
Control interno y la modernización del Estado en un gobierno regional e institución educativa peruana ***Internal control and modernization of the state in a Peruvian regional government and educational institution***

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Resumen: El control interno y la modernización estatal conforman un proceso de reforma que busca superar las limitaciones y contratiempos de la gestión pública en sus diferentes instituciones, que en Perú se ha convertido en un asunto de interés. En este sentido, se presenta los resultados de una investigación desarrollada bajo una perspectiva cualitativa con el propósito de conocer el avance de este proceso en la actualidad, para lo cual se realizó una revisión documental y una entrevista a dos informantes clave, quienes ubican el estatus de los cambios emprendidos en un gobierno y en una institución educativa a nivel medio.

Palabras clave: Control interno; Modernización del Estado; Gobierno regional; Institución educativa.

Abstract: Internal control and state modernization are part of a reform process that seeks to overcome the limitations and setbacks of public management in its different institutions, which has become a matter of interest in Peru. In this sense, we present the results of a research developed under a qualitative perspective with the purpose of knowing the progress of this process at present, for which a documentary review and an interview to two key informants were carried out, who locate the status of the changes undertaken in a government and in an educational institution at the middle level.

Keywords: Internal control; State modernization; Regional government; Educational institution.

Introduction

The process of internal control and modernization of the country is described at the governmental level as a reform sought by the Peruvian State with the purpose of offering its population a renewed governmental institution that performs its activities framed in a focus on citizen service, efficiency in the fulfillment of its objectives and the provision of quality goods and services. This implies a migration in its course, so

as to emphasize the achievement of results and the adoption of adaptable and flexible instruments; in short, it is a matter of implementing management by processes (Cañari-Otero and Hancoco-Bustinza, 2021).

Under this type of management, the organization or institution is conceived as an interrelated system, whose activities are aimed at generating a product or service that seeks the satisfaction of the population. Following this orientation implies recognizing the importance of the relationship between the different phases of an activity, even allowing to simplify it, which includes being clear about the expected result for the common citizen and directing its actions towards the recovery of confidence in public institutions and their officials. At the formative level, it covers the service known in Peru as attention modules in the Local Educational Management Unit (UGEL) (Maizondo and Hidalgo, 2021).

In this regard, it is worth mentioning that, within the framework of the country's state reform, an international seminar was held in May 2021 under the name "The reform of the State. For an efficient State at the service of the people", where the need for the State to recover its essence was raised: to be at the service of the population, of its people, in a way that shows its conditions to really satisfy their requirements, given that not all the answers are covered by an increase in the budget.

In this sense,

A survey by Pulso Peru, prior to the pandemic, shows low citizen satisfaction with public services. Citizen satisfaction with services (security, health, justice, education and transportation) is around 50%. Social programs do not satisfy the population either (Barrios, 2022, p. 9).

Considering this scenario, a qualitative research was conducted with the purpose of knowing the progress of this process at present, for which a documentary review and an interview with two key informants, one representative of a regional government and the other of an educational institution, were carried out in order to obtain their perception in this regard.

Development

Towards the reform of the State and the modernization of the public sector in Peru.

The search for improvement in a quality service for the population involves recognizing that optimizing productivity and the possibility of creating value in public entities go hand in hand, being their products the goods and services provided to citizens through their institutions or action programs.

Hence, an improvement in productivity is attainable when the same amount of results is achieved with fewer elements, but it is also understood as the achievement of a greater amount of results with the same resources; aspects that can be replicated at any level of government or public administrative unit.

In a complementary manner, efficiency is understood as the ability to have the necessary factors to achieve a given effect, while effectiveness is linked to the possibility of achieving the expected result. In the public sphere, it means complying with institutional programs and plans, achieving the planned objectives, which makes it possible to evaluate the extent to which the agency has achieved the results it set out to achieve within the established period (National School of Public Administration - National Civil Service Authority (SERVIR), 2021).

The current Peruvian process began in 2013, with the approval of Supreme Decree N°004-2013-PCM, which sets out the National Policy for the Modernization of Public Management for the year 2021 (Secretariat of Public Management of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, 2013). Thus, the governing body of this document sets forth a reform of the public apparatus based on the achievement of results that meet citizens' expectations and needs. With this, it states the requirement to migrate towards a management by processes contained in the value chains of each institution, so that they can ensure that the goods and services they are in charge of produce results and positive effects for the citizens, for which it presented a methodology framed in the aforementioned decree.

According to Arobes (2022), it is important to explain to citizens how the modernization of public management is key to state reform, so that they are aware of the processes involved and the impacts they can cause.

In reference to this approach, the starting point is to know and understand citizens' perception of the State, together with an analysis of the capacity of public officials to implement changes in order to make reform proposals. The idea is to ensure that this modernization contributes to the generation of public value and the improvement of the services provided to the country's various communities, thereby also seeking to regain their trust and the relegitimization of the State.

In this regard, it must be recognized that basic services are not provided in a timely and effective manner, and do not meet any quality standards, in addition to the situation of neglect observed in the rural areas of the coast, the Andean zone and the Amazon area. This situation became more complex with the outbreak of the pandemic, which revealed the fragility of the education and health sectors, both in terms of infrastructure and human resources. Likewise, the problem of paperwork is visible, whose regulations and requirements do not contribute to its prompt completion, further complicating the need to efficiently satisfy the community.

This scenario leads to citizen dissatisfaction with the State and distrust in the work of its institutions, especially at the ministerial and local government levels, with the Ombudsman's Office being an exception, according to figures from the National

Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) (Arobes, 2022). On the other hand, the high turnover rate of personnel dedicated to public service limits the continuity of the state reform process.

To exemplify this situation, it is worth mentioning that this process began in 2017 and should have been completed in a year and a half by legal mandate, but this type of changes, the constant restarting of training for new personnel, providing new members with the required technical advice and increasing working hours, restrict the continuity of activities and the maintenance of an internal memory in the organizations, thus affecting the achievement of the objectives set (Arévalo and Delgado, 2020).

Therefore, the modernization of public administration is a process of constant transformation to improve the work of public entities and, in this way, generate public value for the people. Translating this, which seems very technical, we will say that the modernization of public administration is the increase in the quality of goods and services, the opportunity to have multiple channels so that citizens can carry out their transactions, so that they can count on essential services throughout the national territory (Arobes, 2022, p. 32).

On the other hand, the emergence of the pandemic has only confirmed a reality characterized by shortcomings and lack of coordination in the development of public processes at all levels, which has been called state ostracism by Ugarte (2022).

From his perspective, citizens do not feel part of them, neither for responsibility nor for benefits, they only express their distrust towards the people and institutions that make life in that area of the country, making them see the delivery of economic bonds to vulnerable families as a half-hearted management of a dysfunctional entity. The panorama is complicated by the attempts at internal control, which have not proven to be effective either, but which have influenced capable professionals not to perceive any incentive before the possibility of being part of public institutions.

In this way, Ugarte (2022) highlights the following aspects:

(a) The discretionality of government power linked to citizen trust manifests itself as an unequal relationship.

b) The distrust felt by the population towards the management of governmental entities has given way to various regulations that attempt to control civil servants, who are perceived as an obscure element within the state sphere, revealing the discrediting of the field of labor positions related to politics. It is a dynamic that traps those who dare to enter this world, due to the numerous regulations and controls, which also hinders attempts to establish reforms aimed at improving existing processes.

Adding that this is a distrust derived from a status of corruption that is not recent and that in the face of the implemented attempts at regulation shows that the attempts at innovation and reform are not entirely real, falling into "...the trap of the capacity of public entities" (Ugarte, 2022, p. 40), emphasizing that "...regulations are not the result of public management. They are only means...insufficient to solve society's problems" (Ugarte, 2022, p. 42).

This author adds, in correspondence with the above, that the required adjustments must contemplate:

(a) the heterogeneity of the public sector, that is, the recognition of the diversity of each instance, avoiding the tendency to a general modelization.

b) The establishment of links with private companies and social demands that favor the generation of collaborative and transparent long-term actions.

c) An urgent review of the internal state regulations that promote the recovery of the margins of reasonable discretion for public officials, as well as the targeting of civil service areas that need immediate intervention.

d) Establish implementation times for regulations that allow them to mature, which means that they must transcend administrative periods in order to take hold.

Results

After reviewing the documentation compiled and conducting the interviews with key officials, the results of the latter are presented in four tables that summarize the

opinions expressed in response to four basic questions, showing an overview of the current situation in a regional government and an educational institution. At the request of the interviewees, their anonymity is maintained, distinguishing their contributions under the term representative of each area.

In this sense, Table 1 presents the answers received to the question referring to the opinion they have on the internal control and modernization process of the State, showing a positive perspective that coincides with Cañari-Otero and Hancco-Bustanza's (2021) proposals regarding the migration of course, the achievement of results and the adoption of adaptable and flexible instruments in accordance with process management, such as the use of virtual platforms and sanctions for bad practices in order to reduce them.

Table 1: Opinion on internal control process and modernization of the State.

Pregunta	Representante Regional	Gobierno	Representante Educativa	Institución
¿Cuál es su opinión sobre el proceso de control interno y modernización del Estado a nivel de instituciones educativas para ser competitivos / a nivel de gobierno regional como paso necesario dentro de la función pública?	"Es un paso de verdad de importancia..., ante la emergencia sanitaria la mayoría de los trabajos se han remitido a través de la parte virtual... el trabajo se ha hecho paso a paso de manera ya semi presencial, pero está primando la virtualidad para reuniones y órganos jerárquicos, usando plataformas como el "teams" y el "zoom"...todas las normatividades que están modificando nos ayudan grandemente".		"Es bueno que vean lo que estamos realizando como directores y si hay irregularidades...sancionar esas malas prácticas...yo creo que como buenos gestores que estamos saliendo ahora, esas malas prácticas que se venían haciendo se están dejando de lado".	

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 2, in turn, contemplates the changes that the interviewees have observed in their respective institutions, highlighting that at the governmental level it is recognized that they have been few, mainly due to the complexity of the process and the need for a suitable connection that favors online communication of different government agencies distributed in different areas of the country, thus corroborating the need to have the opportunity to have different channels throughout the country (Arobes, 2022).

While at the educational level it favors that its representative is part of a new building, where they have started with a program called "my maintenance", with which efforts

are directed towards an adequate use of available resources, also coinciding these aspects with the approaches of Arobes (2022) regarding the need to explain to citizens the aspects related to the modernization of a public management.

Table 2: Changes observed in educational institution / regional government

Pregunta	Representante Gobierno Regional	Representante Institución Educativa
¿Qué cambios ha observado en su institución educativa / gobierno regional en relación con los ajustes implementados por el proceso de modernización del Estado?	“Indiscutiblemente son muy pocos, debido a que también tenemos que reconocer que el efectuar una modernización del Estado no solo conlleva a que sea como persona, las capacitaciones, la mejoría en los manejos tecnológicos..., sino también requiere mucho de la implementación de plataformas y en todo caso de los tendidos de redes de manera adecuada, para que estos puedan ser conectados y se pueda realizar el trabajo de manera buena y que no tengamos problemas de conectividad. Sucede que, al momento, de repente, de estar en reuniones no solamente como gobierno regional o como sede del gobierno regional también nos reunimos con las unidades ejecutoras, pero tenemos los problemas de conectividad debido a que algunos se encuentran en zonas de nuestras provincias y en estas provincias el tendido de sus redes es muy pobre”.	“En primer lugar, sobre las infraestructuras que se han venido cambiando año tras año, esta institución es nueva, con una nueva construcción y bueno, a través de ello se ha podido ver que los padres de familia desean que sus pequeños sean matriculados en dicha institución, es el motivo que tiene bastante acogida para las áreas de matrícula y también por esas nuevas inversiones que estamos teniendo que es el programa “mi mantenimiento” que nos ayuda a ver todas las debilidades con referente a la infraestructura..., eso permite que cada día se vean mejor las instituciones, pero hay que tener un manejo adecuado sobre estos recursos que maneja el Estado”.

Source: Own elaboration

Table 3 shows the responses received to the question on internal control implemented in public entities, characterized in the regional government by the rotation of personnel in key positions in an attempt to control the problems that existed some time ago due to the "power of decision" that the permanence in those same positions could give them, as mentioned by Ugarte (2022). At the same time, in the educational organizations, the participation of parents is perceived, who are encouraged to make the required complaints when any irregularity is detected; in this way, the statement of Maizondo and Hidalgo (2021) is verified in reference to the attention modules that operate in the UGEL.

Table 3: Modalities of internal control in educational institution / regional government

Pregunta	Representante Gobierno Regional	Representante Institución Educativa
En el caso de su institución educativa, ¿cómo es el control interno que realiza en este caso la Unidad de Gestión Educativa Local? / ¿De qué manera han contribuido las modalidades de control interno en el desempeño del personal del gobierno regional?	“Se tiene una implementación en el sentido que como trabajadores han existido rotaciones en los puestos clave..., aquellos que ya conocían cuáles han sido los procedimientos administrativos necesarios, qué documentación debe tener cada compromiso, cada obligación de pago y eso. Tenemos que sumar que así como han sido rotados algunos servidores públicos de esos puestos, también ha habido bastante cambios con respecto a la parte de los funcionarios, tenemos que tener presente que son cargos de confianza y que normalmente ellos son los que llevan el control, son las personas responsables y son ellos los que dan las órdenes para que se realice determinado tipo de procedimiento, llámese el proceso de contratación, proceso de pago o al momento que estos jefes requieren determinado servicio o compra de bien, pero no están utilizando las herramientas necesarias y de control para poder adquirir”.	“Bueno...normalmente ellos van cuando hay algunas irregularidades, cuando los padres denuncian, entonces ellos inmediatamente se presentan y hacen todo el seguimiento del caso... y si encuentran algunas irregularidades, sancionar... finalmente termina con el proceso administrativo que pueda tener la directora que está encargada de dicha institución”.

Source: Own elaboration

Next, Table 4 contains the qualification that the interviewees assign to the progress of the modernization of the State, agreeing in placing it at a medium level, considering the aspects that have been implemented and the limitations that are still present to give way to a management of processes in their totality and to the offering of a quality service to the citizenship. Elements that recall the aspects mentioned by Ugarte (2022) on the dynamics of the public sector, which needs to be overcome to gain the trust of citizens with transparent activities, while respecting the intrinsic characteristics of each State agency. In addition to following the methodology released at the time through the document issued by the Secretariat of Public Management of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (2013).

Table 4: Evaluation of the progress of the State modernization process in educational institution / regional government

Pregunta	Representante Gobierno Regional	Representante Institución Educativa
En términos medio, alto y bajo, ¿cómo calificaría el avance de la modernización del Estado en su institución educativa / en el gobierno de Ucayali?	“Nos encontramos en un término medio, se han implementado no solamente los portales de transparencia del gobierno regional, tenemos el casillero electrónico para que pueda ser ingresada la documentación no solamente de las unidades inspectoras, sino también de las personas que vienen de manera externa y se han adquirido servidores con la finalidad de que nuestros módulos tanto de SIAF como tramite documentario tenga la envergadura de poder recibir todo tipo de información... se han adquirido procesadores con la finalidad de poder ayudar dar celeridad al momento de generar una aceleración al ampliar la banda, lo que es el internet, ya que en el gobierno regional tenemos tres locales..., a su vez, se está tratando en lo posible de que las unidades ejecutoras que están también fuera pero también pertenecen al gobierno regional también incrementen el uso de sus plataformas digitales”.	“En Santa Rosa creo que estoy en medio, porque todavía siento que me faltan algunas cosas en referencia a las capacitaciones. Es cierto que tenemos varias capacitaciones, pero todavía nos falta que tengamos esa conciencia de saber ingresar a estos cursos, de dominar algunas cosas, todavía tenemos unas debilidades. Pero yo creo, poco a poco, con esta modernización yo creo que nosotros vamos a ser conscientes de que debemos dominar temas que son netamente de nuestra práctica pedagógica y en infraestructura también necesitamos que toda institución tenga sus bibliotecas bien implementadas, bibliotecas escolares, cosa que se está haciendo, porque desde el año 2021 hemos empezado con estas implementaciones en las instituciones, son el proyecto creo que de UGEL implementar en toda institución las bibliotecas escolares. Entonces ya estamos dando un pasito más para lograr esta ansiada educación de calidad hasta el 2033”.

Source: Own elaboration

Conclusions

As in any process of internal control and state modernization, Peru does not escape the uncertainty generated by changes in the structure and modalities of attention to the community from regional governments and educational institutions, as shown by the expressions of the representatives of the regional government and the educational institution contacted. These are adjustments that in one way or another confront the usual bureaucratic culture with the purpose of gaining participation and satisfaction of needs. It also aims at stimulating change and obtaining better results in the management of each unit. The priority should be to serve the citizens and follow processes of continuous improvement.

In any case, although the results of the interviews place its progress at a medium level, it is clear that the road ahead is incomplete, according to the documentation consulted. Considering that the final objective expected from this reform of government entities

should be the elimination of continuity and bureaucratic routine, as well as administrative procedures that do not add value to the work of the public sector, emphasis should be placed on the understanding that each official must have to make an appropriate use of the resources available and the importance of a continuous evaluation of efficiency to be able to offer quality public management.

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