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## SOCIAL FINANCING PROGRAMS FOR COLOMBIAN RURAL YOUTH

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### ABSTRACT

Historically, youth policies in Latin America have focused on areas such as leisure and education, neglecting areas such as employment, income, and social sectors such as ethnic groups and rural youth. Therefore, this article seeks to understand the evaluation of the financing of social programs for Colombian rural youth through a systematic literature review. In this way, the research revealed that the challenge for the Colombian State is to trust youth, although it is an obligation of the national government and local institutions. Thus, it is necessary to take measures that support and give a voice to young people so that they can include in their social programs a strategic vision for the development of their localities, as this could increase the technical, economic, political, and social command covering the difficulties of youth. in all its dimensions.

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## INTRODUCTION

Historically, youth policies in Latin America have focused on areas such as leisure and education, neglecting areas such as employment, income, and social sectors such as ethnic groups and rural youth (Riveros, 2019). In addition, there is a lack of policies and actions aimed at rural youth that encourage the population, to prefer the countryside over the cities, mainly in a country like Colombia. The main inequality faced by the Colombian people is found in the distribution of access to agricultural land, which according to Fajardo (2002) themes such as the agrarian issue has been characterized by debates over land power. On the other hand, rural youth are increasingly gaining visibility in the international context, since more countries, organizations, and international cooperatives are working on the formulation of project proposals and social programs with a view to adequately covering the strategies of development and at the same time paying attention to their needs and characteristics (Pardo, 2017). Such care is necessary, as rural youth is a specific population marked by hierarchies forged by the division of social classes (Castro, 2009). It is also important to emphasize that the agricultural environment no longer portrays positive conditions for the

permanence of the rural youth, addressing different variables such as unattractive income, low autonomy in decision-making, lack of leisure, access to schools (schooling), thus maximizing the number of students older people, consequently causing the aging of the rural population (Godoy et al., 2010). In addition, the elements that plan the formulation and evaluation of public policies are the social indicators that announce the configuration of the reality in Latin America and the responses of governments to economic, social, and political dissimilarities (Stein, 2017). In addition, the programs and policies implemented to mitigate migration and exploitation must consider factors such as the incapacity of the agricultural sector (Sposati, 2011). Furthermore, addressing the difficulty of poverty in the fields, highlighting its multidimensionality and heterogeneity, especially within the scope in which Mota (2012) stated that social policies were commercialized by the process of neoliberalization. This process allows the expansion of the consumption of poor families; however, they don't intervene in the origin of the inequalities, they are elements of an intense reaction of the continental right, traditionally patrimonialism and oligarchic before a universalization initiative (Mota, 2012). However, policies are essential for maintaining a welfare state. Therefore, it is intended to locate the solutions proposed within this article through a systematic

review and collection of secondary data to identify the performance of specific social programs for rural youth and their possible gaps in monitoring or implementation. Thus, this article seeks to understand the evaluation of the financing of social programs for Colombian rural youth through a systematic literature review. In this way, the work is divided into the following parts: an approach of theoretical foundation that seeks to explain the role of the State, and its performance concerning social problems, to understand the terms of capitalism, democracy, and social policy. Then, the methodological procedures used to carry out the research are revealed through the criteria of the systematic literature review. Then the results, analysis and discussion of the information obtained. Finally, the conclusion of this study comes with the conclusion to show the reality of the panorama of social programs for the financing of young people in Colombian agriculture, as well as the limitations and future recommendations.

#### **SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND RURAL COLOMBIAN YOUTH:**

This chapter addresses the theoretical foundation that seeks to explain the role of the State, and its role in relation to social problems, in addition to clarifying the terms of capitalism, democracy and social policy. Thus, the sub-chapters are divided as follows: 2.1 Rural youth, 2.2 State, dependent capitalism, and evolution of social policy; 2.3 Democracy and rights and 2.4 Social financing programs in Colombian agriculture.

**Young rural:** Durston (1998) stated that the reach of youth can be determined as the time of life that begins with adolescence and ends with the total increase in positions and command of adults, that is, those that satisfy the maximum domains (male or female head) of a house, and who are economically independent living in agricultural areas. Jurado and Tobasura (2012) mentioned that agricultural economies are heterogeneous in Colombia, on the other hand, the authors asked that to acquire and adopt a technology it can be easier and faster with young people, but youth is migrating to cities in search of better life opportunities (leisure, education, income, transportation, etc.) causing the rural youth exodus (Jurado and Tabosura, 2012). Lopez (2009) asserts that In Colombia, the category "youth" is born in investigations carried out in the urban context, as a compendium of the experiential conditions of young people in cities, without however the frequent mention of the rural-urban category. The rural caliber focuses on the lack of academic and labor training opportunities for rural youth, which bypasses them more likely to join armed groups or to perform illegal activities (Lopez, 2009).

**State, dependent capitalism and evolution of social policy:** It is intended to develop this topic from the premise that Colombia is a country dependent on the cause of its sub-imperialist characteristics. According to Hofling (2001) Social Policy and State are fundamental analogies in the expansion of populations, verified by history. In this sense, the State is an agglomeration of public bodies that do not form an exclusive privilege, as well as the performance of the government that acquires and fulfills the actions and commitments of the State for some time, being in Colombia for four years (Höfling, 2001). The State is not an institution created by capital, but a form or set of institutions that develop alongside capitalist social relations. Behring and Boschetti (2016) stated that the State is a set of permanent institutions to differentiate it from what the government is, and the State cannot be amortized to the public bureaucracy, to the state agencies that would idealize and implement public policies and it is important to bear in mind that public administration (not the State) should not privilege specific groups (Osorio, 2014). On the other hand, Gough (1978 p. 24) presented that "the functions of the contemporary State are basically accumulation, reproduction and legitimation" and that the State's intervention favored the process of economic growth, mitigating for a long time the decline of the organic composition of capital. Still, the State in dependent capitalism is governed by some processes that make it dependent on the social developments in which it is constituted, being exploited by Imperialist countries, these are characterized by the limited links of obverse sovereignty to the economic and social developments of countries that provide more exercises complete in terms of

sovereignty, its plans also operate in categories of subordination and association with developed capitals (Osorio, 2014). In the same sense, Bambilra (2013) reported that the expansion and consistency of capital are guided not only by the command of the sources of markets and raw materials, however it still is, by the investments in the manufacturing departments of the dependent nations. In this context, Colombia is one of those investment destinations, maintaining significant flows of immigrant capital for its industrial production. In the same sense, the constitution of the Nation State establishes an essential path for the expansion of capitalism, due to the domination of the dominated classes, determining the circumstances of the economic domain (OSORIO, 2014): But the State is much more than a class domination due to the different importance in political power also synthesizes interests and manifests the power of some social groups having the following characteristics (Osorio, 2014):

- The State is the only institution with the competence to make interests (of a particular class and dominant groups) that can appear as the common interest of the whole society.
- The State organizes and projects values and customs for the body of society.
- The State is the center of political power; it is the nucleus of political articulation in capitalism.
- The State is the institution that assumes the effective function of the reproduction of society.

In the State, the separation between economics and politics brings different functions, stating that the economy works guided by its convenient rules and is born as independent in relation to political methodologies" (Osorio, 2014). In the political field, the beginning of citizenship ends by adapting the concept of political equality between men, all of this for the State to be "neutral" (Osorio, 2014). In capitalism, politics and the economy move in a constant elasticity, thus, the State can show itself as an institute that seeks the common good. However, it is interesting for capital to separate the economic element from the political so that the State can achieve this false appearance of neutrality and inducer of the common good, as a mechanism of "appeasement" in the class struggle (Osorio, 2014). Thus, affirming that the State proposes to show itself in a distorted format as an arbitrator. The State is not the configuration of reducing struggles in favor of a class, but of maintaining dynamic and constant incoherence between classes., The State is also a third mandatory similar to the subjects, this does not expect to describe it as an insensitive institution in social life, it is precisely by asserting itself as a third capacity that the State plays a determining role in the design of capitalism's own dynamics, that is, it is a necessary component in the frameworks of capitalist reproduction (Mascaro, 2015). Thus, for Bambilra (2013) the concept of dependency in Latin American countries needs to remain strongly linked to diagnosis of the development of global capitalism. Dependence is an essential explanatory inductive division of the complexion of Latin American populations that appears with the living conjuncture between external subordination and the dynamics of the internal framework (Bambilra, 2013; Mészáros, 2009).

It is relevant to affirm that the relations between the imperialist and independent countries have two wide inconsistencies: the first describes the importance of the problems faced by these nations in the acquisition of foreign exchange for their industrialization methods, assessing the external authority applied over the export department of these capitalizations and the last conversation on the insistence of their classic agricultural frameworks, the result of which is revealed in the collapse of the capitalist expansion of such countries (Bambilra, 2013). In summary, the State had several phases and in the modern it is a product of its time, formed from World War II called advanced capitalism, this State has three categories of state expenditures: social investment, social consumption, and social expenses (Vianna, 2002). That is why the social services that serve to reproduce the workforce are part of a broader set of State activities and the different welfare policies help to maintain and control the population (Gough, 1978). Social policies emerged from governmental acts aimed at social protection and begin to be

determined at the same time as the materialization of modern national states, in Western Europe, by the XVI and XVII centenarians, and this is where the Modern State is consolidated, with the emergence of expansion of trade where poverty becomes palpable and becomes a social risk, thus creating the laws of the Poor (they were obligations of the State where the poor were benefited from a public fund, known to be instituted before the process modernization and consolidation of capitalism, are not considered social policies) (Vianna, 2002). Then, mandatory social insurance arrives to help mitigate the social risks associated with the employed worker and are born as the predominant model of social protection, with the help of which appear associations, political groups, and appropriate institutions to demand and take care of the issues of the emerging sectors in the world. of work (Vianna, 2002). Subsequently, after 1920, a third phase was created where the concept of insurance is replaced by that of social security, therefore, the character of politics becomes universal, citizenship being its objective; and government systems, turn to policy makers aimed at securing extensive social rights for the entire population (Vianna, 2002). Finally, Vianna (2002, p. 2) revealed that social policy, "is government action with specific objectives related to social protection". Thus, social policy is contradictory, dynamic, and conflicting, it responds to the interests of capital and the working class, it is a public policy, it is mediated by the State, it is historically and geographically determined, it is the result of class struggle. Finally, Gough (1978, p. 15-16) reported that the welfare state is "the use of state power to modify the reproduction of the labor force and to control the non-active population (redistribution of goods and services for the passive population) in capitalist societies".

**Democracy and rights:** For Wood (2010), citizens come to understand that politics does not need to be an event of good men and the State is now accepted in an amoral way, unable to guarantee the commitments linked to each electoral process. In contrast, the entrepreneur, embodies the estimates that need to be followed. The author also stated that certain social practices appear as insignificant, they are updated in the (social) production of space (Wood, 2010). It is in the face of these dissonant, ambiguous, conflicting circumstances that the vision of planners needs to be attentive in the search for the return the human being's humanity, through its adequate emancipation as a privileged moment of its work turned to democracy and rights (Wood, 2010). Kelson (1993) presented that the political concentration of the 19th century, arising from the American and French conflagrations of the 18th century, was democracy and assumed a globally famous importance that the authority of democracy cannot be left without the conservation of the symbol. For Kelson (1993, p. 140) the original meaning of the term is:

"Democracy", coined by the political theory of ancient Greece, was that of "government of the people" (demos = people, krates = government). The essence of the political phenomenon designated by the term was the participation of the governed in the government, the principle of freedom in the sense of political self-determination; and it was with this meaning that the term was adopted by the political theory of Western civilization" (Kelson, 1993, p 140).

Consequently, the government's participation in the design and application of the common and particular clauses of the social order that forms society, needs to be a scenario as the primordial property of democracy, this participation takes place directly or indirectly, depending on whether there is a democracy direct or representative, to approach, in both events, a characteristic procedure of instituting and superimposing the social order that makes up society, the discernment of the political system being properly called democracy (Kelson, 1993). In the same sense, it is important to note that for Vianna (1998, p. 18) after the post-war period, the Welfare State was created, becoming the dominant pattern of social democracy in the advanced capitalist economies, despite some differences abominable among national traditions, their circumscriptions accentuated in the action exercised by the public fund in the emergence of the multiplication of capital and the labor force, in the birth of national state or public principles conditioned by social policies standardized the group goods

and services. Salvador (2010) mentioned that the successful social democracy in developed countries, even with the reforms carried out within central capitalism, did not achieve the same successes in underdeveloped countries, since the organization of social policies was characterized by conservative elements, which disturbed further increases significant effects on citizenship rights. In this perspective, Paiva et al. (2010) revealed that it is necessary to theoretically reflect the main decisions on accessibility to social law in Latin America, with the aim of working with more characteristics and technical-political issues concerning the forces that are activated in this scenario. And this is how Ouriques (2005, p. 132) agrees when he says that democratic power "must resolve three fundamental aspects of social life: national sovereignty, social justice and the democratic exercise of power". However, it is important to deepen social policies because they can be organized in an instrument designed to cause the active participation of society, in opposition to the procedures of political subordination, economic expropriation and socio-cultural suppression (Paiva et al., 2010). Finally, democracy is offered, exchanged, and commercialized by economic coalitions, a result of this permanent session of television adjudication, which was the expansion of antipolitical sentiment in society (Solano, 2018). Regarding rights, Pereira (2013) mentioned that they are the ones who move a capacity that only human individuals have: the competence to act and practice critical thinking against any configuration of exploitation, among which misery and poverty are the most limiting, moral rights can also be changed into social rights to be implemented with the help of public policies. Rights need to remain referenced in values and principles intrinsic to public social protection, such as equality and social integrity, and insured or adjusted by the State, that is, social rights demand the intervention and participation of the State in the population and public protection against precariousness (Pereira, 2013).

**Social financing programs in Colombian agriculture:** Financial programs that can be targeted at rural youth by finding the following:

**Rural opportunities:** its objective is to contribute to the fight against rural poverty, by increasing the employment and income of the poorest families, improving the competitiveness and the integration of the markets of rural micro-enterprises through the access of financial resources (microcredit, insurance, and innovative micro finance services), technical services (project co-financing), knowledge and information (MADR, 2019). The program is aimed at rural producers belonging to SISBÉN levels 1 and 2 (version III), who are part of small producer organizations in all their organizational models and are legally constituted (MADR, 2019).

**Savings incentive fund for rural youth:** a policy that seeks to cooperate to prevent the increase in rural poverty, through the development of a greater savings culture among rural youth. This using a virtual learning environment for students in grades 9, 10 and 11 of rural schools with an agricultural vocation, who will be given knowledge, skills, and aptitudes in financial and business matters, seeking to generate a greater culture of savings and entrepreneurship ( Gobernación del Valle del Cauca, 2019).

**Fund for rural business development opportunities:** with this fund the Ministry of Agriculture finances business projects attended by peasant organizations that cause employment and increase the income of micro-entrepreneurs (MADR, 2019). The projects must be delivered by legal organizations of small rural producers, such as youth, women, indigenous and Afro-Colombians, who live in the poorest municipalities in the country and reach economic activities linked to the production chains that have priority in each state of Colombia. , so the following proposals are funded (MADR, 2019):

- **Business plan:** The joint commercial proposals that are in the process of strengthening are financed with up to COP 42 million Colombian pesos

- **Commercial profile:** Proposals submitted by organizations that are starting their joint business are financed with up to CO P 32 million Colombian pesos.
- **Business program:** Proposals submitted by microenterprise organizations that require support in extremely specific activities to access new markets and technologies are financed with up to CO P 52 million.

Also, according to MADR (2019), several microenterprise activities are also financed in the technical, commercial, financial, administrative, and organizational areas, such as the following:

- Receive individualized and personalized training and technical assistance.
- Buy machinery, equipment, and supplies, for up to 10% of the allocated resources.
- Conduct market research, develop marketing strategies.
- Train to complete accounting and production records, obtain expert advice to access financial services and launch self-managed savings and credit funds.
- Participate in tours, seminars, meetings, fairs, business conferences, internships, and marketing events.

“joven rural”, “Colombia” “agricultura” ”e “programas de financiamiento”.

After the words were chosen, the next phase focused on examining the databases. Of Google Scholar (Scholar), limiting the ten-year period (2009 to 2019).

The files went through the following filters:

- Suppression of books, book topics, dissertations, monographs, theses, unpublished articles in indexed journals and duplicate articles.
- Reading the title, synthesis, and keywords according to the theme.
- Reading of the introduction, consequences, and conclusion of adjustment with the theme.

The research on Google Scholar provided a total of 990 files. After the application of the initial filter, 344 articles remained. After secondary filtering, 42 files remained. After the third filter was completed, there were 9 articles related to the theme. In this way, with the delimited sample, a database was created in Excel with the elements appropriate to the characteristics of the articles.

**Chart 1. Sample of articles searched on Google Scholar**

TITLE	AUTHOR (ES)	YEAR OF PUBLICATION
1. <i>Juventud rural, calidad de vida y políticas de juventud en la zona andina colombiana</i>	LÓPEZ, A. J.	2009
2. <i>O consenso sobre as políticas sociais na américa latina, negação da democracia?</i>	LAUTIER, B.	2010
3. <i>Políticas de combate à pobreza na América Latina: o caso dos programas de transferência de renda (CTP)</i>	MATTEI, L. F.	2014
4. <i>Desenvolvimento socioeconômico e geração de emprego e renda na américa latina e no caribe: potenciais contribuições da economia social e solidária</i>	MORAIS, L. P.	2015
5. <i>Sector rural colombiano: dinámica laboral y opciones de afiliación a la seguridad social</i>	MERCHÁN, C. A.	2015
6. <i>A RAAM e o banco mundial nas políticas de desenvolvimento econômico como liberdade na colômbia e no Brasil</i>	PEREIRA, C., RABELO, C., DA FONSECA, K. R., & PEREIRA SOARES, P. G	2016
7. <i>Factores de expulsión y retención en la decisión migratoria de jóvenes rurales en Manizales, Colombia</i>	MÉNDEZ S., M. J.	2016
8. <i>Procesos de gestión del Banco Agrario de Colombia y su influencia en la modernización del productor agropecuario</i>	BERNAL, P. C. B.; SANDOVAL, P. A. A.	2017
9. <i>O único que não perdemos até agora é a vida, por isso lutamos, por uma nova vida – r-existências dos camponeses e camponesas da zona de reserva camponesa do vale do rio cimitarra, colômbia</i>	PÉREZ, M. S.	2018

Source: Prepared by the authors (2020).

**Opportunity fund for access to rural microcredit:** with this fund, the resources of the Ministry of Agriculture are provided by specialized financial institutions, to which the Ministry grants credit quotas. The entity that administers this Fund is FINAGRO, through the Administration of Special Programs (IFAD, 2019). They are currently running a new \$ 10 billion Rural Microcredit Fund, which will expand the supply of microcredit in rural municipalities on the Caribbean coast and the Andean region. To access this fund, it is necessary to approach financial institutions and apply for a loan (IFAD, 2019).

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology was developed through a systematic review where, according to Guarnieri (2015), it uses a focus to examine the literature, follows rules for the selection and evaluation of bibliographic sources. According to the author, systematic reviews are conducted in quantitative, qualitative, and mixed approaches, remaining subject to the research objectives (Guarnieri, 2015). According to Higgins and Green (2011) apud Guarnieri, (2015) the interlaced steps are: (a) demarcation of the research question; (b) conglomerate of inclusion and suppression criteria; (c) election and scope of the literature; (d) estimating the quality of the literature considered in the review; and finally (e) analysis, abbreviation, and dissemination of results. Already familiar with the systematic review method, the following keywords were defined “*Política social*”,

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chart 1 highlights that there are few scientific texts on financing programs for rural youth in Colombia. In addition, there is disagreement in the titles of the scientific texts, with only one article with the words “agrarian bank”, being the institution that finances the agrarian social programs, this establishes a difficulty to ponder the fundamental agricultural problems that Colombia has faced, everything this for lack of academic information, that is, the financial programs of rural youth are not leading to academic, social, and economic debate. It is also noted that 56% of scientific texts are written in Spanish and 44% are written in Portuguese. In addition, it can be considered that the investigations are scarce, because in a period of 10 years only 9 relevant files were found, being disturbing due to the low amount of information on such an important and current topic. For this reason, there is a need to carry out research that turns out to be fundamental to develop social financing programs aimed at rural young people in Colombia. On the other hand, Mercham (2015) ensured that the socioeconomic particularities of the Colombian rural sector are not adequate for its residents to be able to conform to the System of social financial programs, owing especially to the low income that persecutes the population. In the articles analyzed, it was understood that financing programs for rural youth are scarce, not about practice. In addition, young people deal with the exclusion of financial services, lack of access to credit is common because they do not have property titles as collateral, for this reason,

it restricts their participation in unions and forces them to look for new horizons in more profitable activities in the city causing rural migration. In this sense, Pérez (2018) stated that institutionalized expectation, independent action beyond capital is considered essential, and it is important to use the State to receive immediate pending issues, however fighting for the emancipation of the developmental system, which is why Morais (2015) claimed that in Colombia, Law no. 454, of 1998, placed extraordinary changes in the affinities between the State and the social and solidarity economy, especially with regard to the performance of the new "Solidarity Economy Superintendence". However, the capitalist state has its borders because its very role is to intercede in the capital-labor relationship, in such a way that it is necessary to recreate other institutions, other plausible environments that refuse oppression, private property and the commodification of life (Perez, 2018).

On the other hand, Morais (2015) reported that the financing programs that propose the origin of credit for the rural population with insufficient financial solutions, seek to originate social equality, but without contradictions because these programs covered some provinces of the country that do not have Financial Institution. Mattei (2014) also evaluated that the programs cannot be dissociated from any plan that seeks the constitution of a social protection network through the universalization of the policies offered as far as the figure of requesting a development of egalitarianism, with this object is not desired to say that the seriousness of the compensatory policies and programs is decreasing, however, only taking care of their demarcations and scarcity in the sense of structurally battling poverty. For this reason, Pereira et al. (2016) consolidated that in the test of accommodating the agrarian sector to the opening of trade, an adequate category was created to practice neoliberal measures. However, societies know how to act before these bodies and the State itself and are not naive, but the population does not react for fear of oppression (Perez 2009). Perez (2009) claimed that the prestige of rural youth as active and effective subjects in their participation, qualified by their competence in creation, action and reach in all social, economic, political, and cultural spheres of rural society, needs to be a complementary part of structural conditions that impact your quality of life. In such a way, Mendez (2016) presented that the few rural youths who manage to acquire financing programs, obtain the land, and have constituted the exit from the procedure of late transfer of family assets.

Those who manage to do so stay in the countryside, managing their own land and plantations, running their own company, selling mainly their workforce and accumulating money, but almost always in cases of obtaining land it is with the help of loans granted by their parents. or other relatives, given the problem of accessibility to the formal credit system. Pereira et al. (2016) mentioned that with the help of the institutions that provide the financing programs, rural youth can enter the land trade, through assistance granted by the State that would allow them to enter the market as buyers. Likewise, the relocation accepts to be carried out by the State and focuses on the realization of the land market, thus adopting the neoliberal premise of reducing the purpose of State functions (Pereira et al., 2016). Finally, for Lautier (2010) about social policies, particularly addressed to the poor, this unanimity admits planning an imprecision:

We often find a contradictory discourse among the recipients of the benefits themselves: they criticize the assistance nature of public interventions, but, at the same time, they develop different strategies to benefit from these assistance programs, and, probably, when formulating their demands, they fail to many of his objections aside: 'it doesn't matter where the aid comes from, the important thing is that it comes' (LAUTIER, 2010, p. 365)..

In the same vein, Merchán (2015) pointed out that social policies and market forces were scarce to establish a promising socioeconomic outlook for voluntary and contributory social security affiliation for most rural inhabitants.

## CONCLUSION

The challenge for the Colombian State is to rely on youth as well as being an obligation of the national government and local institutions. By obtaining that young people include a strategic vision of the development of their localities, it would be helping to increase their technical, economic, political, and social command, but to achieve these objectives, it is necessary to place social policies in context and that are covering the difficulties of youth in all its dimensions. To that extent, social policies must be subordinated to the organization of popular protagonist and its sovereign decisions regarding the use of public resources, thus establishing a new dynamic, through the social struggle for the radicalization of democracy (Piava et al., 2010). For current and new generations, it is necessary to be attractive to belong to the countryside, to ensure future production, but for this it is necessary to make social policies robust and that the different public and private organizations seek to pay attention to the phenomenon of migration in Colombia. In this sense, it is essential that the State seeks to be aware of the effectiveness and equality of the implications of its public policies, aiming to maintain the individual goals of rural youths, for example, it is stated that the financing programs work in such a way that can determine the difficulty of equality efficiently. The programs for rural youth determine the recognition of these rural youths as subjects of rights, which suggests the fundamental target of human expansion: the verification of human rights, which in turn establishes the importance that rural youths have high attributes. As for the limitations of the research, it is a theoretical study, requiring its practical application through questionnaires and interviews. In addition, the low number of articles on the subject is worrying, especially the absence of content published in high-impact magazines. Based on the premise that it is an emerging theme, it raises questions about what factors determine such an academic scenario. Finally, tactics designed to maintain the conservation of current and new generations of rural youth are recommended, such as strengthening funding programs and should be an integral part of systemic measures for agricultural and rural development.

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