Policies and Regulation in construction and Sanitation. Sanitation regulatory compendium. Lima, Lima, Peru: Directorate of Sanitation.

Ordóñez, C. (2018). Contribution of the Juntos Program in the reduction of poverty of its beneficiary population in the El Porvenir district, 2021. (Postgraduate Thesis, César Vallejo University).
<https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12692/69223>

Otavo, R. (2021). Monetary poverty: An analysis of Conditional Monetary Transfers as mechanisms to overcome monetary poverty in the Youth population. (Postgraduate Thesis, EAFIT University).
<https://repository.eafit.edu.co/handle/10784/31196>

Rabanal, C. (2022). Influence of Social Programs on poverty in the Cascas District, Gran Chimú Province, Period 2021. (Postgraduate Thesis, César Vallejo University).
https://www.lareferencia.info/vufind/Record/PE_0096622b5bc09a2b02d759e64e2c3b5a

Ramos et al (2017). Social policies in the reduction of poverty and the improvement of social welfare in Bolivia. (Scientific article). Altoandinas Research Magazine, Vol.19, n,2, pp. 165-178. Retrieved from:
http://www.scielo.org.pe/scielo.php?pid=S231329572017000200006&script=sci_abstract

Stezano, F. (2021). Approaches, definitions and estimates of poverty and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico, ECLAC, p. 13.
https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46405/4/S2100026_es.pdf

Ticona, R. (2019). Social Impact of the National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest TOGETHER, in the Town of Carhuacahua, District of Huancarama, Abancay 2016. (Postgraduate Thesis, National University of Education Enrique Guzmán and Valle). <https://repositorio.une.edu.pe/handle/20.500.14039/4282>

Torres, V. (2021). Poverty and its relationship with the management of social programs in the Province of Pasco, 2018. (Postgraduate Thesis, Daniel Alcides Carrión National University).

https://www.lareferencia.info/vufind/Record/PE_868edd09882b8eca2f67a1fd8f30b78e

Vara, A. (2007). The evaluation of the impact of social programs. Theoretical and methodological foundations and application to the Peruvian case. Lima: Editorial Fund of the University of San Martín de Porres.

https://www.administracion.usmp.edu.pe/investigacion/files/Libro_evaluacion_impacto_aristidesvara.pdf

Vasquez, M. (2012). The Peru of the poor not visible to the State: Social inclusion pending in July 2012. Discussion document. Research Center of the University of the Pacific. Recovered from: <https://goo.gl/f8484w>

UNDER PEER REVIEW