Abstracts

The youth
Educating to project life
Sara Elena Mendoza

The article approaches, in principle, a definition of youth that intends to preponderate its character beyond an age group in order to reconfigure it as a social and cultural multidimensional category. Besides, it sets forth in a generic way some of the situations that currently affect youths - fundamentally in the Latin American region and particularly within the education and labor realms – as well as the implications factors such as the inversion of the population pyramid would have on the social and economic role of this sector in the long-term future. On the other hand, the author reflects about the role education can have today as a viable option for the construction of feasible life-projects in the midst of the difficult conditions in which the existence of the youths of that region goes on. In closing, a very shallow approach to the contents of this *Decisio* issue is presented.

Community education for youths in social conflict
A construct from the pedagogic, the political, the cultural and the productive. The "Partici-Pan" project
Yudi Astrid Munar Moreno

The aforementioned pedagogical experience unfolds around the conflict situation lived by the youth in Cazucá, Colombia. From that situation - as well as the problematization generated from it - emerge the learnings that make possible the organization of youths around the construction of formative and productive projects that will help them in the positive transformation of their environment. The employed methodology is sustained by the dialogue of different pieces of knowledge, as well as interpretation as a political act. The article describes the formative experience constituted at the National Pedagogical University: a collective action between educators and young people seeking to generate new experiences around the participation of youths as actors in the community.

Youths in basic education
A proposal on work training from research-intervention
María Alejandra Bowman

The present work refers to the advances of a doctoral project regarding the problematic of work training and access to basic education among youths that have a low level of school education. This project is articulated to the Link Support Program (Ministry of Science and Technology, province of Córdoba, Argentina), from where science-popularizing activities are developed in public school places. The main goal is to show the development of our pedagogic intervention proposal from the workshops that were carried out with youths at an adult’s elementary school, and to articulate that experience to the advances of the ongoing research.
This article intends to demonstrate the importance and necessity of using body language in the learning of foreign languages. Based on a research carried out in the adults’ classroom of a public center in the town of Calvià, body language is defined and different kinds of that language are approached, along with the advantages of using it from the teacher and students’ points of view. The study demonstrates that the conscious use of body language can help students define their learning strategies, encourage spontaneity, develop teamwork, reduce anxiety in oral language situations and increase their self-confidence to use English as a non-verbal communication tool.

The article presents thoughts from a pedagogical research project in action developed in a rural community in the north part of Mexico State involving youths that study and others that do not, but whose interest is to participate in formative spaces within the community. The project stems from the assumption that it is possible to favor the right to education through the integration of different educational practices, in this case scholastic and extra-scholastic, by means of actions in which community participation towards the definition of contents is a central issue. It is developed with young men and women that sow corn and from their sense of identity as youths and laborers bestow a particular meaning on the educational action carried out from the project. It recovers thoughts from the work in the telesecondary school and the community library and identifies limits and possibilities of the rural context where the project takes place.

This article presents a mosaic of experiences and testimonies from teachers that serve youths and adults that attend the various learning centers in Chile such as: the Center for Integrated Adult Education, the ‘I Learn With You’ campaign, the radio broadcasts for families in rural areas and education centers in prison grounds. Through those testimonies we can see who those students are and how they regard the teachers that attend them. Altogether, the accounts reveal a different kind of education, one that does not repress or discriminate, but takes in each one of the students (youth or adult) instead, believes in them and gradually helps them get on their feet to face their lives, looking at their pasts, and especially to a future of freedom and responsibility. Every testimony (from a teacher or student) contains, in a dialectic manner, remembrances of an education where teachers learn too.
This article analyzes the discourse about the social function of school expressed by young students of a public school located in the community of Mumbabal, João Pessoa’s Industrial District, Paraíba, Brazil. The archaeological perspective mentioned by Foucault (2000) is added to those thoughts. The data were compiled from the interviews of two youths undergoing an alphabetization process within the youth and adult education modality. The study is based on the hypothesis that those thoughts converge towards the understanding that school is an access point to linguistic codes, the formation of character and professional education, essential elements that allow lower class youths the full exercise of citizenship.

Empowerment of Adolescent girls for Social Transformation (EAST) program is aimed at breaking the poverty cycle of women through a coherent set of activities aimed at empowering adolescent girls to generate a process of social transformation. Implemented by Dhaka Ahhsania Mission in Bangladesh, EAST programme targets adolescent girls as potential actors for social change. The Program has three inter-related components: Education and microfinance, Communication and information services, and Popular science and technology. It has a combination of direct intervention at the community level to assess and understand the situation of the target group and implement the activities specifically designed to empower them and to mobilize the community to have a supportive surrounding. The process is institutionalized through organizing community learning centers to facilitate learning and linkage of support services from government and non-government sectors.

The adult immigrant student body that attends Permanent Education Centers in Andalucía in order to learn Spanish constitutes quite a heterogeneous collective with concrete educational needs that are answered from the Interculturality, culture and Spanish language plan for people coming from other countries, as the first step of a formative itinerary leading up to the Plan for Elementary Education, and further ahead to the elementary education certificate. Spanish Classroom is a project promoted by the education administration and developed by the professors themselves, who have created a collection of didactic materials in different types of media (printed, digital and audiovisual). The article describes the ideas from which the project stems, the process followed in its elaboration, the pursued objectives, the contents developed, the features of this collection of didactic resources and their application in the classroom.