

# Administrative management and social welfare in the Provincial Municipality of Huamanga, 2023

Mauro Jorge Ventura Almanza

Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga-Perú, [mauro.ventura@unsch.edu.pe](mailto:mauro.ventura@unsch.edu.pe)

---

## Abstract

*The general objective of the research work was to determine if there is a relationship and/or correlation of administrative management and social well-being in the Provincial Municipality of Huamanga; period 2023; It was used with hypothetical deductive methodology, non-experimental, transversal design, quantitative approach, application type, explanatory level. The population of two hundred 200 named employees, the non-Probabilistic statistical technique was used for sampling, as a survey technique and as a questionnaire instrument that consisted of twelve (12) questions, validated by experts. A pilot test was carried out on twenty (20) selected servers to calculate the validity and reliability of the instruments. The sperman statistic was used to contrast general and specific hypotheses based on their characteristics.*

*As a result, it was obtained that 55.56% of respondents rated Administrative Management as regular and 51.85% considered it poor in the dependent variable social well-being. In conclusion, efficient and effective Administrative Management is of vital importance to achieve social well-being. With a humanistic approach in the management of public resources, the quality of life, therefore social well-being, is enhanced.*

**Keywords:** *Public resources, Quality of life, Social well-being*

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

The main activity of local governments is administrative management, for which they use resources to satisfy the demands of the community in their jurisdiction, likewise, it should be noted, in current times the frontal struggle is for citizen security, public cleanliness and public ornament, administrative actions contemplated in the constitutional framework and the political will of municipal authorities, who, through a vocation of service to the citizen, should strive for social welfare, as mentioned by Sono and Luna, (2021) that these mechanisms and instruments of administration are implemented to meet the demand of users with an impact on the common good. It should be noted that the objective of local government is the provision of public services (Law No. 27972, Article IV, 2003). Likewise, having interviewed some citizens of Ayacucho, they stated that every day the city of Ayacucho is unsafe, there is no adequate public policy to improve public cleanliness, much less for public ornamentation, in view of this fact, it is interesting to examine the relationship between administrative management and social welfare in the Huamanguina commune. Questions: What is the reason for citizen insecurity? Is there a public policy to eradicate crime? Despite the fact that there are legal instruments and a modernized administrative apparatus, why the persistence in the presentation of a dirty city? to have adequate public decoration. Researching topics of this nature helps to some extent the user population in the clarification and understanding of the objective reality, in turn helps local authorities to become aware of their duties assumed voluntarily.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

Due to the research characteristic, an applied type of contrasting the theory with the reality under study, quantitative, non-experimental, relational was used to measure the level of relationship between variables raised to reach conclusions with the results obtained (Hernández, et al. 2014).

The research had the collaboration of two hundred (200) local government officials of the Province of Huamanga, as established, who have responded to the pilot survey of twenty (20) closed questions, regarding ethical and regulatory aspects, protection of confidentiality, informed consent, voluntary participation and anonymity in the information is considered to be the protection of participants. Data Analysis Methods: With excel program, obtaining a database and testing hypotheses with a program called IBM SPSS PASW 24; Spearman statistical test.

### 3. RESULTS

The results of the survey applied to 54 servers statistically selected for convenience to determine the incidence between variables.

#### Descriptive analysis

Table N°1

*Distribution: workers by level of response regarding Administrative Management and its dimensions in the Provincial Local Government of Huamanga, 2023.*

Variable/Dimension	Suitcase		Regular		Good		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>Administrative Management</b>	19	35.18	30	55.56	5	9.26	54
Planning	21	38.89	31	57.41	2	3.70	54
Organization	17	31.48	29	53.71	8	14.81	54
Address	22	40.74	25	46,30	7	12.96	54
Control	18	33.33	32	59.25	4	7.41	54

In the independent variable Administrative management, 35.18% mentioned poor, 55.56% fair and 9.26% good, with reference to the dimensions: planning, 38.89% bad, 57.41% fair and 3.70% good. In the organizational dimension, 31.48% rated it as bad, 53.71% as fair and 14.81% as good. In Management, 40.74% showed poor, 46.30% fair and 12.96% good and in the control dimension 33.33% bad, 59.25% fair and 7.41% good respectively. It should be noted that 55.56% described Administrative Management as regular.

Figure 1

*Independent variable - Administrative Management. In original Spanish language*

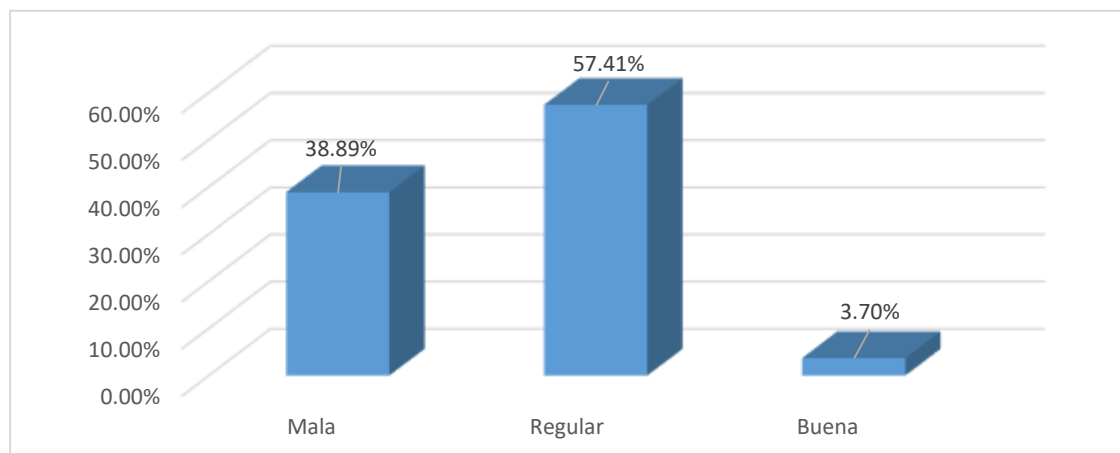
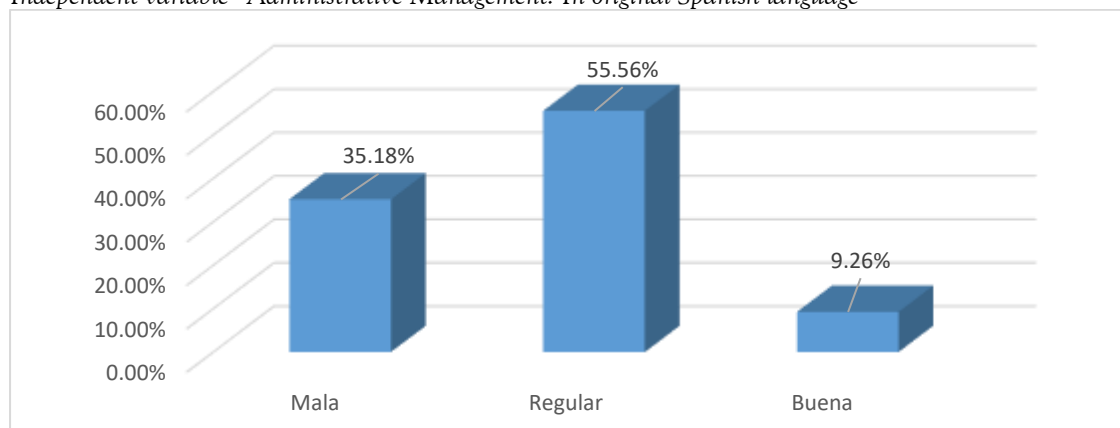
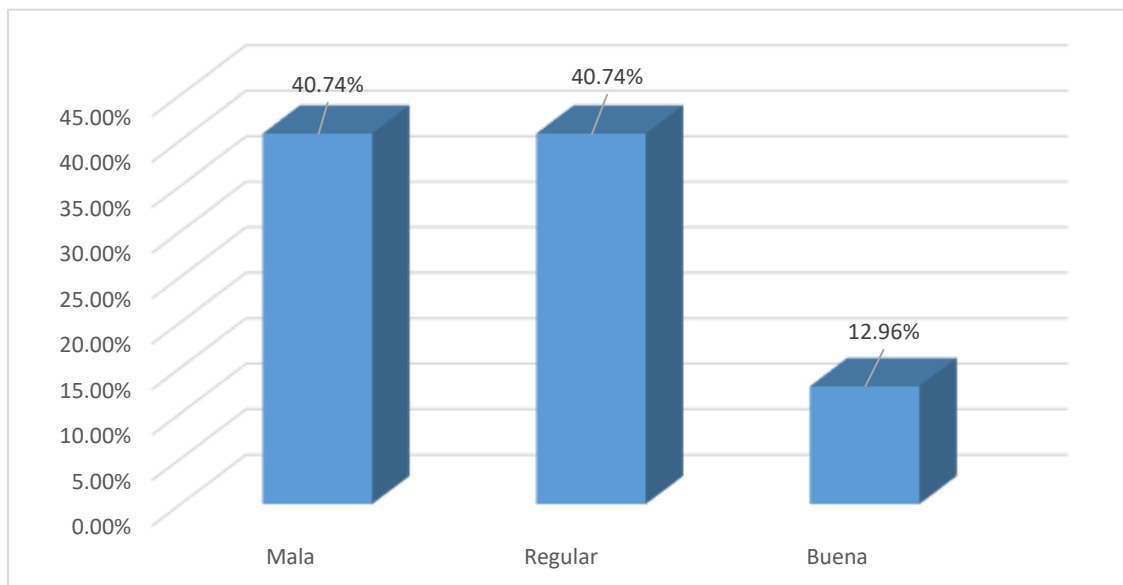


Figure N°2 Dimension: Planning. In original Spanish language

**Figure N°3** Dimension: Organization. In original Spanish language



**Figure N°4** Dimension: Address. In original Spanish language

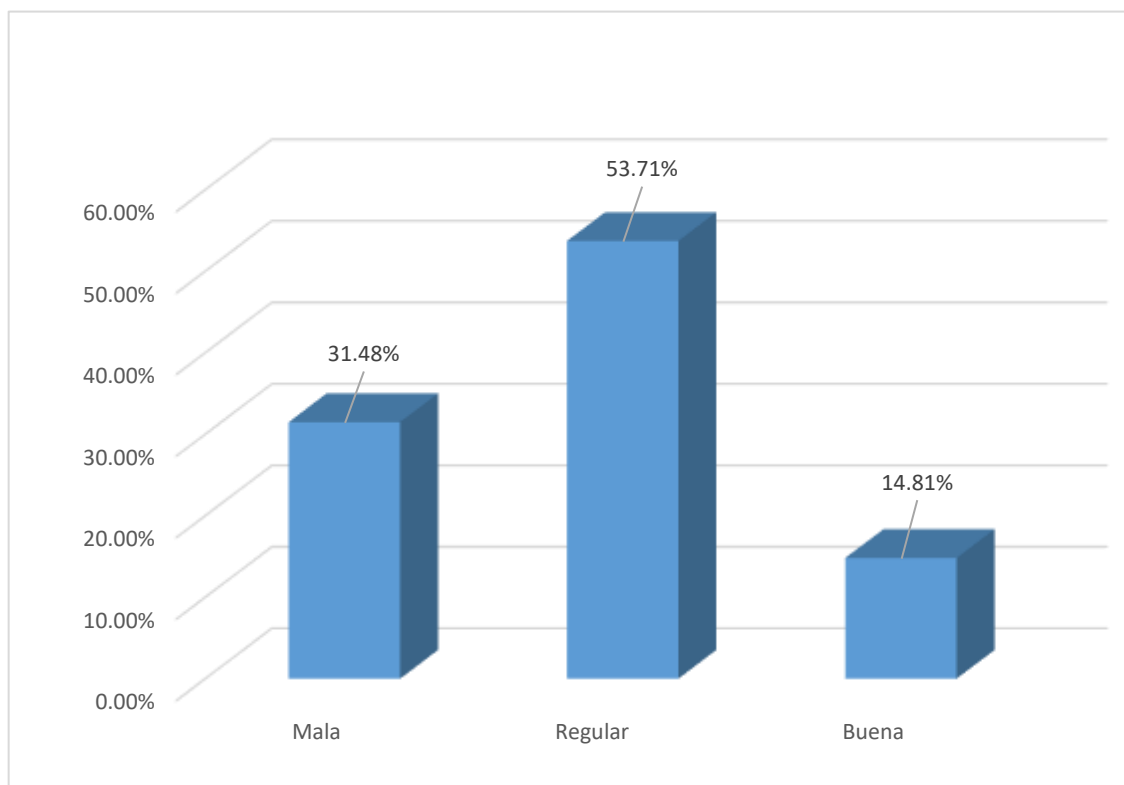


Figure N°5 Dimension: Control. In original Spanish language

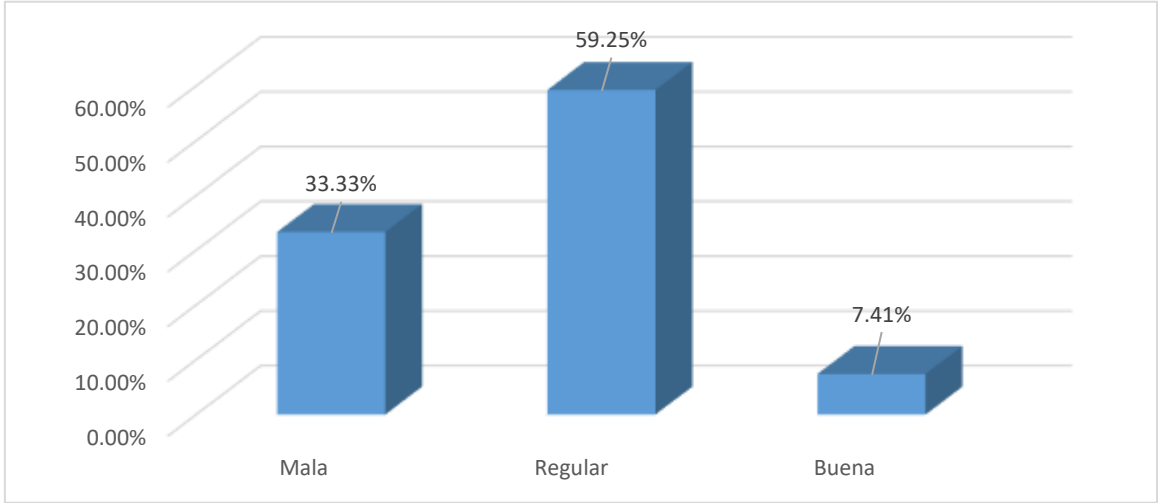
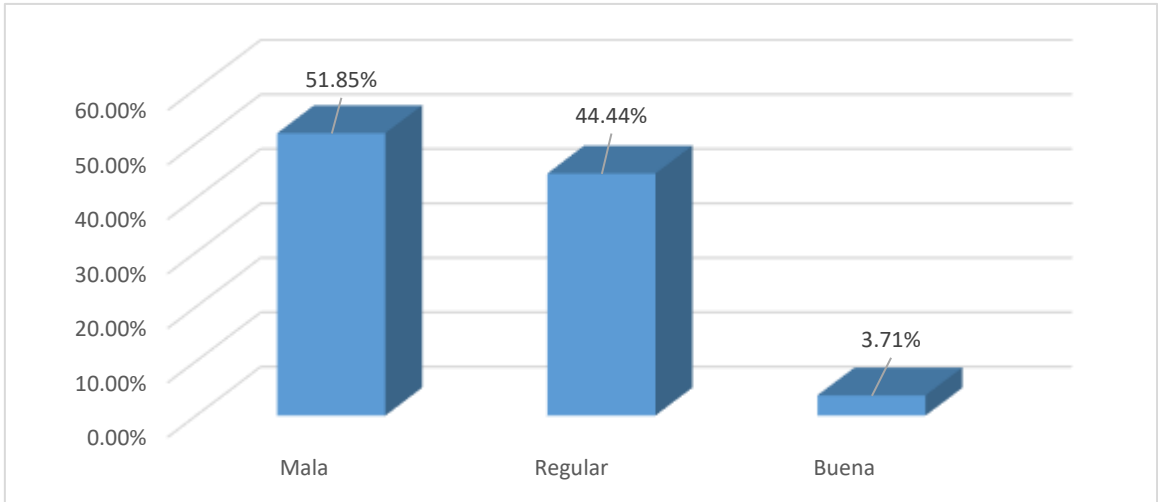


Table N°3 Distribution of workers by level of response with respect to the dependent variable and its dimensions of social welfare in the Provincial Municipality of Huamanga, 2023

Variable/Dimension	Suitcase		Regular		Good		Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Social Welfare	28	51.85	24	44.44	2	3.71	54
Citizen Security	25	46.29	28	51.86	1	1.85	54
Public cleaning	35	64.81	15	27.78	4	7.41	54
Public ornament	13	24.07	36	66.67	5	9.26	54

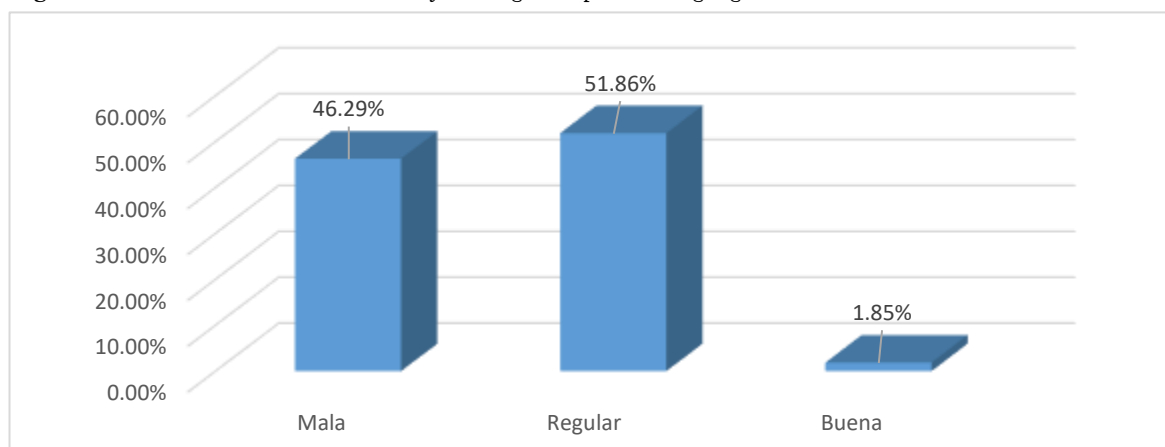
Regarding the dependent variable social welfare, the interviewees rated 51.85% as bad, 44.44% as fair and 3.71% as good, in the dimensions of: Citizen security 51.85% mentioned bad, 44.44% fair and 3.71% good. In Public Cleaning, 64.81% responded as bad, 51.86% as fair and 1.85% as good, in public decoration 24.07% indicated as bad, 66.67% as fair and 9.26% as good. This meant that in the dependent variable of social welfare, 51.85% considered it as bad.

Figure N°6 Dependent variable: Social welfare. In original Spanish language

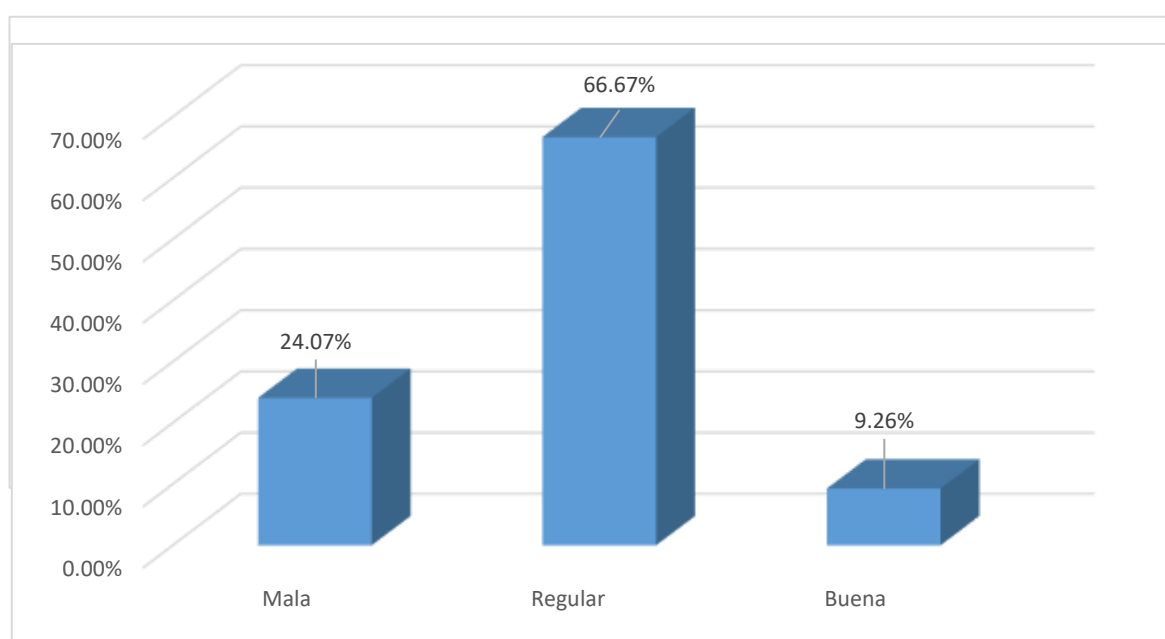


Survey of 54 employees of the Provincial Municipality of Huamanga, August 2024

**Figure N°7** Dimension: Citizen Security. In original Spanish language



**Figure N°8** Dimension: Public Cleanliness. In original Spanish language



#### 4. DISCUSSION

Obviously, it is important to verify whether administrative management has an impact on social welfare and the existence of a causal correlation between them. Next, it is convenient to support this statement theoretically. Mejía (2023) Research title: "Administrative management and quality of service in the Municipal GAD of Pangua in the period 2019-2023" Ecuador, obtained 11.28% in dissatisfaction in administrative management while the research obtained 56.56% of regulate administrative management, it is worth mentioning that citizens belonging to the Municipality of Pangua - Ecuador rated the municipal work as dissatisfied, In the research, the inhabitants perceived municipal administrative management as regular. Consecutively, Vargas and Zambrano (2020) with a research work entitled: "Factor analysis of the management component of the new municipal measurement index in Colombia", concluded, mayors' offices prefer to invest primarily in territorial planning and transparent open government. Our research obtained 0.440 (moderate), evidencing the significant impact of Administrative Management on social welfare in the Municipality of the Province of Huamanga. The result indicates that the better use of resources with transparency would improve the social welfare of Huamanguí. Also, Benavides and Mejía (2022) in the research entitled: "Factors that hinder sustainable urban management: study of a

municipality in Colombia", concluded, inadequate practices in administrative management, control deficiencies, regulatory gaps, disorderly population growth with a predominance of particular interests over the common welfare. The research found a moderate correlation (0.440) between administrative management and social welfare, effectively the particular interest of those who assume the leadership of the Municipality of Huamanguino is perceived and the common interest that should prevail is set aside. The same. Romero (2022) in his research "Implications of administrative management on organizational behavior in the District Municipality of San Jacinto, Tumbes Region, Peru, 2021" obtained as results, planning, organization, direction and control, 61.4% rated as regular to the administrative work, Rho coefficient (0.641) in the District Municipality of San Jacinto-Piura; contrasting information of results obtained of 56.56% qualified as regular and a Séarman's Rho coefficient (0.440) the collective perception in both municipalities reflect a regular administrative management, indicating that it is necessary to improve policy guidelines and decision-making in the search for the common good. Immediately, Vergaray, et al. (2021) with the title of: "Administrative Management and Work Climate, in the Provincial Municipality of Santa, Ancash, Peru 2021; obtained 40% qualified regular administrative management and concluded, administrative management increases along with the work environment. There are several municipalities such as (Huamanga, San Jacinto – Piura and Santa – Ancash) that obtained as a result of regulating administrative management, so they show the improvement of public management in local governments evidently improves social welfare.

Likewise, Socola (2023) in his research entitled: "Social responsibility, implication in administrative management, District Municipality of Corrales, Tumbes Region, 2023". It obtained 67.9%, qualifying administrative management as regular. He concluded, social responsibility affects 67.9% in administrative management, with a strong positive correlation, expressed with  $p(Rho) = 0.878$ . It is evident that good practice in Social Responsibility: with administrative actions of citizen participation and application of environmental policies, would improve municipal management. Research that invites us to collective reflection, when municipal management actors fully fulfill their functions, positive results are achieved.

## 5. Conclusions

Administrative Management had a significant impact on social welfare in the Local Government of the Province of Huamanga, as a correlation of ( $Rho = 0.440$ ) was determined as a correlation classified as moderate. The incidence of Administrative Management was significantly evidenced in citizen security, confirming a moderate correlation of ( $Rho 0.501$ ). The incidence of Administrative Management was significant in public cleaning, with a Rho correlation (0.557). Administrative Management had a significant impact on public ornamentation, obtaining a coefficient of ( $Rho = 0.252$ ).

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

- Alonso Ibáñez, M. R. (2020). Rethinking local public action from new models of administrative management. *Studies of local and regional administration*, Issue 14.
- Bautista and Delgado. (2020). Evaluation of administrative management to improve work performance in municipal management. *Ciencia Latina, revista multidisciplinar*. doi:[https://doi.org/10.37811/cl\\_rcm.v4i2.189](https://doi.org/10.37811/cl_rcm.v4i2.189)
- Benavides and Mejía. (2022). Factors that hinder sustainable urban management: a study of a municipality in Colombia. *Scielo*. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24201/edu.v37i1.2012>
- Chiavenato, I., (2004). Introduction to the general theory of management. Mexico: Editoriales S.A. de C.V. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefind
- Hernández, et al. (2014). Research methodology. Mexico: McGraw-Hill/Interamericana editores S.A. de C.V.
- Lara Salazar, E. (2017). Municipality and public ornament. *novagob*. Retrieved from <https://red.novagob.org/municipio-y-ornato-publico-i/>
- León Pérez, K. L. (2021). Administrative management and social responsibility in the municipality of the town of Supte San Joreg, district of Rupa Rupa, 2021. *University of Huánuco*. Retrieved from <http://repositorio.udh.edu.pe/handle/123456789/2900;jsessionid=98271B40F2092697D050D2142FC00247>
- Keyes, C. (1998). Social well-being. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 61, 121-140.
- Keyes, C. y Shapiro, A. (en prensa). Social well-being in the United States: a descriptive epidemiology. En O. Brim, C. Ryff y R. Kessler (eds.): *Midlife in the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- Koonts, H. Weihrich, H. & Cannice, M. (2008). Management a global and business perspective. Mexico: McGraw-Hill Interamericana. <https://www.todostuslibros.com/autor/koontz-harold>

- Mejía Herrera, D. X. (2023). Administrative management and quality of service in the Municipal GAD of Pangua in the period 2019-2023. *Technical University of Cotopaxi - Ecuador*. Retrieved from <http://repositorio.utc.edu.ec/handle/27000/9973>
- United Nations. (2018). *United Nations E-Government Survey 2018*. New York: United Nations.
- Olavarría Gambi, M. (2017). Implementation of public policies: *Reforma y democracia*, pp. 95-124,.
- United Nations Development Programme UNDP, (2014).
- Romero Periche, M. D. (2022). Implications of administrative management on organizational behavior in the District Municipality of San Jacinto, Tumbes Region, Peru, 2021. *National University of Tumbes*. Retrieved from <http://repositorio.untumbes.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12874/2674>
- Socola Flores, E. L. (2023). Social responsibility, implication in administrative management, District Municipality of Corrales, Tumbes Region, 2023. *National University of Tumbes*. Retrieved from <http://repositorio.untumbes.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12874/64202>
- Sono and Luna. (2021). Municipal Administrative Management. A Conceptual Approach. *Fd-Rie - Teacher training*. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/PC/Documents/descargas/iberoamerica,+La+Gesti%C3%B3n+Administrativa+Municipal.+Una+aproximaci%C3%B3n+Conceptual.pdf>
- Vallejo Castello, J. (2015). Territorial management for integral development. Notes on Subnational and Local Governments in Peru. *Multidisciplinary Encounters*, 69-81.
- Varas and Zambrano. (2020). Factor analysis of the management component of the new municipal measurement index in Colombia. *Scielo*. Retrieved from [http://scielo.senescyt.gob.ec/scielo.php?pid=S2477-90752020000200093&script=sci\\_arttext](http://scielo.senescyt.gob.ec/scielo.php?pid=S2477-90752020000200093&script=sci_arttext)
- Vergaray, et al. (2021). ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT AND WORK CLIMATE, IN THE PROVINCIAL MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA, ANCASH, PERU 2021. *Qualitas, scientific journal*. doi:<https://doi.org/10.55867/qual22.04>
- Zabala, et. al. (2021). Effect on organizational management and user satisfaction of an enterprise resource planning (ERP) computer system in Riobamba, Ecuador. *Scielo*. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0718-07642021000500101>