

Political Stability and public governance in Peru

Antony Esmit Franco Fernández-Altamirano

Filiation: Universidad César Vallejo. E-mail: afernandezal@ucv.edu.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1495-4556>

Flor Delicia Heredia-Llatas

Filiation: Universidad Tecnológica del Perú. E-mail: C23241@utp.edu.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6260-9960>

Yosip Ibrahim Mejía Diaz

Filiation Universidad César Vallejo. E-mail: mdiazyi@ucvvirtual.edu.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3257-1003>

Onesimo Mego Nuñez

Filiation: Universidad Señor de Sipán E-mail: megoonesimo@crece.uss.edu.pe,

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000_0002_8956_4739

Luis Montenegro Camacho

Filiation: Universidad César Vallejo. E-mail: mcamacholar@ucvvirtual.edu.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8696-5203>

Luis Arturo Montenegro Camacho

Filiation: Universidad César Vallejo. E-mail: mcamachola@ucvvirtual.edu.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5224-4854>

Juan Cielo Ramírez Cajamarca

Filiation: Universidad Nacional José María Arguedas de Andahuaylas UNAJMA.

E-mail: jramirez@unajma.edu.pe. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8821-6209>

Jorge Abel Cabrejos Mejía

Filiation: Universidad San Martín de Porres. E-mail: jcabrejosm@usmp.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7777-8342>

Manuel Antonio Cardoza Sernaqué

Filiation: San Ignacio de Loyola. E-mail: manuel.cardoza@epg.usil.pe,

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6738-0683>

Luis Fernando Espejo Chacón

Filiation: Universidad César Vallejo. E-mail: lespejoch@ucv.edu.pe.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3776-2490>

Abstract

The political polarization between the executive and legislative powers precipitated a crisis in the political institutions, affecting the political Stability of the rulers and the management of administrative systems; however, under governance in public administration, the link it generates between governance and democracy must be clarified. The objective was to determine the connection between political Stability and public administration in Peru. The employed methodology is of the applied variety, with a quantitative approach, under the positivist paradigm and a non-experimental transversal correlational design. The World Bank Indicators (WDI) were used to compile the secondary data from 1986 to 2021. The dynamic Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method examined the relationship between the variables. The results indicate that political stability positively affects Peru's public administration. Political stability bolsters institutionalization, enables governability, and enhances governance by providing continuity to public, state, and government policies that promote national development.

Keywords: Public administration, political crisis, democracy, political stability, governance

Introduction

The world has faced various problems in the past few decades, including global warming, political instability, and economic instability. These factors are all interconnected. The importance of factors such as political stability is predicated on the opinion of the country's citizens. The state is conceptualized as a legally,

economically, and politically organized organization that exercises authority over a specific territory and population. It is viewed as a living organism. Thus, a general definition of the state is derived from its three fundamental constituent elements. In general, there is no state without territory, population, and even less so without power, although there are exceptions. More specifically, the state consists of a trio of powers (Legislative-Executive-Judicial; the first two are democratically elected by the population via electoral voting at the ballot box every five years, while the third is carried out by public competition and ratified every seven years), ten constitutionally autonomous bodies (with elections and deferred terms of office), and sub-national governments (twenty-four regional governments, one constitution).

To maintain political and governmental stability, the state must have IT security (Arias Gonzáles, Covinos Gallardo, & Cáceres Chávez, 2022), implement gender-inclusive education (Asongu & Odhiambo, 2021), have sustained economic growth (Mahmood, Tanveer, & Furqan, 2021), extending financial inclusion (Emara & El Said, 2021), as part of the effect of democracy (Iheonu, Odo, & Ekeocha, 2021). In addition, attaining the consolidation of merchandise trade and trade openness (Asongu, Kossele, & Nnanna, 2021), external and internal, monetary stability, sustainability, and of particular importance, globalization, and the green economy (Gavilán et al., 2022). In this regard, governmental actions -legislative and administrative- and the government must have public trust (Berliani & Violita, 2021), allowing (also) to achieve inclusive human development (Asongu et al., 2021) under governance standards and indicators (Nawaz & Ganic, 2021), consolidating the quality of institutional governance (Bontempo, 2022), and avoiding having to face state problems under political instability (Aisen & Veiga, 2013).

Thus, the state is led by the President of the Republic (who holds three constitutional positions: (i) highest public authority, (ii) head of state, and (iii) supreme commander of the Armed Forces) within the framework of his powers, attributions, functions, and competences in the exercise of the Executive Power, following the constitution, within the framework of its own Organic Law, and in

conformity with its regulating provisions. Nonetheless, the President is subject to oversight and control (political and administrative) by the constitutionally autonomous bodies and following the competent authorities when managing and administering the power granted by the people within the public administration. The Legislative Branch has four primary functions: to legislate, supervise, exercise political control, and represent the people. Similarly, as an independent body, the Comptroller's Office intervenes administratively through prior control reports, concurrent control, and subsequent control (with a compliance or specific compliance report).

But holding authority and a position of popular representation are insufficient for governing. It is necessary to have, on the one hand, knowledge of the functioning, structure, competencies, and limits in the exercise of power within the state and, on the other hand, through management by competencies, to have a (solid) political team that meets the requirements established to carry out the ministerial portfolios, as well as a technical team that meets the expectations in key government positions. Similarly, every individual and government administration is susceptible to making errors. Still, failure to correct them generates conflict and necessitates that the government's actions be supervised and controlled directly by the parliament and indirectly by the Comptroller's Office. Therefore, to overcome a political crisis, under constitutionally democratic mechanisms and means, there must be political will, constant dialogue, and deliberative acts to maintain political stability and, consequently, governability through the application of the democratic principle, as delineated by the constitutional justice in the sentences of the Supreme Constitutional Body n's 30-2005-AI, 20-2005-PI, and 00021-PI (collected) (in Spanish).

Numerous factors, including economic stability, political stability, investor reliance, and public trust, contribute to the prosperity of any nation. Economists view political instability as a significant disorder that hinders economic performance. Political unrest will likely shorten the time horizons of policymakers, resulting in less-than-ideal macroeconomic short-term measures. In addition, it may lead to more frequent policy adjustments, which would increase volatility and

damage macroeconomic performance. Given its negative effects on economic success, it is astounding how pervasive political instability is across nations and time. As evidenced by the number of times a new prime minister is appointed each year and/or at least fifty percent of cabinet positions are filled by new ministers, political instability is a global phenomenon with striking regional differences. The political instability would result in a crisis of governance, which would directly impact public administration in both the horizontal and vertical profiles of the state's organizational structure (Ramos et al., 2022). Affecting public governance directly results from the abuse of power by various actors and representative political forces. Therefore, management cannot be accomplished without a sequential relationship between government and governance. In light of the preceding, the following question must be answered: Is there a correlation between political stability and public administration in Peru? The primary objective is determining the relationship between political stability and public administration in Peru over the past six years.

Peru is among those nations that have not only experienced worse political instability in the past but continue to do so today. Demonstrations, roadblocks, and other related issues for the past several years have plagued the country. There are many reasons to support these demonstrations, including the people's demands for national elections. On the other hand, the country's government expresses opposition to the conduct of elections. This conflict results in several fatalities, but it is not resolved. Such occurrences as strikes have had a negative impact on the country's governance, which has led to economic unrest. International stakeholders also strongly contemplate this political instability. Domestic and international investors are disinterested in investing in the country, resulting in an economic crisis. To evaluate the political stability of a country, the international community has developed political stability indicators. Figure 1 provides Peru's political stability indicator statistics from 1996 to 2021, as Peru's rating ranged from -1.18 points in 2009 to a high of -0.15 points in 2019, with an average of -0.72 points. Since 2021, the most recent figure is -0.41 points lower.

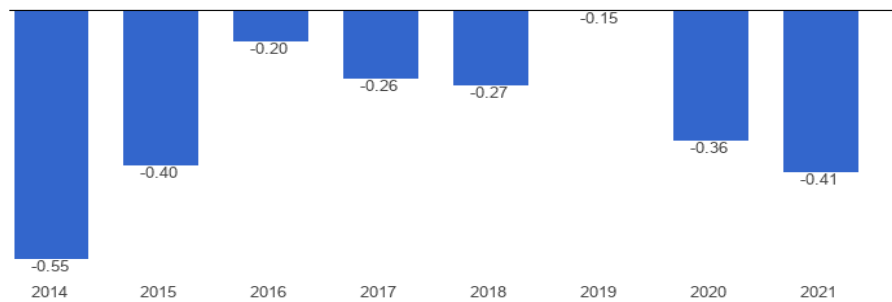


Figure 1: Political stability indicators

Literature Review

In the global context, [Nguyen et al. \(2022\)](#) used the level of data, cybersecurity threats, and political stability as indicators. Russia has a medium level, and Kazakhstan is below the medium level regarding political stability with the employability of technological means in communication. In addition, [Asongu and Odhiambo \(2021\)](#) noted that access to credit in 42 African nations is essential for government effectiveness, moderating political stability, and influencing gender educational inclusion for its realization within the rule of law, both in primary and secondary educational institutions, thereby achieving the positive global effect. Within the global context, [Nguyen et al. \(2022\)](#) used the level of data, cybersecurity threats, and political stability as indicators. Russia has a medium level, and Kazakhstan is below the medium level regarding political stability with the employability of technological means in communication. In addition, [Asongu and Odhiambo \(2021\)](#) noted that access to credit in 42 African nations is essential for government effectiveness, moderating political stability, and influencing gender educational inclusion for its realization within the rule of law, both in primary and secondary educational institutions, thereby achieving the positive global effect. Corporate governance is essential to the economic development of any nation. The economy is a combination of microeconomic and macroeconomic factors. According to the literature, there is a strong correlation between micro/macroeconomic factors and corporate governance. In this context, [Ugur and Ararat \(2006\)](#) investigated whether there is a correlation between macroeconomic, political stability, and corporate governance. The investigation was conducted on the Turkish populace. The

research was empirical. The study used the three-year data set as a sample. The duration of the study sample was from 1999 to 2001. For analysis, the study utilized regression analysis. The analysis results show a significant correlation between macroeconomic, political stability, and corporate governance. Additionally, the nation should give special attention to improving corporate governance.

In addition, [Mahmood et al. \(2021\)](#) investigate the relationship between economic growth (in South Asia) and various governance indicators, discovering a positive economic impact on renewable and non-renewable sources, except for gas, which has a negative effect on the rule of law. Similarly, [Emara and El Said \(2021\)](#) examine financial inclusion, governance, and economic growth in the Middle East and North Africa using annual data from 1990 to 2018 from 44 emerging markets, where financial inclusion positively influences GDP per capita growth and political stability is achieved through the control of corruption. Financial inclusion (for access to credit), governance, and economic growth are interrelated. [Iheonu, Odo, and Ekeocha \(2021\)](#), on the estimation of the effect of democracy, governance, and militarization on peace in 43 African countries, utilizing ordinary least square, to bit regression, and quantile regression estimation strategies, found that democracy increases in a peaceful country, that militarization decreases peace, and that governance has an influence on peace. In a democracy, political stability increases peace within the rule of law, and governance improves in areas with low standards of peace; however, corruption must be controlled through effective government and adequate legal regulation. While [Asongu and Nnanna \(2021\)](#) examine the relationships between politicalStability and the dynamics of trade openness in 44 African countries from 1996 to 2016, they conclude that there is a negative relationship between politicalStability and merchandise trade, as well as between politicalStability and trade openness (exports plus imports), making it essential to improve governance standards to increase the anticipated effects of politicalStability.

Similarly, [Azam \(2022\)](#) examined whether there is a relationship between political stability and economic development regarding governance. The population of 14 economies in Latin America and the Caribbean was the subject of the investigation. The investigation was empirical. The sample for the investigation was

the 16-year data set. The tenure of the study sample ranged from 2002 to 2018. The study employed multiple regression analysis for analysis. According to the analysis's findings, there is a significant correlation between economic development and political stability regarding governance.

Given that economic development results from political stability, a change in economic development would also impact the government. By establishing the correlation between governance indicators and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow between 2002 and 2019, however, [Kayani and Ganic \(2021\)](#) found a positive and significant relationship between corruption control, the rule of law, and regulatory quality and FDI inflow in China. In contrast, government effectiveness, political stability, and voice and accountability showed no significant relationship, as China is a one-party state. Using six governance indicators from the Global Governance Index for 24 countries that comprise the Organization of Islamic Cooperation from 2011 to 2018, [Berliani and Violita](#) demonstrated that governance indicators significantly influence public trust in government. These governance indicators are (i) Voice and Accountability, (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, and (iii) Control of Corruption. Nevertheless, the coefficient of the Voice and Accountability indicator and (iv) the unemployment rate have a negative impact on public trust in government, (v) the influence of macroeconomic conditions is slightly greater than the governance aspects, and (vi) the economic aspect is also a significant predictor of public trust.

Economic prosperity is the secret to a nation's success. A combination of micro and macro factors comprise the economy. Better management of both factors leads to economic growth. According to the literature, a significant relationship exists between micro and macroeconomic factors and governance. In this context, [Bilan et al. \(2019\)](#) investigated whether macroeconomic stability (including political stability) is associated with governance. The research was conducted on the populations of eleven European economies. The investigation was empirical. The study used a two-year data sample as its sample. The duration of the study sample was from 1990 to 1992. The regression analysis method is used for analysis purposes. According to the analysis results, a significant relationship exists between macroeconomic stability (including political stability) and governance in the selected European economies.

Moreover, any change in macroeconomic factors would have an immediate effect on governance. Similarly, [Asongu and Odhiambo \(2021\)](#) assert that income-based governance influences inclusive human development by utilizing nine clustered and non-clustered governance concepts. It should strengthen governance and be led by "middle-income" countries, which have a greater impact on inclusive human development than "low-income" countries. [Rashid et al. \(2021\)](#) examine the relationship between the quality of governance, governance qualities, and religious activity practiced by citizens and tax evasion. Using a sample of 36 countries from 2002 to 2015, they find that the higher the quality of governance and religiosity, the lower the level of tax evasion. In contrast, Catholics have a significant negative effect and a higher level of tax evasion.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is essential to the economic health of any nation. Before investing in any economy, investors guarantee the political and economic stability of the country. The country's instability would result in the loss of their investment. Only after they are content will they invest. Alternatively, investors also place a high value on corporate governance. According to the literature, there is a significant relationship between FDI and governance. In this context, [Kayalvizhi and Thenmozhi \(2018\)](#) investigated whether foreign direct investment (in the context of political stability) is associated with governance. The investigation was conducted on the populace of twenty-two economies. The investigation was empirical. As a sample, the study utilized a one-year data sample. The duration of the study sample was from January to December 2015. For analysis, the study employed the GMM method. According to the analysis results, a significant relationship exists between foreign direct investment (in the context of political stability) and governance. In addition, the political stability enhanced the business climate, resulting in an influx of investment in the country. Comparatively, [Bontempo \(2022\)](#) examines the relationships between the quality of institutional governance, competitiveness, and the business environment in 131 countries, where the quality of institutional governance plays the primary role in the competitiveness of countries, the business environment reinforces the positive effect, and there is a relationship between the quality of institutional governance and the competitiveness of countries via the strategies and guarantees.

Methodology

This study aims to establish the connection between political stability and public administration in Peru. The employed methodology is of the applied variety, with a quantitative approach, under the positivist paradigm and a non-experimental transversal correlational design. The WDI collected secondary data from 1986 to 2021. The equation is given as follows:

$$PGV_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 PSE_t + \beta_2 PSPR_t + \beta_3 PSNS_{it} + e_t \quad (1)$$

Where;

PGV = Public Governance

t = Period

PSE = Political Stability Estimate

PSPR = Political Stability Percentile Rank

PSNS = Political Stability Numer of Sources

The research used final consumption expenditures (% of GDP) as a proxy for public governance as a dependent variable. In addition, the study employed one independent variable, political stability proxies, which included political stability and absence of violence/terrorism: estimate, political stability, absence of violence/terrorism: percentile rank, and political stability and absence of violence/terrorism: number of sources. These dimensions are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Variables with Measurements

S#	Variables	Measurement	Sources
01	Public Governance	Final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	WDI
02	Political Stability	Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Estimate	WDI
		Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Percentile Rank	WDI
		Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Number of Sources	WDI

Using descriptive statistics, the study examines the variables' particulars. In addition, the correlation matrix is used to explore the correlation between the constructs. In addition, the unit root is reviewed using the Phillips–Perron (PP) and Augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) tests. The equation is given as follows:

$$d(Y_t) = \alpha_0 + \beta t + \gamma Y_{t-1} + d(Y_t(-1)) + \varepsilon_t \tag{2}$$

In addition, the co-integration is examined by employing the (Westerlund & Edgerton, 2008) methodology. Below are the relevant equations for the method:

$$LM_\varphi(i) = T\hat{\varphi}_i (\hat{r}_i/\hat{\sigma}_i) \tag{3}$$

$$LM_\tau(i) = \hat{\varphi}_i/SE(\hat{\varphi}_i) \tag{4}$$

Using the ARDL method, the research investigates the association between the variables. When some variables have unit roots at I(1) and I(0), it is regarded as the optimal method (Zaidi & Saidi, 2018). It controls heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation problems influencing estimations (Nazir et al., 2018). The equation is given as follows:

$$\Delta PGV_t = \alpha_0 + \sum \delta_1 \Delta PGV_{t-1} + \sum \delta_2 \Delta PSE_{t-1} + \sum \delta_3 \Delta PSNS_{t-1} + \sum \delta_4 \Delta PSPR_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \tag{5}$$

In addition, the DARDL model is used to examine the relationships between the variables. This methodology was presented by Jordan and Philips (2018). It also addresses all issues that affect estimations but are not controlled by standard ARDL. The equation is given as follows:

$$\Delta PGV_t = \alpha_0 + \sum \delta_1 \Delta PGV_{t-1} + \sum \delta_2 \Delta PSE_t + \sum \delta_3 \Delta PSE_{t-1} + \sum \delta_4 \Delta PSNS_t + \sum \delta_5 \Delta PSNS_{t-1} + \sum \delta_6 \Delta PSPR_t + \sum \delta_7 \Delta PSPR_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \tag{6}$$

Research Findings

Using descriptive statistics, the study examines the variables' particulars. The results revealed that the mean value of PGV was 78.481 percent, while PSE was -1.088%, PSNS was 6.521%, and PSPR was 15.294%. These results are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
PGV	36	78.481	4.164	70.611	85.166
PSE	36	-1.088	0.532	-1.947	-0.152
PSNS	36	6.521	1.741	3.942	9.000
PSPR	36	15.294	13.577	-6.417	42.453

In addition, the correlation matrix is used to examine the correlation between the constructs. The results revealed a positive relationship between political stability and public governance in Peru. These results are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Matrix of correlations

Variables	PGV	PSE	PSNS	PSPR
PGV	1.000			
PSE	0.444	1.000		
PSNS	0.605	0.856	1.000	
PSPR	0.401	0.996	0.825	1.000

In addition, PP and ADF analyses are employed to determine the unit root. Results demonstrated that the PGV, PSE, and PSNS are stationary at level, while the PSPR is stationary at first difference. These results are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Unit root test

Series	ADF		PP	
	Level	First difference	Level	First difference
PGV	-2.109***	-----	-2.101***	-----
PSE	-2.337***	-----	-2.365***	-----
PSNS	-2.546***	-----	-2.199***	-----
PSPR	-----	-4.392***	-----	-4.645***

In addition, the co-integration is examined by employing the (Westerlund & Edgerton, 2008) methodology. The results indicated that p-values are less than 0.05 and t-values are greater than 1.96, revealing the existence of co-integration. These results are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Co-integration test

Model	No Shift		Mean Shift		Regime Shift	
	Test Stat	p-value	Test Stat	p-value	Test Stat	p-value
LM _τ	-4.239	0.000	-5.383	0.000	-5.474	0.000
LM _φ	-4.567	0.000	-5.678	0.000	-5.555	0.000

In addition, the DARDL model is used to examine the relationships between the variables. The results revealed a positive relationship between political stability and public governance in Peru. These results are listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Dynamic ARDL model

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
ECT	-2.190***	-6.453	0.000
PSE_{t-1}	3.266***	3.901	0.001
PSE	0.765**	2.043	0.025
$PSNS_{t-1}$	0.569**	2.003	0.044
PSNS	1.674***	5.674	0.000
$PSPR_{t-1}$	1.897***	4.981	0.000
PSPR	2.019***	4.361	0.000
Cons	3.265***	4.903	0.000

R square = 61.272

Stimulation = 5000

Discussions

Triangulation presents a flawless significant relationship in which the study variables are correlated and consistent with the scientific literature. Moreover, "the path to governance and political stability were perceived as foreign implantations" ([Baltar Rodríguez, 2021](#)). Certain organizations (such as the OECD) encourage and promote the former, whereas the international community encourages and promotes the latter to establish continuity of governance under democratic conditions. On the two theoretical bases of the study, [Correa Ramírez, Gil Pérez, and López García \(2018\)](#) state that the "dynamic conception of political stability" contributes to its strengthening and/or weakening depending on the context or the circumstances in which the political actors act, in four dimensions: the government, the opposition, the political parties, and the press. Political stability has a direct impact on the liabilities market.

The first dimension is government, and the results indicate that government is weak. The consolidation of power had a progressive impact on stable governments in the countries of the world, after the end of World War II, between the Soviet bloc and the West, with a particular impact on the outgoing nations.

Likewise, infrastructure is associated with political stability. It evaluates user satisfaction in providing services, institutionalism, and trust. It is a conclusive state development element linked to monetary-economic-financial progress and the human development index. However, political instability increases credit risk, driving away investments and reducing economic growth. Therefore, in the German state

administration, "a particular economic structure" is exposed by [Tamames \(2021\)](#) to strengthen its political status quo. It allows the government to fulfill its proposed objectives and achieve state purposes based on economic security. In Chile, there were the "problems of political stability and governance that constitute an explanatory variable of de facto independence" [Castro Azócar \(2022\)](#), but (currently) faced with the facts of constitutional reform, the health crisis, and the macroeconomic context, autonomy must be guaranteed to a body constitutionally in the face of a constituent process. In addition, the government must have personnel that complies with meritocracy within the technical team and specialized knowledge in the ministerial team.

For meritocracy, government and politicians must respect knowledge and professionalism, particularly against populism and anti-intellectualism. Doing so brings positive results and a successful experience. During the COVID-19 pandemic, China applied a meritocracy policy, and policy integration could balance public values, which turned out to be much better than in liberal democratic nations ([Wang, 2021](#)), where appropriate and immediate responses with due support and knowledge. In the West, meritocracy is equally essential for bureaucratic quality, autonomy, control, and responsiveness ([Andersen, 2018](#)). However, political authorities have a dilemma in creating a merit-based recruitment and selection system for senior officials to make public administration more effective ([Olavarría-Gambi & Dockendorff, 2016](#)). Opposition is part of democracy. The results show that 59% of those surveyed indicated that the opposition in Congress is very strong. But the friction between power and management of a state administration is not strong. The mismanagement of energy with an opposition generates a crisis because it does not know how to unite power. The relations between the government and parliament in the Peruvian political regime have been dysfunctional and unbalanced throughout history. However, [Eguiguren \(2021\)](#) indicates that "during the last presidential period (2016-2021), a new and unprecedented stage of political instability has been witnessed, propitiated by the control of Congress in the hands of the opposition" (p. 23). Where authoritarian, autocratic traits, with few democratic values and practices, increase when there is weakness and scarce representation of political parties, in the Peruvian reality, is

notorious. Through the power relations between the government and the Congress, political concertation arises as the process that generates dialogue, debate, and consultation among political actors to adopt joint actions, including collaboration and cooperation, allowing to obtain consensus and coalitions that promote adequate political stability, as well as alliances that ensure the objectives set (Molina, 2022). However, the polarization among Congress members is constant (Fetter, Gamermann, & Brito, 2021). Still, in certain legislative actions, votes, and parliamentary controls, there is cohesion in the polarized groups, and then divisions continue. Parliamentary agreements and decisions are made based on interests.

On the other hand, for governance, it is necessary to have solid and functional relations under the balance and division of powers. The existence of political leadership and the construction of governance will make the provision of services and public goods effective in favor of the population and guarantee (effectively) their security, which will be a constant over time. Therefore, the government articulates its reliance on the ideals of modern enlightenment (reason and meritocracy). But there are also exceptions when there is social cohesion without national elections (Pei & Bell, 2020) because in China, there is no opposition to the government, where two paradigms are presented, the privileged ruling elites and the meritocratic system in the administration (Zainal & Abdullah, 2021), and through the program of "modernization of the government system and government capacity," public administration and policy making is in a single party, which converges partisan and state bureaucracy, making it difficult to differentiate theoretically, but leads to advantageous results in its governance, and good government, however, under this regime, legitimacy, responsibility, and meritocracy are questioned (Gore, 2019).

When corruption and clientelism occur in governments, they erode political institutions, making it difficult for the state to provide effective services, adhere to the rule of law, and ensure security.

In addition, Ivánovich Yakunin (2021) also indicated that one must be careful of ideologized political decisions because they dominate social processes and economic changes, generating instability and weakening institutionality and governability. For his part, Larios-Ferrer (2022) points out that by guaranteeing

political stability in the state, a strong economic transcendence of the country is constituted. Therefore, cooperation between political forces and state powers must demonstrate legal security in legal acts and the effectiveness of administrative actions around the economic dynamism of transactions in the (free) market, removing uncertainty and increasing the indicators of confidence in investments (foreign and domestic) under a democratic status quo. Political parties are the third dimension of the variable. The convergence of wills -based on interests- to support agreements is expressed in the legislative venue. This implies the existence of determining factors for their achievement. In the finding, 43% of those surveyed indicated that political parties in Peru are very weak. This includes "absenteeism, abstentionism, political betrayal and the influence between parties and coalitions can define the approval of agreements" and the turncoat of parliamentarians. However, it must not neglect its democratizing role in "the re-establishment of minimum conditions for political stability, which requires a laborious strategy of symbolic reconstruction and "socialization" of the governance framework" (Ferrera, 2022).

Among them are the generation of actions and communicative strategies, the creation of shared values among citizens, and the maintenance of a solid legitimacy and (authentic) collective identity. The first crisis, chronic political instability, exacerbated the second crisis, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, because it prevented responsible political actors from providing an adequate government response to the disease, thus worsening the situation (Galjour et al., 2021). Many states worldwide experienced similar circumstances, which maintained a public health crisis (pre-pandemic). Still, with the COVID-19 pandemic, the gravity of the situation increased the health crisis (from very serious to extremely serious), generating political, economic, social, and even legal instability (Fernández Altamirano & Vela Meléndez, 2021), demonstrating the democratic precariousness on which the incipient institutionalization of state entities is based. Moreover, 86 percent of respondents indicated that the press dimension is extremely robust. The knowledge of government actions permits the dissemination of news of public interest and the expression of criticism. Journalistic and media coverage in times of crisis allows for information and demonstrates cautious neutrality, as occurred in Hong Kong with the Covid-19;

however, due to the propagation of different information content, a large amount of misinformation is "difficult or impossible to control" (Johansson & Johansson, 2022). Therefore, expressive rights under the freedom of speech, which protect the press, must be exercised under the compatibility and conventional standard, as constitutional and legal, and its practical performance of expression (considered a right) is not absolute, as there are limitations within international parameters. However, many nations censor the press or impose restrictions on its operation, such as in Libya, where the constitution imposes legal restrictions.

In addition, Internet users' role in disseminating content and critiquing state decisions is an alternative to the hegemonic authority of the press in disseminating information. It is a collective trend that enables decolonization of the news through connective action, which is successful on web platforms, and delegitimization of political decisions (Pinto & Castro, 2021). What is appropriate in a democracy is the absence of press ideologization, bias, or prejudice in reporting. In the post-truth era, disinformation generates a severe crisis of trust. In addition to the press, media pressure on particular judicial processes, or in the context of social conflicts, human interest, and morality, has economic effects on political action (Aguila Sánchez, Llano Guibarra, & Pereyra-Zamora, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider the immediate noncensorship of the media when they disseminate news and information regarding acts of corruption and other matters of public interest and relevance. Because there are prevalent conceptualizations of press censorship in (political) practice, the relationship between the press and the government will always be complicated. The neutral, impartial, truthful, serious, and responsible role is the ideal that the press should strive for, even if it requires acting against its own interests and managerial decisions, placing journalistic ethics and the moral vocation of doing good in the highest regard.

Therefore, the narrative of the media and press in general, in light of the lessons learned, must correct their malpractices and act in their journalistic work with a minimum of truthfulness, objectivity, and impartiality; to overcome negative actions, they must provide responsible gestures that seek to avoid bias with any sector, political party, or government in particular (Saldaña, 2022). Due to the existing

monopoly and conflicting interests, there is a serious problem in Peru with the delegitimization of the press, which is manifested by the constant direction of information, the excessive dissemination of certain press releases, the concealment or limitation of the dissemination of certain news, and the increased coverage of specific facts. However, the political crisis prevented many developing nations from obtaining the Covid-19 vaccines promptly to immunize their populations by restricting official information and data, which were leaked to the press, exposing the authorities' flaws and limitations, and demonstrating political instability as a result of government inaction by not providing accurate responses. In addition, there has been a government crisis in the last five years due to the political instability of the central government, which was exacerbated by the press' lack of objectivity and impartiality, resulting in conflicts with the parliament and "six" presidents. During the present presidential term (from 2021 to 2026), there have been four ministerial cabinets in only six months (through January 2022). In this brief period, the ministries of education, interior, and production have had four different ministers, and the average ministerial tenure over the past two decades has been just five years.

Since the re-establishment of democracy (after the autocracy of the 1990s) and during the last 18 years, the Ministry of the Interior has had 23 ministers, followed by the Ministry of Justice with 20 ministers, then the Ministry of Production and the Ministry of Labor with 18 ministers each, the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Agriculture with 17 ministers each, the Ministry of Defense with 16 ministers, the Ministry of Economy with 15 ministers, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with 14 ministers. Similarly, historically, there are an average of five ministerial cabinets in each government led by the Premier in the PCM. This was the case in the Toledo government, with 5 PCM, the second Garca administration, with 5 PCM, the Humala administration, with 7 PCM, the Kuczynski administration, with 2 PCM, the Vizcarra administration, with 2 PCM; and the Sagasti administration, with one PCM. It should be noted that the Garca administration had the lowest ministerial turnover, while (so far) the Toledo administration has had the highest ministerial turnover. The changes will likely continue with high ministerial turnover (with the current government period) as the months pass if there is no presidential vacancy caused by a

constitutional violation by Congress. The Ministry of Agriculture is the only ministerial position that a woman has never held. Similarly, the most politically stable ministries in the office are Environment and Foreign Trade.

Similarly, according to the foreign doctrine, each ministerial cabinet change caused by political instability reduces the annual economic growth rate by 2.39 percentage points, a greater figure in a health emergency such as COVID-19. Moreover, cabinet adjustments occur every two years on average in Africa. With the new events of President Castillo, Peru reaffirms that it is the country with the shortest duration of ministerial cabinets in the region (so far), with an average of 3.6 months and a maximum of 15.1 months (during the second government of Belandé 1980-1985). Accordingly, based on scientific evidence, it is well-established that political stability strengthens institutionalization, enables governability, and strengthens governance. Thus, political instability (due to inexperience or lack of knowledge of public administration, institutional deterioration, acts of corruption, or political fragmentation) is a serious disorder that has both microeconomic and macroeconomic consequences for economic performance. Economic policy costs are proportional to the degree of political instability.

On the other hand, Vizcarra's government lasted 549 days, during which he had 35 ministers of state, removed 28 ministers, and lost a minister on average every 20 days. In contrast, the Castillo administration (until November 2021) has changed a minister on average every 11 days in 110 days of government. Regarding politics and the exercise of power, the reality of the national government has demonstrated that political loyalties are unstable, unreliable, fickle, and costly, particularly when tensions or conflicts exist between the executive and the Legislative branches. On the other hand, public administration governance has evolved. [Aguila Sánchez et al. \(2021\)](#) define governance as the government process that integrates knowledge, skills, organization, and rules, utilizing information and technological means to obtain the best conditions to identify and execute public issues proportional to the request and needs of the population following an institutional plan that promotes the constitutional purposes of the state. Regarding the variable's indicators, five are presented:

Regarding values, they are incorporated collectively in the common axiology of a country's population, which is connected to belonging, identity, and justice. Regarding norms, it is connected to the legality principle governing government administration, in which administrative acts and administrative acts are upheld. It is sustained horizontally and vertically in terms of institutions, the former because government entities exist within the three branches of government and the ten constitutional bodies, and the latter because government entities exist within the three levels of government. Regarding knowledge, it is present in the management of monetary capital and, more specifically, in the resource people in general who work and perform functions for the state, whose complex contracting generates the existence of different labor regimes and a set of regulations to have various types of technical knowledge, professionals, and external consultants. It relates to information support and infrastructures for the implementation of systems, platforms, and access to communication systems utilized by authorities within government institutions. Thus, governance has three-dimensional effects on economic growth (political, economic, and institutional) (Feyisa et al., 2022). Similarly, governance is important for reducing external debt (Manasseh et al., 2022), recognizing that an effective government must have stability within its policy and administration, which allows acting institutionally in the achievement of governance, as well as transparent accountability and access to information on state resources and accounts, generating stable and effective rules for proper regulation, and reducing the negative indices produced by corruption b.

Also, through governance, the equitable distribution of wealth, the increase of foreign direct investment, the promotion of the manufacturing and industrial sectors to mitigate the risks of declining oil prices, and the resolution of political issues in the region. Consequently, political trust and quality of governance (Khan, 2016) enable effective governance. Through econometrics and early warning systems, multivariate information is synthesized for banking systemic crisis alerts. Despite the exercise of e-government, which gives citizens access to budget documents, not all institutions have published reports and budget documents, which is an example of poor governance and a budget challenge that needs to be addressed (Wang et al., 2021).

This situation is analogous to our own, with transparency, accessibility, management, and interpretation of financial information essential, particularly in times of crisis (Wang et al., 2021). Therefore, within the novel approach to improve e-government performance from budget challenges in complex financial systems, "there should be (a) no lack of resources, (b) an increased focus on risk management, (c) program selection based on priorities rather than wishes and policies, (d) political stability, the rule of law, and more control, and (e) regulations and practice guidelines along with the opinions of budget experts" (Lulaj, Zarin, & Rahman, 2022).

Conclusion

It was determined that there is a significant relationship between political stability and public governance, with a perfect positive correlation, indicating that political stability in a country is a function and response capacity in decision-making by political actors with representation in the public administration, whose actions will have a direct impact on public governance. It was determined that men and women agree that political stability is weak, a slightly higher percentage than the average sees the opposition as very strong, and most agree in the assessment of the participation of the press and media as very strong. On average, half of the study population agrees that there is a very strong public governance but perceives political actors to have very weak (democratic) values in the management of power, despite having a strong public governance.

It was determined that political polarization between political actors who hold power and lack legality or legitimacy generates uncertainty in the economic, social, institutional, and cultural sectors, resulting in a political crisis. However, under the legal mechanisms and constitutional channels, political will, constant dialogue, and the implementation of due process in the deliberative acts are required to maintain and consolidate political stability and, consequently, prevent a political crisis. Political stability bolsters institutionalization, enables governability, and enhances governance. The high turnover of ministers hinders the continuity of the national development-oriented state, government, and public policies during a political crisis. In conclusion, the greater the political instability, the lower the economic growth and the greater the

increase in public expenditure. Similarly, it has negative effects and generates GDP per capita regressions, investment mistrust, population uncertainty, and legal insecurity.

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