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MONOGRAPH

**“Return to democracy in the Ecuador, Background, Current events and
Presidents”**

STUDENT:

Adrian Esteban Vasquez Cedeño

ADVISER: LCDO. Orlando Rodriguez

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Gratitude

- I. I am grateful to my parents for always teaching me all sorts of things that other than that life offers thank you by teachers who always supported me and tried to help me especially my tutor who was always pending me and finally I thank God for d assemble the knowledge to make this monograph on the democracy of our country**

Summary

- II. To summarize this monograph will discuss democracy in Ecuador and its return in those times when Ecuador did not have a democratic system by Presidents who had that they marked an impact, after this are the current facts of the equator in the democracy hence comes the democratic impact in the country about how policy can give an impact in society with influence on citizens about their various different ideologies that has policy and finally, this forms of democracy in the Ecuador r the way to manage the country by their types of codes and laws that exist so this compound the democratic system of Ecuador in this part is where applies all kinds of policies according to laws that dictate and in the end we have what you least expect a country in fall, is the democratic conflict in Ecuador is a shame that a country that has a great crossing fell in conflict with other States and incidentally also have problems in our country

This research aims to explore the Democratic side that has our country, the decisions taken during these years since it began to open up in 1976 until today 2018 but this research aims to focus on democratic events of great importance and its influence on citizens since the town is also part of a country's democracy since sovereignty lies in the people, the people choose, review, and expresses its opinion according to democratic decisions taken

To conclude this summary this monograph is as a collection of important democratic events in Ecuador to discover, remember and give out important details in what has become our country and the factors that influenced to keep democracy advancing since each Act has its factors and things to discover.

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Introduction

This monographic work involves research on the return to democracy in the Ecuador, history, Presidents, current events, aims to explore the democratic past of the Ecuador and analyze the events of great importance to defined by the country that I can achieve its democracy and policies, whereas the Presidents more important which caused impact in the past starting in 1979 with his democratic return from this year Ecuador would exert its democratic power

The study of the subject has a great relevance since in the Ecuador took place important events caused by past Presidents and now currently the Ecuador exerts its democratic power to help citizens, choose time President exercise the rights and enforce laws at the same time create

Has been much discussed the issue of the return of democracy in Ecuador, which return in 1979, and this year was that you began a process that Simón Pachano would last 22 years until 1994 as the author in his article entitled: **democracy order and conflict** that explains the moments of great political importance in Ecuador and its evolution between those years

The monograph is divided into 3 chapters: the first is about the return of democracy in Ecuador, current events, history, Presidents, the second is about democratic impact on Ecuador, influence on citizens, impact on society, different ideologies of politics and finally

forms of democracy in Ecuador, types of laws and codes, democratic system in Ecuador and democratic conflict in Ecuador .

These 3 chapters are composed the monograph Express, themes about democracy in our country, their influences, policies, and discover that Democratic side that characterizes Ecuador but that today in day could not handle, always remember the times and his beginnings in the Democratic field in Ecuador and its great impact on those times making it the more summarized as possible so that this monographic work be precise

Chapter I

Return to democracy

1 Introduction

In this first chapter I will show you the Democratic side of the equator but you see a system that governs the country in political issues, elections, or the powers of the State management so there is a democracy in Ecuador is free but there will always be problems that will be in the order of the day trying to break that democracy becoming corrupt or is not managed well by Democrats themselves instead of others who just want to be able to and not for the welfare of the country, there is many dangers for democracy also attempts to remove prove Cho of what democracy can offer a free democracy would be greater economic possibilities, better political system, peace and tranquility to the village since therein lies democracy since they choose to whom to direct them over a period of time and bringhat confidence that will enforce democracy at the foot of the letter as stipulated, since they are chosen by the people to exercise their political power. politician also the people voting that's their democratic right in some countries calls are high requirements to vote but others calls for less democracy is a political exercise and at the same time a human right

1.1 Presidents

If we speak of Presidents in Ecuador would be talking about a few 45 Presidents that have been carried out in different positions of high power is defined as follows; constitutional, interim and de facto all these charges with its period of time and its occupation driving the democratic powers of the Ecuador likewise doing public relations

for other countries or cities seeking a mutually beneficial deal already in those times Ecuador was a peasant population and its development was slow they did not have a President or a democratic domain that will help progress the country until Juan José Flores was the first President of constitutional, at such time to vote you called for less so You exerciser your right to only vote should have 20 years from now, when Juan José Flores entered to power had few laws to be able to be elected President because of this favored provisions posed the President of the Constitution for encourage the development and.growth of Quito, during the Presidency of flowers they lived moments military since it was popularly recognized war of landowners who had but the country suffered great situations his rival was basin which was with potential partner Economic and further development, population growth had resources that Ecuador does not had turned a temporary rival after the Presidency of flowers took the Presidency other people who were in charge of the management and development of Ecuador in their ancient times became a State landowner but that caused that more laws and more democratic Ecuador moments were created then came the riots to express their right to the freedom of the citizens that with led to the Juliana revolution caused a point of stillness that everything is normalized and he calmed down there came the final stage that everything just and Ecuador already was a nearly developed country with resources, Ecuador step by many assemblies and , that provoke a thirst for power, but thanks to these events Ecuador is now what we know a country that remains standing despite its conflicts

1.1.2 Background

The history of Ecuador are historic if we think there were many background in times ancient Ecuador when it was just a low population that wanted to continue to develop better ones in the background are the entry of Juan Jose Flores as first constitutional here after President in 1800 to 1830 Ecuador seceded from the great Colombia to be a free country and be able to continue building is freely, the current condition of our country is the spectrum of the lived circumstances through their history, after the depression of the 70 Government of Roldós was seen as a hope for the country to be able to continue to develop, with the Governments of Febres cordero, Ecuador returns to a circle of political, social and economic uncertainty. Another precedent that can be highlighted is that Ecuador had many Presidents, and thanks to them happened different times whether all types of magnitude

1.2 Current facts

vote to define well our chosen presidential who guide us in 4 years, happens to a party there was much political fraud by the votes wanted to stay always elect listened to the people and went to the second round won him Lenin Moreno, this caused dismay citizens, first of all this occurred corrupt events by odebrecht and this influenced the politicians by the desire for money, stole millions to the Ecuadorian people this event was an influential in the elections the Ecuadorian people did not know the reasons or who was responsible or dirty motives of the company, this is a current policy of the ecuatorian people living. the policy of the Ecuadorian people corruption, poorly informed laws, excessive tax and over-exploitation by Ecuadorian workers, critical situations deserve better solutions

Chapter II

2.1 Democratic impact in Ecuador

The impact of democracy cannot be measured, throughout time, many democratic, political and social event have been taking place in our country

Since 1830, the country has experienced various democratic events, as is the presidency of Juan Jose Flores who was the first president to be elected by the people; there was no political system in those days and it was rather easier to vote or be elected by the people.

This first presidency was the beginning of all democratic events in Ecuador, over the years, this became an impact since laws and policy systems were being renewed for the right to vote.

for example, presidential elections in 2017 to find out who was the elect to lead the country at the same time this genre corruption is wanting to steal million through a company after this occurred the inquiry popular ,2018 to ask the Ecuadorian people is what he wants and that is what they want to remove and what not is well despite this also made possible so it won NO, right now the impact coming are perfect candidates elections and 2018 political parties in our country democracy creates impacts that

Separate the impact of democracy affects the order and control in the country, to have a stable country must have a stable democracy with what citizens are comfortable and continue on the sidelines of a Constitution that implement laws for the benefit of the people

2 Influence in the Citizens

If we talk about the influence on citizens are saying the effects which could cause in a democratic society and in the village itself, whether they are good or bad decisions affect

and influence the citizens could even change the ideologies of the citizens and their way of thinking about the democratic power to exert what in this case the participatory democracy that has to do with citizens and their power to choose represent decisions by the side of good and evil with its various effects

If you take decisions in a stable democratic Constitution are achieved great results and major changes or in simple words change a whole society and citizens, but if bad decisions political and democratic change the way of thinking to the citizens and distrust resulting total taking an example of the situation experienced by Ecuador for the evil deeds that caused a hate on citizens not to carry out a control on the actions you took, fared worst in the 2017 election this influences on citizens since they are involved, choose and put your opinion on what you should do to manage a participatory democracy since it has to do to citizens that they are the center of decision-making so that politicians know what citizens wanted and agree that they make laws, reform and remove any question which does not seem to citizens.

But Ecuador is not much ability to listen to the citizens because they sometimes make decisions on their own and that creates an influence either positive or negative but repeatedly turned out to be negative since the citizens are not heard as d be concessional, that is why democracy is the greater influence that affects the citizens

Fisichella: «those who selected the information become administrators of the symbolic domain of masses».

2.1 Impact on Society

Sovereignty above the authorities, the abandonment of the concept of the authority as an end in itself if a same purpose would favor partially people only to the group that manages the power instead in our regulatory system welcomes the principle the authority of the sovereignty that comes from the people.

Democracy is related to other principles which comes before what is known by the idea of democracy and conception and born with the conception of what is a democracy, the common good prevails over private interests.

No right is absolute free development of the personality is limited in equal measure by the rights of others individual liberty will be conditioned to other individual freedoms, the Division of powers causing democracy is a formula ideal in which while State power works divided into background performances in general respected purposes seen as principles, objects in general goods

Fractionation of power gives a scope to each entity that is part of the State apparatus and in the same way that no right is absolute the actions of the State apparatus nor are any State institution is absolute institutions is due late and weekends are due to the general interest and the general interest is due to a general probability of what people want need they must and must not do

The absence of democracy is the face against not only of this social institution, but it involves the partial whitehouse²⁷ of the other ideals associated with democracy, an example freedom of what is known as freedom changes when the democracy is affected is not the same make and working for you to make someone work for itself

In society what a person communicates with his behavior may not contravene the minimum of compliance that exists not to go against what is democracy

2.1.1 Different ideologies because of politics

Political ideologies have to do with the political parties which are generated in a country that lead them a person who has political thoughts that can benefit the country or on the contrary can be good but with bad intentions in ecuador there are different Parties political that they intend to help society but, citizens sometimes not look good things and you think that it is going to do well but not so only want to exercise control over citizens or be the only party which dominate the sector clear an example is the p political artido of

Rafael Correa last year that manipulated everything to be new President and not another politician.

Another way of seeing this is because policy is created ideologies and these ideologies are politicians who are taken to political parties and is among the citizens is created an ethical debate and moral questioning and thinking if they play well its role, to be elected two will make it so the people say that if we agree with your stance other than that and your goals and ideologies that have to improve society, citizens support when they need it to be and feel heard by the party.

If we can see this, the ideology is a collection of ideas that have the politicians when it comes to look at the situation that passes a country for example: the Equator passing through critical situations one of the ideologies will be to improve the economy, better implementation of laws, there are more job options job, avoid risks of corruption and many alternatives have to be creative to be able to realize that a country with problems removed more solution ideas than a country without problems, in those ancient times the Ecuador didn't have those political parties just had the Government in the last 10 years is that these political parties intending to solve or minimize the problems of the country few parties appeared or ideologies are fine since most only want control and power and avoid that out of the same power very few visionaries to do good to the country, but many just want to damage democratic and political imbalance.

Giovanni Sartori, Homo Videns, says that "when we speak of educated politics and mind people we must distinguish between who is knowledgeable of policy and who is cognitively competent to solve policy problems».

CHAPTER III

Forms of democracy in the Ecuador

Direct or participatory democracy: direct or participatory democracy refers to the forms of democracy in which citizens have involvement in policy decisions.

Indirect or representative democracy: it invites citizens to vote at the polls and choose map authorities the people in decision-making.

Semi-direct or representative democracy: when applied a political model that facilitates their ability to associate and organize themselves in such a way that they can exercise a direct influence on public decisions or when provided to citizenship to citizens large mechanisms.

Legislative democracy: own democratic is that has legitimacy of origin, i.e., it is Governments arising from clean and competitive elections. It is democratic because you keep current certain basic, such as speech, Assembly, press, and Association political liberties

These are 4 recognized forms of democracy in the Ecuadorian system since each holds and maintains a specific function that benefit citizens to ensure a clean and stable democracy since without these 4 ways there would be a democracy and policies stable and would be all very disorganized without benefits to citizens, but these 4 ways to influence much on democratic issues for citizens

3.1.1 Types of laws and codes

CODE CIVI: contains regulations which affects people, assets and obligations. Regulates issues of domicile, marriage, divorce, filiation, guardianships, modes of acquiring domain, successions, donations, contracts, etc.

Code of trade regulations: on stakeholders of trade with respect to their obligations, commercial operations, acts and contracts of trade.

Code of the childhood and ADOLESCENCE: regulates the enjoyment and exercise of the rights, duties and responsibilities of children and adolescents, and the media to make them effective, secure them and protect them.

THE Labour Code: regulates relations between employers and workers, their rights and obligations. It also regulates practices and working conditions.

ORGANIC Environment Code: regulates rights, duties and environmental guarantees contained in the Constitution; as well as the instruments that enable and enhance their exercise.

CULTURE: regulates law organic institutions, responsibilities, powers and obligations of the State, and the foundations of public policy, oriented to guarantee the exercise of cultural rights and interculturality.

Act health organic: regulates actions and institutions that make access and joy of the universal right to health enshrined constitutionally.

LAW to prevent and eradicate the violence against the women: organizes the integrated national system for preventing and eradicating violence against women, for which dictates powers and designates bad for the members of the system.

There were many codes but only point to those who are most important in the Ecuador codes and laws are like actions but written and set forth what is allowed to do if

these laws or codes are violated shall they do a trial to determine a sentence these codes are the base of citizens because they fulfill under the laws and in accordance with each law or code there is benefits for citizens and they are at the same time as a defense when threatened civilians, are lawyers and officials who can go with the code or law to defend the citizen codes and laws are essential since they are supported by a citizen so that it meets their right.

3.1.2 Democratic System

Consolidate the democratic system is truly a political process where translates all the desires of a people to a change, in which the opportunity gives us a new scheme values, ideas, and principles. We say that democracy is the people, achievements and its effects are due to the political will of every being struggling new fundamental strategies in the political actions of today. Ecuadorians need urgent to reach a political culture where the revenge are on one side and traditional practices do not become a habit in our representatives, need us a school to this truth and rule laws than in the political they are useful to the people and to their constituents

The democratic system of ecuador as discussed in the preceding topic is a system could be defensorio as it contains 4 forms of democracy and in those four forms creates an autonomous democratic system that can work and make decisions for the citizens of According to their opinions or criticisms that citizens this work and debate between politicians and Government agencies to look at the situation in the country is going is what would play well into the country, if this decision is right or wrong is all a system democratic and at the same time a process that has to do with the citizens because they are democracy for a country to flow, and that will prevail always

The desire to be heard and obey the system and protest when the democratic system fails or does bad things

3.1.3 Conflict in Ecuador

The Ecuador we are going through several conflicts in the country since in recent years the Government has been doing bad things, already these years have not been very beneficial for the country since it has had many conflicts, marasmus, corruption, bad decision making

Parties that politicians only want to be able to and control over citizens and always predominate in political power, today's conflicts which has the Equator are: a very tight economic crisis, a low possibility of getting paid employment, unemployment, a divided society, corruption in all parts, a Government that only look at the power, money and just for interests, last year a very tense situation was experienced since some politicians of great importance in the Government stole millions from a company and part the money of the people of Ecuador, in the elections to choose a President there a clean vote, not that right to vote which should have in the end were draw and second round all went because they did not want that Guillermo Lasso is President and that Lenin Moreno, is it only because they were from different political parties with different ideologies wanted the political party of strap that was part Lenin is President to prevail in the power it gives us to understand that today the Ecuador crosses critical situations that only can be solved making good decisions and listening to the pair Ecuadorian people to guide the Government settled things, there are other conflicts that Ecuador has lived with other countries like for example with Peru, Colombia, wars between countries disputes, political disagreements that are generated

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this monographic work it is concluded that:

- I conclude that this monographic work achievement express which means democracy in our country and its factors surrounding it.
- Come to the conclusion that this topic is very wide but could be achieved largely summarize it to describe what is important.
- I concluded that democracy is a political field that has many meanings and many ways by which you can see depending on political thought.
- Finally I conclude that democracy in our country is down by their recent events before was fine but deteriorated more due to very influential.
- Democracy depends on citizens.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work it is recommended that:

- I recommend reviewing more democracy in our country since it is a topic of great importance to meet to review and make us to analyze what is important which is a democracy in a country and its factors that creates and its causes and consequences that could lead if the country takes bad d decisions
- I recommend this so people know more about this universal theme as there are many people that do not interest them much this type of issues and think that democracy in our country is something apart you should take it to the light thing is not so

- At the end of my monograph work I recommend to review in depth the information since it is a collection of what has happened in Ecuador and is much explored the political side that characterizes our country
- The last recommendation on my work monograph to this subject to background check is needed much thinking and analyze what could serve to inform and what could not serve to put it aside but giving it due importance more some details because no I thought it was very important, topic democracy in Ecuador is a broad topic and needs to summarize to your criteria, and you see it where more you see it suitable
- And finally, I recommend that to discuss broad issues like this needs time and to seek reliable information that can help you draw your conclusions I just seek important thing about our country

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: Appointments: (op. Cit. Alfredo Pareja, p 21): the response to the third Constitution was latent with the opposition led by Rocafuerte protesting at the same Convention of 1843, but the opposition was not only at the Convention, then began the Marxist period called (Ayala Mora, Enrique, the Ecuador from 1830 to 1860; in Ecuador the roots of the present, p.110)

(Ayala Mora, Enrique, the Ecuador from 1830 to 1860; in Ecuador the roots of the present, p.110) Under these circumstances is completed this stage of the nascent Ecuador, where no optimal political transcendence has been observed to

mount a strong country, but for the most part time socio-political and idealistic have generated various conflicts that has set up barriers in the desarrollo democrático of the Ecuador.

(cit. Ayala Mora, Enrique, summary of history of the Ecuador, pp. 95, 97) "In August of 1947 his Minister of defence, Colonel Carlos Mancheno, dismissed him to force through a hit which was called it 'manchenazo'.

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