

Perception of the status of well-being of beneficiaries of the social program Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro in Othón P. Blanco

Percepción del estado de bienestar de beneficiarios del programa social Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro en Othón P. Blanco

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Abstract

This study focused on Othón P. Blanco municipality, aiming to comprehend the well-being perception of young participants in the "Youth Building the Future" social program. The objective was to assert that the variable under scrutiny significantly influences their worldview, subsequently impacting thoughts and mitigating antisocial (violence, addiction) and criminal behaviors reflective of social marginalization and inequality. The research is theoretically grounded in Sen's Human Development model, conceptualizing it as the expansion of individuals' capabilities and opportunities for a quality life. Employing a qualitative approach due to its phenomenological nature, the study adopted a narrative autobiographical life story design. The sample, comprising 36 subjects aged 18 to 29 with diverse socio-economic backgrounds, aimed for maximum variation. Results revealed that all subjects perceived a positive shift in their quality of life, encompassing physical, social, and psychological well-being. The study concludes that the journey towards a healthier society commences with access to opportunities, affirming Amartya Sen's theory. Human development and well-being indicators are incorporated through policies promoting equity and equal opportunities, fostering peace and non-violence. The program aligns with the well-being objectives of the 2030 agenda.

Human development, Social well-being, Sustainable development

Resumen

Esta investigación se llevó a cabo en el municipio de Othón P. Blanco, México; con el fin de entender la percepción del bienestar entre los jóvenes beneficiarios del programa social "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro". El objetivo era argumentar que la variable estudiada impacta directamente en su interpretación del mundo, reduciendo conductas antisociales y delictivas reflejo de la marginación y desigualdad social. Teóricamente, se basa en el modelo de Desarrollo Humano de Sen, concebido como la expansión de capacidades y oportunidades para una calidad de vida. Utilizando un enfoque cualitativo y un diseño narrativo autobiográfico, se trabajó con 36 participantes de 18 a 29 años y diversas condiciones socioeconómicas. Los resultados indican que todos percibieron un cambio positivo en su calidad de vida, manifestado en bienestar físico, social y psicológico. Se concluye que la transformación hacia una sociedad saludable inicia con el acceso a oportunidades, confirmando la teoría de Amartya Sen. La incorporación de indicadores de desarrollo humano y bienestar se logra mediante políticas que promueven la equidad y la igualdad de oportunidades, contribuyendo así a los objetivos de bienestar de la agenda 2030.

Desarrollo humano, Bienestar social, Desarrollo sostenible

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Introduction

Social supports play a crucial role in people's lives, according to John Rawls' theory of Justice (Fuenmayor, 2021) they have a significant impact on emotional well-being, mental health and overall quality of life (Ferrans 1990). Paulo Freire asserts that empowering vulnerable people through social support frees them from oppression and encourages their active participation in a society (Rosaneli, 2015). For Sen (2021), social supports are fundamental to increase the capacities of vulnerable people, allowing them to participate in society, access resources and achieve their goals.

According to the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness [IMCO] (2023), there are currently 65 social programmes in Mexico that seek to address different problems and provide support to vulnerable groups in areas such as health, education, food, housing and social development, among which the programme Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro has stood out due to the series of critical and sometimes scathing remarks that have been made about the recipients, pejoratively identified as "NiNis" (Balarezo, 2019).

The term 'Neet', an acronym for 'not in employment, education or training', was expressly used in England 1999 during the report: Bridging the gap: new opportunities for 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (Bridging the gap: New opportunities for 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training) from this term was derived the word "NiNi" neologism, used to characterise young people who are in a complicated social situation in terms of education, training or work, according to the Fundación del Español Urgente [Fundéu] (López, 2019), however, it also includes young people who despite having completed their educational process, have not had the possibility of accommodating themselves in the world of work. In Mexico, the population between 15 and 29 years of age who were not doing what they were socially supposed to do at that age: study or work, were labelled as "NiNi". According to Arceo and Campos (2011) the increase of the male population in this condition increased with the 2008 crisis, during the period 2000 - 2010, however, the condition of women decreased, basically as a consequence of the increase in labour supply and school attendance.

According to the aforementioned authors, in Mexico in 2010 it was estimated that 2.5 million men and 6.5 million women were in this classification. The causal factors were established as the lack of employment for men and for women, their decision to devote themselves to housework. It is worth mentioning that housework and caring for others is not considered as work, so it is not included in the official employment figures.

This phenomenon of "NiNis" has been approached from two perspectives that are mutually exclusive. The first identifies the phenomenon under study as a problem of social exclusion, lack of opportunities and neglect by the state, whereby young people are the consequences of a rampant policy of exploitation, as a result of an economic model that restricts the possibilities of development and growth of individuals. The second position characterises young people in this category as lazy, without aspirations, with a bad attitude towards work and progress and their condition is the result of a wrong existential choice, so their life is in the situation they deserve (Márquez, 2018).

The Government of the Republic, with respect to the issue, has established a very firm position, considering that young people who do not work and do not study, are people who somehow have not had the opportunity to do so, so they should not be considered in a disparaging and classist way, but rather achieve their social inclusion. For President Andrés Manuel López Obrador, opportunities must be created so that young people can emerge from their social condition and be incorporated into society in a productive and healthy way (Gómez Vilchis, 2022).

He therefore establishes the "Youth Building the Future" programme as a development strategy for this sector of the population, for which he has received innumerable criticisms from conservative groups, whose organicist conception of society values authority and hierarchy in social and institutional relations. (Rodríguez Fontenla, 2018); They openly disapprove of his interest in granting scholarships, which they see as a waste of state resources, encouraging ineptitude, mediocrity and laziness.

It has been proposed that "Jóvenes construyendo el futuro" is a programme that aims to generate welfare and quality of life, in which a scholarship of \$6310.00 per month and medical insurance is given to young people between 18 and 29 years old, who are not studying or working, to receive training for 12 months, in a work centre, where they will learn some work skills in exchange for their labour force.

By enrolling, young people become apprentices and register with the organisation of their interest; the requirements to join the programme are: To be between 19 and 29 years old, to attend work training five times a week, between 5 and 8 hours a day for their training process, to respect the regulations of the place where they work and to carry out a monthly evaluation of the tutor's performance. The work centre defines in its training plan the timetable and the days of training; holidays and rest days are not contemplated (Hernández, 2022).

Based on the above, the following research question is established: Is there a relationship between the social programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" and the current state of well-being of the participants in the municipality of Othón P. Blanco? The general objective is to identify the relationship between the social programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" and the current state of well-being of the participants in the municipality of Othón P. Blanco.

Theoretical framework

The social programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" has had its detractors, who have openly manifested themselves in a scathing and sarcastic manner, considering it a misuse of state resources for people who, in their opinion, do not deserve it and should continue to be left in social neglect, branding them as lazy. Members of political parties, opponents of the 4th transformation, aim, according to important and emblematic actors of these parties, to eliminate this welfare programme, among others, because they do not consider them viable or effective, given that they consider them populist and their scope does not reach any other place than keeping the unemployed and useless (Martínez Espinoza, 2021).

On the other hand, in line with the 2030 agenda and its 17 goals for sustainable development, proposed by the United Nations [UN] which includes the elimination of poverty and hunger, ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, achieving gender equality, ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all (Girón, 2016), among others, one might think that the "Youth Building the Future" programme has the intended direction in the concert of nations today, and that the official policy is on the right track. However, it can all be speculation of good and bad intentions, if no study is carried out that can provide evidence in either direction, i.e. for or against the welfare programme, as it has been identified.

In its Human Development Report (2022) the UN underlines the goal of ensuring that people have the opportunity to lead healthy, educated and prosperous lives. This implies not only economic growth, but also equity, environmental sustainability, and respect for human rights. In the Human Development (HD) model, it can be considered that the lack of participation in the life of the community through socially recognised and encouraged activities is the result of the impoverished capacity of the same society to generate satisfactory and feasible aspirational alternatives through productive and work relationships, since, as Sen (2001) understands it, HD represents the increase in the range of options and possibilities from which a human being can choose, linked to the freedom to choose or the alternatives that are presented to him/her for this purpose; Options are understood as everything that human beings value or desire with an important motive, based on reasonable and morally valid arguments.

Referring to Dr. Sen's (1999) concept of human development, they comment in his work that, for example, a rich person who fasts can achieve the same functional outcomes in terms of eating or nutrition as a disadvantaged person who is forced to starve, but the former has a different set of capabilities than the latter; the former can decide to eat well and be well nourished, while the latter cannot (p. 100). This means that human development is an optional condition for people where they can have a certain lifestyle or way of being as a product of free choice and not of economic, psychological, ethical, moral or even operational constraints.

MORENO-GARCÍA, Blanca Verónica, DÍAZ-RODRÍGUEZ, Eustacio and BELTRÁN-LÓPEZ, Robert. Perception of the status of well-being of beneficiaries of the social program Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro in Othón P. Blanco. *Journal-International Economy*. 2023

For Dr. Sen (2000), the concept of HR represents the capacity that individuals and organisations possess to expand the range of options with which to access a healthy and lasting life, to have access to knowledge, to have sufficient and necessary means to live in dignity, and the possibility to collaborate in the life of society in collective affairs, however, this goes further; HR represents the opportunity to enjoy a job in a socially healthy environment and the possibility to work without fear of being harassed by others.

If it is accepted that options are changeable from situation to situation and from person to person, HR must be understood as an open, continuous and inexhaustible process, since it is the result of the manifestation of interrelated functionings and capacities, which as Dr. Sen (2003) also says, translate into the manifestation of the interrelated functionings and capacities, which, as Dr. Sen (2003) also says, translate into the manifestation of the interrelated functionings and capacities. Sen (2003) translates into what an individual does immediately and what he or she can do or achieve; in this order of ideas, Cejudo (2006) affirms that functioning is something that is achieved, while capacity refers to the power to achieve, and this is how he mentions it: capacity is to be able to really achieve something, and not only to have permission to do so; concretely, it is the ability to function, and therefore there are as many capacities as functionings, that is, as many as are necessary to assess human well-being and development; to explain the freedom of the subject to be able to live in one way or another, we must consider the entire repertoire of functionings within its reach (p. 368). 368).

Functionings are thus defined as "states" according to Sen (2003); where the individual recognises himself within an individual status; to be well protected or to be at ease are conditions of being, e.g. to be free, to be respected. Capabilities are understood as the various combinations of functionings that each individual can achieve in the exercise of his or her freedom. Therefore, HR is the process of offering new functionings and expanding capabilities, and as Urzúa (2012) mentions, this process needs to be approached from a systemic-holistic point of view where different dimensions can be visualised in the short term.

Given the current work situation, the author reflects: the HR model is in no way opposed to Economic or Technological Development, it only places people as the *raison d'être* of everything that happens in society; one should not, but does not, subordinate people's development interests to economic growth and unequal enrichment.

In the HD model, the Human Development model is based on a multidimensional approach that goes beyond simply measuring economic growth. The central concept of HD involves improving the quality of life of people and is expressed primarily through the Human Development Index (HDI).

It is a model that looks at indicators such as per capita income to assess the economic standard of living of a population. Health is a fundamental aspect of Human Development. Life expectancy at birth and other health indicators are considered in assessing this component; similarly, access to education and literacy are important. Civic participation and respect for human rights are essential components. This implies the ability of people to participate in decision-making that affects their lives and the protection of their fundamental rights.

The promotion of gender equality as well as inclusion reflect the commitment to human rights. Environmental sustainability becomes important in ensuring that current development does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The multidimensional approach to Human Development seeks to reflect the complexity of the human experience and provide a more comprehensive and equitable assessment of a society's progress. The HDI ranks countries according to these various indicators to provide a more comprehensive measure of human well-being than economic growth alone (Sen et al, 2006).

Choices are, says Sen (2000b) the field where freedom operates, affirming that human development is the result of the orientation of freedom towards universal values of coexistence and a sense of autonomy, stating that "The dominant values and social practices exert a significant influence on the existence or lack of corruption, as well as on the performance of trust in economic, social or political relations.

The expression of freedom is conditioned by these values, but, in turn, these values are shaped by public debates and social interactions. These debates and social interactions are, in turn, influenced by participation in freedoms, creating an interactive cycle where freedom, values and participation influence each other.

Therefore, human development is the development of freedom or the increase of the concrete freedoms that each human being enjoys, as it can be foreseen that labour and educational unemployment can be understood, from this point of view, as a threat to human freedom.

According to Verdugo *et al* (2013), quality of life can be defined as the state of personal well-being resulting from the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of important and relevant conditions for the subject. Urzúa (2012) defines quality of life as the full satisfaction of needs arising from the physical, psychological, social, material, or structural spheres. Shaw (1990) injecting scientific rigour defines quality of life in mathematical terms and states the following formula: $QL=NE \times (H+S)$, where NE represents the natural endowment of the subject, H the contribution made by his home and family to the person and S the contribution made by society.

In this order of ideas, it is understood that the quality of life is not only the subjective feeling of the person, but must be accompanied by the historical, material, social, emotional, ethical and spiritual circumstances in which he/she lives. Therefore, personal well-being is the human development and quality of life experienced by a person under obvious circumstances of growth.

Methodology

This study used a qualitative approach, which is considered essential for researching perceptions because of its ability to explore the subjectivity, complexity and diversity of human experiences. With this approach, it was possible to understand more fully how the young beneficiaries interpret the world around them as a result of a social programme called "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" that seeks to improve the quality of life and personal well-being.

It is worth mentioning that the present study was carried out under a phenomenological perspective, in order to understand the subjectivity and the nature of the experience of the subjects involved.

Based on the importance of the story as access to the subject's inner world (Bolívar, 2012). The autobiographical narrative interview was used as a method, which allowed the interviewers to explore significant events, relationships, experiences and their personal meaning, from the experience of the young beneficiaries. To analyse the data from the interviews, the interview transcripts were transcribed and the relevant units of meaning in the transcripts were identified. This was followed by open coding to label and categorise the meaning units.

As for the population, the maximum variation sample is used. This is used to seek and show different perspectives and represent the complexity of the phenomenon under study, or to document diversity in order to locate differences and coincidences, patterns and particularities (Pérez-Luco *et al*, 2017).

The present research was carried out with 36 people from the municipality of Othón P. Blanco in Quintana Roo, Mexico, aged between 18 and 29, with different social, academic, working and religious conditions. All had experience of participating in the "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" programme.

	Status	Sex	Company	Age
Group 1	11 students one year ago	8 women 3 men	Business Services 7	18-21/13 22-25/12 26-29/11
Group 2	13 employed one year ago	4 women 9 male		
Group 3	12 more than one year without work or study	9 women 3 men		

Table 1 Socio-economic data of the study subjects

Basic questionnaire for the in-depth interview, with open-ended items about the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" with the questions: What did it mean to you to participate (or to have participated) in the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro"?

What effect did participating (or having participated) in the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" have on you? Does the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" have any social impact? Does the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" have any obvious benefits for those who participate in it?

According to López (2016), in every narrative it is imperative to identify the real experience, based on its quality and content; therefore, in this study we used the Criteria Guide extracted from the Criteria-Based Content Analysis as suggested by (Moreno and Moreno, 2023) who assess the veracity of the stories narrated in psychological expert opinions. Based on the aforementioned authors, the criteria used in this research were related to the structuring, logical consistency, amount of detail, characteristics of the context, description of interactions and reproduction of the conversations.

As a basic instrument, a matrix was developed to guide the interpretivist work with dimensions, categories and units of analysis, based on the metamodel established by Bandler and Grinder and based on Noam Chomsky's transformational grammar. (Moreno y Moreno, 2023).

Dimensions	Categories	Units of analysis
Transformation processes	Linguistic referents in the world model	
Generalisations. A process in which certain elements or parts of the person's model are separated from the original experience to come to represent the whole category, of which the experience is only a specific instance. (Bandler and Grinder, 1996)	Incomplete specific verbs. Absence of referential indexes. Universals. Complex equivalences. Presuppositions. Cause and effect. Mind reading.	Words or expressions. Associated gesticulation. Intrusions. Theme. Changes of subject.
Deletions Process that removes fragments of the original experience (the world) or of the complete linguistic representation (deep structure) (Bandler and Grinder, 1996).	Adverbs followed by "mind". Universal statements Modal operators Universal quantifiers.	
Distortions A process that enables us to modify our perception of the sensory data we receive (Bandler and Grinder, 1996).	Nominalisations. Good semantic formation. Performative lost	

Table 2 Matrix of dimensions, categories and units of analysis developed by Moreno and Moreno (2023, pp. 10-11)

In order to have the chronological sequence of data, information and events of interest on the subject, the logbook was used. A video camera was also used to record information, to record data that could be retrieved to verify information.

Results

The results for the 36 people interviewed are shown below:

Criteria	Quality level of content	
	Not credible %	credible %
Unstructured production	7	93
Logical consistency	4	96
Amount of detail	4	96
Contextual features	6	94
Description of interactions	7	93
Reproduction of conversations	5	95

Table 3 Credibility of Autobiography results

Table 3 indicates that people's discourse has a high degree of credibility, so that the narrative of the study subjects can be trusted, meaning that the information is accurate and reliable, which according to López, L. (2016) allows us to have a concrete position based on the perceived reality of the interviewee. In other words, the interviewees did not have a dual intention in each of their comments; they recounted events based on their own perceived reality comments; they narrated events based on what they think, see and perceive.

Question	Result	%
What did it mean to you to participate (or to have participated) in the "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" programme?	Acknowledge that it was meaningful to have participated in the programme.	100%
What effect did participating (or having participated) in the "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" programme have on you?	They recognise that participating in the programme did have an effect.	100%
Does the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" have any social impact?	They affirmed that this programme has social importance, especially in the environment where they are located.	77%
	They consider that the social impact is not as high as could be expected.	23%
Is there an obvious benefit of the "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" programme for those who participate in it?	They consider that they have benefited not only economically, but also socially and emotionally.	88%
	They believe that the wellbeing they experience is momentary and that sooner or later it will be cancelled, a situation that generates uncertainty.	12%
Do young people know how to take advantage of such social programmes?	They consider that if they take advantage of the opportunities once they are granted.	83%

Table 4 Beliefs about the well-being of the respondents

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When asked to express what it meant to them to participate (or to have participated) in the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro"? 100% found that they could identify that it had a meaning in their life, i.e. that it was not an unimportant event; regarding the effect of participating (or having participated) in the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro"? 100% had a well-defined idea about the impact of the programme on their personal life, the social relevance and the benefits that a programme of this nature can have.

When asked if the programme benefited everyone in the same way, 65% felt that it was a good opportunity to demonstrate that young people have qualities and potential and had the possibility to be hired by the organisations they had been apprenticed to. 25% considered that although the programme had a benefit, the most important thing was how dignified it was for them to regain the dignity they felt they had lost, as they were unable to contribute satisfactorily to their family environment and although they were not working at the moment, they were already motivated to work in what they had learnt. Even working on their own. 10% experience that the programme has helped them or is really helping them, but they do not know what to do when the programme ends.

Welfare criteria	Dimensions	Evidence
Physical	Health	100% Medical insurance
	Hygiene	Daily grooming and lining up for work 88
	Food	Regulation of food according to working day 90%
Social	Membership	Feels part of a group 94
	Participation in work decision making	Considered by others 90%
	Commitment	Giving importance to work 94%
Psychological	Dignification	Better self-concept and self-esteem
	Motivation for achievement and improvement	Desire for self-improvement and search for new opportunities

Table 5 Perceived effects of the programme on the welfare state

Table 5 shows the perception of the Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro programme on the state of well-being. In the physical criterion, related to the dimensions of health, hygiene and nutrition, they perceive that the quality of life is improved because since they are accepted in the social programme, they have medical insurance; they all assume that going to work requires a certain personal projection, so they tend to present themselves at the different facilities with proper alignment and grooming. Also, the working hours allow them to regulate their food, regardless of the fact that on some occasions (especially when they work in food-related businesses, they are given the opportunity to have access to food at no cost or at a lower cost).

On the social well-being criterion, the young people agree that there is membership between the old workers and them, sometimes they are asked for their point of view to carry out activities and this generates commitment and enthusiasm, adding that they say they feel special. And from the psychological well-being criterion, the young people perceive the dignification of their person, and they have realised that they are capable of being socially useful, some have started their own businesses, some are currently studying and working, and others are looking for new opportunities. But they all agree that they can live better and be socially useful to their family and society as a sign of gratitude.

Discussion

According to the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be seen that the welfare programme "Youth building the future" has had an impact on the people who have had the opportunity to enroll as apprentices, which goes beyond the economic, it impacts the whole individual; by working in a recognized job, in which they have the possibility to acquire skills, which can be a mechanic, administrative officer, baker, trader, etc., they give young people the opportunity to acquire skills, which can be a mechanic, administrative officer, baker, merchant, etc., It is important to highlight that in this research it was found that 40% of the subjects who had participated in the programme had stayed on to work, hired by the business where they had been apprentices, due to their level of performance and productivity.

It is important to highlight that the dignity felt by the subjects, as well as the feeling of inclusion, gave them the possibility of contemplating a better future.

Criticisms that this type of programme is a waste are proven to be the result of ideological beliefs about the superiority of one class over the others, considering that poverty is a condition that a person has by choice.

In this study it can be corroborated that when a person is given an obvious opportunity for development, he or she mobilises his or her resources to optimise it. It is important to point this out because it coincides with the model of human development and well-being, which assures that by increasing functionings and capacities, the level of well-being rises and with it the quality of life.

Conclusion

If there is a relationship between the social programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" and the current state of well-being of the people who have participated in this programme in the municipality of Othón P. Blanco. Therefore, it can be indicated that:

The welfare programme called "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" fulfils an important social service; it certainly addresses inequality and improves the living conditions of young people who face situations of vulnerability and exclusion, given that by providing economic support it opens the possibility of satisfying basic needs such as food, housing and medical care, which is why the programme contributes to the reduction of poverty and improvement of the quality of life of young people in the municipality of Othón P. Blanco.

Also, the programme "Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro" is directly related to the well-being of the people who participate or have participated in it. Independently of the economic benefit granted and the access to goods and services, the individuals who participate acquire skills to carry out various activities, even gaining access to permanent job opportunities; this is what Sen (2000, 2001) refers to as well-being. Recalling that, according to the aforementioned author, well-being is not only measurable in terms of achievements, but also in terms of opportunities, which give the freedom to decide and achieve those achievements.

Young people who have this opportunity for development will use it, mobilising their resources to optimise it.

This programme has physical, social and psychological effects that are important for the participating population; by providing access to health care services and promoting healthy habits, social programmes can improve the health and well-being of marginalised youth, reducing the burden of disease and improving quality of life; similarly, the programme under study recognises the inherent dignity of all marginalised youth by providing opportunities to live with dignity and respect.

Young people, disparagingly called "NEETs" by a rampant system, have been given a false interpretation of themselves, justifying their stigmatisation and disallowing them to grow by accusing them of their status. It is important to recognise that conservative thinking limits a developing society, and as Bunge said "the economic policies of conservative and reactionary governments are enemies of the welfare of ordinary people" (Gil, 2020, p.18).

The "Youth Building the Future" programme is aligned with the wellbeing goals of the UN 2030 agenda, as they relate to human development (SDG 1. Health and well-being, SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth, SDG 10. Reducing inequalities, SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions) thus contributing to the regeneration of the social fabric, peace and non-violence that the world longs for.

Finally, it is important to prioritise the most vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of society when making decisions and designing policies, recognising that inequality and poverty are an obstacle to sustainable development and social justice. The author of this study, as an active part of a society that seeks human development and well-being, joins the ideology "for the sake of all, poor people first".

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