PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC POLICIES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BASED ON NEW INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

This article seeks to analyze the use of new technologies, through the internet, in the participatory construction of public policies within the scope of the Federal Government. The discussion is of fundamental importance, since the technological resources of communication and information, known as ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies), and the internet are playing a transformative role in the way society communicates. In view of this, the question arises: how does the use of new technologies, combined with the development of law and the search for greater efficiency in public administration, influence the participatory construction of public policies within the scope of the Federal Government? To report results and conclusions, the hypothetical-deductive research method was used, through the use of bibliographic and documentary research techniques. The hypothesis is that the use of new technologies in the Federal Government, by promoting the integration of data systems, transparency and citizen participation, enhances the participatory construction of public policies, making the process more inclusive, efficient and adapted to the needs of society.

Keywords: Participatory Construction. Public Policies. Technology. Innovation.

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INTRODUCTION

This article intends to analyze the use of new technologies, through the internet, in the participatory construction of public policies within the scope of the Federal Government. This discussion is of fundamental importance, since the technological resources of communication and information, known as ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) and the internet have been playing a transformative role in the way society communicates. This transformation can result in greater interaction between citizens and the State, facilitating mobilizations and the articulation of demands, while eliminating temporal, financial, geographical, ideological, and even identity barriers.

With this, the concept of digital government is born, which transcends the mere use of technology in the public sector. In certain situations, it is intrinsically linked to the modernization of public management, through the adoption of innovative technology and communication processes, aiming to improve the efficiency of the services provided and their access by citizens. Likewise, its conception is associated with the use of the internet in the context of the public sector, with the purpose of offering public services electronically.

The adaptations of Digital Government over time have been carried out as technological advances improve. One can mention several electronic services that were offered at the end of the twentieth century, such as the Income Tax Return, the FGTS Information Guide, the General Register of Employed and Unemployed (Caged), which, however, had their purposes personified, not being integrated into a database, generating isolated information.

From technological development, accompanied by advances in law, both in the guarantee of individual rights and in the search for efficiency in public administration, the concept of digital government has been adapting, with the creation of organized data systems that integrate each other and provide society with greater transparency and participation in the decisions made. In view of this, the question arises: how does the use of new technologies, combined with the development of law and the search for greater efficiency in public administration, influence the participatory construction of public policies within the scope of the Federal Government? The initial hypothesis, taking into account that the internet is capable of overcoming barriers, is that the use of new technologies in the Federal Government, by promoting the integration of data systems, transparency and citizen participation, enhances the participatory construction of public policies, making the process more inclusive, efficient and adapted to the needs of society.

The general objective of the research is to analyze how new technologies contribute to the participatory construction of public policies, in view of the possible potentiation of political debate in processes involving social demands, qualifying decision-making. And in this sense, this article proposes to examine the development of new technologies, especially the internet, and its influence on the promotion of the participatory construction of public policies within the scope of the Federal Government. In addition, a study will be carried out on how the online public consultation has enabled the interaction between citizens and the State and how such technologies have contributed to citizen mobilization and the articulation of demands in the political context.

TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC POLICIES

The observation of the development and innovation in technologies, including advances in artificial intelligence, is considered significant and imperative in several areas of knowledge. These changes have a substantial impact on the way society interacts and organizes itself in the face of this modernization process. The impact of technology continuously reverberates in labor relations, technical productions, judicial decisions, and also in administrative decisions that make up a process of strategic elaboration of public policies.

It is relevant to emphasize that access to scientific and technological development is not limited to being a mere instrument for the implementation of public policies, but rather plays a fundamental role in guaranteeing fundamental rights, which can contribute to the democratization of access to the innovations produced.

See the understanding of the Federal Supreme Court in the judgment of Direct Action of Unconstitutionality No. 3,510, which dealt with the legitimacy of research on embryonic stem cells for therapeutic purposes[3]. The judgment of access to science and technology, as an activity of an individual nature, constitutes an essential element in the scope of the fundamental rights of the human person. Such importance is reflected in the constitutional text, which dedicates a specific chapter to highlight and enshrine this right, emphasizing the responsibility of the State to foster and promote scientific development,

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[3] BRAZIL. Federal Supreme Court. **Direct Action of Unconstitutionality No. 3,510/DF.** Biosafety Law. Block challenge of article 5 of Law 11,105. Rapporteur: Justice Aires Brito. Available at: https://redir.stf.jus.br/paginadorpub/paginador.jsp?docTP=TP&docID=583645&prcID=2299631. Accessed on: 22 set. 2023.

research and technological training. These initiatives tend to contribute to the improvement of the well-being of individuals in society.

From this perspective, it is imperative that access to technological development and digital inclusion of the individual be based on the principles and safeguards inherent to fundamental rights. As evidenced, the decisions handed down by the Federal Supreme Court, as well as the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution (PEC) 47/2021[4] corroborate the understanding of the need to list digital inclusion and access to new technologies in the set of individual and collective rights guaranteed to society.

The economic and social changes that impact the lives of the population cannot be restricted to a specific group of individuals; on the contrary, they must be accessible to the entire community. This can be seen in the transformations that occur in society, and how these changes can be abruptly altered. A clear example of these transformations and their implications was observed during the Covid-19 pandemic, when millions of students and teachers faced difficulties due to the lack of access to the internet and tools that would be essential for the continuity of public education policies.

Therefore, the emphasis on investment in technologies and communications within the Brazilian public sector arises concomitantly with the process of modernization of the Public Administration, which gained momentum through the administrative reform carried out in the 1990s. During this period, the public agenda began to incorporate more centrally the principles related to efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, control of public management and, equally important, the obligation to render accounts[5].

The pressure for modernization in the public sector, known as Digital Transformation, causes the public administration to produce efforts that are sometimes disconnected from the potentialities, being limited to the digitalization of services, without making significant changes in the organization regarding its mode of integration and access to data.

In addition, the search for agility in transformation prioritizes transparency and efficiency in public administration, often neglecting specific planning to democratize digital public services. As a result, process automation occurs without necessarily causing a

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[4] BRAZIL. Federal Senate. **Proposal of Emeda to the Constitution No. 47/2021/DF.** It adds digital inclusion to the list of fundamental rights. Author: Senator Simone Tebet. Available at: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151308 . Accessed on: 13 out. 2023
[5] DINIZ, Eduardo Henrique et al. Electronic government in Brazil: historical perspective from a structured model of analysis. **Revista de Administração Pública**, Rio de Janeiro, v.43, n.1, p. 23-48, jan.,-feb. 2009. Available at: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rap/v43n1/a03v43n1.pdf Accessed on 17 out. 2023

substantial change in the understanding of Digital Transformation, with direct impacts on society.

In addition, the spread of internet access has substantially accelerated the ongoing transformations, with a special focus on government demands. This situation raises questions about the effectiveness of the relationship between debureaucratization and technology. From this point on, the attempt to reimagine the economic and political system is presented, considering the implications of new technologies and growing political pressures[6].

The main studies in the areas of Government Digital Transformation address the perspective from a public policy carried out by the government, with a contextual analysis of the government model, relationships between agencies and actors, with consequences of the digital divide and the need to modernize the public sector and its data organization[7].

Access to the internet, while crucial, is only one component of digital inclusion. In addition to facilitating communication, access to information, and the use of public services, digital inclusion transcends these functionalities. It implies, essentially, the ability to critically analyze online content, form reasoned opinions and plays a vital role in the full exercise of citizenship. It is at this point that the intersection between access to technology and digital inclusion converges with the development of public policies.

For the implementation of a public policy, it is necessary to understand the various phases that compose it and to monitor its implementation throughout the scope of its systemic process. Various actors play crucial roles throughout public policy cycles, taking responsibility for the realization of fundamental rights. In this context, public policy plays the role of guaranteeing a system by which society and individuals can demand that the public administration watch over and ensure the realization of these fundamental rights.

Public policies perform the function of incorporating binding decisions that apply to the entire collectivity, reflecting its Enlightenment orientation in relation to social changes[8].

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[6] PITTERI, Sirlei. Disruptive technologies and their effects on the economy and governments. **Bulletin of the Center for Society and Technology Studies**. São Paulo, v.1, n.8, p.1-2, out. 2016. Available at http://www.cest.poli.usp.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/V1N8-Tecnologias-disruptivas-e-seus-reflexos-na-economia-e-governos.pdf Accessed on 18 Oct. 2023.

[7] MOURA, Luzia Menegotto Frick de. **Public Policies for digital transformation:** the processes of change and the formation of the agenda. Dissertation (Master's Degree in Administration). Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, 2019. Available at: https://tede2.pucrs.br/tede2/handle/tede/10468 Accessed on: 28 out. 2023.

[8] RECK, Janriê Rodrigues. **The law of public policies**: legal regime, scheduling, formulation, implementation, evaluation, judicialization and criteria of justice. Belo Horizonte: Forum, 2023.

From this, the need arises to understand the steps that make up the necessary conditions for the realization of a certain right.

In this construction of the organizations involved, it is necessary to understand them as systems that interconnect decisions in a coordinated way, with reciprocal pressures and, at the same time, without losing sight of their pertinence to a unified whole. In this context, there should be no distinction between middle actions and finalistic actions[9].

The widely disseminated construction of public policy cycles, which is based on decision-making processes, can be broken down into several essential stages: the definition of an agenda, formulation, implementation, and evaluation. During all these phases, it is imperative that the Law is present, in order to establish the necessary conditions and guide the participatory and decision-making processes that permeate the construction of public policy.

The enactment of a law may be related to the implementation of a public policy, but legislation alone does not ensure its complete implementation. The law plays a guiding role in the execution of public policy, and can be complemented by several other regulations to ensure its effective implementation. This interaction between the norms has a holistic character and must be considered to achieve the objectives of the public policy effectively, taking into account the specificities of the population for which it is intended[10].

In contrast to the idea of interaction between norms of decision-making processes with the intention of preserving the public interest and the need for the right present in all stages of the construction of public policy, sometimes social participation is only faced in the moments of implementation and evaluation through social control.

According to Moura's work[11], it can be inferred that the public administration also focuses more on the stages of social control, already in the moments of implementation and evaluation of public policies. The reconstruction of processes by the public administration permeates the need for social insertion at the time of the formation of the

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[9] LUHMANN, Niklas. **Organization and** decision-making. Autopoiesis, action and communicative understanding. Rubi (Barcelona): Anthropos; Mexico: Universidad Iberoamericana; Santiago de Chile: Institut de Sociología. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, 1997.
[10] LUHMANN, Niklas. **Organization and** decision-making. Autopoiesis, action and communicative understanding. Rubi (Barcelona): Anthropos; Mexico: Universidad Iberoamericana; Santiago de Chile: Institut de Sociología. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, 1997.
[11] MOURA, Luzia Menegotto Frick de. **Public Policies for digital transformation:** the processes of change and the formation of the agenda. Dissertation (Master's Degree in Administration). Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, 2019. Available at: https://tede2.pucrs.br/tede2/handle/tede/10468 Accessed on: 28 out. 2023.

agenda, when social problems are put up for debate and the proposals to be formulated are developed.

It is essential that social participation in the formulation of public policies be comprehensive, covering all its phases, supported by a legal framework. The concern shared by the community should serve as a stimulus for reflection and public debate, reflecting one of the concepts of 'common good', which translates into what is of collective interest, belonging to society as a whole, or related to the structures and institutions that unite society into a cohesive body, acting collectively[12].

From there, it is possible to demand the existence of an inclusive public administration that provides, ex officio, through the execution of universalist public policies aimed at reaching all, the maximum realization of fundamental and social rights[13]. In this way, we can identify this inclusive process as providing the necessary means for technology to systemically integrate the cycle of public policies, based on the formation of its agenda, allowing society to have its participatory space from the development of new technologies.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ONLINE PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN THE PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC POLICIES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The new technologies, as already observed, play an important role in structuring the fields of social relations, establishing connections between people, entities and social organizations, that is, in the development of society itself, substantially altering the relations between citizen and State.

Even in the face of the issues associated with the digital environment, it can be observed the feasibility of amplifying the improvement of Public Policies, which can be obtained from the creation of communication channels between civil society and government representatives, making use of social networks, which are instruments closer

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[12] GABARDO, Emerson; REIS, Luciano Elias. Science, technology and innovation as public duties related to the state and civil society in Brazil. **Revista do Direito**, Santa Cruz do Sul, v. 2, n. 52, out. 2017. Available at: https://online.unisc.br/seer/index.php/direito/article/view/9622. Accessed in: 08/21/2023

[13] HACHEM, Daniel Wunder. The constitutional notion of development beyond the economic bias: reflections on some trends in Brazilian Public Law. A&C – **Journal of Administrative & Constitutional Law**, Belo Horizonte, year 13, n. 53, p. 133-168, jul./set. 2013. Available at: http://www.revistaaec.com/index.php/revistaaec/article/view/126/289. Accessed on: 19 Aug.2023.

to the reality of a large part of the population. "This could foster a culture of participation in political debate, a true factual example of participatory democracy," [14p.237].

In this context, the challenge is to create a technological environment that promotes democratic expression and facilitates legitimate collective decision-making. The level of democracy in a society depends on the level of information and social participation in spheres of debate and political decision-making that it holds, being a way of legitimizing the citizen as a protagonist in the democratic process[15]. It is observed, however, that this construction is not a ready-made solution, but a continuous process of improvement of democratic tools, with a focus on quality and legitimacy, through the use of technologies and platforms that are evolving[16].

Social participation, which nowadays carries the name of digital participation, is one of these transformations fostered by new technologies. Thus, it is possible to affirm that participation is an evolving concept, even calling itself digital democracy, because the use of new technologies by the Public Administration, aiming at connecting with citizens, can receive guidance from the most varied levels, "ranging from the optimization of the provision of public services to the possibility of civic involvement in deliberative decision-making"[17, p. 252-253].

Because of this new reality, it is already possible to speak of digital democracy, in which a government of the future is presented, based on information and communication technologies, encompassing the following characteristics: citizen-centered, integrated; intelligent; reliable; transparent and open; and efficient[18].

This digital democracy is a broad socio-political phenomenon, which encompasses both the State and civil society. "The objective of electronic democracy is to support

[14] CHUDZIJ, Luísa Fófano. Public policies from the perspective of participatory democracy: popular participation through social networks as a mechanism to maximize the principle of efficiency. **Digital Journal of Administrative Law**, São Paulo, v. 8, n. 1, 2021. Available at: https://www.revistas.usp.br/rdda/article/view/178246/168593. Accessed on: 9 out. 2023.

[15] LINS, Maria Elizabeth; OLIVEIRA, Ana Carolina Gondim de Albuquerque; LIMA, Linaldo de Oliveira; DA COSTA, Célia Virgínia Almeida. Active citizenship in the era of transparency: popular participation and the right of access to information. **ARACÊ** , *[S. l.]*, v. 7, n. 1, p. 3795–3816, 2025. DOI: 10.56238/arev7n1-226. Available at: https://periodicos.newsciencepubl.com/arace/article/view/3033. Accessed on: 5 Feb. 2025.

[16] TAVARES, André Afonso; BITENCOURT, Caroline Müller; CANO, Carlos Ignacio Aymerich. A smart democracy for a smart citizen: analysis of a gamified digital platform for the exercise of public deliberation and social control. **International Journal of Digital Law**, Belo Horizonte, year 2, n. 3, p. 153-175, set./dez. 2021. DOI: 10.47975/IJDL.tavares.v.2.n.3.

[17] BERNARDES, Marciele Berger. **Smart Cities**: Proposal for regulatory modeling for participatory governance, in the Luso-Brazilian context. Thesis (Doctorate in Legal Sciences). University of Minho, Portugal, 2019.

[18] BRAZIL. Digital Government. **Digital Government Strategy 2020-2023**. [n.d.]. Available at: https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/EGD2020. Accessed on: 7 out. 2023.

citizens, in a flexible way, in participating in public life through information technology", [19p.51], which does not mean a new model of democracy, but rather the realization of democracy through technology.

Digital democracy, as a form of *e-participation*, can play an important role in several of these stages, including setting the agenda, dialoguing about alternatives, decision-making, and evaluating public policies. This integration of digital democracy into the public policy cycle is key to promoting citizen participation in public governance[20].

In this context, the online public consultation can be cited as one of the tools used by the Federal Government as an example of digital social participation, precisely with the aim of enabling the shared construction of public policy guidelines and bills[21].

This method uses digital communication resources by government authorities to question citizens and other members of society about their opinions, desires, and points of view related to issues of public interest or the administration of government affairs[22]. Through the responsible government agency, the public consultation process begins, in which a preliminary version of the regulatory text of the public policy to be addressed is submitted.

Through resources available mainly on government websites and electronic portals, citizens, groups and interested sectors have the opportunity to: express their opinions on the proposals presented; suggest changes, with justifications for their proposals; access and analyze the contributions and points of view of other stakeholders; reevaluate concepts and perspectives; seek support to collectively defend specific points or changes, in short, actively engage in politics[23].

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[19] MELLO, Gilmar Ribeiro de. **Study of electronic governance practices**: a controllership instrument for decision-making in Brazilian states. 2009. Doctoral thesis (Graduate Program in Accounting) – Faculty of Economics, Administration and Accounting, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, 2009.

[20] POSSAMAI, Ana Júlia. Democratization of the digital state: electronic governance and e-participation in the public policy cycle. *In:* II Development Conference, 2011. **Annals** [...]. Available at: https://www.ipea.gov.br/code2011/chamada2011/pdf/area9/area9-artigo8.pdf. Accessed on: 8 out. 2023.

[21] SAMPAIO, Rafael Cardoso. What Digital Democracy? A prospection of digital initiatives in Brazil. In: **Annals of the III National Seminar of Sociology & Politics**, Curitiba, Federal University of Paraná, 2011a. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273170929_Democracia_Digital_no_Brasil_uma_prospeccao_das_iniciativas_relevantes. Accessed on: 9 out. 2023.

[22] BARROS, Samuel. **Online Consultations and Digital Democracy**: A comparative study of participation in Brazil and the United States. Thesis (PhD in Contemporary Communication and Culture) - Federal University of Bahia, UFBA, Brazil, 2017. Available at: http://poscom.tempsite.ws/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Barros_2017.v8.0-1-1.pdf. Accessed on: 9 Oct. 2023.

[23] ROTHBERG, Danilo. Contributions to a theory of digital democracy as a support for the formulation of public policies. **Iberoamerican Journal of Science, Technology and Society – CTS**, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, v. 5, n. 14, Apr. 2010. Available at: https://repositorio.unesp.br/items/ab763e0e-a742-49f0-929a-d8079370926c . Accessed on: 9 out. 2023.

Matheus[24] provides an analysis of the use of these digital democracy tools in twenty-three ministries in Brazil. At that time, several ministries made available on their websites the possibility of participating in electronic consultations, including: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MPOG), especially the Secretariat of Logistics and Information Technology (SLTI); the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE); the Ministry of Development, Industry and Commerce (MDIC); the Ministry of Education (MEC); the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS); the Ministry of Communication (MC); the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA); the Ministry of Culture (MinC) and the Ministry of Health (MS). Of these bodies, the Ministry of Health is the one that has opened up a greater number of regulations to electronic participation[25][26], which is a possible consequence of the collaborative nature conferred by the 1988 Constitution on the process of elaboration of public health policies.

Apart from health issues, among the significant variety of policies and regulations open to citizen participation through electronic consultations, the theme of the use of ICT by the Federal Government and other spheres of the federation stands out. In 2023 alone, when searching on the Federal Government website for social participation, you are directed to the Participa + Brasil portal[27] where, in the "public consultations" tab, there are 664 public consultations, between active and closed.

Active public consultations, in addition to the health area, are: economy, budget and public management; environment, climate and sustainability; education and research; work, entrepreneurship and social security; data protection; accounting audit; governance, integrity and public ethics; social participation; and energy and mining

On the Gov.br's website, for each open electronic public consultation, there is information such as the responsible body, description of the consultation, sector, status, date of opening and closing of the consultation and summary of the public consultation. To participate in the consultations, users simply register on the reference page itself, which allows them to access more data on the topic in question. In the environment created, interested users, whether citizens or companies, can both contribute to the consultation

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[24] MATHEUS, Ricardo. Public consultations of the Federal Government and regulatory agencies. *In:* II Consad Congress of Public Management, 2009, Brasília. **Panelists' Archives**, 2009. Available at: http://consad.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/CONSULTAS-P%C3%9ABLICAS-DO-GOVERNO-FEDERAL-E-AG%C3%8ANCIAS-REGULADORAS3.pdf. Accessed on: 9 out. 2023.
[25] *Ditto*.
[26] ROTHERBERG, *op. cit.*
[27]BRAZIL. Participa + Brasil Platform. [BrasíliaDF], 2023. Available at: https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/consultas-publicas. Accessed on: 9.Oct. 2023

and follow its progress, as well as see the contributions of other participants and make comments. Every contribution must be accompanied by a justification and may or may not be approved by the moderator – if it is not, the person responsible forwards a justification to the user.[28]

Participation initiatives, together, account for almost a quarter (23.5%) of the total initiatives prospected. The absolute majority of initiatives in this category deal specifically with online consultations. The number is so expressive that online consultations alone account for 17.6% of all digital democracy initiatives by the federal government. If only participation initiatives are considered, the number reaches 75%. Online consultations are, therefore, the main mechanism employed by the federal government to listen to and receive *inputs* from society[29].

Under these conditions, online public consultations must be understood within the scope of the public policy cycle from the stage of debate and definition of possible alternatives, where possibilities and opinions are posed, defended or refuted, based on the objective of solving a problem already perceived and inserted in the government agenda. It is, therefore, an electronic mechanism that undoubtedly allows for popular contribution. However, the final decision on whether or not to adopt the contributions made is up to those responsible for the competent body[30].

In addition, the effects are observed not only in the development of public policies, but also in the way society mobilizes in relation to the issues under discussion. "There are prominent cases such as the civil framework for the internet and copyright, which provoked great national mobilization and involvement of different groups in the civil sphere",[31 p.69].

In this way, the use of electronic participation is fundamental, from the moment it allows the population to express their opinions and demands, thus legitimizing public policies, whose objective is achieved by the implementation of new information and communication technologies, by the State, as an important instrument that promotes the expansion of political and participatory debate.

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[28] BRAZIL, 2023, *passim*.

[29] BARROS, Samuel. **Online Consultations and Digital Democracy**: A comparative study of participation in Brazil and the United States. Thesis (PhD in Contemporary Communication and Culture) - Federal University of Bahia, UFBA, 2017. Available at: http://poscom.tempsite.ws/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Barros_2017.v8.0-1-1.pdf. Accessed on: 9 Oct. 2023.

[30] POSSAMAI, ref. 15, p. 8.

[31] SAMPAIO, Rafael Cardoso. Digital democracy in Brazil: a prospection of relevant initiatives. **Electronic Journal of Political Science**, Curitiba, v.4, n.1, p. 55-79, 2013. Available at: https://https://revistas.ufpr.br/politica/article/view/33449. Accessed on: 9 out. 2023

CONCLUSION

The present study sought to identify the process of technological development, mainly through the adoption of guidelines for digital government, concomitantly with the advancement of understandings of the needs for the implementation of public policies after the promulgation of the Constitution.

By verifying the passage of time between the new Citizen Constitution, promulgated in 1988 and, soon after in 1995, the proposal for a Constitutional Amendment that became Amendment 19/1998 dealing with the administrative modernization of the state, it is possible to notice the concomitance between the advancement of law and technological development, at the end of this century. Reforms were necessary to improve the state organization, establishing new rules and regimes, as well as to make citizenship, so present in the constitutional text, demandable.

Thus, the evolution of technologies and the adaptation of digital government over time have allowed the creation of organized data systems that integrate information and facilitate society's participation in political decisions, making participation in the exercise of citizenship effective.

In the present study, we sought to analyze the significant impact on the current participatory construction of public policies within the Federal Government, by the use of new technologies, including the internet. These technologies have the potential to promote the integration of data systems, transparency, and citizen participation, making the process more inclusive, efficient, and adapted to the needs of society.

As an example, online public consultation was one of the forms of citizen participation, which brings greater breadth to the political debate, promoting the construction of public policies according to social reality. In other words, technology brings new contours to democracy, in which with greater participation, decision-making is qualified.

Finally, in addition to the qualification of decision-making, the willingness and means to provide the inclusion of society in all cycles of the formation of public policies, strengthen the formation of the concept of citizenship through participation, creating channels that are inducers and propellers of political education.

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4.   Brasil. Plataforma Participa + Brasil. (2023). [Brasília-DF]. Retrieved October 9, 2023, from https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/consultas-publicas

5.   Brasil. Senado Federal. (2023). Proposta de Emenda à Constituição nº 47/2021/DF. Acrescenta a inclusão digital no rol de direitos fundamentais. Autora: Senadora Simone Tebet. Retrieved October 13, 2023, from https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151308

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