



Transparency Process: Acquisition and Distribution of Family Shopping Baskets in the Health Emergency Framework of Lamas - Peru, 2020

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Opinion

Volume 6 Issue 2

Received Date: April 12, 2021

Published Date: April 26, 2021

DOI: [10.23880/oajmb-16000193](https://doi.org/10.23880/oajmb-16000193)

Opinion

According to Dabbagh [1], the transparency law is a paradigm change between the system and society, in which other actors in society intervene, because it contains a series of rights and obligations, which requires empowering the population to allow the city to control the exercise of the powers delegated to public institutions. In relation to this, the incidence of collusion cases stands out, which is the second highest in our nation with 14%, showing that the employees interfere with public acquisition or fraudulently deceive the country at any stage, constituting a crime [2]. According to this and therefore the global health crisis due to COVID - 19, situation that governments are trying to face by opening extraordinarily the public expenditure for the benefit of the needy. However, this action could present a large increase in corruption from purchases and hiring by part of the government institutions and benefit a certain privileged group to the detriment of the people, this work sought to relate the process of transparency with the acquisitions and distribution of basic shopping baskets in order to help families at risk in the province of Lamas, since in the emergency health situation must respond with transparency tools; adding that the local government between 2019 and 2020 has been public complaints by making questionable acquisitions and with certain targeting to determined suppliers and this situation even rose internal problems in the Municipal Council and the Mayor has also been involved in public denunciations, all of this delays municipal management and generates a bad institutional image, so the institutions does not reach its institutional objectives and does not respond to the needs of the population.

The objective of the research was to know the relationship of the acquisition transparency process with the distribution of family shopping baskets in the framework of the national health emergency due to the outbreak of COVID - 19 Province of Lamas, 2020. The research was basic and has a non-experimental descriptive and correlational design. The population and sample were 16 employees. The used technique was the survey and the questionnaire as an instrument. Among the results, these were highlighted: level "Regular" with 37%, followed by "good" 25%, "very good" 19% of the transparency process acquisition of family shopping baskets in the framework of national emergency by the outbreak of the COVID -19 and a distribution of family baskets with a "Regular" level with 44%; followed by "Good" level with 31% and "Very Good" 13%.

The found results are related to studies by Alcaraz, [3] who establishes that Spanish governments prioritize public expenditure as a determining element to generate efficiency in public purchases. Likewise, Santizo, [4] promotes the formation of policy networks to execute social projects linked to transparency in response to the needs of citizens. Soto [5] highlights that the majority of public employees are aware of state acquisitions where they use tools to make their processes effective. Also, Díaz [6] establishes a relationship since the municipality initially prioritized the beneficiaries, their location and by direct contact with the direct beneficiary in order to meet their basic food needs for family members. In addition, Choque [7] does not identify elements and / or actions that can be associated with corruption in the distribution of family shopping baskets;

which contrasts with other local governments, which came to generate complaints and start legal administrative processes. From Vásquez [8], it can be inferred that the little use and ignorance on the part of the citizen and employees give it little interest. However, this finding differs from the study, since the distribution process was developed in an adequate manner, avoiding any indication of corruption. Peña [9], says that there is an association between internal control management and public contracts in employees and warehouses in the province of Bellavista (Chi square: $\chi^2 = 14.456$ is greater than $\chi^2_{t} = 9.4977$).

Conclusion

There is a high positive relationship between the acquisition transparency process and the distribution of family shopping baskets in the framework of the national emergency due to the COVID -19 outbreak, supported by a Pearson coefficient of 0.868. A coefficient of determination of (0.753) explaining that 75.3% of the distribution of family shopping baskets in the framework of the national emergency due to the COVID -19 outbreak is influenced by the acquisition transparency process developed in the Municipality Provincial of Lamas. It is important that the mayor strengthens the internal control area to make the processes of acquisitions and distribution of family baskets transparent in the framework of the health emergency under a comprehensive plan of the local context and delegation of functions.

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