

Original Research Article

Participatory budgeting and its impact on the social development of a city in Peru

Abstract

This research aimed to determine how and in what way participatory budgeting affects social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022. The research was applied and mixed design, where the sample was for convenience, for the quantitative approach were 55 municipal managers and participants for the qualitative approach were 5 municipal managers. The participatory budgeting questionnaire and the social development questionnaire were used. It was concluded that participatory budgeting has an impact on social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022, through logistic regression with $p = 0.000$ and R^2 Nagelkerke was 0.567, that is, it manages to explain by 54.5% the variability of the impact; The degree of budgetary participation was established, being predominantly moderately participatory (87%) and non-participatory (16%); The impact on social development of participatory budgeting was determined, predominantly medium impact (51%) followed by low impact (16%), highlighting 33% high impact; At the dimensional level, all dimensions had an average correlation with their variable. Regarding the phenomenology of participatory budgeting in social development, it is closely linked to the economic level, active participation is made viable in grassroots organizations in social programs, where there is the link that has significance for disadvantaged populations, and through that continuity with leaders (usually mothers, while their partners work all day) dialogues and training can be established, Other social programs may also promote interest in participating.

Keywords: Participatory budgeting, social development, Municipal budget planning.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, participatory budgeting is a transformative policy-making tool that seeks to directly involve citizens in budget decisions. Governments around the world use inclusive budgets to give citizens a voice in local policy-making. Participatory budgeting gives inhabitants the ability to contribute to funds, prioritize social policies tailored to specific needs and manage public expenditure. Although it may seem like a complex process, adapted only to large cities, participatory budgeting can be applied in any local authority, regardless of its population. (de Soysa, 2022). Despite being an innovative tool in direct participation, in Peru since 2003, it has defects such as not describing or considering its monitoring and control during execution, without carrying

out a real monitoring and control that evaluates the achievement of social objectives, and if the population that participates has the benefits it expected; becoming a regulatory compliance or formality that local governments must comply with, achieving neither the social benefit, nor the linkage of the neighborhood with its local government (Alarcón, 2017).

Currently, there are two substantive problems in the functioning of Latin America and its democratic institutions. The first is related to the crisis of 3 administrative aspects such as efficiency, effectiveness and economy, which refers to the fact that political entities and citizens under their leadership have reversed the logic of economic efficiency, that is, doing less with more, instead of doing more with less, than what citizens expect and on which they evaluate their political institutions. A symptom is the development of participatory budgeting in Latin America, which is perhaps the main political and social symptom that justifies the existence of substantive doubts about the effectiveness of representative democratic systems, which can be seen in a large part of Latin American countries (Morlino, 2017), being an indicator of social development the human development index, that in the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Peru and Mexico are high (0.767, 0.764, 0.780, 0.75 respectively) (UN, 2022), however, this is one side of the coin, poverty, inequality is measured by the Gini index, in 2020 in Peru it has been 0.438, decreasing since 2002 where it was 0.525 (World Bank, 2022).

At the regional level, social development presents astronomical distances, such as the province of Trujillo and the province of Bolívar. With regard to the components of the Human Development Index (HDI), La Libertad as a region ranks thirteenth in educational attainment and sixth in the indicator life expectancy (71.8 years) and family income per capita (S/. 278 per month), these indices reflect that they are below the national average (73.1 years and S/. 374 per month respectively). In addition to one hundred and ninety-five provinces of Peru, Trujillo, Pacasmayo, Ascope and Chepén are among the 40 with the highest HDI (best relative human development) occupying the 4th, 27th, 29th and 35th position respectively. Conversely, with lagging positions are Santiago de Chuco (94°), Gran Chimú (106°), Bolívar (127°), Otuzco (134°), Julcán (158°), Pataz (161°) and Sánchez Carrión (192°). The latter is one of the poorest provinces in the country, also has the lowest life expectancy, lowest educational attainment and lowest per capita income in La Libertad. (BCRP, 2013, p. 2013)

In the district of Trujillo, consulting the Economic Transparency system, it can be seen that the Provincial Municipality of Trujillo has received transfers for the period 2021 for a value of S / 90 846 199.23 of which 5.64%, that is, S / 5'123,858.85 from Canon Latin America is a priority of the preparation of budgets and the participation of the portfolio (MPT, 2022). As an example, from the review of cases carried out between the neighborhood councils of 4 urbanizations of the district of Trujillo, in the period 2021, it can be seen that coincidentally the problem related to citizen security, public lighting, watering of green areas and public cleaning has been reported, however, contrary to this need, it is appreciated among other different or totally unrelated investment projects carried out by the Provincial Municipality of Trujillo as the Improvement, Maintenance

of police booth in Salaverry, which lacks social benefit and does not appear in those sued by the neighborhood councils (MPT, 2022).

This leads to a problem of ineffective compliance with the Organic Law of Municipalities, which in its Title IV of the budget, prescribes: The mayors, in accordance with the powers granted to them by Article 197 of the Constitution, govern the inclusion of neighborhoods in the construction of collaborative budgets (LOM, p. 13). The estimation of participatory expenses is a tool to involve and interrelate neighborhood participation with its local government, which consolidates local government with its different territories through direct intervention mechanisms that lead to social development, which is reflected in a better public space of the neighborhood with its equipment and improvements that increases the value and as such the social activity, That is why it is analyzed why participatory budgeting does not achieve the expected results in social development, from the point of view of responsible officials and neighborhood representatives.

The problem of this study led to the formulation of the problem: How and in what way does participatory budgeting affect social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022? This study is plausible, based on arguments of relevance, because it shows the scope of the relationship between budgetary cooperation and the progress of society in the province of Trujillo, which is important for the neighborhood population to be the one that participates actively and bindingly with the government in development. In this way, the government and neighbor links are empowered, in addition to the political participation of society. From the theoretical point of view, it is justified by the empirical evidence of one of the most representative theories, which is the theory of participatory democracy, where Lee and Schachter (2019) express that the important role in the configuration and emphasis of the educational role through politics, leads to the experience of citizens who learn to tolerate plurality to develop German citizenship, being moderate and selfish; This is achieved only through the interaction and participation of local power-government and neighbors. Moreover, in practical terms, interaction with civil society and budget participation are two things that work together, according to the norm the participatory budget cannot be carried out without the collaboration of citizens, but this must be real not simulated, so it seeks to measure, how real is the participation of neighborhood authorities and how real is their representativeness in their respective neighborhoods. In that sense, the general objective was to finish how and in what way the participatory budget affects social development in the city of Trujillo in the year 2022.

METHODOLOGY

Type and design of research

Type of research

The research was applied CONCYTEC (2018), mixed, for the quantitative approach, the study design is non-experimental, cross-sectional and causal correlation.

Variables and operationalization

Variable 1: Participatory budgeting

Conceptual definition: Participatory budgeting is the process by which local governments and organized populations jointly determine the destinations and priorities of resources. Establish and strategies to improve efficiency in the allocation and execution of public resources according to the priorities considered, strengthen the relationship between municipalities and companies, and promote the participation of citizens, especially young people and adolescents. Involve civil society in the actions developed to achieve the goals (Buele and Vidueira, 2018).

Operational definition: Category reached in participatory budgeting questionnaire that evaluates the variable in the following dimensions: Strategic execution; accountability; Planning and consultation mechanisms; Execution results.

Indicators: Guiding principles; Policy Formulation; Proceeds; Distribution; Capacity of participating agents; Active citizenship; Citizen Surveillance; Transparency, access to information; Political will; Call; Agreements and actions to be taken; Excellence; Competitiveness; New participatory governance.

Measuring scale: Ordinal

Variable 2: Social Development

Conceptual definition: increase of human and social capital evolving positively in the relations between citizens and their organizations, manifesting itself in their economic and civic growth seeking a homogeneous well-being of society. (Cambron et al., 2019).

Operational definition: Category reached in social development questionnaire, Level of well-being; Basic infrastructure; Level of productivity; Infrastructure growth.

Indicators: Basic services; Literacy; Social Programs; SIS; Infrastructure of social teams; Markets, posts, schools; Improve public and private services; Infrastructure of tracks, sidewalks and communication routes; Public spaces and social programs; Institutes and CETPRO; Business promotion; Promotion of economic activities; Employment promotion; Investment in transport and sanitation infrastructure; Access to shopping centers; Tourism; Schools, health centers and facilities; Own Roof Program.

Measuring scale: Ordinal

Population (selection criteria), sampling and sampling

Population

The universe was made up of the actors of the provincial and district government of the province of Trujillo linked to the participatory budget (Table 1).

Table 1: Population distribution in the District Municipalities of the Province of Trujillo-2022.

District	Planning Management	Social Development Management	Economic Development Management	Secretary of neighborhood participation	General Manager or Representative	Total
Trujillo	1	1	1	1	1	5
El Porvenir	1	1	1	1	1	5
Florencia De Mora	1	1	1	1	1	5
Huanchaco	1	1	1	1	1	5
La Esperanza	1	1	1	1	1	5
Laredo	1	1	1	1	1	5
Moche	1	1	1	1	1	5
Poroto	1	1	1	1	1	5
Salaverry	1	1	1	1	1	5
Simbal	1	1	1	1	1	5
Víctor Larco Herrera	1	1	1	1	1	5
Total	11	11	11	11	11	55

Note. Manual of Organization and Functions of the District Municipalities, Trujillo province.

Inclusion criteria:

Let officials know about the issue.

That the municipal representative has one year in office in the district government.

Exclusion criteria:

That officials are unaware of the issue.

That the municipal representative has less than one year in office in the district government.

Sample

The sample was for convenience, and it is the entire population.

Sampling

The sampling was non-probabilistic, because the sample was chosen for convenience according to the objectives of the work.

Unit of analysis:

The officials who collaborated with the questionnaires, of the provincial and district government of the province of Trujillo linked to the participatory budget.

Data collection techniques and instruments**Techniques**

The technique used was the survey, it is a technique that is performed by applying a questionnaire to a sample of people.

Instruments

The instrument used was the participatory budget questionnaire, adapted by Deisy Margaret Obeso Samanés that evaluates the variable in the dimensions: Strategic execution (4 items), accountability (4 items), Planning and consultation mechanisms (4 items), Execution results (4 items), with a total of 16 items; whose item options were on the Likert scale (Strongly agree (TA), Agree (AD), Partially agree (PA), Disagree (ED), Strongly agree (TD)).

Social development questionnaire, adapted by Deisy Margaret Obeso Samanés that evaluates the variable in the dimensions: Level of well-being or poverty (5 items), Basic infrastructure (5 items), Level of productivity (5 items), Infrastructure growth (5 items), with a total of 20 items; whose item choices were on Likert scale (Strongly agree (TA), Agree (AD), Partially agree (PA), Disagree (ED), Strongly disagree (TD)) (Annex 4).

Validity

The questionnaires were validated in construct by 5 experts, whose list is in annexes. The questionnaires were validated in reliability through a pilot survey of 10 officials of the Provincial Municipality of Virú.

Reliability

The level of reliability of the instruments was determined by the SPSS version 26 software, achieving a coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha to each instrument, achieving a reliability of 0.838 for the participatory budget questionnaire instrument and 0.897 for the social development questionnaire instrument. The corresponding tables are annexed.

Data analysis method

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the variables and their dimensions in the frequency and proportion tables. MS Excel was used for descriptive analysis and SPSS (IBM Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version 23.0) was used to process inferential statistical test results

RESULTS

Table 2 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the participatory budget affects social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.567 which means that the model manages to explain by 56.7% the variability of the data.

Table 2: Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of participatory budgeting on social development. Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of participatory budgeting on social development.

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only	47,979				Cox y Snell ,491
Final	10,787	37,192	2	,000	McFadden ,336 Nagelkerke ,567

Link function: Logit.

Table 3 shows the participatory budget variable, with 67% (37 managers) predominating in the moderately participatory category, followed by 16% (9 managers) in the non-participatory and highly participatory categories, respectively. At the dimensional level, the strategic execution dimension stood out 64% (35 managers) in the moderately participatory category. The accountability dimension stood out 56% (31 managers) in the moderately participatory category. The planning and consultation mechanisms dimension stood out 58% (32 managers) in the moderately participatory category. And finally, the execution results dimension stood out 65% (36 managers) in the moderately participatory category.

Table 32: Trujillo participatory budgeting level, 2022. Level of participation in participatory budgeting Trujillo, 2022.

Category	Execution Strategic		Surrender accounts		Mechanisms of planning and agreement		Results execution		Budget participatory	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Non-participatory	15	27%	4	7%	21	38%	6	11%	9	16%
Averaged participatory	35	64%	31	56%	32	58%	36	65%	37	67%
Highly participatory	5	9%	20	36%	2	4%	13	24%	9	16%
Total	55	100%	55	100%	55	100%	55	100%	55	100%

Table 4 shows the variable social development predominating 51% (28 managers) in the medium impact category, followed by 33% (18 managers) in the high impact category,

and followed by 16% (9 managers) in the low impact category. At the dimensional level, the level of well-being dimension stood out 56% (31 managers) in the medium impact category. The basic infrastructure dimension stood out 65% (36 managers) in the medium impact category. The productivity level dimension stood out 53% (29 managers) in the medium impact category. And finally, the infrastructure growth dimension stood out 62% (34 managers) in the medium impact category.

Table 4: *Level of impact of social development in Trujillo, 2022. Level of impact of social development in Trujillo, 2022.*

Category	Level of welfare		Infrastructure Basic		Level of productivity		Growth of infrastructure		Development social	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Low impact	5	9%	9	16%	3	5%	13	24%	9	16%
Middle impact	31	56%	36	65%	29	53%	34	62%	28	51%
High impact	19	35%	10	18%	23	42%	8	15%	18	33%
Total	55	100%	55	100%	55	100%	55	100%	55	100%

Table 5 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the strategic execution dimension affects social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022.

As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.545 which means that the model manages to explain by 54.5% the variability of the data.

Table 5: *Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the strategic execution dimension on social development. Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the strategic execution dimension on social development.*

Model	Model tuning information				Pseudo R Square	
	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.		
Intersection only	44,653				Cox & Snell	,472
Final	9,504	35,149	2	,000	Nagelkerke	,545
Link function: Logit.					McFadden	,318

Table 6 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the accountability dimension affects social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.681 which means that the model manages to explain by 68.1% the variability of the data.

Table 6: Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the accountability dimension on social development. Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the accountability dimension on social development.

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only	57,975				Cox & Snell ,589
Final	9,015	48,960	2	,000	Nagelkerke ,681 McFadden ,443

Link function: Logit.

Table 7 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the dimension planning and consultation mechanisms affects social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.681 which means that the model manages to explain by 68.1% the variability of the data.

Table 7: Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the dimension planning and consultation mechanisms on social development. Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the planning and consultation mechanisms dimension on social development.

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only	44,989				Cox & Snell ,589
Final	7,433	37,556	2	,000	McFadden ,681 Nagelkerke ,443

Link function: Logit.

Table 8 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the dimension results of execution affect social development in the city of Trujillo in the year 2022. As for pseudo-R squared it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.544 which means that the model manages to explain by 54.4% the variability of the data.

Table 8: Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the implementation results dimension on social development. Information on

the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the dimension results of implementation on social development.

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only	46,277				Cox & Snell ,472
Final	11,196	35,081	2	,000	Nagelkerke ,544 McFadden ,317
Link function: Logit.					

Table 9 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the dimension level of well-being affects the participatory budget in the city of Trujillo in the year 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.549 which means that the model manages to explain by 54.4% the variability of the data.

Table 9: *Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the Level of well-being on participatory budgeting. Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the Level of well-being on participatory budgeting.*

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only	46,277				Cox & Snell ,488
Final	11,196	78,959	2	,000	Nagelkerke ,549 McFadden ,305
Link function: Logit.					

Table 10 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the basic infrastructure dimension affects the participatory budget in the city of Trujillo in 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the R2 Nagelkerke value was calculated the value of 0.350, which means that the model manages to explain by 35.0% % the variability of the data.

Table 10: *Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of Basic Infrastructure on participatory budgeting. Information on the*

adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of Basic infrastructure on participatory budgeting.

Model tuning information					
Model	Logarithm of likelihood -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only					Cox & Snell ,472
Final		35,081	2	,000	Nagelkerke ,350 McFadden ,317
Link function: Logit.					

Table 11 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the dimension level of productivity affects the participatory budget in the city of Trujillo in the year 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.593 which means that the model manages to explain by 59.3% the variability of the data.

Table 31: *Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the Productivity Level on participatory budgeting. Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of the Productivity Level on participatory budgeting.*

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only					Cox & Snell ,472
Final		87,780	2	,000	Nagelkerke ,593 McFadden ,317
Link function: Logit.					

Table 12 showed that the level of significance calculated is 0.000, this value is less than 0.05, which admits that there is a causal relationship, that is, the dimension growth in infrastructure affects the participatory budget in the city of Trujillo in the year 2022. As for pseudo-R squared, it is observed that the value R2 Nagelkerke was calculated the value of 0.592 which means that the model manages to explain by 59.2% the variability of the data.

Table 12: *Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of Information on the adjustment of the logistic regression model that explains the impact of infrastructure growth on participatory budgeting.*

Model tuning information					
Model	Likelihood logarithm -2	Chi-square	gl	Sig.	Pseudo R Square
Intersection only					Cox& Snell ,472
Final		111,446	2	,000	Nagelkerke ,692 McFadden ,317
Link function: Logit.					

DISCUSSION

The present research sought to determine how and in what way participatory budgeting affects social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022, finding that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Nagelkerke = 0.567) meaning that the model manages to explain by 56.7% the variability of the data, these results coincide with those found by Naumiuk and Bron (2017) who explains this relationship due to the role of the budget in the configuration of a neighborhood participation, which has the capacity for inspiration because the participatory budgeting process is the direct manifestation of public funds for what the social bases consider important for them, this must be constantly improved in their legislation, in the case of our research, which is a different country from Poland, It is a developing country, a promotion of these public tools is required so that the population exercises its right to decide on the use of public funds, in particular its equity and inclusion of the vulnerable population.

It established the degree of implementation of budgetary participation predominating 67% in the moderately participatory category, followed by 16% in the non-participatory and highly participatory categories. These results agree with those found by Buele et al. (2020) in Ecuador, a developing country where there is also low participation, so in this country there have been verified campaigns so that the population knows, organizes, participates and decides, being of greater importance the participation in rural cities; in most cases of participatory budgeting have been allocations of small-scale community subsidies. Even on a smaller scale, they have been credited with increasing the self-confidence of individuals and organizations, improving intergenerational understanding, encouraging greater local participation through increased volunteerism and the formation of new groups, increasing trust in local service providers, and increasing residents' control over resource allocation. An important contribution that our local and national governments should follow is the development of software to facilitate its management and use.

It determined the impact of social development; 51% predominating in the medium impact category, followed by 33% in the high impact category, and followed by 16% in the low impact category. These results converge with those found by Vries et al. (2022), who points out the inappropriate use of participatory budgeting, which leads to a low social impact, which has great relevance, it is known that corruption and interests make

a clientelism that turns participation into formalism for interests outside the public. The decisions taken by the participatory budgeting forums must be binding, it is known that the political caudillos ensure that the citizens involved are favored known as clientelism and support to make decisions that can be promulgated leading to little social development, both in the quality of social assistance programs, as infrastructure. In our country, this is evident, and therefore the vast majority agree that the influence on average social development. Although participatory budgeting gives citizens real control over where a budget is spent, and as such, budgets can be spent in a way that better reflects the strengths, needs and aspirations of the population and can be more effective; However, poverty and extreme poverty make the population unable to exercise their right, because they have to dedicate themselves to surviving the day. Participating neighborly requires dedication, time.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kaglekerke = 0.545) meaning that the model manages to explain 54.5% of the variability of the data. These results in qualitative terms is approximately 50% of whether it is effective or not, in probabilistic terms, nothing, in particular, if it is something as complex as the elimination of extreme poverty and poverty, where in itself, if all the necessary resources were applied it would be difficult, much less if you have approximately 50% that varies, that is, there are areas that do not influence anything and others can have some impact on social development, these results agree with those found by Rojas (2020) who found that mayors are not committed to the correct execution of participatory budgeting procedures in the region, which translates into a poorly informed population, Without participation in the process and with minimal possibilities of participation, in this way, the strategic execution is annulled, since it does not have local participation, the primary reason of the local government, is that the locals decide their destination, their budgets through the legal channels, including the participatory budget. By not having the participation lacks any strategy and will have little impact.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kaglekerke = 0.681) meaning that the model manages to explain 68.1% of the variability of the data. These results agree with those found by Liñán and Moya (2021) who points out the low effectiveness of the works, the addenda, and many aspects that make them not useful infrastructures, and do not have the impact on social development, closely linked to public space, public facilities, public services and infrastructure. All these half-baked aspects are of no use to the population. Participatory budgeting (PB) is embodied in many ways in which the general public is able to interact directly with government in the design and implementation of budget policies and fiscal policy. Participatory budgeting is mainly applied in cities and local contexts: in fact; However, it requires mutual learning between the different actors that this entails, has great potential to help stakeholders understand the complexity of governing intertwined policy areas and help public officials better understand the diverse needs of society. This is very elusive in conditions of poverty, extreme poverty, and when the institutionality has little

credibility, as is the case of our country. Accountability is very well achieved in other countries such as Poland (Naumiuk and Bron, 2017) where populations have time and resources to participate neighborly and organize, it is an undeniable reality, that to participate and above all to have a vote in accountability, you have to have capacity, have overcome your basic needs to claim social justice. On the other hand, the indifference of the wealthy classes, who do not apply other tools, such as socio-environmental balance documents and gender analysis of budgets, which work mainly in a posteriori way to understand how the distribution of resources favored the realization of specific objectives, not only for wealthy neighborhoods, but these should press for the municipality to be effective in poor neighborhoods, For poverty eradication is well-being for all, but there is indifference. The poor are limited to demanding accountability and justice, the law is for those who have the capacity to demand it.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kagelkerke = 0.681) meaning that the model manages to explain 68.1% of the variability of the data. results that converge with those found by Triveño (2018) who found a high relationship between budgetary cooperation and integral development, cooperate with planning, citizens practically do not have access to the process of formation of the document that defines the main content of the activities of the Local government, less than participating During budget discussions and aspects of public administration, neighbors obtain contradictory information through the media of opposing parties about this important document and do not have the possibility to easily verify the real situation without having to spend much time comparing the facts. There is a pressing need to train the population, and promote the demand for public space and public infrastructure, because social development is not done out of thin air, it is public services.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kagelkerke = 0.544) meaning that the model manages to explain 54.4% of the variability of the data. These results agree with those found by Skouloudakis and Christopoulou (2021) who points out that the best results are the enjoyment of the people, this occurs in public infrastructure, which enables social development, and in taking advantage of its strategic advantages, in the case of the antecedent is the promotion of tourism and what this means. in the case of the present investigation, through the interviews it is appreciated how for example the inadequate roads make it difficult for the poor population of Alto Trujillo to go south to work in agro-industrial companies, so much so, that the same companies have to hire buses because the poor state of the roads, make public transport not go through this settlement, Despite the potential and strategic advantage, the results can be seen in economic development, and the truth is that poor areas do not develop, and this is the best measure of results. A contrasting and evidentiary case is the municipal government of Moche 19-22 who in an order catapulted itself as an unknown district with minimal development in an area of high tourist potential and increase in value. This is effective a case worthy of the results found ($p = 0.00$, Kagelkerke = 0.544) 54% of having effect in probabilistic terms nothing, let's not forget that to have something of statistical value should be above 0.7.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kaglekerke = 0.549) meaning that the model manages to explain in 54.9% the variability of the data, these results are parallel with those found by Kozłowski and Bernaciak (2022) who points out the correlation between participation and well-being, since what the neighbors wanted has been done, Chose. However, in developing countries it is a different case, the lack of representation of extremely poor people in participatory budgeting may be a shortcoming. The participation of the poorest and most vulnerable is highlighted as a challenge, participatory budgeting has been substantially more effective in mobilizing women and citizens from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds. It takes leadership to flatten the organizational structure and make aware of ethical responsibilities as individuals and as municipal representatives to try to achieve local democratic objectives, it means that the press must be present for the public and, however, the presence often does not represent the public interests but those of its sponsors. Among them the municipal governments that buy silence in the face of uncomfortable truths.

Results that also converge with those found by Moreno (2017) who found low correlation, noting that participatory budgeting may also struggle to overcome existing clientelism, indifferent to observations include that particular groups are less likely to participate once their demands have been met and that slow progress in public works can frustrate participants.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kaglekerke = 0.350) meaning that the model manages to explain by 35.0% the variability of the data. results that converge with those found by Tucto (2018) who points out that development is linked to infrastructure, this is the model in countries with a competitiveness indicator, In the same way it happens in neighborhoods, communities, cities and metropolises, aspects such as urban equipment (tracks, sidewalks, markets, health services, security, etc.) make urban life and urban development possible, if there is no infrastructure, there is no urban development, it is a human settlement, neighborhood, belt of misery or more euphemistically "young villages" Infrastructure in poverty areas is a medium-long path balanced between the vision of development of the area and the urgent need for the population, the same thing that has to be dialogued between the municipality and the grassroots organizations.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, Kaglekerke = 0.593) meaning that the model manages to explain 59.3% of the variability of the data. results that converge with those found by Moreno (2017) who found to use participatory budgeting, implies that other projects that could be crucial for the government will not be carried out due to the finitude of resources. There are many barriers to entry for governments to engage in participatory budgeting, so officials fear election costs. Institutions may also lack the resources and political will to participate. Some institutions also lack the bureaucratic structure to be able to design and execute this type

of approach. In Chicago, participatory budgeting has been criticized for increasing funding for recreational projects while allocating less to infrastructure projects.

It was statistically validated that there is a relationship ($p = 0.00$, $Kagelkerke = 0.692$) meaning that the model manages to explain 69.2% of the variability of the data. these results converge with the MEF (2017) who points out that participatory budgets are a means of policy and management, well represented, defined, with strategic development plans and construction objectives, with regional, local and demographic organizations, directly related to the vision and objectives of the Co-development Plan, which put on the board that it is not just about consulting the people what they want and circumventing it, it is about a knowledge of the neighborhood and its location in the local context, it requires the advice of the municipality to be informed of the benefits of one project over another if it is talking about infrastructure, This is not having to have but how it is economically integrated and leveraged, this is of particular importance in rural or poor communities.

CONCLUSIONS

It was determined that participatory budgeting has an impact on social development in the city of Trujillo in 2022. It was established that the degree of budgetary participation, in general, is participatory. The impact on social development of participatory budgeting was determined, predominantly of medium impact. The influence of the dimensions of strategic execution, accountability, planning and consultation mechanisms, implementation results, welfare and basic infrastructure on social development was determined. The influence of the dimensions level of productivity and infrastructure growth in the participatory budget was determined.

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