



SOCIETAT PER A LA DIFUSIÓ DE LES REALITATS CULTURALS AFRICANES

CENTRE DE COOPERACIÓ INTERNACIONAL  
> **Codesenvolupament** <

inscrita en el Departament de Justícia de la Generalitat de Catalunya amb el núm. 31681, NIF:G64126311

BARCELONA, DRASSANES PER ÀFRICA®

# **COURSES OF SOLIDARITY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN SPAIN

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2012-2016

## **THE GLOBAL LEARNER UNIVERSITY**

DÉNIA

### **HELEN MUKORO**

Director and Professor



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## THE GLOBAL LEARNER UNIVERSITY

Dénia, 2012-2016

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Helen Mukoro	Technician on gender violence
Helen Mukoro	Technician on management of social projects
Helen Mukoro	Manager of human resources
Helen Mukoro	Technician on prison psychology
Helen Mukoro	Technician on gender equality in cooperation projects
Helen Mukoro	Management technician of youth entities
Helen Mukoro	Technician on violence, crime and abuse
Helen Mukoro	Technical Assistant Nursing Education
Helen Mukoro	Technical training in Early Childhood Education
Helen Mukoro	Professional Technical Construction
Helen Mukoro	Technical training in Business Administration
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# **TECHNICIAN ON FORENSIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

AGENDA 300 HOURS

## CHAPTER 1: EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

## CHAPTER 2: PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE

- 2.1. The expert psychological
- 2.2. Forensic Psychological Assessment
- 2.3. Expert's report
- 2.4. Forensic Evaluation of mental illness
- 2.5. The interview in forensic psychology and psychiatry to diagnose mental illness
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- 3.2. Assessment of liability in criminal
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- 3.5. The forensic report on family separations
- 3.6. The forensic assessment of workplace bullying
- 3.7. Labour expertise, workplace harassment

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- 4.1. Pecuniary damage
- 4.2. General concepts of bodily harm assessment
- 4.3. The origins of psychic damage
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- 4.5. Personality changes
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- 5.1. Rating the psychological consequences of accidents

## CHAPTER 6: Evaluation in Forensic Psychology

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- 6.2. Abnormal Personality



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- 6.3. Definition of psychopathic personalities
- 6.4. Development of criminal profiling
- 6.5. Graphology
- 6.6. Psychological autopsy

#### CHAPTER 7: EVALUATING THE TESTIMONY AND SIMULATION

- 7.1. Evaluation of the testimony, the simulation.

#### CHAPTER 8: ASSESSING PSYCHOPATHY

- 8.1. Aggression in the genesis of psychopathy
- 8.2. Assessment of psychopathy
- 8.3. Psychopaths
- 8.4. The rating scale Hare psychopathy.
- 8.5. Serial Murderers
- 8.6. Sexual serial murderers

The psychological expert report prepared by the expert is acting as an expert and connoisseur of psychology, bringing their science to clarify the mental state of a subject that is in conflict with the law are many criticisms that have been the psychological expertise not only from the legal field but also from the psychiatric and psychological. Lack of diagnostic accuracy and therapeutic (Diamond, 1969), the excess of its powers as a psychiatrist in assessing (Bazelon, 1974), the very problem that exists in Psychology in a doctrinal sense epistemological (Calcedo, 1982) or doubts regarding psychiatrist's qualifications as an expert in court (Szasz, 1963), are the most frequently censored.

Often experts, lacking minimal training in the legal field, opinions do not meet the most basic procedural requirements, so it might seem that their valuations lose some of their effectiveness. In this sense, there is no doubt that the professionalization of psychology psychiatrist on legal help solve many problems.



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## **TECHNICIAN ON GENDER VIOLENCE AGENDA 300 HOURS**

Introduction

### **Conceptualization of the phenomenon of gender violence**

1. Gender violence
  - 1.1. Concept of gender violence
  - 1.2. Victims
  - 1.3. Types of gender violence
  - 1.4. Climbing and the cycle of violence
  - 1.5. Social impacts and consequences in women victims
  - 1.6. Processes that hinder the understanding of the phenomenon of domestic violence and their identification

### **2. Gender Basics**

- 2.1. Gender Concept
- 2.2. The gender perspective

### **Basic legislation on gender violence**

3. The law as an instrument for the prevention and eradication of violence against women
  - 3.1. International field
  - 3.2. European Community level
  - 3.3. Scope of the Spanish state
  - 3.4. Autonomous community of Canary

### **4. Rights of women victims of gender violence**

- 4.1. Right to information
- 4.2. Right to social assistance
- 4.3. Right to legal assistance and representation
- 4.4. Labour rights and social security benefits
- 4.5. Economic

### **The treatment of gender violence**

#### **5. Action to cases of gender violence I**

- 5.1. Detection
- 5.2. Orientation

#### **6. Action to cases of gender violence II**



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## 6.1. Procedures to follow

- 6.1.1. What a woman has to do with aggression or risk
- 6.1.2. How and where to file a complaint
- 6.1.3. The court and legal proceedings
- 6.1.4. How to apply for a protection order
- 6.1.5. Dealing with the knowledge of a case of abuse
- 6.1.6. Warnings that can be given to women for their own safety
- 6.2. The importance of social and prevention and care in situations of domestic violence

## **Means and resources against gender violence**

- 7. Services and specialized care centres for women victims of gender violence
  - 7.1. Immediate care resources
  - 7.2. Resources specialist care and intervention
  - 7.3. Temporary shelter Resources

## **8. Resource Directory**

### **PRESENTATION:**

The recent consideration of violence against women as a social problem has involved its visibility and a new approach to its explanation. No one approach is the same as a problem considering individual or isolated act, from an incorrect analysis, which is attributed to the particular circumstances of the perpetrator or victim (socioeconomic, psychopathological, addictive behaviours, etc..), Which as a matter sinks rooted in the social relations of power between women and men based on inequality where in the process of social awareness has been shown, from international organizations and community causes that are clearly linked to the patriarchal power structure in which women threatened their lives by simply being born female.

Therefore, gender violence is directly linked to unequal power relations between women and men, determines a position of subordination and vulnerability of women, regardless of socioeconomic status, is structural in nature: the patriarchal family structure, the structure based social division of labour and social roles, and traditional cultural patterns based on the supremacy of one sex and the subordination of another. All this creates a relationship of unequal power, rights and freedoms of women and men, which creates situations of gender violence as an extreme manifestation of dominance against women and discrimination against them in the fields of public and private life.



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# **TECHNICIAN ON MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL PROJECTS AGENDA 120 HOURS**

1. Introduction

2. Introduction: why this work

3. Purpose of the guide: the management of social projects

4. Phases of the project cycle

4.1. Initial phase: identification of an idea

A. Analysis of reality: collection of information on the need to address the problem and identification of the baseline

B. Defining the problem or need and impact factors

C. Resource Analysis

D. Identification of innovative

E. Ante Evaluation

4.2. Design and development phase of the project

A. Definition of project beneficiaries and recipients

B. Formulation of targets

C. Implementation Plan

D. Resource plans and economic-financial plan

D.1. HR Plan

D.2. Material resources Plan

D.3. Economic and financial Plan

E. Evaluation Plan

F. Preparation of project report

G. Design evaluation, feasibility and sustainability of the project

G.1. Design evaluation

G.2. Viability and sustainability of the project

5. Commissioning phase

6. Implementation and Monitoring Phase

7. Subsequent evaluation



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## Structuring of the evaluation report

### 8. Inclusion of gender approaches, intercultural and environmental

#### 8.1. Mainstreaming gender in the project

#### 8.2. Intercultural mainstreaming in the project

#### 8.3. Environmental mainstreaming in the project

## PRESENTATION

Third Sector organizations are facing new challenges and expectations arising from social reality increasingly complex and changing them requires innovative responses, realistic (adapted to the reality on the involved) and in line with its own rationale.

The projects, to the extent that are configured as a tool for innovation and learning from experience, are an essential tool for the deployment and update of the mission of the institutions.

Project management is a complex process that also involves:

- Continually adapt to a changing reality, interact with other people and social and innovate, identifying new ways of doing things, to give alternative responses to social needs and problems that arise.

- Tackling various moments or phases: identification and maturation of the idea, design and project formulation, implementation and execution, and end of project evaluation.





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## **HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER AGENDA 300 HOURS**

### **Chapter 1. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

- 1.1. Overall framework of human resources
- 1.2. The association between the HR department and the directors
- 1.3. Planning and implementing strategic HR policies
- 1.4. Managing the structure and the workflow

### **CHAPTER 2. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT**

- 2.1. Performance Evaluation
- 2.2. Remuneration and incentives
- 2.3. Relations and internal communication
- 2.4. Assessment of human resources system

### **CHAPTER 3. SELECTION AND TRAINING**

- 3.1. Components of the recruitment process and definition
- 3.2. Recruitment sources available to social service centres
- 3.3. Recruitment
- 3.4. Management of labour disruption and relocation of employees
- 3.5. Learning and development

### **CHAPTER 4. PAYROLL MANAGEMENT AND STAFF**

- 4.1. The payslip: meaning
- 4.2. Models payroll
- 4.3. General structure of payroll

### **CHAPTER 5. EMPLOYMENT. TYPES OF CONTRACT. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND ITS APPLICATION**

- 5.1. Job Offer
- 5.2. Contract of employment
- 5.3. Types of contract
- 5.4. Agency work
- 5.5. Collective agreements and their implementation
- 5.6. Questions and answers about 2006 labour reform

### **CHAPTER 6. STEPS TO SOCIAL SECURITY**

- 6.1. Scope
- 6.2. Regimes and systems of social security contributions
- 6.3. Procedures before the social security
- 6.4. Formalization of labour relations
- 6.5. Quotation

### **CHAPTER 7. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT**



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- 7.1. Unfair dismissal
- 7.2. Dismissal from
- 7.3. Disciplinary dismissal
- 7.4. Collective dismissal
- 7.5. Termination by the worker will
- 7.6. Extinction for objective reasons
- 7.7. Dismissal and prosecution for conciliation

#### **CHAPTER 8. LABOUR LAW**

- 8.1. Concepts and goals
- 8.2. Sources

#### **CHAPTER 9. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

- 9.1. Social security
- 9.2. Contract of employment
- 9.3. Representation of workers
- 9.4. Employment
- 9.5. Unemployment Protection
- 9.6. Wage



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## **TECHNICIAN ON PRISON PSYCHOLOGY. AGENDA 300 HOURS**

### **CONTENTS**

#### **CHAPTER 1: EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **CHAPTER 2: ORGANIZATION OF PRISON AND PRISON TREATMENT**

- 2.1. Organization and management structure in prisons
- 2.2. Prison Legal
- 2.3. Functions prison
- 2.4. Prisons
- 2.5. Types of prisons
- 2.6. Description of prisons
- 2.7. Macroprisons characteristics
- 2.8. Personal characteristics of the internal
- 2.9. Reoffending and age of first admission
- 2.10. Prison officers
- 2.11. The prison treatment

#### **CHAPTER 3: CONSEQUENCES OF PRISONISATION**

- 3.1. Incorporating a fixed total system alternative
- 3.2. Social maladjustment and prisonisation
- 3.3. Deprivation of responsibility for prisoner
- 3.4. Sensory deprivations
- 3.5. Relational consequences for the prisoner and his family
- 3.6. Consequences after prisonisation
- 3.7. The consequences for the community
- 3.8. Integration of the offense, offender, victim, extent, and community

#### **CHAPTER 4: THE PRISON CLASSIFICATION**

- 4.1. Nature and purpose
- 4.2. The prison classification report
- 4.3. Functions lawyer-criminologist
- 4.4. The special internal files up (FIES)

#### **CHAPTER 5: PRISON PSYCHIATRIC INTERVENTION AND MENTAL ILLNESS**

- 5.1. Concept of accountability
- 5.2. Judicial and penal guarantees

#### **CHAPTER 6: ALTERNATIVE MEASURES TO IMPRISONMENT**

- 6.1. Alternatives to detention
- 6.2. Programs mediation in juvenile

#### **CHAPTER 7: THE OPEN SYSTEM AND PROBATION IN PRISON**

- 7.1. The third grade prison



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7.2. Probation

CHAPTER 8: **EXIT PERMITS.**

CHAPTER 9: **PRISON TREATMENT PROGRAMS.**

CHAPTER 10: **SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FIELD**

10.1. Treatment of the mentally ill criminal

10.2. Management violent prison inmate

10.3. Sex offenders in prison

10.4. Commitment to work and burnout in correctional organizations

CHAPTER 11: **REFERENCES**

The Spanish Constitution of 1978 states in Article 149.1.6 that the State have exclusive jurisdiction over the prison legislation. The execution of prison legislation can be assumed by the Autonomous Communities in which the State is organized territorially, and that will is reflected in various statutes of autonomy they attribute this power to the Autonomous Communities.

The dependent Prisons Central Government, are administratively organized into the Directorate General of Prisons, whose holder has the rank of Assistant Secretary. The autonomous region of Catalonia is the only one so far has exercised its right to enforce prison regulations in their area.

Under the dependence of the Director General of Prisons, there will be a Technical Office with General Branch level, with collaboration features with the Director General in the preparation and monitoring of action plans in the drafting and processing of general provisions, and performing other tasks assigned by the owner of the centre manager.

The Department of Corrections is structured through the following units with level Organic Directorate General:

- a) Technical Office.
- b) General Management Branch Prison.
- c) Directorate General for Prison Health.
- d) Personnel Directorate General of Prisons.
- e) Planning Bureau and Correctional Services.
- f) Inspectorate of Prisons.
- g) Independent Body Works and Correctional Services.

## PRISON LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework governing administrative and inspires action in the prison is made up of:



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· Article 25.2 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978: "The imprisonment and security measures which are aimed at the rehabilitation and social reintegration and may not involve forced labour. Sentenced to the prison sentence being served the same enjoy fundamental rights of this Chapter, except those expressly restricted by the content of the sentence, the meaning of the sentence and the Prisons Act. Anyway, shall be entitled to paid employment and earnings of Social Security, as well as access to culture and the development of his personality. "

· The General Penitentiary Law of September 26, 1979 as amended by Law 13/1995, of December 18 and its implementing regulation. The Draft General Penitentiary Law was approved by acclamation by Parliament and published as Act 1/1979.

The General Penitentiary Law has an undeniable importance:

- Historical, since from 1849 to the Prison Act had not been enacted any law regulating the sector.
- Policy, as it was a broad consensus text, drafted and agreed by different Spanish parliamentary forces. Hence its unanimous approval in the House and Senate
- Legal, because this sector gives autonomy to the criminal law, to equate the criminal law, procedural and prison.

Your requirement is based on Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners, prepared by the United Nations and the Council of Europe, international agreements on human rights, penal laws of the countries most advanced in the Spanish Constitution.

Compete to the Directorate General of Prisons holding detainees, prisoners and convicts and the rehabilitation and social reintegration and sentenced to penal, custodial.

The social context of constant change and transformation of legal and political worlds, that have marked the course of the last years of our history, have not been outside the Correctional Institution. Indeed, one might say that the prison system as an integral subsystem of the broader criminal justice system, has suffered more than any other institution of becoming, at times dizzying, of the social, political, economic and cultural. Now more than ever it seems that the conception of justice expressed by Norberto Bobbio, and our lands by Professor Aranguren, as "adjustment" becomes more glaring than ever.

Indeed, justice is not understood as simply giving everyone once and for all his own, that is, as an act of justice, but as a restitution again, and again appears as the only way to be saved from the self of justice. In our times, justice, capitalized or lower case can not be established once and for all. Justice as division of property and penalties are constantly unbalanced and requires



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an infinite task of restoring order to tending. And in this infinite task is where the Prison comes into play with their strengths, and their problems, their aspirations, and their shortcomings. The application of the content re-socializing the Spanish Constitution, the General Penitentiary Act and Regulations, and the application of the custodial model governed by the principles of security, order, rigor and discipline is undoubtedly the act concerning the prison.

Thus the development of the prison system should be seen as a complex of possibilities offered to prisoners to work in their own emancipation, rather than a treatment program to change future behaviour, that is, as a proposed joint activities useful carefully selected facing significant use during imprisonment.

The prison takes the total life of the inmates, on the other hand, come in large social groups highly deficiency, forcing led us back to personal and social positions of dignity. Ultimately, being able to educate from imprisonment for life in freedom, making some inmates free citizens able to live peacefully and in solidarity in society, once they meet the responsibilities required that same society.



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# TECHNICIAN ON GENDER EQUALITY IN COOPERATION PROJECTS AGENDA 300 HOURS

## Presentation

Gender equity in the Spanish Cooperation  
Gender and Development

### SECTION 1. **Gender in the project cycle and the Logical Framework Approach**

- Gender in the Project Cycle
- Gender analysis in the logical framework approach
- Gender-sensitive indicators
- Get information, promote participation
- Bibliography

### SECTION 2: **Tools for gender analysis**

- Introduction to tools
- Business profile
- Access and control of resources and benefits of the project
- Identifying gender needs
- Factors influencing gender relations
- Quality of participation
- Bibliography

### SECTION 3: **Sectors and detailed areas**

- Education
- Health
- Microfinance
- Environment
- Rural Development Presentation
- Promotion of Democracy and the Rule of Law

Why integrate gender in cooperation projects?

Two types of rationales have been gaining weight for the application of a perspective of equality between women and men for development: some linked to principles of equity and social justice grounded in our constitutional principles and others, the concern to provide greater efficiency and effectiveness of development aid.

Ethical and legal principles



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In the first sense, equality perspective in cooperation is aimed at preventing women continue to be excluded from the benefits of development and promotes their participation, on equal terms with men, in the processes of development and international cooperation, as key players. The principle of equality is a constitutional principle enshrined in art. 14 of the Spanish Constitution, which together with the 9.2, have been the basis for articulating a series of legal and policy measures in Spain to promote equality between women and men and to remove the obstacles to progress in this area. Consistent with this inner principle of equity and social justice, outreach Spain international cooperation in promoting democratic values identical. According to art. 14, Spanish people are equal before the law, without any discrimination on grounds of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other condition or personal or social circumstance. And according to art. 9.2. It is up to public authorities to promote conditions for freedom and equality of individuals and of the groups to which they belong are real and effective, removing obstacles that prevent or hinder their full enjoyment and participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social.

#### Reasons of efficiency

From a technical standpoint, it has been demonstrated that the development activities are more effective if they take into account the differences and inequalities between women and men. Often projects fail because they assume equal living conditions and opportunities for women and men heading, which can be far from reality: for example, one of the major difficulties faced by women in the development of new activities is unavailability of time or lack of control over time itself. Other times it does not take into account how different cultures act on what can or can not do women and men, which can generate unwanted conflict if not understood well the initial situation before planning interventions .

There, on the other hand, multiple arguments advocating the benefits of promoting greater investment in health, education and income generation for women. For example, there is evidence that an investment in women's education has a positive impact on development, being beneficial to the community at large, and that impacts on improving the education of children, in food, in improving management of livelihoods, health, etc.. One of the benefits of education for women themselves is to reduce the rate of maternal mortality. If improving women's health, also improves the health of children and other family members. Furthermore, the increase in disposable incomes of women by expanding employment opportunities is also linked lower child mortality and improving the health and nutrition of children. In most countries, household food security is primarily the responsibility of women. Therefore, an increase in productivity of women in agriculture, both in





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absolute terms and in relation to their potential, necessarily contribute to better nutrition of children, and increase family income.



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# **TECHNICIAN ON YOUTH ENTITIES MANAGEMENT**

## **AGENDA 300 HOURS**

### PRESENTATION

#### **Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS**

- 1.1 Overview of the youth associations
  - 1.1.1 Structure
  - 1.1.2 Dimension
  - 1.1.3 Functions
  - 1.1.4 Categorization of youth organizations
- 1.2 The importance of the management
- 1.3 Management model associative
  - 1.3.1 Organization
  - 1.3.2 Directors
  - 1.3.3 Strategy
- 1.4 Main weaknesses in the management of youth organizations
  - 1.4.1 Level I Entities
  - 1.4.2 Level II Entities
  - 1.4.3 Entities third step
  - 1.4.4 In summary
- 1.5 References

#### **CHAPTER 2. ORGANIZATION CHANGE**

- 2.1 The youth associations and organizations
- 2.2 Elements of the organization
- 2.3 Design organizational
  - 2.3.1 Principles
  - 2.3.2 Constraints internal and external
  - 2.3.3 Flowchart
- 2.4 Culture organizational
- 2.5 The management of change in the organization
  - 2.5.1 Phase 1: Analysis
  - 2.5.2 Phase 2: Meltdown
  - 2.5.3 Phase 3: Transformation
  - 2.5.4 Phase 4: Consolidation
- 2.6 References

#### **CHAPTER 3. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT**

- 3.1 Operational management: the starting point



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- 3.2 Address strategic versus operational direction
- 3.3 Approaches strategic direction
  - 3.3.1 Baseline
  - 3.3.2 Strategic Direction and turbulent flat
  - 3.3.3 Strategic management and organizational services
  - 3.3.4 Intuition versus strategic planning
- 3.4 The strategic planning
  - 3.4.1 The usefulness of strategic planning
  - 3.4.2 Strategic planning stages
- 5.3 Toolkit for developing a strategic plan
- 3.5.1 Decision to develop the strategic plan
- 3.5.2 Overview of principles
- 3.5.3 Mission Review
- 3.5.4 External Strategic Analysis
- 3.5.5 internal strategic review
- 3.5.6 SWOT
- 3.5.7 Vision
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Under the heading of juvenile associations collected all those forms of association with the young protagonists as partners, users / beneficiaries and / or responsible. The possibilities are many.

Chapter 1. Introduction to the management of youth organizations provides management model youth organizations and some of the reasons why it should consider a comprehensive management thereof. Previously, as a contextualization, is a brief description and categorization of youth associations.



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Chapter 2. Organization change. Notes to youth organizations and organizations that need to manage change. He stops to describe the two key components of organizations: a) the organizational structure, its principles, its constraints and its configuration, b) organizational culture. From these bases are presented as change management approach with a simple but practical model.

Chapter 3. Strategic direction. Management is proposed as a strategy for managing the formula increasingly uncertain future. Usually this type of management is not incorporated in youth associations, and yet, it is increasingly necessary. To some extent complements the previous chapter and, above all, provides a strategic management model.

To do this, first, clarify concepts that are not commonly known, then, to develop a concrete methodology develops a strategic plan.

Chapter 4. Team Effectiveness. Addresses the usual difficulties that human groups operating in youth associations to work together to pass teamwork. This model describes a conventional team management task oriented and provides resources for team leaders to develop their role more informed and, therefore, increase team effectiveness.

Chapter 5. Modern financial management. They face two models of monetary resources management, providing clues to make the leap from the traditional, very concentrated and dependent, to a more advanced and intends to provide support for the growth of the institution. Besides strategic arise to address funding, management tools are presented and provide recommendations that can open horizons unknown.

Chapter 6. Creativity. This breaks the previous chapter to the extent that more than trying some of the aspects of management, presents a way to deal with it new. It is based on alternative ways of thinking leaving traditional logical thinking. Besides clarifying some concepts, presents some techniques that can be useful to apply creative thinking.



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## **TECHNICIAN IN VIOLENCE, CRIME AND ABUSE AGENDA 300 HOURS**

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Aggression,  
Aggression, violence and crime.

The term comes from Latin *aggredi* aggression that has two meanings, the first meaning "approach someone for advice," and the second "go against someone with the intention of causing harm." In both the word refers to an aggressive act effectively. Then he introduced the term aggression, but retains the same meaning refers not to an actual act, but a tendency or disposition. Thus, aggression can manifest as a capacity related to creativity and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Seen this way aggression is a potential that can be put to use in different human functions and contrasted phenomenon would be in the range of actions isolation, reverse, isolation and lack of contact.

Given this aggressiveness might be called benign, there is a perverse or malignant:

Violence. This makes it clear that it does not equate aggressive acts of violence. This is limited to those acts which are aggressive malignancy characterized by their tendency offensive against physical, mental or moral development of a human being. In other words, from our point of view is not downloading or violence against the animal hunter who wants to hunt in order to feed the hungry or maintain the ecological balance.

Aggressiveness can be detected throughout the animal scale, not the violence, almost exclusively of human beings. It is extremely rare that an animal attacks another of different species, if not to eat, or to fight against another of the same species if not in order to defend its territory, the female, raising or food. Even when the fight has its largest component is ritual rite that goes to show what direction is larger or struggle of those old or very young animals and animals of different sex and / or individuals who know each other.

Moreover, the absence of elements of social approval and illegality of violence, ie violent crime, are, in our case, the Roman-Germanic legal angle and French law.



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The relationship between violence and crime or crime is obvious. In short, effective aggression is an act that involves approaching someone for advice or with intent to cause damage. Not so aggressive, that does not refer to an actual act, but a tendency or disposition which is under the designs of creativity and peaceful conflict resolution. Violence is a perverse or malignant aggressiveness exerted against another individual of the same species and is characterized by its lack of justification, offensive tendency, illegitimate and / or illegal.

Thus, the crime (violent) is any form of violence that characterized as illegal, i.e. that violence subject to regulatory control. Thus, violent crime is a purely arbitrary subject to a specific legal regulation (Until after World War II during the Nuremberg trials, there was no crime of crimes against humanity, war is not a crime, or However, only the losers are tried for crimes committed during the war...). Moreover, the crime must be formalized.

That fact becomes violent crime depends deemed illegal (not legitimately defend other legally) and tested. In this regard, it should be the existence of different types of crime:

\_ Legal Crime: The full amount of people who are considered active subject of an offense on a particular jurisdiction and on a certain amount of people and for a predetermined time period

\_ Apparent Crime: Facts criminality in principle but had not become condemned (for lack of evidence, being an unimpeachable, for justifications ...).

\_ Real Crime: That for all the crimes committed, but can not be proven. It is what is known as dark figure of crime which is the total of actual crime discounting official criminality. More than half of the crimes committed in this figure are black.