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RINOE Journal-Law and Economy

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Presentation of the content

In the first article we present, *The Privacy and Data Protection in Mexico*, by QUINTANAR-MONDRAGÓN, Adrián, with adscription in the Universidad Iberoamericana, in the next article we present, *Pluralism, religious freedoms and democracy in Guanajuato*, by SAINT-PAUL, Jean Eddy, with adscription in the Universidad de Guanajuato, in the next article we present, *Citizen participation in the formulation and management of public policies - practical case: Municipality of Sucre*, by ESPINOZA, Ronald, CISNEROS, Santiago and DURAN, Selestina, with adscription in the Universidad Mayor Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca, in the last article we present, *Participation of women in the informal economy and their contribution to family income (Case Study: Supply Centers of the City of Sucre)*, PAZ, Felicidad & GARCÍA, Noelia, with adscription in the Universidad Mayor Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca.

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The Privacy and Data Protection in Mexico

La privacidad y protección de datos en México

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Abstract

Where topics on the LFPDPPP as well as other regulations such as the GDPR of the European Union were discussed. Mexico has already published this law for 8 years and until today; there are doubts about how to enforce this law, as many companies are unable to comply with it, which entails imposing fines depending on the degree of violation or alteration of the personal information. In the same way, a large part of the citizens do not know how to make use of their ARCO rights or the companies that own sensitive data do not allow it. Throughout this document will address relevant and current issues in our country in relation to the protection of personal data.

Resumen

Donde se discutieron temas sobre la LFPDPPP así como otras normativas como la GDPR de la Unión Europea. México ya ha publicado esta ley desde hace 8 años y hasta el día de hoy; existen dudas sobre cómo hacer cumplir esta ley, ya que muchas empresas no pueden cumplirla, lo que conlleva la imposición de multas en función del grado de violación o alteración de la información personal. Del mismo modo, una gran parte de la ciudadanía no sabe hacer uso de sus derechos ARCO o las empresas propietarias de datos sensibles no lo permiten. A lo largo de este documento se abordarán cuestiones relevantes y actuales en nuestro país en relación a la protección de datos personales.

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† Researcher contributing as first author.

A Little history

The first formal effort to address personal data protection was introduced in 2002 when the Mexican Congress approved the Federal Law for Transparency and Access to Public Governmental Information (the Former Transparency Law). Although the Former Transparency Law was mainly aimed at securing access to any public information in the possession of the branches of government and any other federal governmental body, it also incorporated certain principles and standards for the protection of personal data being handled by those government agencies. This effort was followed by similar legislation at the state level.

After several attempts to address data protection rights more decisively, in 2009 Congress finally approved a crucial amendment to the Constitution that recognised the protection of personal data as a fundamental right. Consequently, Congress enacted the Federal Law for the Protection of Personal Data in Possession of Private Parties (the Private Data Protection Law), which became effective on 6 July 2010 and was followed by the Regulations of the Private Data Protection Law on 22 December 2011.

The INAI is in charge of promoting the rights to protection of personal data, and enforcing and supervising compliance with the Data Protection Laws and those secondary provisions deriving from those Laws. To this end, with respect to the private sector, the INAI has been authorised to supervise and verify compliance with the Private Data Protection Law; interpret administrative aspects of the Data Protection Laws; and resolve claims and, inter alia, impose fines and penalties.

About GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Regulation 2016/679) is a regulation by which the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission intend to reinforce and unify data protection for all individuals within the European Union (EU). It also deals with the export of personal data outside the EU.

The main objective of the GDPR is to give citizens and residents control over their personal data and to simplify the regulatory environment of international business by unifying regulation within the EU.

The new proposed EU data protection regime extends the scope of EU data protection legislation to all foreign companies that process data from EU residents.

In May 2018, the General Regulation of Data Protection of the European Union (GDPR) comes into force to improve the protection of personal data.

The GDPR will have a significant impact on organizations and their way of handling data, with potentially very large penalties for those companies that suffer a violation, reaching up to 4% of global revenues.

GDPR directly impacts the storage, processing, access, transfer and disclosure of an individual's data records and affects any organization worldwide that processes personal data of people in the European Union.

Mexican data controllers or processors not established in the EU who process personal data of individuals covered by the EU GDPR as provided under its territorial scope. It means that these data controllers and processors need to work on some EU technical and organizational measures to be compliant in less than a year. For other data controllers and processor, the EU GDPR may be a benchmark to consider as good practices.

Relevant aspects for compliance

Mexicans increasingly face privacy problems that include aspects such as identity theft and fraud. In Mexico, 88% of companies, have the perception of abiding by the Federal Law for the Protection of Personal Data Held by Individuals (LFPDPPP); However, this is not so.

Almost half, 48%, do not comply with at least one of the requirements of the law, which puts citizens' information at risk and exposes the data to cyber-attacks such as the recent WannaCry.

Juan Carlos Carrillo, director of Cybersecurity and Data Privacy of PwC Mexico, explained that for the firms, the perception of compliance with the law is limited only to have a privacy notice on their website, with which they have 87% of companies, but this is not even close to sufficiency.

One of the most relevant privacy problems in Mexico is related to firms that do not have the adequate security measures to protect the data, which generally leads to filtering or improper use of the information.

Due to the increase in news about the sanctions for the lack of compliance with The Data Privacy Law and the security problems that companies are facing, it is likely that in the coming years the focus will be more on data management and best information security practices to ensure that the data is found protected during their life cycle, establishing appropriate controls in relation to technical control and policies, procedures and administrative processes.

Most companies are starting to create their own culture of privacy and security, implementing an internal privacy policy in which they establish the mission and objectives of the company in relation to privacy and the way in which personal data must be handled. . They are also establishing clauses and privacy obligations in employee contracts.

Relevant data

From a sample of 309 companies surveyed, among which were micro, medium and large organizations and even with international presence in 24 states of the Mexican Republic, 43% were involved in situations that involved loss or leakage of information, and 86% are unaware the impact of these events.

To prevent type of leakage or theft there are few procedures, 88% of the companies consulted established works on privacy, but only 54% currently have a person in charge of said procedures. Regarding training, the percentage of companies that revealed never having submitted one rises to 46%, 22% did so once in the last seven years and 32% indicated that they trained their staff in data protection once a year .

During the last 12 months, 66% of the organizations consulted said they had not received access, rectification, cancellation and opposition requirements -meaning better known as ARCO rights-, compared to 39% that revealed whether they had received any of these requests.

Look to the future

This year, Mexicans are beginning to understand the law better and to learn more about constitutional laws regarding privacy. The most innovative companies in the country will face the challenge of the continuous movement of confidential information and the transactions that take place in the digital space, which will make them more vulnerable to attacks.

Organizations face unprecedented cyber threats against the data and information technologies they store, process and transmit. Companies from all sectors need to create good information security strategies according to their industry to build an environment that protects and applies security measures in their data and generates more confidence in the end user.

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Pluralism, religious freedoms and democracy in Guanajuato

Pluralismo, libertades religiosas y democracia en Guanajuato

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Abstract

On the issue of the research, I lectured about the limitations of census data from Statistics and Geography (INEGI) for the full understanding of religious pluralism in the state of Guanajuato. With regard to religion, I have argued that the city of Guanajuato is not only pure Catholicism and concepts such as 'religious diversity', 'plurality / religious pluralization, 'deregulation' and 'Reconfiguration of religious beliefs and practices' that are some distinctive marks of the post-seculars'3 companies belong in the above entity. Also in the first part of the research, I realized that in the city of Guanajuato the presence of multiple religiosity is evident, and is a city inhabited by several D (d) IOSes simultaneously. In the state capital, the socio-religious universe is shared by Catholics, followers of other non- Catholic religions are Jehovah's Witnesses, and Honey Wheat, Christian Church, Methodist, Baptist, Mormon, Eastern religions, among others denominations. Additionally, Guanajuato should emphasize that in the presence of seers and counselors (as) spiritual who have dedicated themselves to esoteric practices are also denoted.

Pluralism, Religious Freedom, Democracy, Guanajuato

Resumen

En la parte problemática de la investigación, he disertado sobre las limitaciones de los datos censales del Instituto de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) para la cabal comprensión del pluralismo religioso en el estado de Guanajuato. En lo concerniente a la religiosidad, he sostenido que la ciudad de Guanajuato no es solamente catolicismo puro y que conceptos como 'diversidad religiosa', 'pluralidad/pluralización religiosa, 'desregularización' y 'reconfiguración de las creencias y prácticas religiosas' que son algunos marcos distintivos de las sociedades post- seculares'3 tienen cabida en la susodicha entidad. Asimismo, en la primera parte de la investigación, he dado cuenta que en la ciudad de Guanajuato se evidencia la presencia de múltiples religiosidades, y es una ciudad habitada por varios D(d)ioses al mismo tiempo. En la capital del estado, el universo socio- religioso está compartido por los católicos, los seguidores de otras religiones no católicas como son: los Testigos de Jehová, Trigo y Miel, Iglesia Cristiana, Metodista, Bautista, Mormones, religiones orientales, entre otras denominaciones. Adicionalmente, merece subrayar que en Guanajuato se denota también la presencia de videntes y consejeros (as) espirituales que se han dedicado a prácticas esotéricas.

Pluralismo, Libertades Religiosas, Democracia, Guanajuato

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Introduction

This presentation is a fairly abbreviated version of the chapter I wrote for the book entitled: Liberties and political participation: Challenges for democratic consolidation in Guanajuato. In my chapter entitled Thinking about democratic consolidation and the construction of citizenship from religious freedoms: a case study of the city of Guanajuato, I proceeded to an empirical analysis of the 'religious freedoms' in gestation in the city of the state to arrive at a theoretical construction through which I explained the way in which the city of Guanajuato is embarking on a dynamic of transformation of traditional values. I interpret this as a positive signal that can have a favorable impact on the process of consolidating democracy in the entity.

Roughly, we must examine the relevance of this research taking into account the general project on the one hand, and on the other, take into account the current debates that are taking place in the social sciences and especially from the sociology of religions, on the interconnections between 'religious field' and 'political field'

Throughout the time that it is imparted to me, the great argument that I am going to develop has to do with the idea that: "There can be no consolidated democracy without 'recognition' (Taylor, 2009; Gutmann, 2009) and the valuation of pluralism that has to be reflected in the daily coexistence of any democratic society. In the case of today's presentation, I will deal with the pluralism of religious minorities, more specifically.

Thus, in this presentation, I argue that "there can be no consolidated democracy in Guanajuato as in Mexico if we continue to think of values as fixed and rigid elements. In a democratic society, it is the society itself that marks the change in values. Therefore, it is a contradiction to try to deny human rights to third parties using slogans such as "Guanajuato, land of values."

One of the sources for the theoretical support of my argument is the proposal of the "Radical Democracy" elaborated by the political theorist Chantal Mouffe, who based on an interesting theoretical and epistemological discussion with John Rawls, Norberto Bobbio, Bryan S. Turner, Quentin Skinner, Michael Walzer, among others.

Propose the idea that "democracy in its modern sense cannot be dissociated from a series of concepts such as 'citizenship', 'political community', 'pluralism', 'freedoms' and 'Rights'. Which leads Chantal Mouffe to define citizenship as a system of socio-political constitutional rights available (and / or guaranteed to) all members of a given political community (Mouffe, 1992: 6). But why was it crucial for me to make use of the proposal of the theorist of Radical Democracy? In the background of my chapter, I developed two brief arguments.

First, radical democracy is relevant to understanding the debates on pluralism and democratic consolidation by recognizing that in order to achieve social diversity and plurality, it is necessary for knowing subjects to fight to achieve the creation of a flexible community that reflects their identities.

Second, because Chantal Mouffe and her collaborators: a) understand democratic politics as a discursive construction that recognizes the multiplicity of social logics; b) they place modern democracy at the crossroads of political liberalism and classical democracy; c) they present democracy as a regime that gives paramount importance to the notion of human rights; d) that advocates for the spherical distinction between State and Church (s), civil laws and religious laws and, finally, the proposal of radical democracy, the contingent and ambivalent character of identities and sociocultural values (Mouffe, 1992). So I defended the idea that "modern democracy - in the name of the principle of pluralism - it must rest on the recognition of the rights of both majorities and minorities; and that democratic consolidation should contemplate the acceptance of religious differences.

Research structure

In the problematic part of the research, I have discussed the limitations of the census data of the Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) for the full understanding of religious pluralism in the state of Guanajuato. Regarding religiosity, I have argued that the city of Guanajuato is not only pure Catholicism and that concepts such as 'religious diversity', 'religious plurality / pluralization, 'deregulation' and 'reconfiguration of religious beliefs and practices' are some distinctive frames of post-secular societies' have a place in the aforementioned entity.

Likewise, in the first part of the research, I have noticed that in the city of Guanajuato the presence of multiple religiosities is evident, and it is a city inhabited by several Dioses at the same time.

In the state capital, the socio-religious universe is shared by Catholics, the followers of other non-Catholic religions such as:

Jehovah's Witnesses, Wheat and Honey, Christian Church, Methodist, Baptist, Mormons, Eastern religions, among other denominations.

Additionally, it is worth highlighting that Guanajuato also shows the presence of seers and spiritual counselors who have dedicated themselves to esoteric practices.

Religious pluralization, freedoms and construction of democracy

In my opinion, one of the most important sections of my chapter is the one entitled "Religious pluralization, freedoms and construction of democracy." Why? With the aim of making an original contribution to the topic of democracy building, I have theoretically developed the idea that "in order to advance in the construction of a meta-theory on the consolidation of democracy, it is necessary to have a series of cultural variables capable of accounting for what is happening in the symbolic world, in order to understand the subjective side of politics, recalling Norbert Lechner.

This argument becomes crucial to the extent that, many times, the processes of religious pluralization are samples or signs of changes in values and gestation of attitudes that can be very compatible with the construction of democracy. Which has led me to argue that religious freedom is a sample of the level of tolerance that prevails within a 'pluralist' society (Hirst, 1993).

Also, it is important to point out that I got into the symbolic world to discuss the question of the consolidation of democracy in Mexico because I have been quite dissatisfied with the way in which this notion has been worked recently in the social sciences. Generally, when I read the political sociology and political science books that deal with the notion of democracy, I have generally come across two broad perspectives.

A perspective that many authors (such as Giovanni Sartori, Juan José Linz, Robert Dahl, Adam Przeworski, just to name a few) call procedural logic. In the aforementioned perspective, we speak of 'Rule of law' referring to a machine or apparatus that rests on a dense and functional institutional complex. A state endowed with infrastructural powers as proposed by Michael Mann. That is to say, a State in which the laws exist and are put at the service of the citizenry. Therefore, from the procedural logic to achieve the consolidation of democracy, a healthy 'electoral competition among elites' is required. That presupposes two great conditions. First of all, there is a pluralistic political party system open to competitions. And as a logical consequence of the preceding one, we must have electoral bodies in which both candidates and voters can trust. This is what the specialists of political-electoral issues in Mexico call the strengthening and citizenship of electoral institutions (Olvera, 2005). Here it goes without saying that for this, "in any democracy that aspires to consolidation it is necessary to hold elections that must: hold at regular intervals, be free and fair.

These three prerequisites are often raised as the basic pillars of any democratic regime" (O'Donnell and others, 1988; Bobbio, 2003; Linz, 1987; Huntington, 1991; Held, 1996). Additionally, within the procedural vision, the famous expressions of "accountability" and "responsiveness" are mentioned, which in the Spanish-language academy have been translated by the notion of "accountability". A democracy will hardly be consolidated in a situation where the public administration or rather bureaucratic-administrative entities are used as if they were the "pater-familiaris" of the power elites. So accountability is like a padlock to limit the levels of political and economic corruption. Likewise, the idea of intra-governmental equilibrium is valued, recalling Charles Montesquieu, as well as the access of citizens to public governmental information.

The second perspective that accompanies the debates on the consolidation of democracy is generally called the "substantive perspective of democracy". In this perspective, particular importance is given not only to institutions, but also to political actors and subjects.

It has endeavored to measure democracy in terms of, or rather on the basis of, the enjoyment of rights and the enjoyment of freedoms by individuals. In the substantive perspective, the levels of participation of the actors located in the spheres of civil society and their involvement in socio-political and cultural issues are taken into account. Thus, from a substantive perspective, researchers have asked themselves about the equality that individuals have in the exercise of their civil and political rights and / or freedoms.

So, in ideal situations, I believe that the consolidation of democracy should rest on the two great perspectives because each one contains valuable elements to advance in this construct known as 'democracy'. But, sadly, the institutional and procedural perspective tends to prevail in the debates about democratic consolidation. Based on this theoretical observation, I have endeavored to contribute to the analytical understanding of democracy by emphasizing the substantive perspective. From this point of view, I broadly share the vision of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) of the Organization of American States (OAS), which, since the 1990s, raises the idea that "the consolidation of democracy must urgently go through the processes of promotion and consolidation of values".

The debates on the consolidation of democracy are inserted in an advanced stage of globalization. In these global times marked by international population movements (migratory waves) and cultural exchanges, the consolidation of democracy requires the existence of societies open to cultural, ethnic-racial and religious differences, recalling Michael Walzer (1992, 1993), Alain Touraine (1994) and Will Kymlicka (1994). Thus, then, I have argued in this chapter that the construction of democracy requires societies in which there are knowing subjects who are working every day to build pluralistic communities and societies, open to dialogue and that give sacred value to notions such as 'respect', 'tolerance' and 'freedom of conscience'. And here I quote classical and neoclassical authors such as John Locke [1689] (1990), José María Mardones (1988), Leszek Kolakowski cited by Beck (2009), among others.

Based on all the previous approach, in my research on Religious freedoms in modernity, I advocate for the expression of 'democratic consolidation' to be apprehended as a criterion-variable or variable dependent on freedoms that is measured according to certain indicators such as it can be the degree of enjoyment of religious freedoms, fundamental civil rights in the construction of a democratic citizenship. The relevance of my argument lies in the fact that my understanding of democratic consolidation does not rest solely on the "physically solid factors that are palpable and touchable", but equally and above all on the values (freedom, equality, pluralism) that participate actively in shaping the symbolic world.

In this chapter, to make the notion of the consolidation of democracy explicit, I have emphasized that democracy is a construct and it is an idea that Chantal Mouffe has expressed quite elegantly. Indeed, in the presentation of her book entitled: *Dimensions of Radical Democracy*, she Mouffe supports the idea that no democracy is "fully achieved", that is, completely finished (Mouffe, 1992). In other jargons, all democracy is inscribed in a process and within a conflictual relationship between freedoms and equality. Likewise, making the opinion of the Bolivian sociologist Fernando Calderón Gutiérrez my own, this construct that we call democracy has a place and can progress only with the 'elimination of the dialectic of the denial of the other' (Calderón Gutiérrez, 2002). For this, we need a political-cultural context that values the culture of tolerance that implies the recognition of the other despite their differences.

In summary, I do not think that democracy should be exhausted in procedural logic, but rather that it has to take into account and above all focus on the construction of the subjectivity of the participants. And in this sense, I close my following argument to the social scientist Norbert Lechner who, in his reflections on politics, highlighted the meaning of human subjectivity. Lechner states that:

[N]o democratic politics can be conceived from national unity or some pre-social identity, but from differences ... and that [within] a democratic process requires us to understand that the future rests on an intersubjective elaboration in which the freedom of the other ceases to be a threat to one's own identity, but rather appears as a condition of its unfolding... (Lechner, 1995).

Religious freedoms in the modern theory of citizenship and democracy

Religious freedoms in the modern theory of citizenship and democracy is the title of the section of the conclusions of my chapter. There, I remembered that the objective of my chapter was to propose, as a theoretical framework, some analytical categories that serve to help understand the plurality of religious freedoms that currently prevails in Guanajuato capital, a city that is experiencing an interesting process at the that of social and cultural values.

Based on empirical data, I have pointed out the current religious cohabitation that takes place in this reputed state as the bastion of conservatism-Catholic-Guadalupano. Consequently, my research highlights the way in which this latter paradigm that does not develop the aforementioned arguments. Due to time constraint, he cannot synthesize them. For information, I mention sections such as:

1. Brief sociological essay explaining pluralism in the socio-religious universe of the city of Guanajuato.
2. Globalization and reconfiguration of religious beliefs and practices in contemporary modernity.
4. Cultural and religious changes since the sixties and their impact on the pluralization of the religious field in the city of Guanajuato.
5. The contributions of sociology and humanistic disciplines to the understanding of cultural and religious changes in contemporary modernity. indicating us about the transformations of the values, of the cultural codes and of the mutations of the religious fact in Guanajuato capital.

In strict adherence to this analytical logic, I have shown that the plurality of religious freedoms observed in the city of Guanajuato is a key variable to understand the dynamics of the transformations of values in the aforementioned city that participates at once in cultural globalization. There I quoted the French political scientist Jean-François Bayart, who in his book *Le gouvernement du monde: une critique politique de la globalization* presents globalization as an 'event' (event in Gilles Deleuze's sense) and as a 'moment' of constitution of our subjectivity.

Adhering to this perspective, I have presented the plurality of religious freedoms evident in the city of Guanajuato as an event inscribed in the heart of globalization.

I close my intervention by stating that "the great challenges facing the consolidation of democracy in the city of Guanajuato do not only lie in the level of intra-elite electoral competition, nor in accountability: accountability and responsiveness (horizontal and vertical), on the guarantees that the mass media (radio, television and newspapers) can enjoy, etc., but it depends above all on a set of cultural factors that are closely linked to the changing values within the Guanajuato society.

The consolidation of democracy in this city will be a reality when the political, religious and cultural elites understand and accept as such that in this city the current social values are not only those of the Guadalupano-Apostolic Roman Catholicism. The plurality of religious freedoms observed is a sign of the cultural and religious differences operating in the aforementioned society. In this sense, any project to consolidate democracy must take into account differences (differences). Therefore, laws (rights and obligations), as well as public and social policies must be apprehended on the basis of criteria capable of reflecting these differences (see Walzer cited by Mouffe, 1992). And paraphrasing John Rawls, I would say that: "recognizing and accepting differences and cultivating tolerance" are fundamental elements of any liberal-democratic regime (Rawls quoted by Kymlicka and Norman, 2004: 360).

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Citizen participation in the formulation and management of public policies - practical case: Municipality of Sucre

Participación ciudadana en la formulación y gestión de las políticas públicas - caso práctico: Municipio de Sucre

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Abstract

This research paper presents the issue of citizen participation at the low participation in the formulation, development, implementation and control. Public policies promote a better quality life, the solution of society's specific problems and demands related to prioritized needs. Thus, public policies must be directed to an excellent development and institutional enforcement to satisfy the needs of a constantly growing society. This paper collected the perception of citizen participation in the Management of Public Policy in relation to the rulers and the ruled (Citizenship with the different levels of government). This research aims to improve public participation in the formulation, development, implementation and control, at different levels of government to contribute to the quality of Public Policy Management in the Municipality of Sucre.

Resumen

Este trabajo de investigación presenta el tema de la participación ciudadana ante la baja participación en la formulación, desarrollo, implementación y control. Las políticas públicas promueven una mejor calidad de vida, la solución de problemas y demandas específicas de la sociedad relacionadas con necesidades priorizadas. Así, las políticas públicas deben estar encaminadas a un excelente desarrollo y aplicación institucional para satisfacer las necesidades de una sociedad en constante crecimiento. Este trabajo recogió la percepción de la participación ciudadana en la Gestión de Políticas Públicas en relación a los gobernantes y los gobernados (Ciudadanía con los diferentes niveles de gobierno). Esta investigación tiene como objetivo mejorar la participación pública en la formulación, desarrollo, implementación y control, en los diferentes niveles de gobierno, para contribuir a la calidad de la Gestión de Políticas Públicas en el Municipio de Sucre.

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Introduction

Citizen Participation has been part of the discursive field of Bolivian public policies since 1994 with N ° 1551 "Law of Popular Participation". Especially located in the active social policy of governments (1994 - 2009). It presented, among other aspects, its low institutionalization, an unresolved social fragmentation and its limited capacity to channel social demands. Since 2010 in the New Political Constitution and with Law No. 031, the framework law of autonomy and decentralization "Andrés Báñez" guarantees the existence and validity of spaces for responsible and purposeful Citizen Participation in the definition of public policies of the State".

Analyze the level of citizen participation in Public Policies currently developed in the city of Sucre in light of its impact on the expansion of the public space for democratic deliberation. The actors involved, the scope of participation, its articulation with the chain of public decisions are considered.

Public Policies are defined as a stable course of action by the different levels of government to resolve a relevant area of matters of public interest in which society participates through its representative organizations as main actors.

A Public Policy exists as long as state institutions fully or partially assume the task of achieving objectives deemed desirable or necessary, through a process aimed at changing a state of things perceived as problematic.

The level of Citizen Participation is essential in the formulation of Public Policies, in order to obtain a high level of support from civil society in the implementation phase and achieve the proposed objective, generating a social impact and therefore raising the level of quality. of life.

The work postulates that the weak institutionalization achieved and its disconnection with the public space of deliberation have the effect of reproducing inequalities of access to public decisions and a certain irrelevance of the mechanisms implemented in the trajectory of policies.

Background

Analyzing Politics from the historical perspective, the study of Political science comes from the ancient Greeks in the 5th century BC. It is worth noting that Aristotle described the human being as a "zoonpolitihon", this means a political being, as there are more than two people there are political relationships. This means that the individual sphere of action exists, but once it is transcended, even if only by two individuals, it is already a political phenomenon.

By making a conceptual disaggregation of the factors that define the policy, its thematic specification leads to a constructive and institutional operational definition of Public Policy as the set of decisions that translates into strategically selected actions that are political because they affect the social conglomerate from the beginning. State authority.

The adjective Public refers to two origins, one because it emanates after processes of consensus and participation of the State, which is the political, public and legal subject, and second because it impacts society.

Currently, the structural design to see public policies is the capacity to design a public policy that depends on the success of the social capacity that defines the political agenda. This is key to understanding what are the problems of the city that must be answered from the perspective of each citizen.

As we can see, the detection of a public problem has to do with a private one (or several) of public importance, that is, a public problem implies individual but not isolated problems, but rather this manifestation of individual problems concentrated in a public problem. It is government involvement, and given that the government has scarce resources (not only monetary but temporary, personnel, etc.), choosing which public problems are to be considered by the government necessarily implies a conflict that will leave some out. In this phase, the government has to answer the question, what is more important among x, y, z, etc.? Is it more important, to create jobs, give up businessmen, help indigenous people, solve the problem of shortages? of water, expand the tax base, pave the streets.

To solve the immediate or the urgent?

This *modus operandi* indicates that in many cases the proposed policies are not related to the conflictive issues that affect a region; in other cases, the policy covers only partial aspects of a problem; or, they do not have the legitimacy of the social actors of the region; It also happens that the signals delivered from the central government level to the autonomous governments and other public institutions; In its implementation, the participation of the regional critical mass, as well as the user and / or beneficiary population, is not considered; Likewise, it is often the case that these policies are not related to regional development plans, goals or strategies.

In the same way, we cannot fail to mention that in the regions a true «culture of subordination to the political center» has been built, the profile of that culture is characterized by a permanent self-inhibition to generate policies, programs, plans and projects with strategic importance, and on the contrary they develop a complacent, conformist and passive attitude, even in the field of regional leadership and social movements.

In summary, understanding that public policies are formulated by the State from its central level, it must be recognized that these policies are weakly linked to decentralized autonomous governments, a consequence of which they do not contribute to the democratic construction of the country, nor do they strengthen regionalization and they do not meet the demands for the common good.

The transformation process that the country is experiencing has been reflected in various changes in the political-institutional sphere. Identifying different problems that require attention:

The scant knowledge of citizens in public affairs, the rigor with which official interventions are formulated and executed. Likewise, the scarce relevance between the offer of Public Policy actions and the real needs of demand from society and even more so in the face of an imperceptible practice of culture civil society - State.

The insufficient amount of academic studies on issues oriented to development management and the scarce presence of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the results of public and social policies.

All of this requires us to approach and make decisions that transform opportunities into spaces and mechanisms capable of solving the problems posed. Beginning to give importance to the exercise of citizenship and the collective rights of the original communities reflected in the new Political Constitution of the State, which declares the country as a plurinational State.

Insisting on the importance that the social issue has acquired in the country, due to the structural problems that require the maximum attention of the State in order to solve its problems related to living conditions and quality of life.

Problem Statement

Public Policy is the fundamental basis for the best development and solution to the problems of society, therefore carry out an investigation to show the current relationship between the actors of the Management of Public Policies and know.

What is the level of relationship in Citizen Participation with Public Institutions in processes of formulation, elaboration, execution and control of public policies?

Why are there limited spaces for Citizen participation in Public Policy Management?

Importance or justification

Public policies are for the development of society, therefore, citizen participation in all the processes of formulation, preparation, planning, organization, execution and control is of the utmost importance, which is the fundamental basis of research, therefore it is important to take awareness about public policies for the development of society therefore all public institutions play a very important role that can satisfy, improve and respond to the needs and demands of the society it serves.

Public policies contribute to a better quality of life, in solving specific problems of the common society that present demands according to their priority needs, then public policies must be directed towards excellent development and institutional strengthening, thus meeting the needs of a constantly growing society. This research aims to provide a general overview of the current conditions of relations between society - public institutions in order to avoid problems and difficulties in the management of public institutions that proposes continuous improvement actions, especially to meet the needs of society as a whole

Research Objectives

General Objective

Analyze the degree of Citizen Participation in Public Policies in the Municipality of Sucre.

Specific objectives

- Prepare a diagnosis of social organizations and public institutions in the Municipality of Sucre.
- Analyze the mechanisms of citizen participation of social organizations that help in the formulation, elaboration, execution and control of public policies.

Hypothesis

Citizen Participation in decision-making in public institutions of the Municipality of Sucre is affected by Political decisions emanating from the different levels of Government.

Variables operationalization

There are the following variables:

Dependent variable.- Citizen participation in decision-making
Independent variable.- Political decisions by different levels of government

Methodology (materials and methods)

Survey Method

The survey is an investigation technique that consists of a verbal or written questioning that is made to people in order to obtain certain information necessary for an investigation.

A survey can be structured, when it is composed of formal lists of questions that are asked to everyone equally; or unstructured, when they allow the interviewer to modify the questions based on the answers given by the respondent.

Interview Method

It is a technique in which the person (interviewer-interviewer) requests information from another (informant or researched subject) to obtain data on a specific problem. It presupposes the existence of two people and the possibility of verbal interaction.

Sampling Process and Sample Size

Considering the number of Public Institutions, Institutions of organized civil society and non-elected public servants to be interviewed, it will be decided to use intentional sampling, according to criteria of representativeness and popularity.

Political organizations	Social Organizations	Public decision makers
MORE IPSP	FEJUVE	Non-elected Public Servants and Servants (GAM-SUCRE) (GAD-CHUQUISACA)
A	SURVEILLANCE COMMITTEE	
LEADER	CSUTCB	
COUNTRY	CNMCB "BS"	
MSM	OTB'S	
	NEIGHBORHOOD BOARDS	

Table 1 Social Organizations

There are a total of fourteen Public Institutions, in which the sample for the investigation corresponding to the subject will be carried out.

Results and discussion Results Obtained

The population level of the Municipality of Sucre, there are a total of 259,388 inhabitants among men, women, etc. Of which the sample size is obtained with the application of the following finite population formula.

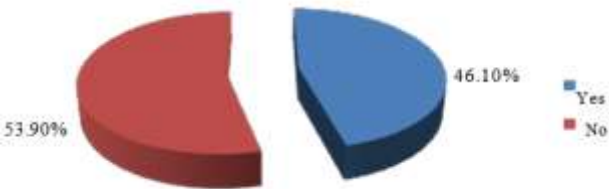
$$n = \frac{N z_{\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}{(N-1)e^2 + z_{\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}$$

Where:

N = Population total (Total population number 259,388)
Z = Standardized variable at 95% confidence 1.96

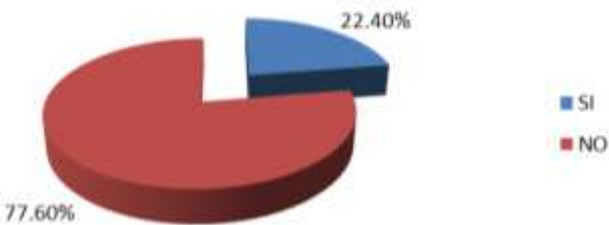
P = Probability of success = 0.5
Q = (1 - P) Probability of failure = 0.5
E = Level of Error = 0.05

Replacing the data in the formula, a total of 384 data was obtained that represents the number of surveys that were collected for the present investigation.



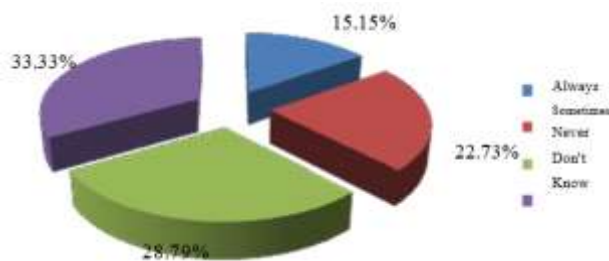
Graph 1 Knowledge of the formulation and management of public policies

A total of 46.10% of the people surveyed answered yes they have some knowledge of the formulation of management of public policies and the rest of 53.90% demonstrated that they do not have knowledge of the formulation of public policies, this indicates that most of the population do not know public policies.



Graph 2 Participation in the formulation and management of public policies developed in your Municipality

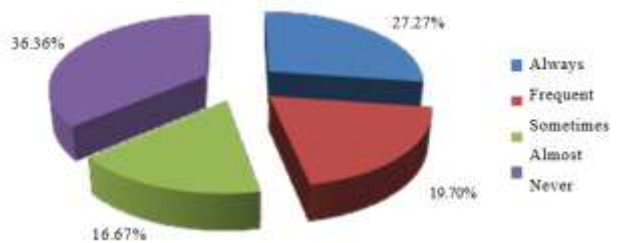
Participation in the formulation and management of public policies developed in your Municipality.



Graph 3 Participation in the management of public policies developed in the municipality

Of the total of 384 people surveyed, in this question only 66 people participated and the rest of the people 318 determined that they never participated in the management of public policies.

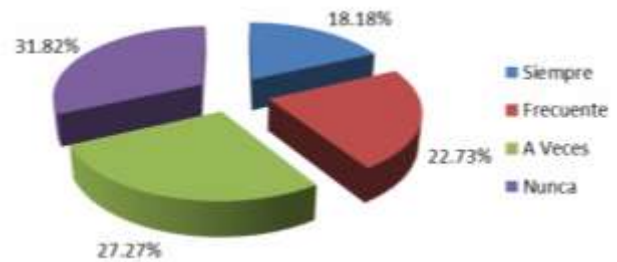
Of the 66 people surveyed, the frequent participation in the management of public policies developed in the municipality, the percentages were determined as follows. The 15.15% who did always participate, 22.73% participated at times, 28.79% said they never participated and 33.33% do not know or understand what public policies are.



Graph 4 Participation of women in the formulation and management of public policies

Of the total of the people surveyed 384, participation only 66 people of which they explain that they saw the women participate in the following way:

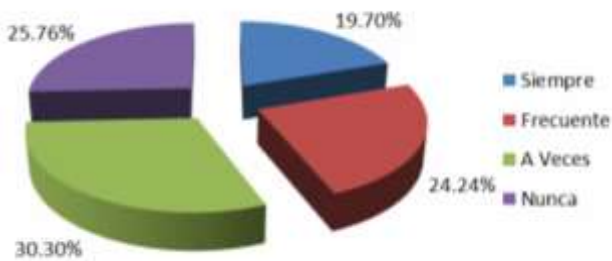
27.27% women always participate, 19.70% saw women participate frequently, 16.67% saw women participate sometimes, and 36.36% said they almost never saw women participate in the processes of public policies.



Graph 5 Youth participation in the formulation and management of public policies

Of the total of 384 people surveyed, only 66 people participated, of which they explained that they saw young people participate in the following way.

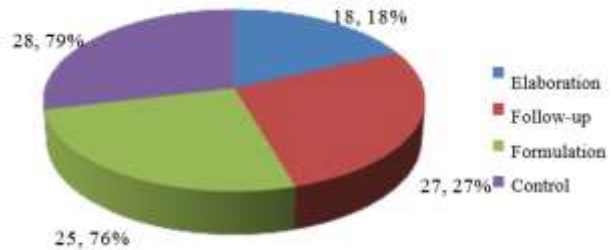
18.18% of young people always participate, 22.73% saw young people participate frequently, 27.27% saw young people participate sometimes, and 31.82% said they almost never saw young people participate in processes of public policies.



Graph 6 Participation of the elderly in the formulation and management of public policies

Of the total of the people surveyed 384, participation only 66 people of which they explain that they saw the elderly participate in the following way:

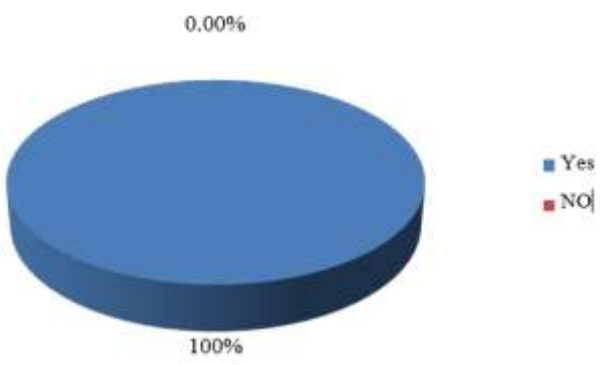
19.70% older adults always participate, 24.24% saw older adults participate frequently, 30.30% saw older adults participate sometimes, and 25.76% said they almost never saw older adults participate in public policy processes.



Graph 7 Participation in the stages of the process of public policies developed in the Municipality

Of the total of the people surveyed 384, only 66 people participated, of which they explain that they participate in the public policy processes as follows:

18.18% in the preparation, follow-up 27.27% participated in the follow-up, 25.76% participated in the formulation and 28.79% participated in the control of public policies.



Graph 8 Necessary consideration on the exercise of the participatory constitutional right in the formulation and management of public policies

Of the total of the people surveyed 384, only 66 people also participate, of which they explain that it is very necessary to exercise the participatory constitutional right in the formulation and management of public policies, therefore the 66 people said YES and NO there is a 0.00 % this indicates that all participants strongly agree that constitutional law must always be respected.



Graph 9 The does not participate in the formulation and Management of Public Policies

The people in question two who said they never participated directly jumped to this question with options that are 384 people which they determined as follows:

25.52% said they did not participate due to lack of time, 14.58% said that they are not very interested in these participation processes in public policy processes, 35.16% explain that they do not participate due to lack of opportunity, 9.38% said that they no longer participate due to age and health, 4.94% said that they previously participated and now cannot participate due to various factors, 6.77% explain that they are not clear about or understand why they do not participates, 3.65% explain that they do not participate due to disbelief and bad experiences.

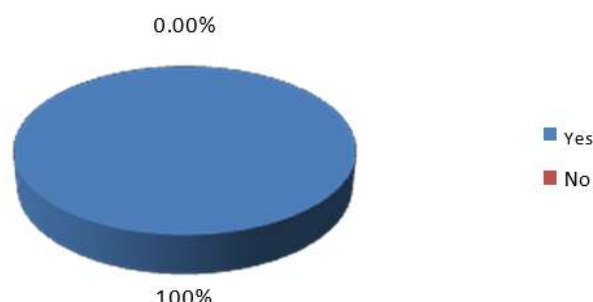


Figure 17.10 Need for more information on the mechanisms for citizen participation and promoting the Participation of society in public affairs

The total of the participants in this question the 384 people said that IF it is very necessary that the governments be National, Departmental and Municipal, they must necessarily always provide information on the mechanisms of citizen participation promoting the participation of society in public affairs, in there is NO 0.00%.

Results of interviews with the actors involved in the management of public policies of the Municipality of Sucre

In this section, an analysis will be made of the results obtained in the interviews with the main actors of the public policies of the Municipality of Sucre, and an analysis of the information collected will be carried out, taking into account that these will be presented only as an illustration. that the sample is not representative.

When the interviewees were asked, if only those actors who mobilize manage to influence the formulation and management of public policies; Most civil society actors agreed that when they do not do anything or do not press, they do not benefit from public policies and that the only way for them to benefit is by participating, which motivates them to participate in the management of policies. public well above that the law empowers them or not. Despite this, the authorities and representatives of social organizations always perceive the presence of political parties and citizen groups with their ideals through the representatives and the absence of some sectors of civil society, such as; young people, adults, women, businessmen and professionals.

They also pointed out that public policies are the result of the specific characteristics of the political system, and that sometimes there is imposition and unilateral decisions in decision-making and the complex relationship between the actors involved in the management of public policies leads to generating conflicts in these spaces of participation.

It should also be noted that from the perspective of public policy actors, they consider that the economic and political context is decisive rather than the social context when making public policies.

Civil society actors consider it necessary to carry out activities aimed at strengthening capacities to lead citizen participation processes.

Both public administrators and representatives of social organizations consider that citizen participation in the management of public policies is beneficial and very useful and that it also gives legitimacy to public management.

Finally, the actors representing civil society consider it necessary to have sanctions regarding non-compliance with the commitments and agreements that are reached with social organizations in the negotiation stage.

Discussion

In this research work on “citizen participation in the formulation and management of public policies”, based on the bibliographic review and through the results obtained, an effective discussion on the subject can be given.

Regarding the relationship between society and the State, the New Political Constitution of the State explains that Bolivia is democratic, participatory, representative and community, which thus takes into account men and women, apparently this is a simple theory that is never put into practice. Where many times when it comes to citizen participation, the spaces are limited and the rights of participation in the management of public policies are limited.

The author (Subirats) gives a very important explanation regarding citizen participation, he determines that it is not only enough to decide on behalf of the citizenry, for the citizens, but that citizens must be involved and explanations must be given as to why these decisions are made. , which can help to have a quality of management of public policies and to obtain good results in the formulation, elaboration, execution and control of public policies.

By the determination of the law of participation and social control of February 21, 2013, participation is a democratic right, which is exercised individually or collectively through their representatives, these can be Organic (social organizations, neighborhood councils and / or or organized trade unions), Community (nations and rural native indigenous peoples, etc.), Circumstantial that are organized (for a specific purpose), these organizations are recognized by the constitution and the corresponding laws, therefore the participation of these social groups in public policies it is of utmost importance.

As the author (Molina) explains, these organizations are often excluded from active participation in public policy processes more than in rural areas (peasant communities).

Therefore, what (Hernández) says is true that Politics is the conflict of interests that can be individual or collective, so it can be determined that the management of public policies is determined based on the interests of certain people or groups, thus benefiting certain sectors and not all.

The Ministry of Transparency determines the Social Control of public management to the mechanisms or means of monitoring and active participation of any individual or collective person in the processes, actions and results developed by the institutions of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, this suggests that the civil society can participate in all public policy processes.

Due to all these factors that limit citizen participation in the management of public policies, many people "do not know" what the formulation and management of public policies consists of, the highest percentage of the surveyed population "do not participate" in the formulation and management of public policies.

To improve citizen participation in the management of public policies, it is necessary for the State to promote and guarantee participation in the formulation, preparation, execution, and control where civil society can actively participate.

Because citizen participation in all public policy processes is a constitutional right, therefore, Governments should inform more about citizen participation mechanisms and promote the Participation of society in public affairs for the better development of public policies.

Conclusions

Based on the analyzes carried out and the data collected, the relationship between society and the State is very poor in terms of citizen participation, as a consequence there are very limited spaces for participation.

The knowledge of the population about the formulation and management of public policies through the diagnosis carried out is very low, there is a higher percentage who do not have knowledge about the formulation of public policies, this indicates that most of the population have very little knowledge regarding public policies.

Participation in the formulation and management of public policies developed by public institutions is totally low, where the people surveyed explained that they do not know how to participate, for these reasons the knowledge of the population about public policies is deficient.

Where the participation of young people, women and older adults is very little in these processes of formulation, elaboration, execution and control which help to have a quality of management of public policies for the better development of society.

For all these reasons, the population considers that it is very necessary for citizens to exercise their rights through participation in the processes mentioned above, with which participation and the management of public policies can be improved and thus obtain better results that respond to the needs of the population.

The population does not participate in all the processes mentioned above due to several factors that prevent active participation, especially they said they did not participate due to lack of opportunities, this suggests that only some people or certain groups have that opportunity to participate and not the entire population in general.

Therefore, the participatory, representative and community democratic form must be respected as mentioned in the Political Constitution of the State, thus taking into account men and women.

In this way, the different levels of government are responsible for informing and rendering accounts to the citizens, this helps to maintain a constant and close relationship between the elected and the voters, counting on transparency in the management of public policies.

It is true that true democracy is based on the participation of its citizens and social organizations, which is a fundamental right that people must know about the management of public policies.

Where citizens can participate freely by respecting all their rights and not suffer from situations of exclusion, these causes occur in both rural and urban areas.

Thus, the social actors, whether individual or collective, can participate at the national, departmental, regional, municipal and native indigenous peasant levels for the better development of public institutions in the good management of public policies.

The management of public policies must have transparent, strengthened, efficient and effective institutions that grant greater reliability, credibility and legal security, with respect to society, with which it is possible to achieve the government objectives and goals of the highest interest level. public.

Social organizations are the fundamental basis for enforcing rights against the government, otherwise many kisses impose laws, norms, etc. From above without consulting the public, with these organizations all rights can be enforced and thus the different levels of government can respond to the demands of the citizens.

Citizen participation is very important to help in the good management of public policies with effective mechanisms of participation in the design and monitoring of public policies as well as accountability which can provide effective tools in the formulation, elaboration, execution and control for the better development of society.

Recommendations

It is recommended that citizens put themselves in the case to participate in all public policy processes such as in the formulation, elaboration, execution and control of public policies at all different levels of government.

Through social organizations and representatives of society, strict monitoring must be carried out, which can help to achieve the best results in all processes of public policy management.

Otherwise, citizens will continue to be out of date with public functions, leaving the management of public policies to the different levels of government to chance.

On the other hand, the national, departmental and municipal governments must provide the necessary information so that the general population can be informed of public policy matters.

There must also be seriousness and commitment when signing contracts by the authorities towards society in order to comply with the agreements reached in established procedures. Citizen participation must be consulted and guaranteed when formulating public policies so that they can provide their opinion and thus break the monopoly in decision-making by the National Government.

Governments must pay greater attention to social structures when formulating and determining public policies. Likewise, there must also be coordination and coherence in the actions taken by the multiple actors, even if the relationship is complex.

Finally, public policy actors and all citizens in general must build an institutional vision and not watch over sectoral and individual interests.

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Participation of women in the informal economy and their contribution to family income (Case Study: Supply Centers of the City of Sucre)

Participación de la mujer en la economía informal y su aporte al ingreso familiar (Caso Práctico: Centros de Abasto de la Ciudad de Sucre)

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Abstract

This work shows the characteristics of women working in the Informal Economy at the local grocery centers and the diverse conflicts that such activity generates. This study produced information and data about subjects such as age, education level, income and some others. Study's information was obtained through a survey delivered to women working at the three main markets in the city (Central market, Peasant market and San Antonio market). This study presents socioeconomic data and the women participation incidence in the informal economy and the family income. At the same time the objectives are presented and the justification that motivated the performance of this work. The research results are exposed and explained through graphics and tables allowing a better understanding of the situation. Hypothesis was verified and some solution alternatives for the future are proposed.

Resumen

Este trabajo muestra las características de las mujeres que trabajan en la Economía Informal en los centros de abarrotes locales y los diversos conflictos que genera dicha actividad. Este estudio produjo información y datos sobre temas como edad, nivel educativo, mujeres y algunos otros. La información del estudio se obtuvo a través de una encuesta entregada a mujeres que trabajan en los tres principales mercados de la ciudad (Mercado Central, Mercado Campesino y Mercado San Antonio). Este estudio presenta datos socioeconómicos y la incidencia de la participación de las mujeres en la economía informal y el ingreso familiar. Al mismo tiempo se presentan los objetivos y la justificación que motivó la realización de este trabajo. Los resultados de la investigación se exponen y explican mediante gráficos y tablas que permiten una mejor comprensión de la situación. Se verificó la hipótesis y se proponen algunas alternativas de solución para el futuro.

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Introduction

It is considered that in society social divisions are manifested based on the difference of gender, social class, ethnicity, age, etc., and in this study it is intended to observe and verify that gender is an element that, in addition to creating social difference, constitutes as an ideological element, one of the bases on which the social division of labor is structured and specifically the “feminized” activities of the “informal” economy of our region.

The lack of sources of work in Sucre, as in the rest of the country, is the main cause that pushes women to create their own sources of income. Informal activity is the most used and practiced these days, during the development of our research we will analyze what its contribution to the local economy is. In addition, it is intended to show how work produces cultural dimensions that go beyond mere productive relationships that are perpetuated on the basis of the inconsistent representations dominant in our society about gender and its differentiation in the workplace.

An attempt is made to analyze the participation of women in the labor market in different productive sectors, selecting for their representativeness the Supply Centers of the City of Sucre, since there is high economic movement in them. Indirectly they promote an important economic movement, but the people who work within them, do not have access to social security, health, retirement, where almost 67% are women and do their work on their own, are in streets.

Problem Statement

"Insufficient sources of work and low level of training to access formal sources of employment that allow generating resources to cover family spending forces women to be part of the informal economy".

Research objectives General objective

“Determine the economic and social impact of the participation of women in the informal economy and its repercussions on the living conditions of their families ”

Specific Objectives

- Investigate and interpret the current situation of the informal economy and the environment under which local supply centers develop.
- Establish and define roles played by women within the market organization.
- Establish the degree of contribution to family income by women who work in the informal economy.
- Propose intervention guidelines for the sector.

Hypothesis

"The work performed by women in the informal economy generates a significant economic contribution to family income and constitutes a basic pillar of family development".

Justification

The participation of women in family income should be evident; However, there are no precise data that demonstrate the degree of contribution of this sector to the family economy (family income disaggregated by sex). Likewise, it is observed that women face various problems that limit their actions in the socio-economic environment in which they live, in this sense, although to date women have been massively incorporated into the world of work in recent decades, suffer severe discrimination in terms of access, conditions and opportunities at work compared to men; They are over-represented in the informal economy, with a lack of protection and social security, in low-profitability subsistence businesses, and in self-employment; they have high levels of illiteracy and there is discrimination in access and permanence to vocational training that limits their economic and employment opportunities.

The need to generate resources that cover family expenses, because many times the contribution of the head of the family is not enough to cover the minimum expense or in other cases the lack of it, forces the woman (mother of the family) to resort to different mechanisms to contribute to the family income or, where appropriate, to generate it.

Although today women participate in paid employment more than ever before, in our city's labor markets there is discrimination based on sex and women are concentrated in lower quality, irregular and informal jobs.

So, today, the women of our environment, make efforts to cover and complement the basic needs of the family, participating in the informal economy to generate income that allows reproducing their family assets (health, education, etc.) and productive (capital), this being the subject of interest of this research, specifically focusing on the productive sector of the supply centers of the City of Sucre as a reference for local identification and, in a special way, on the "female" work processes that are carried out within of them, to revalue and make visible the contribution of women as an active agent of their own development.

Methodological design

During the development of our research, the subject was addressed taking into account different methods and techniques that are detailed below.

Research planning and organization

During the planning and organization process, our research began at key points of the subject, breaking down into particular aspects and then proceeding to the description and economic analysis of what was observed, for which the analytical method was used. The three main supply markets of Sucre (central, campesino and San Antonio) were selected for their representativeness and high economic movement that they indirectly promote. Also the bibliographic method was fundamental for the respective bibliography review and the historical method allowed to establish conclusions based on historical facts to be able to write the theoretical framework that supports the investigation.

Selection of information gathering techniques and instruments

Considering the type of research, we proceeded to the selection of techniques and tools that were used to develop the information systems, such as: direct observation and the survey.

Obtaining data

As the main information collection technique, the technique of preparation and application of the survey was used that allowed to know the behavior of the population studied directly, the design of the ballot was made taking into account the type of population to which it was directed, for Being women with little time disposition, it was clear and concrete.

Direct Observation was necessary since it was a fundamental tool to know the main shortcomings of the sector and thus develop an intervention proposal. Finally, the interview was used in order to know the type of organization that exists within the supply centers.

Analysis of data

To perform the analysis of the collected information (data) the analytical method was used since it allows a thorough analysis of all the parts that make up our document. In addition, the synthetic method was used through which the essence of the research problem could be understood.

Conclusions and recommendations

The deductive method was used as a methodological principle for this part of the research project, which was carried out with a prior recognition of the study area; then the opening places that are being affected by the problem to be investigated were located and in this way it was possible to propose alternatives that lead to the general solution of the problem.

Determination of the sample

To determine the study sample of this work, the following calculation formula was taken into account:

$$n = \frac{z^2 * p * q * n}{e^2 * (n - 1) + z^2 * p * q}$$

Where:

(18.1)

n= Study population.

z = Confidence level.

p = Probability of success.

q = Probability of failure.

e² = Standard error.

* Population corresponds to the approximate number of vendors in the three main supply centers (Mercado. Central, Mercado. Campesino, Mercado. San Antonio).

$$n = \frac{1,96^2 * 0.5 * 0.5 * 940}{0.0025(940 - 1) + 1.96 * 0.5 * 0.5}$$

$$n = 295,25 \cong 295$$

The result of the formula allows us to determine that the number of surveys to be applied within the supply centers is 295, they were applied based on percentages depending on the number of women within each market.

Market	No. of sales positions to women's charge by market	ion of stalls	Determination of the surveys carried out
Farmer*	500	53%	156
Central	350	37%	109
San antonio	90	10%	30
Total	940	100%	295

* Includes stalls around the perimeter of the market.

Table 1 Study population
Source: Own elaboration based on data provided by the administration of each of the markets

Results obtained

Current situation of the informal economy and the environment in which local supply centers develop As it was established in the beginning, the data of 295 women who work within local markets were processed, the information obtained in the different sectors, allowed us to know the situation and the scenario under which they develop their work activities, detailing through charts and graphs:

Description	No. of women	Total
Age (years)	< 18	5
	18-35	147
	36-50	114
	>50	29
Level of instruction	Primaria	194
	Secundaria	84
	Tec. Medio	3
	Superior	10
	Ninguna	4
Marital status	Soltera	83
	Casada	76
	Divorciada	22
	Viuda	18
	Concubina	96
		295

Table 2 Age, educational level and marital status



Figure 1 Age, educational level and marital status

Within the supply centers there are 147 women between 18 and 35 years old, 114 are between 36 and 50 years old, 29 are over 50 years old and only 5 are under 18 years old. Regarding the level of training, 194 have a primary education level, 84 have a secondary education level, 10 have higher education, 3 have a medium technical level and 4 have none. The marital status shows that 96 live in a common law union, 83 are single, 76 are married, 22 divorced and lastly 18 widows.

Description	Number of members per family	No. of women
Children	0	5
	1	36
	2	65
	3	128
	4	41
	5 ó más	20
Adults *	1	55
	2	109
	3	88
	4	20
	5 ó más	23
Older adults	0	103
	1	99
	2	88
	3 o más	5

Table 3 Family composition

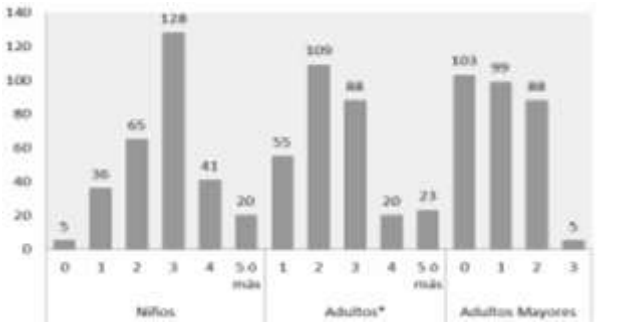


Figure 2 Family composition

The majority, that is, 128 of the women surveyed have 3 children, 109 have 2 adults as members of their family and 103 have no older adults within it.

On the contrary, simply 5 women do not have children in their family, 20 have 4 adults as members of it and only 5 have 3 or more adults.

Economic activity	
Food sale	Lunch
	Dinner
	Tea and Others
	Several
Sale of Juices and Soft Drinks	
Sale of Bread and others	
Sale of meat	Vaccine
	Chicken
	Swine
Giblet Sale	
Sale of cooked food	
Sale of Vegetables	Cooked
	Raw
Potato sale	
Cheese Sale	
Egg Sale	
Fruit Sale	
Sale of groceries	
Sale of Cakes	
Sale of flowers	
Sale of Cosmetics	
Sale of Cleaning and Personal Grooming Items	
Sale of Miscellaneous Items (Ornaments, Gifts, etc.)	
Sale of Condiments and others	
Corn Sale	

Table 4 Economic activity

Within the three main supply centers, different activities of the informal economy are developed, most of them are aimed at the commercialization of products, we could observe that women who have a stall in the market, dedicate themselves or play the role of intermediary, except in the case of the sale of prepared foods.

Terms	No. of women
_Good	58
Regular	166
Bad	71
Total	295

Table 5 Working conditions



Figure 3

According to figure 18.3, of the 295 women surveyed, 166 establish that the conditions in which they work within the markets are fair, 71 answered that they are bad and only 58 consider them good.

Hours and Days Worked		No. of women
Hours / Day	2 a 4	30
	5 a 7	66
	8 a 10	104
	10 a 12	95
Days / Week	6	105
	7	190

Table 6 Jornadas laborales

As table 18.6 shows us, the working hours for 104 women is equal to or exceeds 8 hours, 95 work from 10 to 12 hours, 66 from 5 to 7 hours and 30 simply from 2 to 4. Furthermore, most of them are say 190 works 7 days a week and 105 works 6 days.



Figure 4

Economic activity		No. of women Investment (in Bs.)				
		101- 500	501- 1000	1001- 2000	2001- 3000	>3000
Food sale	Lunch		10			
	Dinner		5			
	Tea and Others	14				
	Several	14				
Sale of Juices and Soft Drinks		14				
Sale of Bread and others		8				
Sale of meat	Vaccine				19	
	Chicken			20		
	Swine		7			
Giblet Sale		14				
Sale of cooked food		6				
Sale of Vegetables	Cooked	10				
	Raw	20	21			
Potato sale				24		
Cheese Sale		8				
Egg Sale			8			
Fruit Sale				15		
Sale of groceries					10	7
Sale of Cakes		4				
Sale of flowers			3			
Sale of Cosmetics					9	
Sale of Cleaning and Personal Grooming Items					12	
Sale of Miscellaneous Items (Ornaments, Gifts, etc.)						7
Sale of Condiments and others		4				
Corn Sale		2				
Total		118	54	59	50	14

Table 7 Approximate investment

The investment depends on the economic activity, the one that requires the most investment is the sale of groceries and the sale of various items (gifts, ornaments, etc.), since it needs more than 3000 Bs, in second place is the sale of items hygiene and personal hygiene, cosmetics, the sale of beef, which need an investment of 2001 to 3000 Bs., in third place is the sale of chicken meat, potatoes and fruit that invests between 1001 to 2000 Bs., the sale of food, eggs and flowers invests between 501 to 1000Bs. and the other activities require a minimum investment of less than 500 Bs. In the case of the sale of vegetables there are two types of investments, the first is the minimum and the second is between 501 and 1000 Bs. They depend on the location of the position selling.

Economic activity		No. of women Investment (in Bs.)				
		101-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	>3000
Food sale	Lunch		10			
	Dinner		5			
	Tea and Others		14			
	Several		14			
	Sale of Juices and Soft Drinks		14			
Sale of Bread and others			8			
Sale of meat	Vaccine					19
	Chicken				20	
	Swine		7			
Giblet Sale		14				
Sale of cooked food		6				
Sale of Vegetables	Cooked	10				
	Raw	20	21			
Potato sale				24		
Cheese Sale			8			
Egg Sale			8			
Fruit Sale				15		
Sale of groceries						10
Sale of Cakes		5				
Sale of flowers		3				
Sale of Cosmetics					9	
Sale of Cleaning and Personal Grooming Items					12	
Sale of Miscellaneous Items (Ornaments, Gifts, etc.)					7	7
Sale of Condiments and others		4				
Corn Sale		2				
Total		63	109	39	48	36

Table 8 Net income received from economic activity

Economic activity

The income received is destined to cover mainly the expenses of:

- Food.
- Clothing.
- Education.
- Health.
- Basic Services (Rent, Water, Electricity, etc.).
- Transport.
- Others (Loan Installments, Debts, etc.)



Figure 5 Higher percentage of allowance to cover family expenses

As we can see in graph18.5, 85% of women allocate a higher percentage of their income to food expenses, 9% allocate it to cover expenses on basic services, and 6% cover other expenses.

Roles played by women within the market organization

The local supply centers are in charge of a general administrator, whose main function is to organize and ensure their proper functioning, currently two of the three main markets that are part of this research are led by women, a reason that allows us to affirm that women are beginning to have greater participation in decision-making and are part of power groups. The survey applied was designed to know the organizational conditions of women, but there is simply a single union that represents the vendors before the administration, many of the people surveyed mentioned not knowing its function, in addition to not receiving any type of support There are also groups by sector or activity that do not have an organization, nor are based on affiliation that represent their interests, it is for this reason that information could not be processed for later analysis, the aforementioned statements are supported by simple opinion and criteria or personal judgment.

Contribution of women to family income



Figure 6 Family support

According to graph N° 6, 58% of the women surveyed are in charge of supporting their family, 35% together with their partner support their family (graph N° 10), 5% establish that other people (parents, children) and 2% state that their partner is in charge of family expenses.

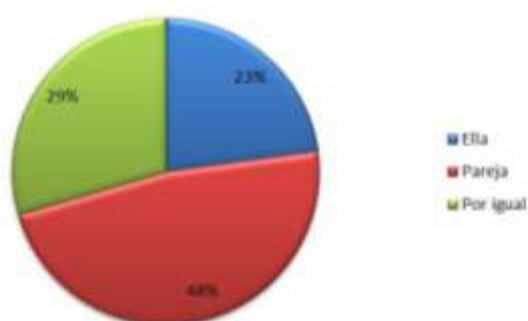


Figure 7 Higher degree of contribution

Discussion

As it is an investigation that takes a practical case, no similar investigations are known to carry out a comparative analysis. The hypothesis raised is confirmed by establishing that "The work performed by women in the informal economy generates a significant economic contribution to family income and constitutes a basic pillar of family development".

Conclusions

Once the data collection instrument was applied, processed and obtained the information that was generated jointly with the respective analyzes, some results were obtained that allow presenting the following set of conclusions:

During the investigation of the current situation of the informal economy and the environment under which local supply centers develop, it is concluded that:

- Having made a general analysis of the socioeconomic level of women and their current situation, it is observed that the majority, 50% are between 18 and 36 years of age, an ideal stage to create means of personal improvement, being excluded since They are forced to be immersed in this field because they have a low level of training and are not fully qualified to participate in the processes of formal activities, women who work within the markets mostly have a level of training Basic, 66% have only attended elementary school.

Marital status is another preponderant factor, since women mothers must maintain their home or contribute to it, 33%, the majority live in common union, a characteristic that highlights the culture or custom of maintaining a consolidated home and to maintain , even without being legally established.

- Regarding the family composition, the majority, 43% of the women have 3 children, 37% live with another adult, being for their husband or partner and 35% do not have elderly dependents, characteristics that affirm the existence of families composed of at least 5 members, a position that within our underdeveloped economy is not easy to maintain.

- The Activities that take place in the markets are for the commercialization of products (sale of vegetables, sale of food, etc.) that require minimum investments, between 101 and 500 Bolivians, for 40%, but the efforts are not simply monetary but of another type, physical, it is necessary to mention that the type of activities they carry out require for the majority (35%) more than eight hours of work a day, in addition to the markets they work more than 6 days, 64% work during the entire week, thus confirming that informal trade is concentrated on weekends and requires women not to have a day off. Taking this factor into account, they do not have the necessary time to dedicate it to their children, a factor that a future may affect their training and normal development.

- The working conditions under which they carry out their activities are regular for 56%, where the main absence is that of health insurance in general, none of the workers has access to one, another of the main shortcomings is in the part of ordering, but mainly hygiene, a fundamental aspect that cannot be omitted in these types of establishments, since it can negatively influence the health of both the vendors and the people who attend these centers.

- The income received varies according to the type of activity, in some, 21% whose investment is small between 101 and 500 Bolivianos, the income is low, between 500 and 1000 Bolivianos and does not cover basic expenses (food, basic services, etc.), but in others, the 12% whose investment is high, greater than 3,000 Bolivians, their incomes are comparatively high, a cause that was unknown or not taken into account to affirm that women enter the informal economy of their own free will , since the income obtained in it is high. 37%, the majority, earn between 1001 and 1500 Bolivians, these being considered relatively means to support a household.

- 85% of women allocate most of their income to food expenses, becoming a fundamental pillar of their families, covering this vital need.

Roles played by women within the market organization.

- The lack of employment opportunities leads to the consolidation of the Informal Economy, it is impossible to establish and define descriptively roles that women play within the market organization because the workers in this sector are not organized by unions of activities that help the improvement of their quality of life.

Contribution of the woman in the family income

- When establishing the degree of contribution to the family income by women who work in the informal economy, it is established that with 58% the woman is in charge of the maintenance of her family, which magnifies the degree of contribution to income family claiming that he is an active part of his own development and that of his family. Within 36%, the woman and her partner contribute to family maintenance, 72% receive the largest contribution from their partner, 21% of the women cover most of the expenses, this factor allows us to perceive that even having the support from a partner, the woman is the one who largely supports her home.

The main benefit that is acquired with this research is aimed primarily at strengthening the participation of women in civil society as a way to reinforce social cohesion and their representation in the different spaces of power.

Lines that focus specific actions towards the empowerment of women, to reduce the worst forms of gender discrimination in the fulfillment of the different functions they perform within the economy and society.

Recommendations

Proposal of intervention guidelines for the sector

The long-term purpose of the research is to contribute to the training, development and comprehensive improvement of women who carry out their activities in the informal economy. It is proposed to work based on five points considered essential:

- Improvement of the conditions under which the activities carried out within the informal economy are carried out

It is essential to improve conditions for both informal workers and for those who access these supply centers, taking into account that both parties would benefit, on the side of the vendors it is necessary to include a request for health insurance from the centers. supply, through minimum contributions, in terms of ordering, mechanisms must be created that allow organizing the sales positions according to the type of activity they carry out.

Organizational Strengthening

To ensure and exercise an independent voice at work, women workers need security of representation. This security of representation at work is based on the freedom to create and join organizations of your choice, without fear of retaliation or intimidation. Reason that drives the creation of new representations or the strengthening of existing ones. The representatives must be elected democratically and not by imposition as it is currently the case, the sectors must be organized by the type of activity, holding meetings where requests and suggestions that allow them to exercise their rights, in the same way, improve the spaces and conditions under which they carry out their activities.

– Capacity building.

The development of capacities, through courses or workshops in different aspects is essential, below they are detailed, taking into account different aspects:

Improvement of interpersonal relationships

That allow the appropriate salesperson-client treatment, a strategy that would increase sales and therefore their income.

Proper handling of products

Workshops for the correct and hygienic handling of the products they sell aimed at the health care of both sellers and buyers, in addition to establishing different mechanisms that can improve this neglected aspect, such as creating different permanent cleaning points in the market, building toilets , garbage cans, and increase cleaning staff.

– Creation of its own cooperative.

Through the contribution of the same workers, it is possible to create a solidarity aid fund, where microcredits are granted under favorable conditions, so that they allow to increase working capital or start new and entrepreneurial activities.

- Workshops aimed at the revaluation of women as an active agent of their own development.

The implementation of workshops that are aimed at revaluing the woman's self-esteem, creating in herself the desire for personal improvement.

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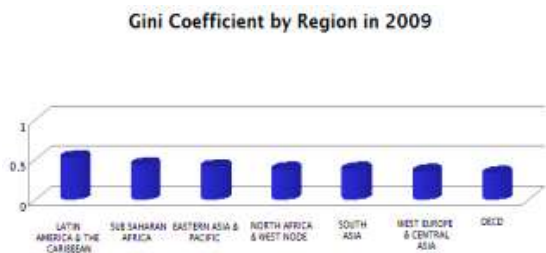
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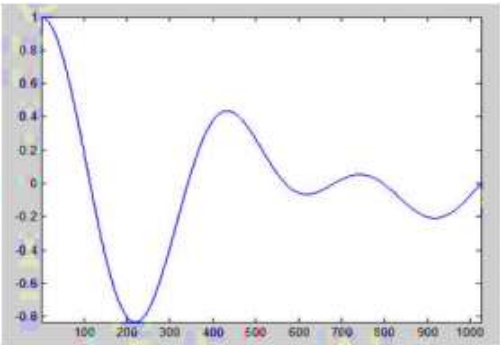


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