



## POLITICS DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE IN ECUADOR

GUAÑO MORILLO LEDY MAGALY<sup>1</sup>, CRESPO BERTI LUIS ANDRÉS<sup>2</sup>, ESPARZA PIJAL SHEILA BELÉN<sup>3</sup>

Universidad Regional Autónoma de Los Andes Ibarra. Ecuador.

<sup>1</sup>E-mail: ui.ledygm90@uniandes.edu.ec

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3921-5274>

<sup>2</sup>E-mail: ui.luisrespo@uniandes.edu.ec

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8609-4738>

<sup>3</sup>E-mail: docentetp81@uniandes.edu.ec

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5546-8992>

**Abstract:** *Politics, democracy, and governance, since historical times, have been pursuing a common goal, to which it is worth mentioning, politics is the science that deals with the organizations of human society in the public sphere, to promote the common good. , democracy is the type of organization of the State, in which collective decisions are adopted by the people through a mechanism of participation, which give legitimacy to their representatives in a broad and democratic sense, as a form of social coexistence, in which the members are free and equal and social relations are contractual, complementing these important meanings will allow governance to be achieved, in which there is a state of equilibrium derived from political power, as a consequence of the solution of social demands and the ability of governments to serve them in an effective, stable and legitimate way, in Ecuador today they are more than an organizational apparatus, a need that e must be put into practice, with all its legal, social, political scope, since the essence of the existence of this trilogy is seen as the path to a fair society and equal conditions, which allows guaranteeing these three important foundation*

**Key words:** *Politics, democracy, governability.*

### INTRODUCTION

Starting from the premise that Politics is the Science that deals with the government and organization of human societies, especially states, as an activity of those who govern or aspire to govern the affairs that affect society or a country., in search of change, economic agreements, parties, power, to develop activity ideologically oriented to the decision-making of a group, to achieve certain objectives, from the Greek politika, designates what is public, and tikos refers to the common good, Politics is the activity by virtue of which a society or its citizens solve the problems posed by their collective coexistence is a task ordered to the common good that becomes effective with the Exercise of power promotes citizen participation and possesses the ability to distribute and execute power as needed to promote the common good. (Etecé, 2021)

In Ecuador says Luis Verdesoto Custode, the first entrance of the Political Center, in the transition that opened in 1979, economic modernization and political democratization were combined, where the most significant element was the processing of economic reforms that should be carried out through social and citizen participation. These channels basically aimed at the broader institutionalization of socio-political relations and, as a final goal, the institutional articulation of society. The most important instrument was the installation of the political party system, designed by the Law. The conduct of the first steps of democracy was plagued by incompatibilities about the objectives pursued, as well as the ways of articulating economic reform and political reform. And, especially, it was marked by the inexperience of the political operators in charge of the government, an issue that should be highlighted. (Ecuador, Institute of Democracy, 2019, p. 235).

In Ecuador, in addition to the institutional collapse, in the midst of political instability, collective frustrations have accumulated. Because it is frustrating to refound the country every two or three years and discover after a month and a half that, in reality, the refoundation is nothing but a replica of the old regime with some new faces and many of the old. On the other hand, it is a disappointment for ordinary citizens who expect much more than they should from a Constituent Assembly, such as



that these collegiate bodies fail to lower the cost of living, stop public insecurity or stop corruption (Ecuador, Institute of Democracy, 2019, p. 129).

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador in its Art. 1.- Ecuador is a social state of law, sovereign, unitary, independent, democratic, multicultural and multiethnic. Its government is republican, presidential, elective, representative, responsible, alternative, participatory and decentralized administration. Sovereignty resides in the people, whose will is the basis of authority, which they exercise through the organs of public power and the democratic means provided for in this Constitution. (University, 2022)

The Organic Code of Territorial Organization establishes Art. 1.- Scope.- This Code establishes the political-administrative organization of the Ecuadorian State in the territory: the regime of the different levels of decentralized autonomous governments and the special regimes, in order to guarantee their political, administrative and financial autonomy. In addition, it develops a model of mandatory and progressive decentralization through the national system of competences, the institutionality responsible for its administration, the sources of financing and the definition of policies and mechanisms to compensate for imbalances in territorial development. (Código organico de organización territorial, 2019)

Democratization in Ecuador was based on the economic program of modernization, of a transformist and, in that way, conservative character. The social demands that had been contained in the last years of the military governments emerged and multiplied. Democracy became a stage for their prosecution. With democracy, the problem of representativeness was also socially thematized (Ecuador, Institute of Democracy, 2019, p. 233).

Democracy is a form of government in which there is popular participation and in which citizens can elect and control, directly or indirectly, the rulers who represent them. It is an ideal system of government recognized worldwide and forms one of the basic principles of the United Nations. The democratic system is considered the most just and convenient form of government to live in harmony. The system encourages elections through universal suffrage for the election of rulers, and proposes a division of powers currently five powers in order to avoid abuse of authority. (EncyclopediaHumanities, 2019).

Based on a procedural definition of democracy, scholars of the subject have recently proposed some hypotheses that show how to effect a successful transition from authoritarianism to democracy. Part of the challenge lies in convincing political actors, accustomed to an authoritarian political game, that it is convenient for everyone to obey the rules of a democratic game, in which conflicts that do not have a predetermined solution can be resolved peacefully. The prospects for lasting conversion to democracy improve if the transition is gradual, controlled by the outgoing rulers, and conducive to negotiation and compromise from the outset. The pacts that are made between these key political actors such as the military, political parties, business and labor groups, each seeking to protect their own interests through negotiation, increase the likelihood that the transition will result in the establishment of a lasting democracy. (Flacso.org, 2003, p. 262).

A key topic of reflection in the last decade has been oriented to understand democracy as a political system. For a political culture without a clear democratic tradition, an effort at conceptual clarification such as the one that has been made has enormous significance. In its broadest scope, it aims at nothing less than establishing the meaning acquired by the political game and the struggles for power under the domination of a democratic institutionality. The effort has begun by differentiating political system and state. The political system appears as the set of institutions where there is a mediation of relations between society and the State; The place where the diversity of interests and social groups tries to find some form of consensus and unity. Under this distinction, the State no longer appears as an apparatus of domination of one class over another, nor as an "external" instance to society from which a certain political order is imposed. On the contrary, it is presented as the result of a permanent search for unity based on the constant deployment of social diversity. (Flacso.org, 2003, p. 16)

Like the democratization process, the design of institutions, also in the case of parties, was "closed" by the transition pact. Democratization did not modify the party institutionality and was limited to



giving them roles of legitimization of public policies, initially of a model of development of state matrix, with which they achieved greater compatibility, and then with a model of development of commercial matrix, which reduced its role to that of vehicles of the acceptance of a proposal that they did not elaborate. but they channeled. The disqualification of the political was associated with the uncertainties of the transition. In turn, the parties appeared as barriers to access to decisions, social welfare and the construction of citizenship, reduced to the State rather than to the creation and administration of legitimacy. The parties were marked by state exercises, whether from the governmental or opposition side, were evaluated by the public for the ineffectiveness in the fulfillment of the objectives and for the inefficiency in the performance of those roles. The crisis manifested itself in the impossibility of achieving the dual status that had been imposed, that is, state managers and social representatives. PAG 275 Luis Verdesoto Custode THE POLITICAL REGIME OF DEMOCRACY. (Ecuador, Instituto de la democracia, 2019)

#### Governance and public policies

Beyond the normative-prescriptive conceptions instrumentalized mainly by multilateral organizations (World Bank 1992; UNDP 1997), governance can be understood in academic terms as an analytical category that accounts for the transformation in traditional forms of government during the last decades, based on an increasingly diverse, complex and dynamic social reality. (Flacsoandes.edu.ec, 2020, p. 36).

Governance and democracy are two interrelated issues as they involve the joint action of government and society and, victims of their own irreversible entropic processes, sooner or later the countries of the great periphery of the world system become difficult entities to govern. However, contrary to what a casual observer of current political processes might assume, concern for governance was not born as a result of the growing and complex problems that have always faced the countries that make up the long, wide and heterogeneous world of peripheral countries, but originally emerged as a priority issue on the political science agenda of the great Western powers and Japan. (<https://www.juridicas.unam.mx/>, 2022, p. 239).

In short, the concept of governance is conceived around the political problems of the sixties and seventies that, initially, came to conceptualize and be encompassed in the notion of governance, whose central thesis is that the social expectations of citizens and their demands on the State have increased considerably, while the capacity and resources of the State to satisfy them have decreased. which generates frustration and rejection (5). In a somewhat schematic way, it could be said that many authors agree in pointing out two dimensions of governance problems. On the one hand, the excess of demands of citizens and, on the other, the growing inability of the State, political system or formal framework to satisfy them. According to the ideological positions, the diagnosis emphasized the evaluatively positive or negative aspects associated with each of them. It should be emphasized, however, the broad agreement of the authors in the perception of governance as a problem, usually presented as a crisis. (Carlos, 2018, p. 486)

However, we must not confuse the external manifestation of the problems with the real causes. Economic crises are rather the trigger, the spark capable of turning the tired tone of the voters into an open attitude of discontent and protest. The carelessness of the people, in attacking the system that makes the crisis evident, is not the crisis. Its causes are neither unemployment nor the drop in people's incomes. With a rapidly growing economy in the European Union and the United States and with positive effects on other countries, the issues of governance and democratic coexistence could have been avoided. Notice that I say "bypass." Corruption cases, such as those that have arisen in Spain, would possibly have been viewed with less outrage. And yet, the dissatisfaction with political life would still be there, waiting for the moment to jump on the system. (Ecuador, Institute of Democracy, 2019, p. 13)

#### Governability and democratic coexistence.

The COVID-19 pandemic (hereinafter "the pandemic") has put additional pressure on governance structures in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), which were already showing signs of deterioration and weakening. These new pressures range from the predicaments of electoral authorities to organize elections in the absence of special mechanisms to vote remotely, concern



about the use of extraordinary executive powers to deal with the emergency, the limitations of States to contain contagion and provide quality health services, and the difficulty in articulating comprehensive socioeconomic agreements that protect the vulnerable population and make viable the Post-pandemic recovery. A year before the arrival of the pandemic, several countries in the region were dealing with massive protests and social mobilizations against poverty, inequality and corruption. During the pandemic, all 23 countries in the region have experienced protests (IDEA, 2021b), fueled by citizens' frustration at what they consider inadequate responses to it or directed against reform proposals considered unfair or without sufficient popular support. Similarly, ongoing investigations into the actions of some heads of state to contain the pandemic could precipitate new constitutional crises. (Cepal.org, 2022)

### **Development**

The important topics discussed allow us to have concepts that are related and linked to the issue of politics, democracy and governability, in a direct and subsistence relationship of the three to achieve a firm structure of State.

The structure of Ecuador as a country lies in democracy, under a system that predominates the concept of political ideology, democracy, resulting in governability, but the great unknown reason for study is whether we are really living a country with political ideologies that allow the exercise and use of the word to identify collective problems, and has sought to provide solutions to these problems with public policies that seek the common good, in the feeling of democracy Ecuador is going through crises in which a real participatory democracy free of corruption is claimed, these weaknesses have evidenced the lack of governability that exists in the country, with deficient political proposals, which threaten democracy, and this social discontent puts at risk the governability and democratic structure of the country.

That political power, given to those who only have economic power, now seeks to be transferred, or captured, in an ineffective struggle for governability - or support their projects - that does not achieve and occupies the time to govern, giving rise to lack of governance. Thus, the repression of these bills caused by the lack of governability of the Executive in the Legislative has led the regime, in the exercise of power, to a lack of governance or management of governing. Governance is the set of instruments through which people living in a state believe in fundamental common values, govern themselves by means of laws, rules and regulations imposed by the state apparatus. Meanwhile, "Governance implies a correlation between needs and capacities through institutions (...), Governance will depend both on the quality of the rules of the game, and on the influence on them. Therefore, (...), the greater the governance, the greater the institutional capacity to satisfy needs" therefore, the greater the governance. (palabrabierta.com, 2020)

The political power of the so-called political parties and movements currently lack ideology and social public policies, this has led to the creation of a number of political parties and movements that bring together groups of people with personal interests, thus separating the true sense of politics since they lack balance and public order becoming an unstable system that leaves principles adrift, Aims and objectives, which allow building a democracy, as we can show in the article mentioned in the world one of the most important aspects that unmasked the real politics was the pandemic, which was a trigger that is revealing the real problems of lack of public policies, and solutions for the common good

### **Democratic participation**

Constitutional law. - Ramiro Eduardo Borneo, (Ecuador, Instituto de la democracia, 2019)

Citizens individually or collectively, will participate in a leading way in decision-making, planning and management of public affairs and in the popular control of the institutions of the State, society and its representatives, in a permanent process of construction of citizen power... In our country we can show that the political structure is based on democracy and citizen participation empowers all individuals to be involved in the decisions of the 'public' power, in relation to this citizen power creating processes in which citizen participation must prevail as a country in democracy and exercising the Constitutional powers.



The lack of credibility in the organizational structure of the country, the social discontent of the actions of the authorities, the institutions of the State are in decline and the structure is weak since the perception of the citizenship is not encouraging, corruption and political flags are evident, which are not in accordance with the democratic political advance, And this would allow for balanced and equitable governance.

Democracy is in decline as noted Extractivism and the overexploitation of labour are again in the eye of the storm. And once again the cycle of popular protest is revived. With the policy changes, various sectors were affected, and the concern grew with the announcements of those others that would follow the signing of the letter of intent with the IMF. Since the end of 2018, a series of protest actions by peasants, indigenous people, workers, students, residents of popular neighborhoods, women, border regions had been taking place. At the same time, the government's credibility was collapsing, as was trust in institutions. On October 2, the increase in fuel prices was only the straw that caused the popular overflow. Democracy, which was curtailing its social component as a result of economic policies, also curtailed its share of rights and freedoms. The government's response was aggressively repressive, and probably more than in the previous neoliberal cycle: state of emergency, curfew, militarization, a dozen deaths, more than a thousand wounded and more than a thousand arrested in just 11 days. And, then, criminalization of social protest, using the same legislation that had been questioned to Correa. (Ecuador, Instituto de la democracia, 2019)

At present the word crisis in Ecuador is already the daily life of the common citizens, since constantly the country is plunged into political crisis, economic crisis, social crisis, economic crisis, moral crisis and as a consequence all this crisis of democracy, and governability, the country lives a kind of stagnation since in general terms there is talk of democracy of citizen participation of social programs, In a certain way it could be said that democracy in theory, pretending legality and legitimacy, but the reality that is evidenced really plunges the country into social discontent, the crisis in all areas leads to insecurity, problems of the axes and most fundamental sectors of the country such as health, education, housing, quality of life among others.

It is hard to believe that this programme was implemented systematically by conscious actors, an issue that must be addressed empirically. What is less doubtful, however, is that the evolution of politics in Western democratic societies in the last two decades of the last century has distilled a situation whose description can be referred to a multitude of indicators (the transformation of political parties, the political disaffection of citizens, the crisis of ideologies and the predominance of what some call the single thought). globalization, etc.) that recall the remedies postulated in past decades to the problems of governance. (Carlos, 2018)

It was believed that the evolution of politics, democracy, would allow a governable scenario, in the context of political agreements, in democracy, in a scenario that predominates social needs and the search for solutions, with public policies of guarantees and active participation of all social sectors, but at present the panorama is not encouraging. whenever Ecuador and the countries of America become less governable and subtract the possibility of consensus in the common good, only dilemmas are created that generate disorder and instability, from the central government and that is transferred to all levels of government, and this shakes both the structure and the institutional value and credibility in democracy and stability of the country.

Governance and democracy are two interrelated issues as they involve the joint action of government and society and, victims of their own irreversible entropic processes, sooner or later the countries of the great periphery of the world system become difficult entities to govern. However, contrary to what a casual observer of current political processes might suppose, concern for governance was not born as a result of the growing and complex problems faced by the countries that make up the long, wide and heterogeneous world of peripheral countries, but originally emerged as a priority issue on the political science agenda of the great Western powers and Japan. (<https://www.juridicas.unam.mx/>, 2022)

governability becomes a mere fallacy, since the exhaustion of means added to the inability to govern and reach consensus between the governed and the government becomes increasingly conflictive, very accentuated gaps are evident since no concomitance is reached between the Executive Power,





the Legislative Power and the people who exercise their democratic power as a result and in search of demands for solutions to social problems, That is when inconsistencies arise in which the legitimacy of the actions of the powers of the State is discussed, and this is really the edge that converges in contradiction of legality, legitimacy, political power, participatory democracy, and governability.

Among the main reasons for being concerned about the quality of governance in the LAC region is the urgent need to protect the significant transformations in democracy and human development of the last four decades. According to International IDEA's 2021 State of Democracy in the Americas Report (2021d), LAC remains the third most democratic region in the world. Of a total of 23 LAC countries, 18 are considered democracies (78%). Thus, the region lags behind North America (which has 100% democracies) and Europe (where 89% of countries are democracies) in terms of regions with the most democracies in the world, but is ahead of Asia and the Pacific (56%) and Africa (36%). In addition, the number of democracies in LAC has not changed in the last two years, despite the disruptive effects of the pandemic, demonstrating a high level of resilience. In the same way, according to the Human Development Report 2020 of the United Nations Development Program (2020), the LAC region has also experienced significant improvements in its levels of human development since 1990, moving from a medium to a high level of human development in 2010 and maintaining that status during the last decade. (Cepal.org, 2022)

In these scenarios it could be said that a crisis of representativeness is coming, it seeks to respond who defends the popular interests expressed in the needs of laws, actions, decision-making, that regulate the lives of Ecuadorians, who regulates and legislates with real participatory democracy, efficient for coexistence with social justice and equity as determined by the Constitution and territorial ordering, For a long time this desire of Ecuadorian citizens is seen increasingly distant since the percentage of acting in democracy and sovereignty could be said to be respected, but social discontent and crisis is evident in every corner of the country and America.

Having analyzed the current problems of Ecuador, it is important to mention that the United Nations Development Programme of the United Nations Organization has considered it important to sign these important international agreements, to which Ecuador is a signatory, that allow to achieve governance in democracy, and with policies based on real national problems. in close relations with other countries and to be able to show stability of democracy, and sovereignty, for international relations, these important agreements and the vision that is projected towards the future of Ecuador in the field of politics, democracy, and governability, will allow to achieve credibility and economic stability and in all social, political and cultural areas, as well as international relations, in context with human rights, and search for solutions to social problems, at the international level.

UNDP's mandate is to end poverty, build democratic governance, the rule of law and inclusive institutions. We advocate for change and connect countries with the knowledge, experience and resources to help people build better lives. The Charter of the United Nations was signed in San Francisco on 26 June 1945, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and entered into force on 24 October 1945. Its purposes and principles are to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on equal rights and self-determination, and to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural or humanitarian challenges without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. (PNUD, 2018)

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The materials and methods in the research topic makes mention of the humanist social critic who formalizes the explanatory qualitative research, which leads us to an analytical, critical systemic method, which allows and aspires to collect information on a specific topic, to proceed to the interpretation of aspects obtained and generate results, for which the natural and daily context of the phenomenon is analyzed and understood, and allows us to obtain bibliographic bases and to analyze the topic raised.

It should be noted that the research model is bibliographic, since it is based on bibliographic tonnage, in matters of Politics, democracy, and governance, in the context of current reality, for which

important national and international sources, scientific articles, literary works, catalogs, digital repositories, among others, have been reviewed. This allows for mixed research.

Within the development and construction of the theories, the inductive method was used, which allows the interpretation of concepts and data found, which facilitates the development of the research and leads us to conclude in the identification of the problems identified in the subject of study.

These are linguistic-semiotic based methods. They employ techniques other than survey and experiment, such as open-ended interviews, focus groups, or participant observation techniques.

All qualitative methodsaspire to collect theSpeechescomplete on a specific topic, and then proceed to its interpretation, thus focusing on the cultural and ideological aspects of the result, rather than the numerical or proportional ones. (concepto, 2022)

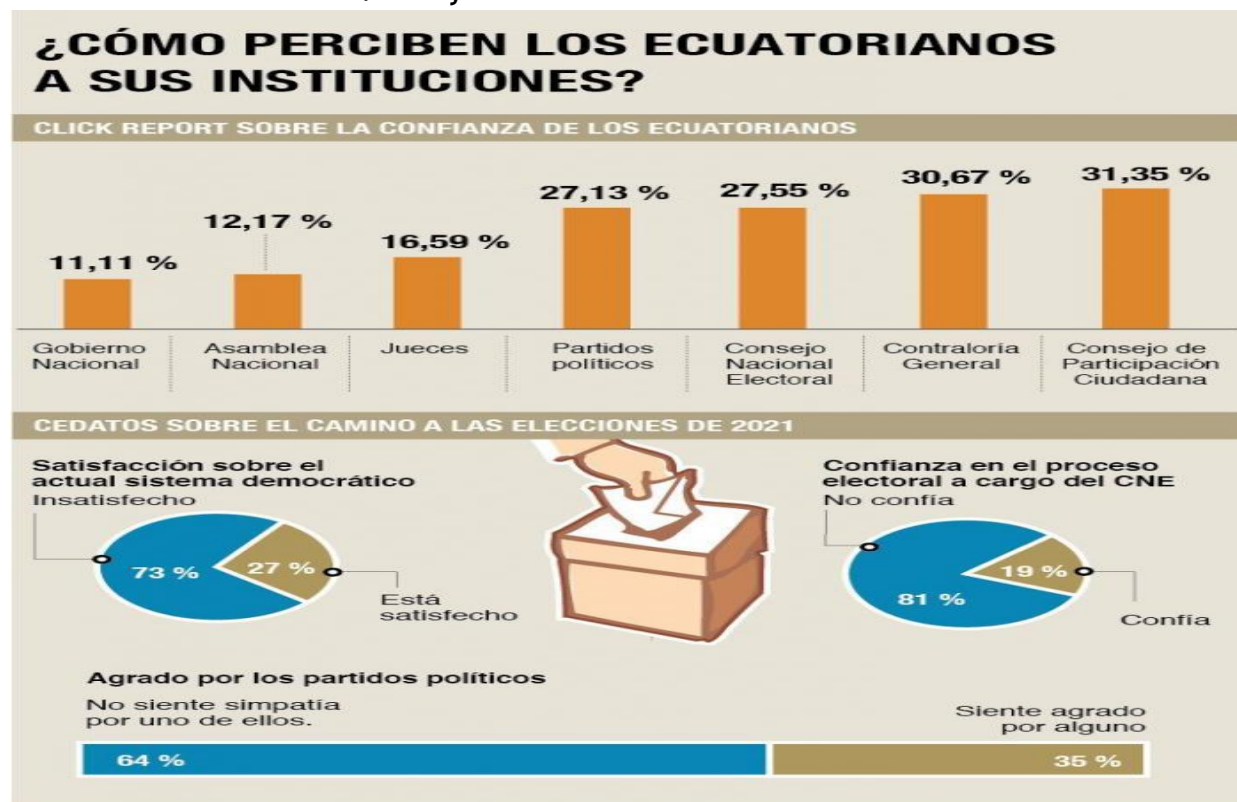
For the exposed this procedure according to the investigation, allows to evidence the real problems of politics, and its close relationship with democracy, in search of governability so desired by the powers that direct the country, this trilogy mentioned would be the safest way to follow since politics guarantees the expression of all sectors, Transforming into an inclusive participatory democracy that seeks agreements and consensus in order to achieve governability in search of an equitable balanced country of social justice, solidarity, and sovereignty. The important percentages achieved in the theory of politics and democracy must be evidenced in the daily work with public policies that allow achieving a vision of governance in search of the common good and solving and solving the current problems that threaten institutional stability and trigger crises at the national and international level. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## RESULTS

The topic analyzed with the bibliographic tonnage and the research carried out is concluded and graphically evidences the following.

Politics, democracy, and governability established in the Constitution and in the legal system of the country.

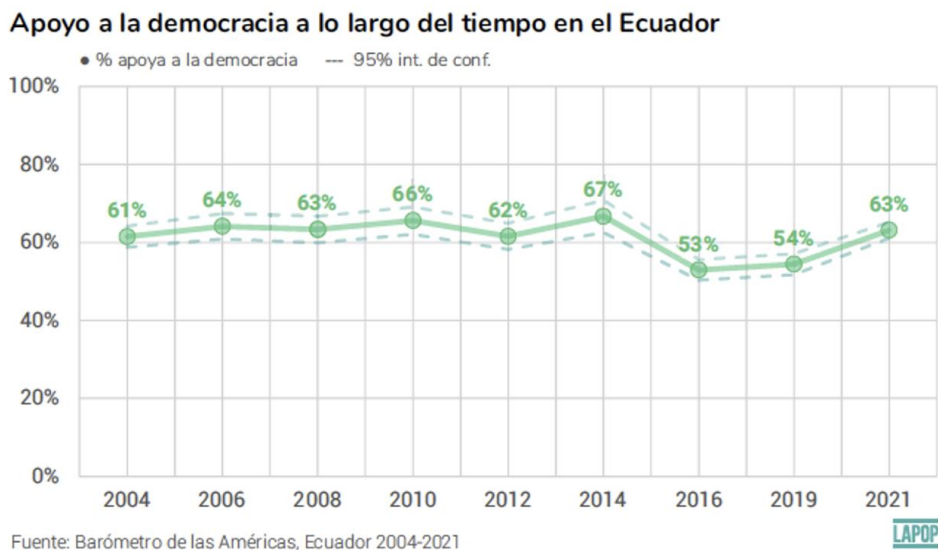
Table 1.- Policy exercise in Ecuador and its Authorities



Source: <https://www.expreso.ec/actualidad/atravesia-masiva-credibilidad-6224.html>

We can show in the informative data that the credibility and satisfaction of political action and State institutions are below 35% at the national level, which evidences discontent or disagreement with representatives of political parties, and State institutions.

Figure 2: Democracy and credibility

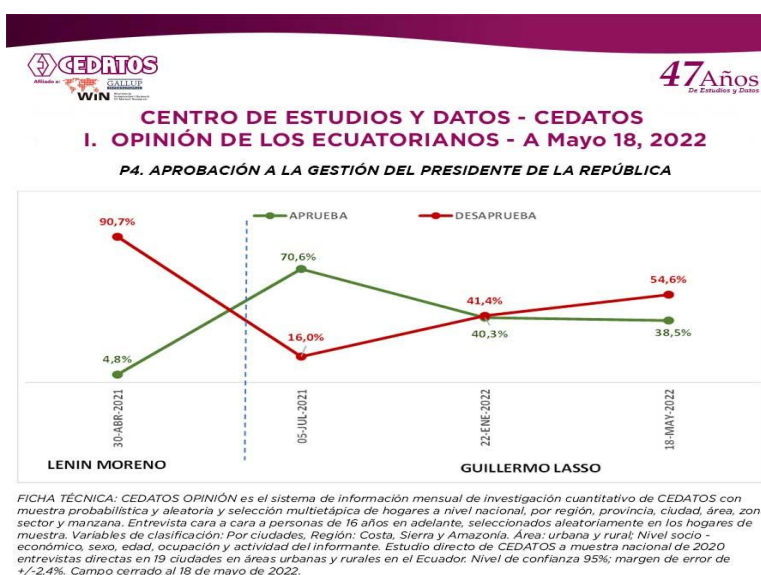


Fountain:

<https://cedatos.com/2022/05/27/opinion-de-los-ecuatorianos-a-mayo-18-2022-cifras-oficiales-y-de-organismos-internacionales/>

In the last 10 years we can observe and analyze that democracy is in crisis since 50 and 60% do not trust the current democratic system and it is already below what is acceptable for a participatory democracy, since 50% do not agree and disagreement is evident.

Figure 3: International perception of politics, democracy and governance in Ecuador



Source: Technical Secretariat for Social Participation and Control (2016)



In the most current database to the year 2022 we can identify and analyze that the issue of democracy, political participation, and therefore the governability and approval of governance by President Guillermo Lasso is very deficient since only 38% approve the management and this affects the international panorama of governance in Ecuador.

Figure 4: The governance of natural resources as a sample of management.



Source: <https://periododesesiones.cepal.org/35/es/hojainformativa/la-gobernanza-de-los-recursos-naturales-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe>

The clear and precise image is one of the susceptible areas throughout America, which denotes the international perception with one of the evidences, of what can be possible to achieve with adequate governance, both at the level of natural resources and at the level of stability of the country in search of maintaining this long-awaited governance with equity in search of the present and future common good.

## DISCUSSION

Politics, Democracy, Governability, are the fundamental bases of the construction and structure of a country in democracy, sovereignty, social justice and that allows the exercise of them five powers of the State, the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, the Organic Code of Territorial Organization, among other norms and laws of an Institutional and Constitutional nature, They allow us to point out the relationship between the topics analyzed and treated in this study.

The current apolitical system shows a weakening and this causes democracy to weaken, if it is true in the context of legality Ecuador acts and candidates are elected freely and democratically, but in



the framework of social discontent the political and democratic fractures that exist in the country are evident,

If we start from the fact that politics allows us to identify social problems, create initiatives and express solutions, which are generated in the field of democracy, and participation of all social sectors, we can show that there is no consensus and participation of the voters or the people who are the sovereign, and that in democracy it is said that the voice of the people is what predominates, and that the representatives are the constituents of the people and that one must act for the benefit of the people and govern for the people, in theory.

Democracy in romantic and textual themes of laws and juridical forms is the basis of the free and democratic, sovereign and social justice development of our country. In the part practices the high degrees of corruption, social discontent, the results of the current rulers, shake democracy, and credibility in this democratic system, since as we can see in the results of analysis at present Ecuador has become ungovernable, governability, of the democratically elected authorities is below 30 percent credibility,

The discontent and social disagreement, in search of a democratic, safe, political, sovereign path, is in decline, the masses desperately seek a way out of the crisis in which Ecuador is immersed, both nationally and internationally, and therefore affects international relations, and a country in crisis of democracy and governability, It will not warn of a future of growth, political, economic, social which calls for analysis studies and create awareness that Ecuador is in political, social, economic crisis, and has unleashed social discontent, which denotes the current situation of the country.

### CONCLUSIONS

The present study and analysis concludes in emphasizing the close and important relationship that exists between Politics, Democracy, and Governability, and that this achievement is of total importance in the political trajectory, through the times in Ecuador, and is what has allowed to structure the democracy of national sovereignty and will allow to have the legal guidelines to be able to structure this system in the country.

Democracy is the path of citizen participation, which allows the people to be the ones who elect their authorities, and at the same time subordinates themselves to the decisions of their leaders to grant legal and constitutional power to the representatives of the citizenship.

Governability is the ability of the President of the Republic to maintain legal and formal power through important reaches in agreements and consensus in close relationship with the people as a voice that exercises power over its Authority, and at the same time identify and solve social problems, creating channels of communication, consensus, solution to the different problems that threaten democracy and peace in the country.

The constant bad decisions taken from the Central Government, trigger a high degree of discontent in the people and generate chaos at the country level, causing instability, paralysis, social protests, and we are involved in a crisis of power of democracy and therefore of governability, not everything that is in the Law is legal and not everything that is legal is within the framework of the Law, It elects president and authorities democratically, but the evidence of social discontent and disapproval does not give it the legitimacy of power and becomes illegal within the law.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Carlos, C. M. (2018). *The White Paper on governance*. New Age. Cepal.org. (2022).
- [2] [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46687/8/S2100150\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46687/8/S2100150_es.pdf). Retrieved from [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46687/8/S2100150\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46687/8/S2100150_es.pdf)
- [3] Organic code of territorial organization. (2019). <https://www.cpccs.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/cootad.pdf>.
- [4] concept, E. (2022). <https://concepto.de/metodo-cualitativo/#ixzz7botswB2R>.
- [5] Ecuador, Institute of Democracy. (2019). [https://institutodemocracia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/libro\\_Antologia.pdf](https://institutodemocracia.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/libro_Antologia.pdf).
- [6] Encyclopedia Humanities. (2019). <https://humanidades.com/democracia/#ixzz7j3jwx00>.
- [7] Eteté, E. (2021). <https://concepto.de/politica/>. Obtained from <https://concepto.de/politica/>.



- [8] Flacso.org. (2003). *Anthology Democracy, governability and political culture*. Quito: Rispergraf.
- [9] Flacsoandes.edu.ec. (2020). <https://biblio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/libros/digital/57986.pdf>. Retrieved from <https://biblio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/libros/digital/57986.pdf>
- [10] <https://www.juridicas.unam.mx/>. (2022). <https://archivos.juridicas.unam.mx/www/bjv/libros/1/93/13.pdf>. Retrieved from <https://archivos.juridicas.unam.mx/www/bjv/libros/1/93/13.pdf>
- [11] palabrabierta.com. (2020). <https://www.lapalabrabierta.com/2022/03/24/gobernabilidad-y-gobernanza-que-salidas-tiene-ecuador/>. Retrieved from <https://www.lapalabrabierta.com/2022/03/24/gobernabilidad-y-gobernanza-que-salidas-tiene-ecuador/>
- [12] UNDP. (2018). <https://www.undp.org/>. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/>
- [13] University, G. (2022). <https://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/Ecuador/Leyes/constitucion.pdf>.

#### DATA OF THE AUTHORS.

1. **Ledy Magaly Guaño Morillo**. Lawyer of the Courts of Ecuador. Master in International Trade Law. Professor at the Autonomous Regional University of Los Andes, Ibarra Extension. UNIANDS-Ecuador. E-mail: [ui.ledygm90@uniandes.edu.ec](mailto:ui.ledygm90@uniandes.edu.ec)
2. **Sheila Belén Esparza Pijal**. Lawyer of the Courts of Ecuador. Master in Law Civil Mention. Professor at the Autonomous Regional University of Los Andes, Ibarra Extension. UNIANDS-Ecuador. E-mail: [docentetp81@uniandes.edu.ec](mailto:docentetp81@uniandes.edu.ec)
3. **Luis Andrés Crespo-Berti**. Doctor in Legal Sciences Criminal Mention. Professor at the Autonomous Regional University of Los Andes, Ibarra Extension. UNIANDS-Ecuador. E-mail: [ui.luiscrespo@uniandes.edu.ec](mailto:ui.luiscrespo@uniandes.edu.ec)