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RINOE Journal-Economic History

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Presentation of the content

In the first article we present, *Strengths of character to undertake in times of COVID-19*, by OLVERA-ESPINOSA, Edgar, VILLASEÑOR-PADILLA, Dania Elba and PEDRONI-LARA, Fernando, in the next article we present, *Portraits of the cultural landscape of the pantheons: Construction of identity and collective memory*, by GUTIÉRREZ-ZENTENO, Sheila Xoloxochitl, MENA-ÁLVAREZ, Andrea, ELIZONDO-ZENTENO, María del Pilar and LÓPEZ-ZAMBRANO, Dagoberto, with adscription in the Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, in the next article we present, *Formation of collective identities: the case of the water and gas wars in Bolivia*, by ARANCIBIA, Maribel, with adscription in the Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, in the last article we present, *Exercise of citizen participation for local development of the neighborhood leaders of District 2 of the city of Sucre*, by GARCÍA, Dayana, with adscription in the Universidad Mayor Real y Pontificia de Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca.

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Strengths of character to undertake in times of COVID-19**Fortalezas de carácter para emprender en tiempos de COVID-19**

OLVERA-ESPINOSA, Edgar†*, VILLASEÑOR-PADILLA, Dania Elba and PEDRONI-LARA, Fernando

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Abstract

During the pandemic caused by COVID -19, the economy has slowed down in all areas, which has impacted the generation of jobs, the continuity of companies of all sizes. In this sense, the business environment is critical, and the creation of new companies is difficult. Faced with such adversity, it is necessary to identify possible critical success variables. In this sense, this research presents the results of a study of character strengths among young university students, through a mixed study, in which a sample of 323 higher-level students was surveyed, based on the inventory proposed by the VIA Institute. The objective was to identify the character strengths that have been favored and those that have been most affected during the time of social distancing due to confinement, due to COVID-19 through the correlation coefficient and calculation of dispersion measures. Research findings help identify strengths that require special attention.

Strengths of Character, entrepreneurship, COVID-19, social distancing**Resumen**

Durante la pandemia a causa del COVID -19 La economía se ha desacelerado en todos los ámbitos, por lo que ha impactado la generación de empleos, la continuidad de empresas de todos los tamaños. En este sentido el ambiente de negocios es crítico y se dificulta la creación de nuevas empresas. Ante tal adversidad, es necesario identificar posibles variables críticas de éxito. En este sentido, en esta investigación se presentan los resultados de un estudio de fortalezas de carácter entre jóvenes universitarios, mediante un estudio mixto, en el cual se encuestó a una muestra de 323 estudiantes de nivel superior, a partir del inventario propuesto por el VIA Institute. El objetivo, fue identificar las fortalezas de carácter que se han favorecido y las que han sido más afectadas durante el tiempo del distanciamiento social por el confinamiento, a causa del COVID-19 mediante el coeficiente de correlación y cálculo de medidas de dispersión. Los hallazgos de la investigación permiten identificar las fortalezas que requieren atención especial.

Fortalezas de Carácter, emprendimiento, COVID-19, distanciamiento social

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Introduction

This research was carried out in the Toluca Valley among university students aged 18 to 27, 15 months after the COVID-19 contingency, in the context of a slowdown in employment, and based on the possibility of starting a business, as an option to generate jobs and self-employment. In a generation that has certainly shown interest in starting new businesses, the analysis was carried out based on the VIA Institute on Character inventory compiled by Ryan M. Niemiec (2021), to assess the strengths of character based on the competencies that are required for entrepreneurship. From this, the key strengths that can favor entrepreneurial success are discussed.

The entrepreneur: more than knowledge is required, attitudes are necessary, among them: the ability to move forward, not be intimidated by conflicts, be persistent, be a leader, creative, innovative and persuasive. You must have the ability to convince customers that your product/service is good, as well as to persuade your partners to make a decision, your employees and collaborators of the importance of certain measures (Leite, Correia, & Sánchez-Fernández, p284 2015).

When an entrepreneur is in his development stage, he receives help and advice such as incubators. The entrepreneur must relate to people capable of putting them in contact with key people or with those people who can offer advice and relevant information. (Leite, Correia, & Sánchez-Fernández, p284 2015).

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Formal education is essential. There are countries where education and entrepreneurship are encouraged, and others where an education is offered that instills in people a dependent employee mentality. In Mexico, there are universities that even promote entrepreneurship as part of their identity. At the end of his studies, a university student has the expectation of being hired by a company.

However, in order to favor their students, Higher Education institutions should not limit themselves to providing knowledge and sending their graduates to the market, but rather encourage entrepreneurship as part of their training, so that they are able to create their own job. (Leite, Correia, & Sánchez-Fernández, p284 2015).

Some of them have the need to start a business, generally individuals with few resources who find it necessary to contribute to the family expense in some business activity or in an informal activity. For this, it is possible to promote from formal education the mechanisms that favor the development of hard and soft skills of the student.

Also, it is common for them to have a family business, which, if they do not apply formal strategies and knowledge, could not cross the generational barrier and perish with the founder.

On the other hand, according to the Entrepreneurship expert Emanuel Leite, he suggests that the most important strengths for entrepreneurship are: Perseverance, Creativity, Honesty and Teamwork (Leite, Entrepreneur's most important strengths, 2021).

Character strengths

According to a study in which the use of strengths as a predictor of well-being and health-related quality of life was evaluated, an increase was observed in research on the examination of character strengths according to the strengths classification system of Values in Action (VIA).

Although there is not yet enough research examining the use of generic strengths and their relationship to well-being, health-related quality of life (HRQoL), and character strengths. In one study, 135 undergraduate college students completed an instrument on strengths, subjective well-being (SW), self-esteem, self-efficacy, and HRQoL, passing five of the top strengths. The results revealed that the use of strengths is the only predictor of SWB, but not of HRQoL. VIA strengths of hope and enthusiasm were significant positive predictors of life satisfaction. The most commonly endorsed VIA strengths were: love, humor, kindness, social intelligence, and open-mindedness.

The strengths with the least development were: leadership, perseverance, wisdom, spirituality and self-control. Overall, the results suggest an important link between the use of generic strengths and specific strengths.

Character strengths are qualities that are expressed in specific circumstances that produce authentic positive emotions, such as optimism, hope, honesty, perseverance, the ability to flow (or optimal experience), and perceived competence, among others. These types of emotions favor physical, emotional and social well-being (Contreras & Esguerra, 2007) cited by (Perandones González, Herrera Torres, & Lledó Carreres, 2014).

In this regard, this research seeks to identify the strengths and weaknesses, to favor entrepreneurship, focusing on the key strengths. To specify the meaning of Character strengths, the definitions that were presented were (Institute, 2015):

- **Judgment:** Thinking about things and examining them from all sides are important aspects of who you are. It does not jump to conclusions and relies solely on hard evidence to make its decisions. You can change your mind.
- **Perseverance:** You work hard to finish what you start. No matter the project, you "get it out the door" in a timely manner. He is not distracted when working and feels satisfied when completing tasks.
- **Social intelligence:** You are aware of other people's motives and feelings. You know what to do to fit into different social situations and you know what to do to make others feel comfortable.
- **Spirituality:** You have strong and consistent beliefs about the higher purpose and meaning of the universe. You know where you fit into the larger scheme. Your beliefs shape your actions and are a source of comfort to you.
- **Forgiveness:** You forgive those who have wronged you. You always give people a second chance. His guiding principle is mercy and not revenge.
- **Teamwork:** Excels as a member of a group. You are a loyal and dedicated teammate, always doing your part and working hard for the success of your group.
- **Appreciation of beauty and excellence:** You notice and appreciate beauty, excellence, and/or skillful performance in all domains of life, from nature to art, mathematics, science, and everyday experience.
- **Love:** You value close relationships with others, particularly those in which sharing and caring are reciprocal. The people you feel closest to are the same people who feel closest to you.
- **Prudence:** He is a careful person and his choices are always prudent. You don't say or do things that you later regret.
- **Gratitude:** You are aware of the good things that happen to you and never take them for granted. Your friends and family know that you are a grateful person because you always take the time to express your appreciation.
- **Honesty:** You are an honest person, not only for telling the truth, but for living your life in a genuine and authentic way. You are down to earth and unassuming; you are a "real" person.
- **Hope:** Expect the best in the future and work to achieve it. You believe that the future is something you can control.
- **Kindness:** You are kind and generous to others and are never too busy to do a favor. You enjoy doing good deeds for others, even if you don't know them well.
- **Curiosity:** You are curious about everything. He is always asking questions and finds all topics and topics fascinating. You like exploration and discovery.
- **Equity:** Treating all people fairly is one of its permanent principles. He does not allow his personal feelings to influence his decisions about other people. You give everyone a chance.

- **Perspective:** Although you do not consider yourself wise, your friends have this opinion of you. They value your perspective on matters and ask for your advice. You have a way of seeing the world that makes sense to others and to yourself.
- **Encouragement:** Regardless of what you do, you approach it with enthusiasm and energy. You never do anything halfway or by half. For you, life is an adventure.
- **Creativity:** Thinking of new ways of doing things is a crucial part of who you are. It is never content to do something the conventional way if a better way is possible.
- **Leadership:** Excels at leadership tasks: encouraging a group to get things done and preserving harmony within the group by making everyone feel included. You did a good job organizing activities and seeing what happens.
- **Humility:** You do not seek the spotlight, preferring to let your achievements speak for themselves. You do not consider yourself special and others recognize and value your modesty.
- **Courage:** You are a brave person who does not shy away from threat, challenge, difficulty or pain. You stand up for what is right even if there is opposition. You act on your convictions.
- **Self-regulation:** You consciously regulate what you feel and what you do. You are a disciplined person. You are in control of your appetites and your emotions, not the other way around.
- **Love of learning:** You love to learn new things, either in class or on your own. You have always liked school, reading and museums; anywhere and everywhere there is an opportunity to learn.
- **Humour:** You like to laugh and joke around. Making other people smile is important to you. You try to see the bright side of all situations.

Methodology

The objective of this research is to analyze a university population through a mixed analysis to identify key character strengths.

For this research, the instrument was applied to a sample of 323 students of careers related to Business and Marketing from 18 to 27 years old who come from the municipalities of Lerma, Toluca, Metepec, San Mateo Atenco, Ocoyoacac and Otzolotepec, of which the 62% were female and 38% male. Of the sample, 44% are working for a company. For the calculation of the sample, the unknown population formula was used:

$$n = \frac{Z_{\alpha pq}^2}{i^2}$$

Formula 1 Calculation of the unknown population sample (1)

From where it was obtained with a probability of 0.70 and a margin of error of 0.05:

n	323
Z	1.96
p	0.70
q	0.30
i	0.05

Table 1 Calculation of the sample
Source: Own elaboration

Instruments

An online form was developed for data collection over a period of 7 days. Where the degree of affectation of each of the fortresses was asked on a scale of -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3, where -3 implies that the fortress was negatively affected in the extreme and +3 that it had been favorably affected had even developed. When tabulating the results, they were ordered from highest to lowest based on the count of values from -3 to +3. Below is a segment of the tabulation as an example of the scale:

Strenght	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Encouragement	-30	-36	-35	71	37	63	126

Table 2 example of counting results
Source: (Own elaboration)

An assessment scale was obtained from the sum of negative and positive results of each character strength to identify those that have been most affected, as well as strengthened.

The mean for each variable, standard deviation and correlation coefficient were also calculated to identify the variables with the greatest association.

To what extent do you consider yourself to have an entrepreneurial spirit? And what is the probability that in the medium term you will choose to start a business? derived from which results were obtained that were represented graphically.

From the data obtained, the analysis of the variables was carried out to identify the key strengths and their association between them.

Results obtained

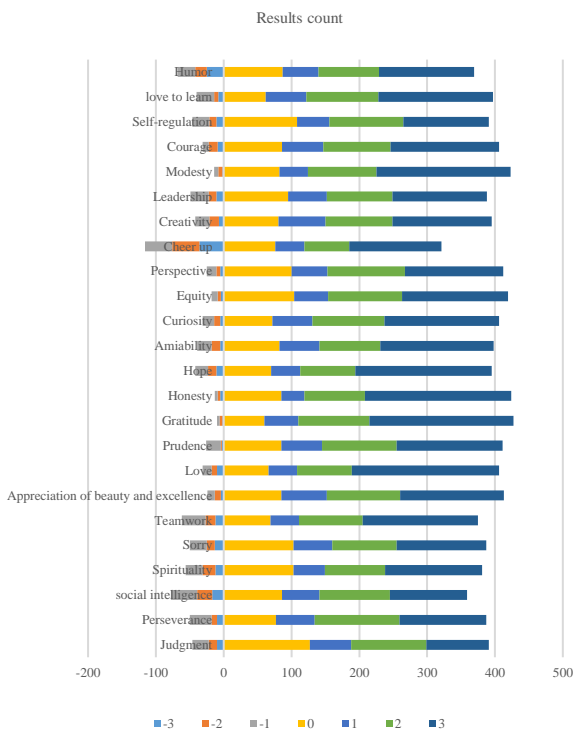
For the analysis of results, the sum of both positive and negative values was identified in the first instance, where the variables with the highest positive values were love, honesty, gratitude, hope and humility, in that order of importance; marked in green is Table 3. Likewise, in column 3, those that had a lower degree of positive development were recorded: Forgiveness, Perseverance, self-regulation, social intelligence and Judgment, which does not necessarily indicate that they are weaknesses, in such a way those that concentrated the greatest number of negative points were identified, in order of magnitude they were: Encouragement, Humor, Social Intelligence, Forgiveness, Self-regulation, leadership and hope. From this, some findings could be deduced, that is, to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement.

Considering that love is valuing close relationships with others, particularly those in which sharing and caring are reciprocal. The people you feel closest to are the same people who feel closest to you, it can open the opportunity for ventures related to bringing people together, such as video conferencing and social media applications, as well as related services, such as video on demand, connectivity and interconnection devices. Honesty is a highly developed quality among the study sample, which opens the opportunity to establish transparent relationships in business and have clarity in terms and conditions. Gratitude is the next strength, with which you can establish long-term relationships with potential customers. Humility is a strength that can provide an opening for criticism and an opportunity for learning.

On the other hand, from the greatest weaknesses: Encouragement, Humour, Social Intelligence, Forgiveness, Self-regulation, leadership and hope, the prevailing need to attend to the emotional state of entrepreneurs is deduced, since the lack of encouragement can lead to a rapid demotivation and give up the attempt; social intelligence speaks of a great difficulty in relating to people in new or challenging situations; Lack of humor and forgiveness can lead to strain in both personal and professional relationships. The affectation of leadership, affects the integration of high performance teams and add the necessary talents for the success of the business; Finally, hope determines the relationship with the future and the ability to withstand moments of emotional or financial pressure.

	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Judgment	-10	-12	-24	127	61	111	92
Perseverance	-10	-8	-32	77	57	125	128
social intelligence	-17	-22	-39	86	55	104	114
Spirituality	-12	-19	-25	103	46	89	143
Sorry	-13	-12	-25	103	57	95	132
Teamwork	-12	-15	-35	69	42	94	170
Appreciation of beauty and excellence	-4	-9	-11	85	67	108	153
Love	-10	-8	-13	66	42	81	217
Prudence	-3	-1	-22	85	60	110	156
Gratitude	-2	-4	-4	60	50	105	212
Honesty	-5	-4	-4	85	34	89	216
Hope	-11	-12	-19	70	43	81	201
Amiability	-5	-13	-21	82	59	90	167
Curiosity	-5	-9	-17	72	59	106	169
Equity	-4	-5	-9	104	50	109	156
Perspective	-5	-6	-14	100	53	114	145
Cheer up	-36	-40	-40	76	43	66	136
Creativity	-7	-14	-21	81	69	99	146
Leadership	-11	-11	-27	95	57	97	139
Modesty	-2	-6	-6	82	42	101	198
Courage	-9	-13	-9	86	61	99	160
Self-regulation	-11	-10	-25	108	48	109	126
love to learn	-8	-6	-26	62	60	106	169
Humor	-25	-17	-26	87	53	89	140

Table 3 Count of results
Source: Own elaboration



Graphic 1 Count of results
Source: own elaboration

Once the strengths and weaknesses were identified, the correlation coefficient was calculated with Microsoft Excel® to find the strengths with the greatest association. Table 4 presents a segment of the table to demonstrate the results, where values greater than 0.099 were considered the ones with the greatest association, for example, Spirituality - Forgiveness.

From the calculation of the previous correlation coefficient, the strengths with the highest degree of association were arranged in descending order from highest to lowest, from which Table 5 was prepared.

Strengths of character	Judgment	Perseverance	Social intelligence	Spirituality	Sorry	Teamwork
Judgment	1					
Perseverance	0.92	1				
Social intelligence	0.964	0.989	1			
Spirituality	0.931	0.958	0.97	1		
Sorry	0.949	0.970	0.984	0.997	1	
Teamwork	0.823	0.955	0.931	0.964	0.957	1

Table 4 Sample of the correlation coefficient table
Source: Own elaboration

Strength of character	Correlation coefficient	Strength of character
Hope	0.9983	Love
Humor	0.9980	Leadership
Creativity	0.9979	Appreciation of beauty and excellence
Courage	0.9970	Appreciation of beauty and excellence
Curiosity	0.9970	Teamwork
Sorry	0.9969	Spirituality
Leadership	0.9968	Sorry
love to learn	0.9968	Curiosity
Courage	0.9960	Creativity

Table 5 Results of the correlation coefficient
Source: Own elaboration

Derived from the correlation coefficient, the close association that exists between hope and love is appreciated, which are the ones with the highest coefficient, so that one can support the other, depending on the relationship with the future, which is very necessary for an entrepreneur. The association between humor and leadership is representative, which can even lead to a specific leadership style, far from autocratic, for example. Creativity and courage show a close relationship with appreciation of beauty and excellence, which can be interpreted as a passion for innovation, quality and good service; Curiosity and teamwork are also associated, which can be of great interest, since it is essential to be able to collaborate harmoniously and achieve results, in a context of involvement. How important is the association between forgiveness and spirituality, that is, between there is a greater spiritual development, the person tends to forgive more easily, or vice versa, spirituality develops based on the ability to forgive. Similarly, leadership is associated with forgiveness, so it follows that an entrepreneur with the ability to forgive can develop better leadership skills. Likewise, curiosity with the love of learning, in such a way that the need for the entrepreneur to be constantly updated based on it can be satisfied. Lastly, a courageous person tends to creatively solve her own problems.

Conclusions

During the contingency, the economy has slowed down and it is necessary to generate new jobs, however, economic conditions have not allowed it, in this sense, it is very important to generate entrepreneurial opportunities, in such a way that entrepreneurs need to focus on their strengths to take the step. Derived from the correlation study on character strengths, those that are key were identified, as well as those that need to be improved. On the other hand, the strengths that manifest a greater degree of association were identified, which is of particular importance for those who promote entrepreneurs, be they universities, incubators, associations, chambers and even government entrepreneurship agencies. With this research, the knowledge of the soft skills of the entrepreneur is contributed, as well as the future well-being of the organizations that are undertaken.

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Analysis of Mexico's economic growth, unemployment, interest rate and its influence on inflation for the period 2019-2022**Análisis del crecimiento económico, desempleo, tasa de interés y su influencia en la inflación de México del periodo 2019-2022**

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Abstract

The following investigation was carried out through an analysis of inflation in Mexico in the period 2019-2022, using the viable unemployment and economic growth, finding that inflation is related to; where the macroeconomic models will be used, which are Okún's law, which is an empirical observation proposed in 1962 in the United States by the economist Arthur Okun and the Phillips curve, an operation created by William Phillips 1958, where he describes the relationship between inflammation and unemployment; With these methods, the sensitivity that unemployment generates to the economic and expansion will be observed; in order to analyze the impact it generates and establish the effects of the Economy. These effects were caused by the events of the start of COVID-19, approval of new laws, increase in remittances, growth in unemployment, and end of the pandemic in Mexico. It will also be observed if unemployment can be an economic stabilizer for the country because it generates on economic growth and inflation.

Inflation, Correlation, Sensibilisation**Resumen**

La siguiente investigación se realizó a través de un análisis de la inflación en México en el periodo 2019-2022, utilizando las viables desempleo y crecimiento económico, encontrando que relación tienen con la inflación; donde se utilizara los modelos macroeconómicos que son la ley de Okún que es observación empírica propuesta en 1962 en Estados Unidos por el economista Arthur Okun y curva de Phillips operación creada por William Phillips 1958 donde describe qué relación tiene la inflación y el desempleo; con estos métodos se observara la sensibilidad que genera el desempleo ante el crecimiento económico e inflación; con el fin de analizar el impacto que genera y establecer los efectos de la Economía. Estos efectos fueron causados por los acontecimientos del inicio del COVID-19, aprobación de nuevas leyes, aumento de remesas, crecimiento del desempleo y termino de la pandemia en México. También se observará si el desempleo puede ser un estabilizador económico para el país, debido a las afectaciones que genera en el crecimiento económico e inflación.

Inflación, Correlación, Senbilidad

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Introduction

Inflation is a monetary phenomenon that affects the prices of products, decreasing the purchasing power of people and affecting economic growth, high inflation can weaken the growth of economic activity and employment, to avoid these effects the Bank of Mexico implements actions to reduce inflation, one action is to establish inflationary targets that are set by central banks for price stability of products and services (Hanel, 1997), the Bank of Mexico aims to reduce the inflation rate to 3%, with a range of variability of 1%; Mexico closed 2021 with a headline inflation rate of 7.36% higher than last year (Banco de México, 2021).

Economic growth can be used as a proxy for human development, investment, trade openness to new markets and increased profits within the country (Ranis, 2002). The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) indicates that during the period from July to September 2021 economic growth had an increase of 4.5%, around 600 billion pesos leaving an increase after a fall of 8.1% in 2020 (INEGI, 2022).

The Bank of Mexico applied a Restrictive Monetary Policy which aims to maintain sustained economic growth, allowing it to achieve stable and significantly low inflation levels. The Bank of Mexico injects or withdraws daily liquidity shortages or surpluses from the system through Open Market Operations, which affect the level of inflation. By using the interest rate on overdrafts as the basis for its Open Market Operations, the Bank provides incentives for funding operations between banks to be conducted at rates close to the target rate (Banco de México, 2022).

In 2021, Banco de México recorded an increase in inflation that was reflected in the increase in the cost of the basic food basket, raw materials and fuels, which generated a reduction in the population's purchasing power. Other elements that affected inflation in Mexico were the fall in employment, wage increases, the approval of the reform reducing remittances, the approval of the energy reform and the approval of the use of international reserves (Banco de México, 2021).

The (Bank of Mexico, 2021) recorded an increase in the unemployment rate that was caused by the pandemic, closing the first semester with 17.9% and the second with 14.3%, reducing by 3.6% later with the reactivation of the economy. Unemployment has a financial impact on productivity, generating a decrease in GDP, which leads to low interest rates (Adame, 2022).

In the same year, the Senate of the Mexican Republic approved an increase in salaries, which affected inflation by causing an increase in prices and a decrease in purchasing power, resulting in a deficit in the population's salaries. This increase was 1.4% of salaries in 2021 and 2022, which represented an approximate increase of \$38 pesos in 2022 (CONEVAL, 2023).

In 2021 the Senate of the Republic approved the reform of articles 20 and 34 of the Banco de México law, regarding the collection of foreign currency in cash or remittances (Diario Oficial de la Federación, 2021). In recent years, there has been an increase in income to the country due to private transfers generated by migrants to the country in the form of remittances, which incite consumption, generating a greater circulation of money within the country and consequently generating inflation (Arévalo, 2010). This reform increased to 32% of the money received in remittances in 2021, generating an amount of \$50 billion pesos in the same year (Clavellina, 2021).

To determine the cause of inflation and the variables that affect it, it is necessary to analyse the 3 types of inflation that exist (UNAM, 2022); it measures the increase in prices of a subset of goods and services in the national consumer price index (INPC) whose prices are not subject to administrative decisions, seasonality or high volatility (Grünwald, 2004); core inflation increased 0.65 % at a monthly rate and 8.35 % at an annual rate in 2021 (INEGI, 2022). Non-core inflation measures the increase in goods and services whose prices do not directly affect market conditions, but are highly influenced by external conditions such as weather or government regulations. Non-core inflation increased by 0.40 % monthly and 6.27 % at annual rate (INEGI, 2022).

In 2021, aggregate demand for goods and services reported a real annual increase of 7.1 %, caused by the acquisition of services for communication and entertainment at home, which led to an increase in the demand for money greater than that recorded in 2020, this phenomenon not only occurred in the country, but also globally (Government of Mexico, 2022). Productivity is a factor that influences inflation, this is due to the demand for a product or service and the supply it has, according to the global index of labour productivity of the economy (IGPLE) recorded a decrease of 1.2% in the fourth quarter of 2021, this result is divided into 3 sectors; the primary sector increased 1.3%, the secondary sector increased 0.3% and the tertiary sector decreased by 1.9% (Government of Mexico, 2023).

To analyse the impact of the inflation that occurred in 2021 and to establish the effects it caused such as the increase in unemployment and decrease in economic growth, to express the relationships that inflation has, a correlational comparison was made using as a basis what is described in Okun's law where and Phillips curve showing the sensitivity that unemployment has to inflation in Mexico, some authors who have applied Okun's law in Mexico were:

Lopez, 2023 described Okun's law where he states that there was a growth in the unemployment rate in the period 2005-2022, going from 3.5% in May 2019 to 4.2% in May 2020; noting the reduction unemployment will be affected by the territory, economic complexity and natural factors.

Urbina, (2020) conducted an observation of Okun's law applied to Mexico for the period from 2005 to 2020, where he estimated the original Okun's formulations through three structural time series models with the Hodrick-Prescott filter, in order to find that variations in production have effects on the unemployment rate of the Mexican economy.

The Institute of Economics conducted an observation of the relationship between Latin American labour markets and Okun's law, where Mexico was ranked number 2 for presenting a low coefficient, this result may vary as it depends on the cyclical variations that the country has and the human development it has (Arena, 2020).

An application of the Phillips curve was 2021 by Andrade (2021) where he shows that through an econometric model it is not possible to relate changes in the levels of production, unemployment and economic growth. Finally, the paper emphasises that unemployment and inflation relationships that might consider factors other than linear and cause autocorrelation problems.

In the period 2002-2018 Valdez (2020) observed that it is possible to estimate a decrease in the inflation rate with this methodology, this is due to the fact that a stabilising policy that generates permanent effects on the unemployment rate was not observed; the regression parameters do not present structural change and the existence of non-linearities is rejected, so it can be concluded that the response of the acceleration of inflation to the unemployment gap has been constant for the whole period and can have equilibrium.

Rodriguez (2012) observed that a country can have simultaneously high inflation and high unemployment, in the case of Mexico the Phillips curve can be correctly specified its constituent elements: the real wage, the real exchange rate and output, determining that there is enough time for the long-run relationships to manifest themselves without affecting the inflation rate.

Methodology

Okun's law is an empirical observation proposed in 1962 in the United States by the economist Arthur Okun, where a correlation is made between changes in the unemployment rate and the growth of an economy (Blackley, 1991); detecting these two factors, it is defined that the growth of the active population and the growth of labour productivity will be used to find the balance of unemployment and economic growth (Blanchard, 2012), described by the following formula:

$$u_t - u_{t-1} = -B(g_{Yt} - g_y)$$

Where:

- u_t = Unemployment rate for a given time.
- u_{t-1} = Unemployment rate earlier than the given time.

- b = Sensitivity of economic growth to reduction in unemployment rate.
- g_{Yt} = Growth rate (GDP) at a given time.
- g_Y = Growth rate (GDP) earlier than the given time.

The model indicates the sensitivity that exists in unemployment, since a decrease in the growth of production causes an increase in unemployment and vice versa (Amighini, 2012).

The Phillips curve is an operation that was created by William Phillips 1958 with the purpose of finding a relationship between inflation and unemployment, inflation depends on the target to reduce it and the deviation of unemployment with respect to the natural rate, this equation has to relate the unemployment rate with the predicted inflation at the end of the year (Larraín, 2012), is described by the following formula:

$$\pi_t - \pi_{t-1} = -a(u_t - u_n)$$

Variants of the Phillips Curve:

- π_t = Inflation rate for a given time
- π_{t-1} = Inflation rate earlier than the given time
- a = Inflation sensitivity of unemployment rate growth.
- u_t = Unemployment rate for a given time
- u_{t-1} = Unemployment rate earlier than the time determined

Source: (Blanchard, 2012)

When unemployment is lower than the natural rate inflation increases; when it is higher inflation decreases, this parameter indicates how unemployment affects the variation of annual inflation and how it could be avoided, if there is an increase in unemployment implies a decrease in inflation (Mankiw, Macro Economics, 2014); some of the authors who have conducted empirical research are:

Milton Friedman named in 1976 that the Phillips curve is corresponding to the expected inflation rate and will determine the level of unemployment as the natural rate, Friedman concludes that if unemployment tries to be below the natural rate would have to accelerate again the inflationary process and move to a higher level of inflation. If you want to reduce the rate of unemployment you have to subject the economy to an inflationary process of increasing rate, in order to keep the inflation rate constant and decreasing" (Ravier, 2010).

The correlation method is a statistical measure that expresses the point of comparison of variables or relationship, this method is used to describe simple relationships without making statements about cause and effect; the result of the analysis is a coefficient that can take values between -1 and +1, the sign indicates the type of correlation between variables (Larraín, Macroeconomics in the global economy, 2023), it is described by the following formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)}\sqrt{(\sum y^2)}}$$

Variants of the correlation method:

- \sum Variants of the correlation method $xy =$ Covariance between X and Y
- $\sum x =$ Deviation from X
- $\sum y =$ Deviation from Y
- Formula clearance:
- $Y_t = a_t + \beta x + \varepsilon_t$

Variants of the correlation method:

- Y_t = Dependent variable of the study
- B = Coefficient measuring the trend of the dependent variable
- x = Variable explains the result
- ε_t = Random error term

Source: (Blanchard, 2012)

A positive sign indicates that there is a positive relationship, i.e., if one variable increases, the other increases. A negative sign indicates that there is a negative relationship, one increases and the second decreases. If two variables are independent, the correlation coefficient is zero. The strength of the relationship increases as the correlation coefficient approaches -1 or +1 (Giavazzi, 2012), some of the authors who have performed correlations are:

To perform the estimates of the coefficient of Okun's law and the Phillips curve the data to be used were collected; unemployment rate issued by (INEGI, 2019)(INEGI, 2022), economic growth (GDP) which was issued by (INEGI, 2022) of Mexico and inflation rate (Bank of Mexico, 2022), covering the 32 states of the Mexican republic of the year 2021.

Results

In making a comparison of the period 2019-2022 on the application of Okun's law in Mexico, it was found that the unemployment rate has a direct effect on the development of the country, Rodriguez (2007) determined that the variables are stationary and affect the economy according to the season of the year, based on this three seasons were determined, in the first one unemployment is considered as a dependent variable, and the explanatory variable is the product; the second uses the state variable determined by the Kalman Filter and the third is the gap between the potential product.

From January 2019 to March 2021 the country had no economic growth resulting in an increase in unemployment; Loría (2012) observed different dynamic effects of great relevance, such as the negative effect of the duration of the growth rate as a product to the variation of unemployment, as well as the inverse effect, then, the following figure of unemployment and GDP variations is presented.

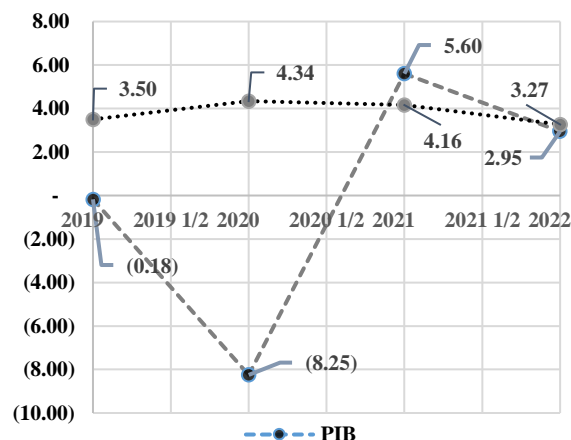


Figure 1 Unemployment rate and GDP variation in Mexico

Source: Own elaboration based on INEGI data

Figure 1 shows the variation of GDP and unemployment from 2019 to 2022, in 2019 there was a variation between unemployment and GDP, because unemployment increased by 3.50% and GDP -0.18%; the increase in unemployment was mainly due to informal workers who were laid off for unknown reasons and the change of government that year, this increase in unemployment affected GDP and for this reason there was a decrease. In 2020 unemployment increased by 0.84% more than the previous year and GDP decreased by -8.25%; this increase in unemployment increased from the month of July, where the cause was the beginning of the quarantine by COVID-19, generating an impact on GDP. In 2021, unemployment decreased by 0.18% and GDP closed with an increase of 11% more than the previous year; unemployment was affected by the pandemic and population losses and GDP increased due to the end of the pandemic.

Closing the period in 2022 with an unemployment rate of 3.27% and a GDP of 2.95%, there was a reduction in unemployment due to the reactivation of the economy and the end of the quarantine, generating an increase in GDP. Okun stated that a country with a higher employment rate will have higher economic growth.

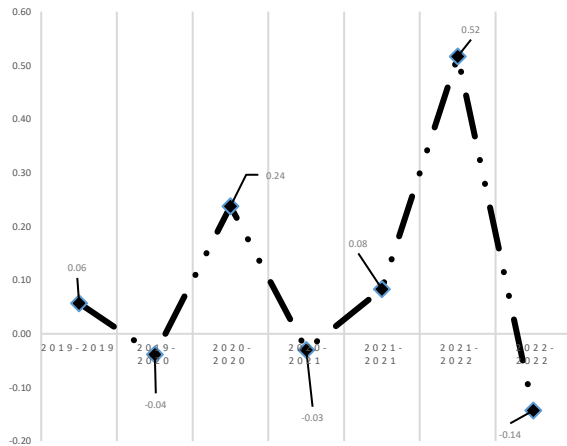


Figure 2 Sensitivity of GDP on the unemployment rate
Source: Own elaboration based on INEGI data

Figure 2 shows the sensitivity of economic growth to the half-yearly unemployment rate for the period 2019-2022, resulting in the first half of 2019 with a sensitivity of 0.06% resulting in an increase in unemployment; in the second half of the year the sensitivity was -0.04% resulting in an increase in employment. In the following year the result of the first half of 2020 was 0.24% increasing unemployment and generating a reduction in economic growth, the second half had an increase in employment of -0.03% of the same year.

The first semester of 2021 obtained a sensitivity of 0.08%, the second semester obtained a sensitivity of 0.52% where there was an increase in unemployment. In 2022, the first half of the year had a sensitivity of -0.14% and the second half closed with a 0.78% increase in the unemployment rate. This analysis shows the sensitivity of GDP to the growth or decrease in the unemployment rate.

In the years 2019 to 2022 the inflation and unemployment rates had unstable behaviours, this because the period had high inflation rates that were generated by the different variations, which indicate the relationship between production and inflation. Analysing all the data, it was observed that there is a positive relationship with the unemployment gap and inflation, in the year 2022 inflation had a higher register than in previous years, obtaining a drop in October of the same year, where a significant reduction in inflation was obtained after the increase in interest and an increase in unemployment (Lopez E. J., 2020).

Inflation in 2022 increased by 2.16% annually, the previous year's rate was 5.73%, as a consequence of these results was reflected in the decrease of the unemployment rate; closing with an average unemployment rate of 3.27% annually in 2022. In the same year there was an increase in wages in Mexico which affected the Mexican economy resulting in an increase in the prices of the basic food basket, the increase in wages aims to increase the purchasing power of Mexicans (INEGI, Indicadores de ocupación y empleo, 2022).

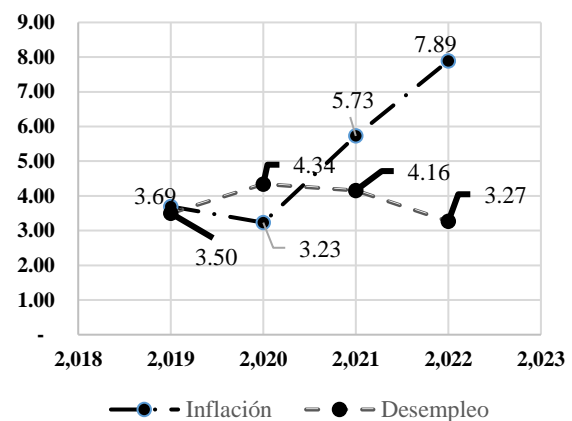


Figure 3 Unemployment rate and change in inflation Mexico
Source: Own elaboration based on data from INEGI and Banco de México

Figure 3 shows the percentage variation of the difference between unemployment and inflation, expressing the difference between unemployment and inflation in the period 2019-2022; in the first year, inflation grew by 3.69% and unemployment increased by 3.50%, the increase generated in that year was caused by the change of government and the decrease in informal employment; in 2020, inflation grew by 3.23% and unemployment decreased to 4.34%, the decrease in inflation was caused by the increase in unemployment.

In 2021 inflation increased by 5.73% and unemployment decreased to 4.16%, the decrease in unemployment was generated by the reactivation of the economy and caused an increase in inflation; in the last year of the period inflation increased by 7.89% and unemployment decreased by 3.27%, the decrease in unemployment caused an increase in inflation in Mexico. Philips stated that in order to have a reduction in inflation a country had to have an increase in the unemployment rate, resulting in a reduction in purchasing power.

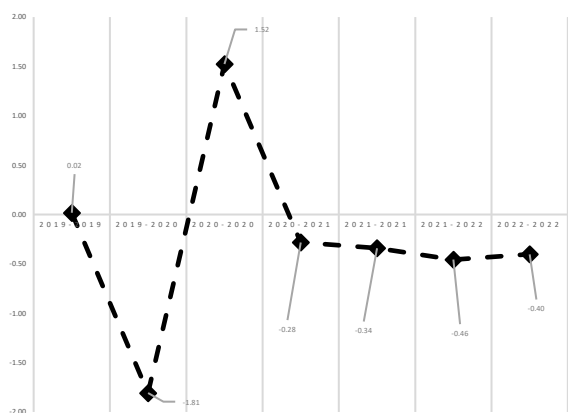


Figure 4 Sensitivity of inflation to the growth of the unemployment rate
Source: Own elaboration based on data from INEGI and Banco de México

Figure 4 shows the sensitivity of inflation to the half-yearly unemployment rate for the period 2019-2022, the first half of 2019 obtained a sensitivity of 0.02% resulting in a reduction of unemployment and a decrease in inflation; in the second half the sensitivity was -1.81% resulting in an increase in employment. In the following year, the first semester of 2020 obtained a sensitivity of 1.52% due to a reduction in inflation; in the second semester the sensitivity was -0.28% for the same year.

In the first half of 2021 the sensitivity was -0.34% due to a reduction in unemployment, the second half of 2021 the sensitivity was -0.46%. In 2022 the first semester obtained a sensitivity of -0.40% which generated an increase in inflation and a decrease in unemployment caused by the end of the pandemic and reactivation of the economy, finally, the second semester closed with -0.40% sensitivity caused by the increase in employment.

A correlation was made between Okun's law and the Phillips curve to establish the relationship between these two methods:

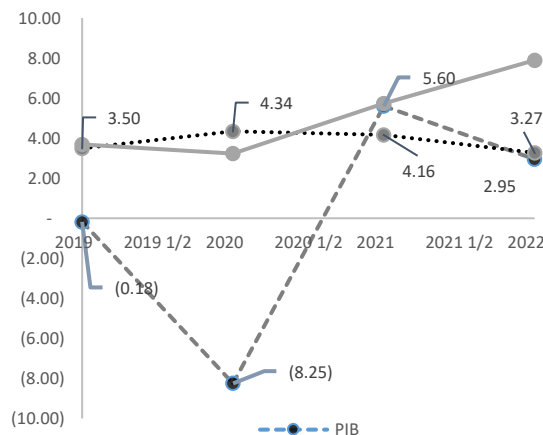


Figure 5 Unemployment rate, GDP and inflation in Mexico
Source: Own elaboration based on data from INEGI and Banco de México

Figure 5 shows the direct relationship between GDP and inflation and unemployment, this is due to the effect it generates, unemployment affects GDP because the decrease in employment will affect economic growth in the country and if there is an increase in unemployment there will be an increase in economic growth; but the opposite happens with inflation, this is due to the amount of money that is handled within the economy and its outflows, this indicates that if there is higher unemployment, inflation will be lower and vice versa.

Annexes

Data of the variables GDP, unemployment and inflation for the period 2019-2022:

Data				
Period	PIB	Unemployment	Inflation	
2019	0.18	3.50	3.69	
2020	8.25	4.34	3.23	
2021	5.60	4.16	5.73	
2022	2.95	3.27	7.89	

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (INEGI, 2019), (INEGI, 2022) and (Bank of Mexico, 2022)

Semi-annual Okun's law data for the period 2019-2022:

Sensitivity of GDP to unemployment	
Period	Sensitivity
2019-2019	0.06
2019-2020	-0.04
2020-2020	0.24
2020-2021	-0.03
2021-2021	0.08
2021-2022	0.52
2022-2022	-0.14

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (INEGI, 2019), (INEGI, 2022) and (INEGI, 2022).

Half-yearly Phillips curve data for the period 2019-2022:

Unemployment sensitivity to inflation	
Period	Sensitivity
2019-2019	0.02
2019-2020	-1.81
2020-2020	1.52
2020-2021	-0.28
2021-2021	-0.34
2021-2022	-0.46
2022-2022	-0.40

Source: Own elaboration based on data from (INEGI, 2019), (INEGI, 2022) and (Banco de México, 2022)

Conclusions

Given the results, it is concluded that unemployment has direct effects on inflation and economic growth, since these variables will depend on the level of unemployment. Okun's law is fulfilled in the short term in the economy of Mexico in the period 2019-2022, where the year 2021 stands out with greater effects on unemployment, due to the increase that took place in that year and that generated low economic growth. In the Phillips curve is fulfilled for Mexico where the year 2020 stands out, where better results were obtained in inflation with a decrease of 0.27%, which is a reduction of prices in the Mexican economy.

With the analysis completed, it was observed that the model most related to Mexico is the Philips curve, which shows the relationship between unemployment and inflation. The correlation between the 3 variables resulted in a dependence of unemployment that affects economic growth and inflation, contrary to economic growth and inflation, which have an inverse relationship, since it is not possible to have high growth and low inflation.

This result shows the Mundell Fleming model that addresses the imperfect trinity that develops unemployment, economic growth and inflation, resulting in the fact that unemployment cannot be used as an economic stabiliser.

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Formation of collective identities: the case of the water and gas wars in Bolivia**Formación de identidades colectivas: caso guerra del agua y guerra del gas en Bolivia**

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Abstract

This article analyze the form of collective action in fort to the State, as well highlight the demands that characterize their actions, which is reflect in the social movements of 2002 and 2003, the analysis is made from the bibliographic revision and the use of hemerographic sources, with the finality to describe the events that occurred in the Water War and the Gas War in Bolivia, makes emphasis specially in the repertoires of the two social movements, in this identify the collective identity of the popular urban sectors which participate in active form inside of the social movements.

Social movements, Collective identity, Water war, Gas war**Resumen**

En este artículo se analiza la forma de acción colectiva frente al Estado, así mismo se destacan las demandas que caracterizan su accionar, lo cual se refleja en los movimientos sociales de 2002 y 2003, el análisis se realiza a partir de la revisión bibliográfica y el uso de fuentes hemerográficas, con la finalidad de describir los acontecimientos ocurridos en la Guerra del Agua y la Guerra del Gas en Bolivia, se hace énfasis especialmente en los repertorios de los dos movimientos sociales, en este se identifica la identidad colectiva de los sectores populares urbanos que participan en forma activa dentro de los movimientos sociales.

Movimientos sociales, Identidad colectiva, Guerra del agua, Guerra del gas

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Introduction

Bolivia is a complex country to study in terms of social movements, because there have been particular experiences of social movements of workers, peasants and indigenous people. This article aims to study two social movements that have marked the history of Bolivia in the 21st century. The first is the social movement of the year 2000 in Cochabamba, which everyone knows as "the water war", when the people of Cochabamba, led by the Coordinadora de Agua, achieved the reformulation of Law 2029 and expelled the privatising SEMAPA, Aguas del Tunari, and the second is the "gas war", where the level of participation of the FEJUVE of El Alto was what brought together all the social organisations to carry out the social movement of 2003.

The methodology chosen was qualitative, using the documentary review technique, where the basis for the analysis are newspaper sources, which are the newspapers La Razón (La Paz) and Los Tiempos (Cochabamba).

The article is divided into five sections: section 1 provides a theoretical outline of the definition and components of social movements; section 2 gives the historical and social background; section 3 describes the role of the Coordinating Committee during the water war in 2000 and describes the events in Cochabamba; section 4 describes and analyses the participation of FEJUVE in El Alto in the gas war of 2003; and section 5 presents the conclusions of the study.

Social movement

a) Definition of social movement

For Ortiz and Mayorga (2012) social movements undertake contentious actions where internal resources (solidarity, organisation, interpretative frameworks and repertoires) are brought into play, acting on the structure of political opportunities that inhibit or facilitate mobilisation, factors such as: the presence of influential allies, struggles between elites, increased spaces for participation and also, structural factors such as the strength or weakness of the state, forms of repression, the nature of the party system.

According to Giarracca and Mariotti (2012), the social movement becomes the convener of different actors with a greater or lesser degree of commitment to the central cause, but willing to emerge, providing actions and solidarity when required.

From these two definitions given by the authors studied, it can be said that a social movement tries to make ideas and interests known, which is why a social movement is active and attracts the attention of the people or a specific sector, and it is around the claiming action that a social movement organisation will exist, which is why it will have its structure, its aims and its functions. It should be clarified that a social organisation is not the same as a social movement, since a social organisation has specific objectives, whereas a social movement must be an action.

b) Collective identity.

Collective identity is formed in social movements, since according to Galafassi (2012) the resulting tensions, discontent, frustrations and aggressiveness lead the individual to engage in collective behaviour, characterised as non-institutional-collective behaviour, which from spontaneous mass action progresses to the formation of public opinion and social movements. In this sense, collective identity is constituted by different and various elements, these elements are formed according to the level of the actions of social movements, since the social movement groups together social sectors of Bolivian society.

So it can be said that social movements are generators of collective identities, because the social movement must try to make some ideas and interests known, so it must have an organisation, a slogan and methods with which it will fight to achieve its objectives, it is in the actions where identity plays a very important role in social movements, because it allows them to differentiate themselves from other groups.

Historical and social background

According to Spronk, Crespo and Olivera (2012) Latin America was, in many ways, the laboratory for many privatisation policies of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the 1990s. In this sense, neoliberalism imposes its structural reforms on oppressed nations, where the state is increasingly repressive against the people, and limits the state in the regulation of the economy; those who have economic power are the transnationals.

On the other hand, Ortiz and Mayorga (2012) point out that neoliberal governments have put three dimensions of the local societies of the countries under tension: (a) the sovereignty of national states, in the average in which local elites made decisions in agreement with global bodies according to internationally agreed formulas; democracy, given that political participation was reduced to voting for parties that increasingly distanced themselves from the interests and demands of citizens; (c) equality, insofar as neoliberal policies accentuated the social, ethnic and territorial inequalities characteristic of Andean societies.

In Bolivia, from 1985 onwards, structural adjustments were made to the state, and from 1993 onwards, basic services were privatised with the creation of sectoral superintendencies, as these superintendencies were responsible for the country's most important natural resources, such as water and sanitation. According to Chávez and Nokrani (n.d.), they point out that after the neoliberal economic reform measures implemented since 1985, the organisational structures that would serve the various social sectors of Bolivians to unite their interests and be represented before the state began to break down and weaken, becoming insufficient to face the change in the Bolivian labour map and incapable of confronting the thrust of the wave of neoliberal transformations.

Structural changes were made, a structuring towards neoliberal management in the case of natural resources, especially water resources, with the aim of commodification. These structural changes that took place over almost 20 years of privatisation measures, which made the population tired, and that is why they demanded the nationalisation of natural resources, "also strengthened other social organisations, such as the neighbourhood councils, which took on the indigenous demands as their own and became intensely politicised. The role they played in the October 2003 crisis, especially in El Alto, was of prime importance' (Quiroga, 2012: 33).

In Latin America and in Bolivia, "the subordinate classes gradually formed small resistances that matured and managed to put neoliberal hegemony in check. These resistances were accompanied by experiences of previous struggles, although in many cases the practices and ideals were redefined, finding new identities that are shaping the new social movements" (Parajón, 2011: 2). In Bolivia, new social movements are beginning to emerge, "these are popular mobilisations that develop new ways of articulating protest in the face of the tensions and conflicts generated by globalisation at the local level, as in the case of the water war and the gas war in Bolivia" (Argüello, 2011: 79).

On the other hand, Svampa (2008) points out that in Latin America, the new cycle of collective action, which signals a progressive accumulation of struggles against neoliberal reforms, began in 2000, with the Water War in Cochabamba. Quiroga (2012) also points out that the acute state crisis manifested itself in 2000, as the population decided to protest and raised their demands and demonstrations against the effects of the implementation of neoliberal economic policy, which increasingly increased the process of privatisation and commodification of natural resources.

The role of the Coordinadora during the Water War in 2000

a) Convening of the Coordinadora

The role of the Coordinadora was very important in the mobilisation processes, as it had the capacity to convene and organise the entire population of Cochabamba in the town councils and other types of social movements, but why did the Coordinadora have this great potential?

After signing the call for protest, the Coordinadora for the defence of water denounced that the government and the civic committee wanted to impose a contract and high tariffs against the interests of the population" (La Razón, 4/04/2000: 14-15). The Coordinadora was able to take advantage of the social capital and in this way took a firm stance on the conflict because it had the support of society.

The Coordinadora had called for a strike and road blockade until it achieved its objective, which was to make "Aguas del Tunari" leave the country. "It is not known for certain how the events of the day will unfold. However, the Coordinadora has called for a stoppage and blockade of roads and highways until the consortium "Agua del Tunari" leaves the country, tariffs are completely frozen and law 2029 is modified" (La Razón, 6/04/2000: 17).

The population of Cochabamba complied with the call or the summons, as they went to the seizure of the "Aguas del Tunari" building, while others blocked streets and avenues "Today (yesterday), Cochabamba experienced an intense day with the symbolic seizure of the Aguas del Tunari consortium building and the violent occupation of the Civic Committee headquarters in the midst of a growing blockade of roads, streets and avenues that paralysed the department for the second consecutive day" (La Razón, 6/04/2000: 17).

b) Statements by the actors

The Coordinadora is not backing down and the pressure measures to get the transnational company to leave the country continue. After seeing the streets blocked, the actors made their opinions known, which are taken from the newspaper Los Tiempos of April 6, 2000:

"I repeat, (dialogue) is the basis for us not to create an internal struggle, a war between us, a civil war, that is what I fear the most". Archbishop Tito Solari.

"If the government does not want Aguas del Tunari to leave, comrades, the people have to get Aguas del Tunari out. Oscar Olivera, Coordinator.

"The time has come for the people of Cochabamba to decide: either they take the path of the solution, or they follow the Coordinadora, which has no solutions". Luis Uzin, superintendent.

"They (the protesters) said that they would kick the police that they see, that is why we are not allowing the police to go out onto the streets, to avoid confrontations". Hugo Galindo, Prefect.

As can be seen, there are different positions regarding the measures, as there are others who say that the struggle should continue until the objective is achieved, others say that dialogue should be used to avoid confrontations. But in spite of everything, the people of Cochabamba decided to continue together with the Coordinating Committee until the objective set from the beginning was achieved, and this objective is to expel Aguas del Tuanari from Cochabamba.

c) Repression in the 14 de Septiembre Square

Cochabamba was at a total standstill since the Coordinadora's call, until the third day, which was a day of latent tension in the Plaza 14 de Septiembre, because so far there had been no solution to the water problem. So dozens of people gathered in the main square, and many of the protesters remained in vigil. "After four days of total paralysis of the city of Cochabamba, army troops and police last night repressed a crowd that had taken over the installations of the Plaza 14 de Septiembre, detained the leaders of the Coordinadora de Defensa del Agua and virtually installed a state of emergency in the capital of the valley" (La Razón, 7/04/2000: 13).

The repression surprised all the demonstrators, because the army arrived at night and evicted all those who were keeping vigil in the Plaza 14 de Septiembre, and not only evicted them but also took the leaders of the Coordinadora prisoner. It is because of this unjustifiable act on the part of the government that the people of Cochabamba will take to the streets, as a form of repudiation and repulsion of the repression.

d) After the repression, everyone takes to the streets

The police took a break after a night of great tension and the arrest of leaders, the repression was accompanied by the use of tear gas, "A group of police officers rested after having cleared the Plaza 14 de Septiembre - using tear gas - where a group of marchers had decided to set up a vigil to prevent the government authorities from leaving the interior of the prefect's palace. Another group of troops proceeded to arrest more than 10 people, most of them members of the coordinating committee" (Los Tiempos, 7/04/2000: B2).

The people of Cochabamba could not stand idly by after hearing of the repression, as they took to the streets of their own accord. In different streets and avenues of the city there was solidarity and support for the marchers and all the demonstrators in general.

We have the following testimonies from residents of the city who decided to take to the streets to offer support. Expressed in the newspaper Los Tiempos of 8 April 2000, pp. B3:

"Neighbours without any distinction offered some fruit or a glass of soft drink. "I want to help with pleasure because these people are fighting for what is ours, what belongs to the people. I was not born here, but I live in this wonderful city. Testimony

"I am voluntarily supporting the strike, the attitude of the government on Thursday night was cowardly. We elected him to govern and he should look for solutions without violence," said Emma de Vásquez.

According to the testimonies, it is understood that Cochabamba is showing signs of unity and solidarity, as neighbours took to the streets to offer something to eat, both to the peasants arriving from the tropics and to the demonstrators blocking the streets and avenues. The repression only succeeded in getting more people to join the struggle.

e) The confrontation leaves one dead

The 9th of April was a very intense and tense day for the people of Cochabamba, although the conflicts intensified in the morning, the city was totally paralysed. "The conflicts began at around 10:00 in the morning.

From that time until 12:00, police and military police kept the mass of demonstrators two blocks away from the main square. Meanwhile, the rest of the city was paralysed, the basic necessities in the markets were swept away by the population, who feared for the lack of supplies, upon hearing the government's decision to declare a state of siege" (Los Tiempos, 9/04/2000: C1). The state of siege did not stop the people from fearing and fighting; on the contrary, they took to the streets with more force and fury because of the state of siege declared by President Hugo Banzer.

By midday the streets were totally blocked and the clashes continued and escalated, the confrontation was harsh as one young man died from a bullet shot in the face. "The streets of the city were completely blocked by the citizens, who set up barricades on almost every block. It was impossible to travel by motorised vehicles. The conflict worsened at the stroke of midday, when the participants of the protest decided to take over the installations of the 7th Airborne Division. This confrontation resulted in the death of young Víctor Hugo Daza" (Los Tiempos, 9/04/2000: C1).

f) The martyr of the struggle for water

The result of the confrontations was a young 17-year-old student, who was called the martyr of the struggle for water, which is why the people of Cochabamba attended the burial: "The coffin arrived at the cemetery after a two-hour walk. The people did not want it to be placed in the hearse, which travelled all the way in front of the crowd" (La Razón, 10/04/2000: 8).

A large crowd accompanied in grief with white handkerchiefs and lighted candles, the thousands of people filled the streets and even the surrounding hills, "In the cemetery, thousands of people waited, not only on both sides of the street, but also on the surrounding hills. White handkerchiefs and flags bid farewell to Víctor Hugo, whom they called the "martyr of the struggle for water" (La Razón, 10/04/2000: 8).

The people of Cochabamba showed their solidarity with the young man's family by attending the funeral with flowers and candles in their hands, "(...) hundreds of people had to queue up at the temple of the Society of Jesus. Many of the mourners carried candles in their hands, others carried red and white flowers" (Los Tiempos, 10/04/2000: A6).

g) Bolivia joins the struggle

The struggle was not only of the people of Cochabamba but of the whole of Bolivia, in different cities they showed their repudiation of the acts committed by the government, and also took action with demonstrations against the government. See the following table from the newspaper La Razón:

Civil contempt for the emergency measure	
Easants	This Monday was the first day of strike in rural schools, agreed by the confederation of rural teachers and peasants, as an expression of repudiation of the state of siege. These sectors demand the release of their confined leaders, the reform of the water law and reject the increase in the price of gasoline.
Cochabamba	With the signing of an agreement, which confirms the rupture of the Aguas del Tunari contract, the conflict was partially resolved and they will only maintain road blockades while waiting for the congress to pass, until midday today, the water law with the reforms requested by the irrigation committee.
Unions	The inter-union pact of La Paz, which brings together several urban teachers, university workers, factory workers and others, confirmed a mobilised strike for Friday against the state of siege, the rise in gasoline prices and in demand for a wage adjustment.
Cities	<p>- the university students of Potosí, shouting "death to the government", marched yesterday in open defiance of the measure, exploding sticks of dynamite as they passed.</p> <p>- In La Paz, riot police repressed the university protest, transferring the conflict to the city, which had remained on the sidelines of the demonstrations.</p> <p>- In Santa Cruz, some 300 teachers marched demanding their owed salaries and the suspension of the state of siege.</p> <p>In Sucre, journalists marched against the silencing of the media in Cochabamba and some provinces of La Paz.</p>

Politicians
A deputy and eight leaders of the Movement Without Fear went on hunger strike in Congress yesterday, demanding the suspension of the state of siege.

Table 6 Bolivia mobilises
Source: La Razón, 10/04/2000

As can be seen in the table, the struggle was of the whole of Bolivia, of all sectors, with the participation of peasants, trade unions, the different cities and some politicians.

The Coordinating Committee had the capacity to bring together all these people, since everyone was in the struggle, so it can be said that this was a social movement that managed to mobilise everyone, since the Coordinating Committee was exceptional in its capacity to absorb and give roles, space and protagonism to all the sectors that were joining the struggle (professionals, peasants, factories, traders, etc.).

h) The price of the constant struggle

Of the constant struggle against neo-liberal policies in Cochabamba, which lasted from January to April 2000, the most intensive days were from 4 to 12 April, which resulted in one death, 21 serious injuries and many damaged buildings. Details are shown in the following table:

Killed: 1 Victor Hugo
Seriously injured: 21 (one case extremely serious)
Arrested: 17 (already released)
Confined: 17
Buildings damaged: prefecture, former Cordeco (which was burnt down), special burnt), special security group, Municipal Council and the Municipal Council and the Archbishopric
Vehicles burnt: two vehicles of the prefecture and nine motorcycles prefecture and nine GES motorbikes.
Streets: barricades were still in place.

Table 2 Results in figures

From the days of constant struggle, the unfortunate result of the confrontations was the death of Víctor Hugo, 17 people were arrested, the streets were left dirty and some buildings were burnt down.

But all this was not in vain, as the expulsion of "Aguas del Tunari" from Cochabamba and the reformulation of Law 2029 were achieved. The government had no choice but to take a step back and do what the general population was asking for, to get the transnational company "Aguas del Tunari" out of Bolivia. As a result, the social movement won the "Water War".

The social movement of 2000 was the key or the starting point for the new mobilisations that would be unleashed in Bolivia, as well as the coca war and the gas war. The events in Cochabamba were a reference point for the next social movements. The year 2003 saw another social movement that would mark the history of Bolivia, the so-called "Gas War", which broke out in the city of El Alto, led by the neighbourhood councils of the same city.

The Federation of Neighbourhood Councils of El Alto and the Gas War

a) Characteristics of FEJUVE in the city of El Alto

The city of El Alto is a complex urban space where neighbourhoods began to organise themselves, "this city is organising itself from its homes, through the heads of streets and blocks, through the council of each zone and neighbourhood, to the Federation of Neighbourhood Councils FEJUVE of El Alto" (Deledicque, 2008: 9). Neighbours from different social sectors of the city of El Alto began to organise themselves and thus the Federation of Neighbourhood Councils was born.

According to Neso (2013), FEJUVE is coordinated by an executive committee elected every two years during the Ordinary Congress. Its practical vocation is focused on solving mainly urban and local problems. The relationship between the grassroots (neighbourhood councils) and the "top" is more direct than in other trade unions, as each council has its own representative in the organisational structure.

It is because of these characteristics that the city of El Alto was the main scenario of the gas war, since according to Espinoza (2010) the FEJUVE of El Alto had its greatest participation in the events of October 2003, in what everyone knows as the "gas war", where the people of El Alto, led by the neighbourhood councils, fought for the non-sale of gas.

b) Actions of the FEJUVE of El Alto in the gas war

According to Neso (2013), the gas war took place in the midst of complex circumstances, both politically and militarily: it was supported by social and trade union movements opposed to the policies of the then president, Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada. In October 2003, the gas war broke out because the then president wanted to market and sell the gas through Chile, which the Bolivians did not agree with, and it was here that the city of El Alto decided to stage a popular revolt, led by FEJUVE.

In support of the peasants who are carrying out a voluntary fast in the Radio San Gabriel theatre, an extraordinary assembly of presidents of the neighbourhood councils of El Alto decided to hold a 24-hour civic strike on Thursday. Maurio Cori, president of the Federation of Neighbourhood Councils (FEJUVE) of El Alto, informed that the civic strike will include a blockade of the city's main avenues. FEJUVE is demanding the immediate resignation of the Minister of Defence, Carlos Sánchez. The leader said that the neighbourhood councils will insist that, before exporting gas to the USA via Chile, the energy must be installed in the homes of all the towns in the cities and in the communities. In order to establish the pressure measures to be implemented in support of the peasants, the representatives of the Alteña organisations will also hold a meeting in the city this morning (La Razón, 2 October 2003: A12)

The actions taken by FEJUVE are the strike, blockade and hunger strike with the intention of making their demands heard. It is in the war for gas that the demand for the nationalisation of hydrocarbons was born, and in this way to lift Bolivia out of poverty. The measures were enforced by force, as "in compliance with the civic strike called by the Central Obrera Regional and the Federación de Juntas Vecinales de esa ciudad, neighbours and students of the Universidad Pública de El Alto (UPEA) enforced the measure with sticks and threats to those who wanted to open their businesses or transport passengers" (La Razón, 3 October 2003: A8).

Grassroots territorial organisations are the entry point to political activity, as their proximity to the daily problems of the population makes them spaces where alternatives for action can be visualised and found. Although the only options that the people of El Alto have to express to the political authorities that they want a different city are the different collective actions: protests, marches, blockades. In this way, they formulate the need to be included in consultation and decision-making processes (Arbona, 2002, cited in Deledicque, 2008).

The social movement was joined by other sectors of the city of El Alto, as they listened to FEJUVE's call and all came to block streets and avenues, led by the neighbourhood councils "(...) they blocked streets and avenues to impede the transit of vehicles, trade unions and UPEA students, carrying sticks and other objects, appeared in the centres of informal commerce to force the owners to close their stalls and shops. Those who were caught with their doors open endured the tools of embedded antisocials who looted the places" (La Razón, 3 October 2003: A8). These actions demonstrated that FEJUVE had the backing of the grassroots, since everyone complied with the civic strike called by FEJUVE.

c) Demand from FEJUVE El Alto in the gas war

The FEJUVE of El Alto demanded that gas not be sold through Chilean ports, which in turn demanded the nationalisation of hydrocarbons.

"The uprising began on 8 October 2003, demanding that gas not be sold through Chilean ports, but this was followed by a request to modify the Hydrocarbons Law and opposition to joining the FTAA, ending with the demand for the resignation of President Sánchez de Losada and the nationalisation of oil" (Deledicque, 2008: 14).

The following table, taken from the newspaper La Razón, shows the demands and the situation of the FEJUVE of El Alto during the gas war:

Table 3 FEJUVE's request and situation
Source: La Razón, 6 October 2003 pp. A8

The neighbourhood councils played an important role, as they took over strategic places in the city of El Alto to paralyse the city, as it was in these places that the strongest resistance to the military repression took place.

An assembly of presidents of the neighbourhood councils of El Alto held last week determined the indefinite strike and warned that if the government does not meet the demands - defence of gas, rejection of the law on citizen security, annulment of the new tax code and rejection of the FTAA - they will radicalise the pressure measures that will be carried out in the southern part of La Paz. Domingo Buitre, leader of FEJUVE, said that the neighbourhood councils would congregate at intersections and strategic places to paralyse vehicular traffic (la razón, 8 October 2003: A9).

After several days of constant struggle, all the demands would become effective, given that the social movement would oust Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada from the presidency. This social movement was made up of those who lived in the marginal neighbourhoods of the city of El Alto, who were indigenous migrants, which is why some researchers call it a popular rebellion.

d) Organisational capacity of El Alto's residents

The civic strike called by FEJUVE was successful, since from very early in the mornings of 2 and 8 October 2003, there was a mobilisation from the neighbourhoods of El Alto to take over the avenues, streets and squares, thus mobilising the whole city.

Each territorial cell is independent and free to organise itself as it sees fit, from the hierarchical arrangement to the management of problems and the administration of justice. It should be noted that this independence on the one hand, combined with the close correlation linking the various cells on the other hand, was the basis for the events of the 2003 mobilisations (...) (Neso, 2013: 229).

This indicates the level of capacity of the neighbours to organise themselves and achieve their objectives by applying their methods of struggle, because "(...) the fact of not having a leader or a directory (in the field of practical mobilisation, in the territory and on the streets) that would present points of reference to the enemy, means that once the focal point of the protest has been eliminated, another parallel one is created with the same functions, which sustains the others during the actions" (Neso, 2013: 229-230).

In the city of El Alto, during the gas war, there was a collective takeover of urban spaces, because the residents of each sector organised themselves, since each neighbourhood became a mobilisation committee, as the people of El Alto had stopped believing in the neoliberal economic and political model. Thus, "(...) the conflict over gas is converted by the historical social inequality in Bolivia, generating in the national imaginary the idea that gas is a national patrimony (...)" (Hinojosa and Hennermann, 2011: 37).

Conclusions

Based on the literature review and the description and analysis of the work, the following conclusions were reached: The water war and the gas war were unleashed because the population realises its condition, the social reality, the weariness of the economic measures of neoliberalism, due to issues of privatisation and commercialisation of natural resources.

The social movements of 2000 and 2003 had clear objectives: in the water war it was to expel the transnational company "Aguas del Tunari" and to demand the nationalisation of natural resources, and in the gas war it was to expel Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada from the presidency and to demand that he not sell gas to Chile and the nationalisation of natural resources.

Both the Cochabamba Water Coordinating Committee and the FEJUVE of El Alto had an incredible capacity to involve the whole population in the solution to the conflict, as the two social movements included university students, neighbourhood councils, organisations, peasants, trade unions, private individuals, irrigators, professionals, etc. These social movements managed to include all strata and levels of Bolivian society.

The social movements fulfilled all the components required to be considered a "social movement", since they had a mobilisation structure, an organisational structure, because they had decision-making and task definition (coordinating body and FEJUVE), another very important component is the collective identity, since the social movements identified themselves with the entire population that agrees to improve the conditions and quality of life. The last component is the use of means of struggle, the methods used by the social movements in 2000 and 2003 were: town meetings, blockades, strikes and the occupation of buildings.

Both the water war and the gas war were of national significance, as the whole of Bolivia joined the struggle.

The two wars marked a historic milestone in Bolivia's history, since these movements changed the course of Bolivia's state policies, and showed the strength and capacity of social movements to change the political structures established by the state.

The movements showed their capacity for confrontation and struggle around demands. Finally, it remains to be said that a social movement has great strength and potential to achieve its objectives and even has the capacity to change the system, the social structure, and thus achieve social change, be it of substance or of form.

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Exercise of citizen participation for local development of the neighborhood leaders of District 2 of the city of Sucre

Ejercicio de la participación ciudadana para el desarrollo local de los dirigentes vecinales del Distrito 2 de la ciudad de Sucre

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Abstract

The present article has the objective to determinate elements for the efficiency about participative democracy; In which will be made a proposal to improve the organization in the neighborhood councils that are part of the Municipal governance; with elements that are part of the social interrelations the leadership and the social capital. In which we use bibliographic revision and interviews rescuing the perception in the participative experience.

Local development, Democracy, Citizen participation, Leadership, Social capital

Resumen

El presente artículo tiene como objetivo determinar elementos para la eficiencia de la democracia participativa; En el cual se hará una propuesta para mejorar la organización en las Juntas Vecinales que forman parte de la Gobernación Municipal; con elementos que forman parte de las interrelaciones sociales el liderazgo y el capital social. En el que utilizamos revisión bibliográfica y entrevistas rescatando la percepción en la experiencia participativa.

Desarrollo local, Democracia, Participación ciudadana, Liderazgo, Capital social

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Introduction

Bolivia has experienced different scenarios of conflict and processes of vindication, in which civil society participated, the main example being the city of El Alto in the different scenarios of the process of democracy and also discontent in social policies. The various changes in the state in the country in recent times have had structural changes both economic, political and social. In this we highlight participatory democracy.

Some causes that we can mention in situations of cause for their protests are and were the development of society and gradual growth of the cities and the new social demands in terms of poverty and inequality.

Mainly in recent years, the new structural changes of the plurinational state have been taking place in its political process, in which these have generated a kind of more inclusive (or integral) and participatory scenarios of society with the state, without leaving aside some criticisms.

All these moments that the country lived, mainly as civil society actors, we consider the interest of investigating how the neighbourhood councils' organisations operate in decision making, planning, as well as conflict management and perspective that link local development with citizen participation. With some elements that can be considered. In the sections we will work on: Bolivian participatory democracy, local development, elements for participatory efficiency as a promoter of local development.

Contextual background

The Juntas Vecinales are urban organisations. They have been taken into account by the Law of Popular Participation for the implementation of the participatory planning process. They have authorities, statutes and regulations, are affiliated to the Federation (FEJUVE) and are governed by its regulations and statutes.

Sociology develops some components of social capital, such as the definition of social action, which is one of the principles underpinning collaboration in the integration of the social group.

For this reason, it is important to study a topic that allows us to take into account in the exercise of implementing and developing roles in society for local development. Citizen participation is constitutionally presented as the expression of a human and citizen's right whose exercise is realised by different means, fulfilling an individual duty or establishing an organisational principle of public administration, and also as a socio-political process which is related to the processes of planning and decentralisation at the municipal level, if participatory demands are taken as a reference.

For the development of the topic, we will therefore address the following issues:

- Bolivian democracy
- Local development
- Elements of citizen practices

Democracy in Bolivia

In order to talk about Bolivian democracy, we must indicate a part of the historical context in which decentralisation is a further step towards democracy. In the 1990s there was a simultaneous expansion of laws and mechanisms for institutionalised participation and forms of self-organisation of society. The originality of Bolivian decentralisation lies in its participatory component, including and empowering local civil society, legally invested with a co-managing role alongside the municipal council and controller in communion with local government, giving recognition to indigenous powers and organisational forms. Thus, institutional change, ideological transformation and the mutation of the referents of political action and organisation went hand in hand in relatively short periods of time, linked - in the issue at hand - to the municipalisation of territorial administration and the establishment of local participatory bodies [Chamagua and Cidiano: 2011].

After the historical process of achieving democracy, decentralisation in the country has managed to strengthen and promote, as [Calderón: 2012] says, it leads to the development of a new policy centred on constructive relations between actors and municipal administrations that are characterised by being legitimate and effective, have citizen agency in the processes and results, and ultimately build a democracy of citizenship on a local scale.

It is assumed that participatory planning seeks in its essence to incorporate the will of citizens, considering the different realities of our country and seeks for local development the agreement of all from below, but what happens with newly settled neighbourhoods where not even some authorities know them or ignore their needs and their desire to exercise their right to participate.

In fact, this is the aim of the decentralisation processes that have been implemented throughout Latin America and which were intended to consolidate democracy in the territories, to create counter-powers closer to the individuals in the face of an often distant and ineffective State, and to bring pragmatic solutions to local problems. [A. Savoir:2014].

Consequently, we also explain that part of democracy is extended to mechanisms of direct participation of individuals in public affairs, but, in addition, public power has to result in better living conditions, in a life with dignity for citizens.

As it is also part of our national context... "Culture is also the result of these acts. That is, all the time we are recreating culture, which guides our behaviour, but with our behaviour we also recreate culture. From this perspective, it is possible to speak of a political culture in Bolivia and it is possible to speak of a culture of conflict in Bolivia, in the sense that a large part of social action, of the intention of the authors, of the actors, passes through the mechanisms of pressure." [Diego Hayo, 2011]

These situations in democracy can be explained in the forms of state organisation in the processes of administrative and political decentralisation that give way to the expansion of local initiatives to promote, from their regions and subsequently generate development in their territorial contexts in all their diversity, in a plurinational state, and these actors, part of democracy, have become actors of change that promote local development, which will come about by strengthening citizen practices.

In this scenario, the search for guarantees for the democratic exercise of citizens' rights and participatory movements capable of presenting alternative and/or proactive positions to the government were seen as desirable routes for the consolidation of a different kind of democracy, which could be described as participatory or deliberative [García, 2012].

Social movements with democracy for development actors

Social movements have played a fundamental role in the changes in Bolivia's political life and have had a clear development since an event "that marked a milestone in Bolivia's history" [García: 2012]. [The urban social conflict is the promoter of the development of social movements. They have contributed to the policies that discontent the people. The representation of the grassroots through the delegation of authority to some leaders is necessary for the movement because not everyone can participate continuously and directly in the actions.

What has been studied are two major socio-political characteristics of social movements: on the one hand, the structures of mobilisation that are deployed in routine life and in moments of collective action, and, on the other hand, the frameworks of interpretation and basic cultural repertoires with which social organisations orient their behaviour around a community of collective goals and values. [García: 2011]

This indicates that these actors have been a key force in the Bolivian historical context, and have been even more important in recent decades due to their organisational characteristics.

The grassroots organisational structures of the Central Obrera Regional and the Federación de Juntas de Vecinos played an outstanding role in the formation of an impressive mobilising force in Bolivian history.

Local development

The city is a type of organisation where all kinds of activities take place, in diversity and complexity. But there are strategies that must be worked on in the approach to local urban development, which is why we take into account the need to talk about development. Development is seen as a sustainable process of growth and structural change in which local communities are engaged because of their interest in increasing, satisfying the needs and demands of citizens.

Some authors start from some theories in which they indicate that the theory of endogenous development is a starting point for the study of development processes and the generation of local policies that respond effectively and efficiently to the development needs and problems of localities and communities, with the active participation of local actors. "More than a simple exercise of political power, it would refer us to a whole dynamic of endogenous development of excluded communities and collectives based on their autonomous initiatives and social alliances [Martínez: 2011].

Part of the Bolivian development experience El Alto de La Paz is an example, however, the different development experiences most highlighted and analysed at the level of localities and/or urban and rural communities, allow us to identify elements related to local development, citizen participation, development actors and institutions, local initiatives, methodologies of participation and planning at the local level, local development policies and territorial development processes, among others.

The characteristic for the development of Sucre in district 2 determines: A safe and orderly district, centre of commercial activity, with access to all basic services. It plays a dynamising role in commercial activity [PDM Sucre 2010-2014]. Local governments must take a development path, but also from the internal political will to visualise the future and establish projects that will last over time.

Thus, strengthening their structure, through the ethical and professional exercise of public office, must be one of the priorities. However, in order to understand the relevance of local government's performance in participatory processes, work must be done.

It is necessary that development is driven by the promotion of solidarity and cooperative values and attitudes in the different organisations. It is the task of all organisations to identify the economic, social and environmental problems, etc., that are related to their action and to work on them. The task of all organisations is to identify the economic, social and environmental problems that are related to their actions and to commit their actions to providing solutions to the most relevant ones by empowering the recipients of these resources and services, which requires social capital. Each experience determines one or more conceptions of participation as civic engagement, as a contribution to achieving more democracy, as a reinforcement of social capital and social cohesion, as an administrative instrument for improving services, and even as an execution of municipal budgets.

Elements for citizen practices

In order to determine the efficiency of citizen practices, beyond the neighbourhood power achieved with participatory democracy, it is also necessary to take into account important elements for the development of their roles in the exercise, as well as how they can have positive responses and achieve positive results for the common good:

Leadership

Within the practices of citizen participation as actors of local development, there are elements or strategies used for the following mechanisms.

On the other hand, collective and social leadership becomes a mix of different leadership skills, where one of the strategic focuses is to create and sustain an organisational climate for followers to succeed, where participatory management contributes to building and sustaining relationships, and sensitive change management is the mix of key skills to replace the old mix consisting of resources and knowledge, decision making and doing what needs to be done to produce results. [National Council for Culture and the Arts, 2012]

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It should be emphasised that when we talk about leadership, we are not only referring to the influence that top managers of organisations can exert, but precisely to empowering all members of the organisation so that, regardless of the system of power or authority in place, they can increase their influence. Leadership and teamwork play an important role. First, the capacity to understand, the strategic orientation, the construction of meaning: where we are going, where society at large is going, and why we are doing so.

The establishment of socio-political commitment around local government requires interpersonal bonds of trust and political commitment on the part of the political and social actors, i.e. social capital that makes it possible to build a common project. Where political participation is reduced to clientelistic relationships and the institution and public resources sometimes become the patrimony of the politicians who rise to political power.

Social capital as an element

One of the capitals that is characterised by the connection, interrelation as networks in the relationship in groups that are associated in this case neighbourhood organisations is the Social Capital is more than human capital, which is identified with the capacity to produce goods and services, or human capacity that is the ability to improve the quality of individual life.

It is a concept that synthesises a set of values that generate in a social conglomerate the capacity to work together in groups and organisations to achieve common objectives. Like human capital, social capital is a set of resources invested in to obtain benefits; but unlike human capital which represents an investment in knowledge and skills, social capital implies an investment in social networks. [Garcia 2011:136]

For the situation of the context of the city of Sucre we can determine as an element in which it is studied in its organizational interrelationships in decision-making, and promote projects for the common good. According to [Forni: 2012] those social relations that are based on relationships of trust, cooperation and reciprocity based on common norms and values are those that generate social capital.

According to [Nardone: 2011] which [...] makes it possible to distinguish between social capital and any other type of analysis of the negative consequences of belonging to a social network. The critical potential of the concept lies in distinguishing the positive consequences of social investments for group members and the negative consequences for non-members. It should be noted that social capital is an element taken into account for policy and management.

The existence of relationships of trust and solidarity crystallised in different local institutions is a source of social capital without which individuals would not be able to rely on relationships with other people and perform tasks or obtain certain benefits. [Rubio: 2012]

The perspective of social capital provides an interesting perspective in the study of social inequality and in the understanding of the mechanisms that lead individuals and communities not only to begin processes of impoverishment and exclusion, but also to remain in this no-man's land for an indefinite period of time. This perspective becomes even more interesting when it highlights the contribution of social capital to the design of social intervention strategies aimed at subverting these processes of social exclusion by promoting new paths of inclusion. Based on some results that were released regarding participation in Latin America, it indicates that in Bolivia "Participation is one of the notorious features of Bolivian political culture and the 2012 data confirm this, as the degree of participation of Bolivians in political and civic organisations, especially their participation in activities to solve community problems, is among the highest in the entire continent and has been increasing steadily since 2008" [LAPOP: 2012].

According to [Rubio: 2012] Networks offer possibilities for more or less frequent contact, which increases information about the trustworthiness of others and generates norms that favour cooperation. Reciprocity and cooperation make up what some call a virtuous circle between social capital, norms and networks.

In any case, signs of municipal administrative transparency create certain favourable conditions for the establishment of a relationship of trust and reciprocal cooperation between the municipal government and neighbourhood organisations, which increases when there are spaces for socio-political deliberation to discuss and reach consensus on the different proposals put forward by political and social actors.

Among the current scenarios of participatory democracy are the neighbourhood councils as actors that promote local development, such as the [POAS] annual operational plan, together with social control, which through it promotes various projects. This means that the strengthening of social capital can be mobilised to produce public goods, based on joint action between social and political actors, allowing for better political performance and sustainable governance.

According to [Vargas: 2013] To try to understand organisations is to try to understand everyday life, since organisations in their different forms are the stage on which all individual and social processes take place, they dominate contemporary society.

The democratising advances still present difficulties when it comes to structuring stable and inclusive forms of access for participants to the spaces of representation opened up by the participatory dynamic itself. This, in turn, has consequences for the effective weight of civil society within the decision-making process on urban policies.

To specify the importance of social control and the active participation of citizens in the design of public policies together with the municipality, carrying out acts of civil society oversight of the state, preventing and fighting corruption, carrying out social control at all levels of government, ensuring that economic resources are managed transparently and that the required information is obtained in a complete and timely manner, contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of public management.

In conclusion, social control is a right and a duty that every citizen has to know, supervise and participate in the design of public policies, carrying out a joint and coordinated work carried out by the vigilance committee and the Municipal Government. Social control does not have economic and technical resources that are independent of the municipal government they control. Often the surveillance committee is overtaken in its functions by social organisations that are not designated in the law but do a better job of social control.

The following table shows the perceptions of actors who are constantly involved in active citizen participation.

		Perceptions	
		Social control	FEJUVE
Forms of organization.	of	The ways of organizing “we are a board of directors of all the districts that we are president vice president, members, I assuming as head of the district, that is the 2013 management structure, but before that I participated as a neighborhood council, no more, of the neighborhood. To be president two years old, we were elected in neighborhoods like this in our neighborhood. In my administration I have had support without problems, we have handled ourselves well as if we were a little council of the organizations of the neighborhood councils, we lead all the problems that exist in all the districts.	In organizational structure it indicates that: The FEJUVE has a duration of one year - There are 21 members that make up the federation are leaders, made up of the different neighborhoods of the districts and the 29 municipalities.
Characteristics of organization / citizen participation.			

<p>Participation and incidence in decision-making spaces.</p>	<p>"Well, the PC is like inspecting and seeing that the resources of the municipal government and monitoring, in our district we are the ones who comply with the POA, the requirements that each board has, if we do not make our complaint to the media, let it be handled. well the resources of the municipal government that is the role we assume, in the meetings we see the needs they have". Its impact on participation "As we are at the municipal level, we participate as long as it is framed in the municipality of Sucre, in all areas we participate with the municipal executive, the councilors, that is our participation. And at the national level, well, before we participated as we are with social control in the transition stage, we want to structure ourselves again as an institution at the national, local, and local departmental level, we participated in many events"</p>	<p>From the beginning there was not much participation; The corresponding space was not given to the PC in the social movements and today with Law 341, well, today you can enter the private companies, municipal government, at all levels, I think that now there is citizen participation, the only thing that needs to be done begin to strengthen what we are lacking in this work we are to reorganize FEJUVE.</p> <p>Well, it's a long way to go</p> <p>If you are responding to 70%, a minimum percentage is missing but you have to consolidate it, there are also no other interests, it must be recognized that political interest has been managed that at the time the institution has managed and we do not share the ideology of this situation . It must be a purely civic and organic institution to whomever the municipality is from the opposition or from the ruling party to demand.</p>
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Table 1

Perception		
<p>Social capital in citizen participation.</p> <p>Social relationships.</p>	<p>Regarding relationships</p> <p>We need to strengthen ourselves, but our knowledge is not enough to start within this institution. We had to have a multidisciplinary team, for example, I don't know the branch of lawyer, technician or engineer to see the projects, as that is our task that we had to do, it should be strengthened and have the institution strengthened.</p> <p>In the short time I have been in charge, no, we have only done district evaluations, it would have to be done every four months, just like our report is done once a year in the neighborhoods, also if we are acting well or not if we make the revocation.</p> <p>We have received some training</p> <p>As an institution and neighborhood presidents, that does not exist.</p> <p>From what I am seeing from my experience, we were elected or something, this is healthy politics, we say, and it is not politicking.</p>	<p>Achievements as manager</p> <p>"What it is to strengthen and unify in the scope of your needs, documentation and many. One achievement is that I am very popular, meeting many people, whether they are citizens, makes it easier for me to speak because I also speak both languages, I was a broad winner in these elections, the only thing we have not been able to achieve is the family basket issue "</p>

	<p>Before I was a neighborhood leader, I have been a leader of a departmental organization. I have seen the seriousness that one has or the commitment that the people that we assume in a representation, the more we deal with small things, it does not do it well, and that lack of coordination and that requires training for those of us who are elected.</p>	
<p>Roles Citizenship</p>	<p>We all come to see what life has taught us at our discretion, then the institutions train in leadership, one of our goals is that it does not exist but it is in the pipeline. For example, I have arrived here with the fear of not being able to speak at all.</p> <p>Citizen participation so far?</p> <p>It is changing because before as an institution we only relied on the municipal government, we are going to see the institutions, the unions, and others that are not framed within the municipality, we have the power to go and ask for information but there is a problem, we know.</p>	<p>Well, going organic, first call for unity, starting from the neighborhoods, strengthen what the directive is, make organic life in the district, then jointly contribute and pull one direction to the same side. Not everyone for their own, that's why it weakens us and also the parallelism. Some also name themselves, I repeat that it has to be civic and organic. The halt is well strengthened, we are also in that step, we are not very far away, what is missing is that the neighborhoods must organize themselves in a better way, during my administration there were two mobilizations, one of 1,500 people.</p>

	<p>It has opened more now we are all social control when we open it a lot we are stumbling now social control sometimes no one does it we are working to structure it is social control as before the vigilance committee.</p> <p>For example, in my neighborhood council, if I do not demand the municipal government, we are seeing that we have to work a lot, we have only seen the good of the institution and not in the neighborhood councils it requires, we hope that this council comes to claim us.</p> <p>Where we go?</p> <p>With the PC and social control</p> <p>We have to do with so much talk about corruption, that is our weakness that we have had.</p>	<p>The last crowded era I think we are going step by step and that strengthens us. Beyond also the work is to be donated. It is very important for those who plan and lead the neighborhood council, starting from that, directing what our authorities do not do for that we are and making them see reality.</p>
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Table 2

Analysis

Analysing the interviewees, we first take into account the hierarchy and status they have as actors involved in these groups. On the issue of civic participation, we first take into account the experience and time of participation in social relations with their peers. In this case we have to look at the effort they put into their roles, as well as at what they recognise as a lack of organisation, and as a strategy to strengthen in order to address various situations in the interest of society as a whole.

If the particular needs of groups are not identified, the success of democracy itself will not be possible. Therefore, the purpose that social policies have for us and aims to serve society in organisational issues, which in concrete terms means equality, quality of life and development, and on the other hand strong citizens and social actors with the capacity to develop their development programmes and proposals.

Conclusions

Citizen participation today is an issue that constitutes a common space of interest among various social actors. They play fundamental roles in the participatory exercise. Therefore, we must observe that improving the management of municipalities is fundamental when thinking about more effective channels for the participation and protection of the demands and interests of social groups and actors.

In any case, for the organisations we are studying, social transformation is the key to making development possible for citizens. As well as strengthening elements such as leadership and the use of social capital, these are managed as mechanisms that enable improvements in public management.

The involvement and participation of people only builds new power relations within the organisation and the interrelations between the organisation and other entities, emphasising that without working together, good social capital will not be possible.

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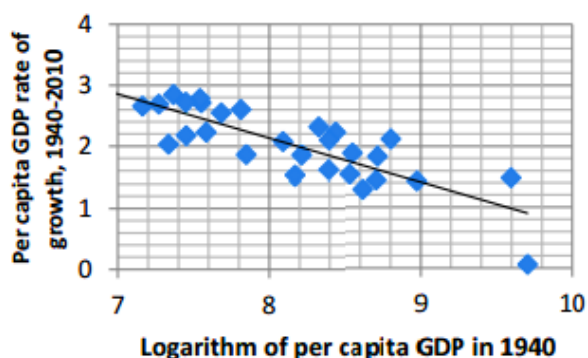
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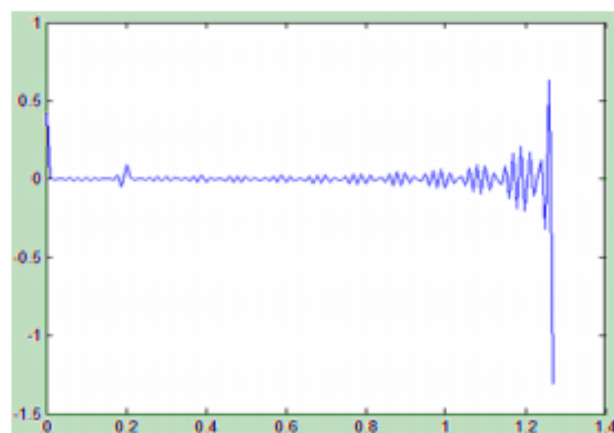


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