

“Hand Off” Project: Path of Life and Values

Proyecto “Hand Off”: Camino de la vida y los valores

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Abstract

This document shows how vulnerability can occur in cases of rights violations, crimes that are not easy to observe or identify in society; for example, children who are victims of behaviors provided by the environment where they live. The lack of education and complementary programs that really contribute to the training of minors is evident; In many situations, students must remain on the streets for long hours, without the parents' supervision, exposed to different dangers such as the use of weapons, sexual violence, gang affiliation for theft, the use of psychoactive substances, as well as malnutrition, aspects that affect the good development of the children population and their life project. (ICBF, 2016).

Keywords: education, vulnerable population, life project, human rights violations, children.

Resumen

Este documento muestra la forma en que la vulnerabilidad puede ocurrir en casos de violaciones de derechos, crímenes que no se observan o identifican fácilmente en la

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sociedad; por ejemplo, niños que son víctimas de comportamientos proporcionados por el entorno donde viven. Se evidencia la falta de educación y programas complementarios que realmente contribuyan a la formación de los menores; en muchas situaciones, los estudiantes deben permanecer en las calles durante largas horas, sin la supervisión de los padres, expuestos a diferentes peligros como el uso de armas, la violencia sexual, la afiliación a pandillas con fines de robo, el consumo de sustancias psicoactivas, así como desnutrición, aspectos que afectan el buen desarrollo de la población infantil y su proyecto de vida. (ICBF, 2016).

Palabras clave: educación, población vulnerable, proyecto de vida, violaciones de derechos humanos, niños

Introduction

The establishment of the *life project* concept includes a confluence of elements that could go beyond the meaning and the broad spectrum of it. Silva (2009) focuses on this concept, based on the positions of Levinac from the aspect of three components in being: the meaning of life, love and Christianity, aspects that are the base in the formation of human beings.

Given the contextualization at the legal-social level by means of elements that complement the care and the accompaniment of this type of population, such as the Universal Declaration of Children's Rights, the guidelines of the Colombian Education Ministry and ICBF regard elements that contribute to its integral development, in addition to several reviewed research records in this regard, at international, Latin-American and national levels, they have allowed a partial description of the behavior and attitudes assumed by them during a participatory action research.

Justification

It was found a report presented by the Presidential Counseling for Women's Equity to the Congress of Republic between 2014 and 2015, with respect to compliance with Law 1257 of 2008 in Article 35, figures of domestic violence committed against girls, boys and adolescents during 2014: it is important to highlight the following.

First, there are 10.402 diagnostic analyses about these kinds of crimes. "The rate according to sex of the victim is higher in women with 70, 64 cases per 100.000 citizens which shows the persistence of gender inequalities" (based on data from National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, 2014: 102).

And second, during January and February 2015, 735 cases of girls and adolescent people victims of aggressions were recorded in several of their forms, in which most of them were with children between 10 and 14 years old; the aggressions were mostly

known by people in the context. (Managing director, vice-principal from Services Forensic National Reference Center on Violence: March 6, 2015, p.9).

The previous studies show that it is important to analyze the violence that has been generated in different spheres of the society, and look for way that contribute to avoid these situations by means of the sport.

Research question

Based on the previous conceptualization, the following question arises: What kind of alternatives can the sports disciplines of Karate Do and Rugby offer as an activity to take advantage of free time, physical and/or spots activity, which contribute with children's development?

The objective of this process was to generate an appropriate way to complement children's education, pointing out a path aimed at communication and towards their life project; goal that could be reached by means of sports training processes in children and young people of the Amparo del Niño Foundation of Tunja. The practice of Karate do will allow the children and young people's integral development, where the physical, emotional and intellectual are aspects that can be reinforced based on the dojo precepts; about the *Dojo Kun* Ontaneda (2013) gives a detailed account of the elements that, through the sporting discipline of rugby, contribute to the kinesthetic development of a person, for instance the cooperation among teams is fundamental in the good performance of each one. He highlights: "...regulation, technique, space, time, communication and strategy" (p.14); where the last to can define the results of the match.

Analysis

The analysis shows that children are concerned about knowing and / or carrying out activities, especially when they are interested in doing new things. There are established codes to express encouragement or locate a disoriented partner; scattered attention is constant in this population; the physical response, violent and heavy vocabulary are reflected by manifestations of dissatisfaction, frustration, anger or response, in the development of group work.

However, there are eventually elements such as: a progressive dominance at the levels of difficulty in proportion to the setting of attention and expectation, a level of respect for people of external influence; forgiveness and restoration of relationships between peers that is encouraged to the extent that they recognize liability actions.

It is concluded that violence is the general tendency when negative stimuli are provoked; sports practice can help to gradually change part of these behaviors so that



this population can find assertive solutions for resolving conflicts in their interpersonal relationships.

Children and adolescents who present cases of rights that are not observed, threatened or violated, reflect behaviors derived from the same environment, which are submitted and identified, the foregoing may be linked to the low supply of education, health, recreation, which not allow the use of free time in productive activities from another perspective, this free time is justification for staying in the street of this population, and it is where the learning spaces of negative social elements for their development.

Transforming the environment of vulnerability requires the development of strategies aimed at support, protection and monitoring to modify the social perspective and psychological impact of affected children and adolescents, it is necessary to implement solidarity of social organization. (Arón, 2011).

Likewise, it is necessary to have with the support of an interdisciplinary team, which within an administrative process, takes measures thinking the needs and problems of the population in favor of restoring rights that are not observed, threatened or violated. Thus, it is important to highlight that children and young people can be involved in dynamic activities where they can interact in open and free spaces where they can also declare their own opinions, activities that can be developed under the supervision and guide of teachers, in order to make a diagnosis of the initial conditions from the affected population. (Durán-Strauch, Guáqueta-Rodríguez, & Torres-Quintero, 2011).

In Tunja there is the Fundación Amparo del Niño which is an educational institution that works under license of operation of the ICBF, it has a capacity of assistance to 60 children and adolescents from 6 to 15 years old, with threatened, unobserved or violated rights, external, neighbors of the Foundation facilities (ICBF, 2017). This institute is oriented by a community of religious nuns, provided primarily and budgeted from the ICBF (at the national level), it also offers psychological, psychosocial and nutritional service; basically, it has three services: part day, full day and maternal internal.

Research design

In the light of this conceptualization, the following questions arise:

What kind of alternatives can the karate do and rugby offer as an activity to take advantage of free time, physical and/or sports activity?

Which elements contribute to the development of this discipline?

Do these disciplines contribute with students' values, behavior, self-control and social development at the Amparo del Niño Foundation of the municipality of Tunja - Boyacá?

In relation to the previous questions, the children and young boys' life and values can be promoted through the practice of sports training processes; besides, this is a way to improve their education, pointing out a path aimed at strengthening their values. Hence, a partial qualitative study is carried out to deepen a little more the interpretation and understanding in this population for later pedagogical proposals.

Qualitative Research

This study was developed under the qualitative research process (Balcázar model, 2003) as well as the participatory action research, based on the following phases: research, education-action and evaluation; it was also carried out under critical and social paradigms; thus, the procedures permitted to analyze the context, applied some data collection techniques and gather relevant information that contribute to solve the research questions.

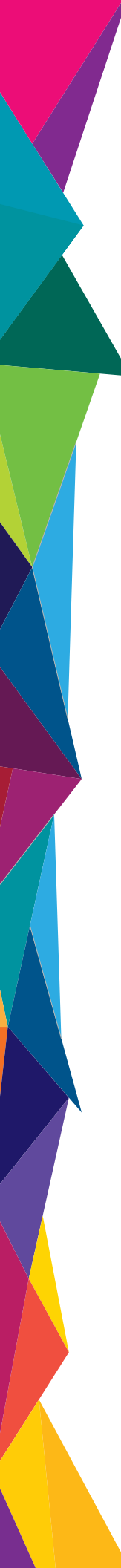
Data was collected through 16 journals; they were used to register students' attitudes and situations that population live in their daily life; subsequently, a categorization process was presented through a matrix that shows the description and interpretation of data.

Finally, a theory became a process of pre-configuration, configuration and reconfiguration of the reality as it is proposed by Paul Ricket (cited by Blandez, 1995).

The population was composed by 13 children between the ages of 9 and 13, among women and men who study in the Fundación Amparo del Niño de Tunja, which is a public institution that contributes with the education of children and young people who have some problems of behavior, some of them have faced family problems, in some cases they do not have a family; thus, most of them live in vulnerable situations.

Reflection

Data show these children and young people that this population requires special attention because of their conditions of vulnerability, they require support to



face the problems they have being living, and many times they have being victims of violations of their dignity and human rights. Thus, the sport is a way that teachers and researchers can use as an excuse to help them motivate in developing activities that contribute to focus their lives.

Educational processes move only on the perspective of access to science and technology without moving towards values of people, the student generates two worlds: one inside the school and another outside it. Thus, these are situations that make difficult for parents and institutions the education of children and young people, taking into account that nowadays, parents are working all the time and the institution only responds for students when they are inside, for sure, sometimes they do not perceive what is really happening with children and young people because they not always show their problems or do not like other people realize what is happening in their lives.

The information also evidences the presence of codes of children and young people's environment; however, there are some children who explain how the activity or exercise has helped them to create habits, have a position in their group of friends, get discipline and improve their relationships among partners.

Additionally, the reaction to trivial situations in the environment is a violent physical response that adds a heavy vocabulary, a constant noisy and aggressive way. Sometimes, they manifest nonconformity, frustration or anger due to lack of communication and coordination among them.

However, mastery of the difficulty levels progressively of the group itself during the performance of activities may be partial evidence, to the extent that children are attentive and expectant. There are externals persons such teachers and priests who burst their context and help them live new experiences, they try to take them activities that allow significantly capture their attention, and help them have a balance in their lives, they work together in order to help in the education and attention those students who are important members of the society.

Here there is a view point of Ramírez (2014) who thinks that education is not only leaded through learning but also by training itself, because professors guide to the development and intelligence for a specifically instrumental performance, the goal is the integral development of children, as a human being and in a world where they can act according to the reflections and expected attitudes.

Despite of the constant interacting in a harsh and hostile environment, students understand the sense of forgiving and restoring interpersonal relationships among them, in situations where they face each other, especially in the development of games proposed by them.

The approach between the tastes and experiences of these children amalgamated with the understanding of their context and the subsequent adaptation of the activities

in a perceptively assertive manner, could lead a course of actions that allow a response capacity of this population in accordance with the joint expectations.

Conclusions

Cárdenas (2012) talks about sports as a tool for peace and coexistence, in which he is clear about the ways to direct the educational processes step by step with him; at the same time, the processes carried out in this study show that the sports can be used as mechanisms of teaching young people to interact in community, create and respect rules, change social behaviors.

It is perceived that the research processes must be submerged in qualitative studies that allow understanding in more precise way different attitudes, behaviors and imaginative feelings in children that help understand the situation and create strategies that really improve the life of this community.

According to some details that Del Rey & Sánchez P. (2011) explained about educational competences, it was also demonstrated that students build their own rules and codes, they create their own goals, they have their own objectives, the matter is that the context not always helps them to get it; for sure, the environment creates obstacles difficult to overhead, especially for this population which does not have the necessary resources to carry out what they want. In many cases students are being prepared for war with the weight offered by academic competitions.

Regarding the relationship of factors external to the classroom such as communication between parents and children in the incidence of victimization and rejection of children, it can be an important stitch to investigate more directly the manifestations of aggression and / or apathy to the participation of activities by children.

The project is aimed at taking more observation with other strategies, such as interviews with people who help to support this process; this is a population that really needs and asks for external help, they require education that help them open doors in the society they live, they require opportunities of study but free time

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