EDUCATION IN MINORS 'CENTERS

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ABSTRACT
The objective of this article is to investigate the consequences of adolescent pregnancies, helping during the time of fostering that lasts there, designing an intervention to be able to prevent situations. Prenatal Education research and development projects will be defined for adolescent women in the "El Madroño" center of Madrid Carabanchel district.
The interest that we had to improve the degree of satisfaction of pregnant teenagers in the adolescent centers, led us to interview 15 adolescents, this being the sample. The results indicate that the characteristics of the sample are satisfied with the programs offered within the Children's Center. A research process has been initiated whose development of the methodological process is described in this article.
We will describe the methodology of the study, defining the design, the data collection instrument, characteristics of the sample, finally we will describe the conclusions to carry out future lines of research.

PALABRAS CLAVE: prenatal education, pregnancy, adolescents, juvenile center.

INTRODUCTION

The present investigation is included in the scope of juvenile centers for adolescent women. Its development is justified by the importance of studying the state of babies in the womb of their mothers.

The methodology that we have followed has been the following: Identification of the problem, variables of the study, sample, instruments of data collection, process of data collection.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

 The prenatal period is the most important for the life of the mother and baby; It is at this moment where affectivity, health, capacity, intelligence, creativity are established. The mother constantly transmits the feeling towards the baby, influences her emotional state; therefore, although they are inside prisons, there are programs for mothers that favor the development and evolution of both, having classes of preparation to childbirth and workshops of social skills, so that they feel safe, calm and with workshops that favor the development from both. The Local Plan for Children and Adolescents 2016-2019 (PLIAM) includes the commitment to promote and optimize municipal competition actions, as well as coordination with other administrations and the associative fabric, to promote what is necessary to guarantee the rights and coverage of needs of minors; In a unique way, we prioritize this task with minors in situations of social difficulty or

vulnerability. The Community of Madrid has Reception Centers for minors who enter through an emergency procedure at the request of the Security Forces, Juvenile Prosecutor's Office and Social Services, and propose, once each case has been studied to the Commission for the Protection of Minors , the most appropriate measure. According to Decree 355/2003 of December 16, are considered child protection centers, those establishments intended for the residential care of minors on whom the guardianship is previously assumed, without prejudice to the immediate attention that is presented to them when they are temporarily in a supposedly unprotected situation. The centers will guarantee adequate attention to the needs of each child, assuming responsibility for the integral development of the people we care for, guaranteeing them the adequate satisfaction of their biological, emotional and social needs, in an environment of security and protection, as well as enhancing their learning experiences and access to social resources in the same conditions as any other person of their age. Motherhood is the space of time where a lot of schemes are configured for the development of the baby; in the sixth week the mother's conscience takes place with commitment, acceptance with life. The moment of birth is where the mother experiences fear, insecurity, acceptance, rejection, joy, at that moment, it is the natural process that must be understood as the beginning to life, emotions, sensations at birth come to influence to face life in the stages of lifeThe evolution that occurs in pregnant women in these spaces, and what babies feel, produces an important challenge, we must adapt these spaces to their needs, demands and expectations, so that the fetus feels happy and calm; for this, it was considered necessary to carry out a study that would allow us to analyze the following:

- Identify the profile of adolescent women in juvenile centers.
- Use and assessment of workshops and other activities.
- Degree of user satisfaction with the activities programmed in the centers.
- Awareness of the proposals of users to improve and offer proposals to juvenile centers.

The questions lead us to the definition of the problem. Do women and their babies feel just as satisfied in this environment as they are instead of being free?

OBJECTIVES

The present investigation aims to respond to the problem posed and the demands of women; Through the results we obtain with the analysis of the data we can propose improvement proposals, aimed at promoting and offering new alternatives for improvement in these centers.
Check the degree of satisfaction of pregnant women in the Children's Center, "El Madroño".
In turn, the specific objectives derived from the general objective, are specified in the following approaches:
 - Analyze the profile of adolescents.
- Evaluate the programs offered by the juvenile center.
- Enhance self-esteem and satisfaction with your pregnancy.
- Attend to the needs demanded to favor the development of the stages of its evolution.
- Offer new alternatives and continue researching in the prenatal stage in juvenile centers.

SAMPLE

The sample of our study corresponds to 15 teenagers being the maximum seats of this center, and the babies can be up to 3 years of age, in case they have to follow the sentence.

Taking into account the objectives, the project will be developed following a model of evaluative research; using a participatory methodology (qualitative and quantitative) what is called multimethod. This type of research is the most appropriate and relevant, as scientific theory shows us.

AnderEgg, E. (2002) proposes the definition of methodology as a set of rational knowledge, certain or probable, that obtained in a methodical way and verified in its contrast with reality, are organized organically referring to objects of the same nature and whose knowledge are susceptible to be transmitted.

The methodological process in this study has several phases: Identify the problem to be investigated, state the objectives, analyze the sample and carry out the research process.

We intend to pay attention to the analysis of reality, studying the context of juvenile centers and better understanding the problems and socio-educational needs of adolescents.

Once determined what you want to achieve, we will choose the most appropriate model to carry out the entire process. It is time to make the design of the investigation; We select the theoretical framework and decide on the method to follow. Among the decisions taken, is the identification and selection of the most appropriate strategies to the methodology established according to our study.

DATA COLLECT

The collection of data is the most important moment, taking into account the objectives of the work, a questionnaire was developed to respond to the statements made at the beginning of the investigation.

The results of this study are included in this article, which includes the most relevant data so far, orienting us towards the definition of the problem that we are interested in investigating.

In the analysis of the data, the following variables have been grouped in the following dimensions.

- Analyze and identify the profile of adolescents. (Sociodemographic data).
- Define the needs
- Current situation (school or work).
- Relationship with mothers with their pregnancy.
-Improvement proposals.

RESULTS

The analysis of data is one of the most important aspects of the empirical part since it allows to verify the objectives proposed at the beginning of the investigation; for this reason, once the data of the questionnaires is collected, they are analyzed. The data will provide a better knowledge of the adolescent's environment, orienting towards the conclusions of the study.

The analysis of the sociodemographic data corresponds to the first dimension, we have obtained the information from the center of the minors the Madroño, district of Carabanchel of Madrid, with 15 places in closed regime for mothers with children under 3 years.

Of the total of the surveyed women it is between 14 and 17 years old, being 8 of 16 years old, 1 of 15 years old, and 6 of 17 years old. Of the total of the surveyed 7 are Spanish, 3 are of gypsy ethnicity and 5 are women of Latin America.

With regard to marital status 5 are de facto couples in the case of Latin American women, 3 are married by the gypsy culture and ethnic group, the rest are single. We observed that the area where they lived was the area near the district of Carabanchel and Usera.

We analyze the second dimension corresponding to defining the needs of the users.

Taking into account the type of work that the family has, it coincides in all the cases that they have a precarious job, with little economic income, having to ask for help from the family in most cases. We find it curious that families do not have any criminal record.

The third dimension corresponds to the current situation of adolescents taking into account the dedication of adolescents before entering, it is observed that 9 are in school period, so they do not have economic resources, 6 worked in store stores , of the 9 respondents, they tell us that they will return to the family home and the rest will return to the home of their partners.

The fourth dimension corresponds to the relationship that mothers have in this stage tells us that they feel happy despite their situation, feeling and living the pregnancy with their routines imposed in the center; They also affirm that they are very well taken care of there and they are learning a lot about how to take care of the baby and how to transmit affection, affection in the situation before being born; we wanted to know if they would be able to educate their children and socialize them in normalized life, they all think that they will need help from their parents, partners and guardians. They think it would be necessary that as long as they are there, they need that their partners can be with them a period of time a day, to be able to transmit to the baby the love of the father, the sensitization, tenderness, affection between both dedicating time to the baby .

The last dimension corresponds to proposals for improvement where they demand the attachment of workers, empathy and more resources to be able to have information on how to take care of the baby since they have not yet matured to be able to have that responsibility, they demand more courses they consider to be few for the little maturity they have.

CONCLUSIONS

Having had the opportunity to work directly in the juvenile center, has influenced the way of interpreting the data, drawing conclusions and designing improvement proposals.

The results have covered the expectations with which this study was conducted, consistent information has been obtained that has been reflected in the conclusions, allowing to identify and explain aspects of this with the analyzes performed. Below we offer the general conclusions from the responses of the adolescents in this investigation.

The objective to be achieved in this chapter was to verify the degree of satisfaction of pregnant adolescents in the center aimed at promoting and offering new alternatives for improvement in these centers. The conclusions will be narrated according to the proposed objectives.

Motherhood within juvenile centers generates a debate among those responsible for social policies. In recent years a quality of life has been achieved in the facilities, the normalized development of the children who accompany their mothers for 3 years, which is allowed by law. Although much progress has been made to meet the demands, it would need to be continually reviewed in order to improve and find new solutions.

The purpose of all research is to respond to the problem raised at the beginning of the investigation, therefore, the research focuses on the identification of possible improvements related to the activities proposed in all juvenile centers.

The lack of family resources is common among them; it would be necessary to carry out a work in the classrooms from the first educational stages where social skills, values, education, etc. are transmitted. so that they can have more information in all the families, knowing how to take care of the prenatal stage, so important for the life of the new baby.

It is known and known that children born in prisons will not be able to develop education, sociability, learning, and the relationship with the mother will be lost something essential for the future of the person; but fortunately the 15 teenagers will have served their sentence and will be able to give birth outside the center, having the opportunity to develop a normalized life, outside the center having the attachment and education with their newborns and their partners.

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