

STRATEGY FOR THE INTEGRAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIAL, ETHICAL AND POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIONS

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Abstract

The objective of the study presented was to propose a strategy for comprehensive transformation in the social and religious attitude of young people under the influence of religious representations: Sanctuary of Our Lady of Morcá, in Sogamoso, Colombia. Methodologically, it is a documentary research and feasible project, with a bibliographic design. A documentary review of literature and previous works on the subject was applied. The results showed that an action strategy to comprehensively transform the social and religious attitude under the influence of the Shrine of Our Lady of Morcá in the young people of Sogamoso, could strengthen the positive aspects and negative effects found. It is concluded on the need to implement other topics that motivate the inclination of young people in their school institution, about the subject of Religious Education and to reward their performance when they make an important contribution as an incentive to continue promoting it.

Keywords: Strategy, integral transformation, social and religious attitude, Sanctuary of Our Lady of Morcá.

INTRODUCTION

Beyond the evangelizing role that the daily work occupies in the priesthood, all teaching in religious education must be concerned with how the current society evolves that is managed at a global level, in line with technology and new knowledge that come with these innovations, where in spite of this, on the contrary, a large part of the youth has risen up socially responsible with their environment. and respectful of the social values that start from the people where they belong, even when they are capable of adjusting to transformations (Morales, 2018).

Thanks to this, to this day in its journey through the years, the Catholic Church implemented in the countries of Latin America an outstanding work in the educational field to which it adapted such innovations in its new concept to evangelize, establishing them also in the numerous institutions that are assimilated to its religious approach, from Catholic clergy and laity, who with a high spirit of sacrifice and in the midst of difficulty, have always survived all the centuries of subsistence they have faced, in order to insert themselves culturally from basic and secondary education through a multidimensional belief system that embraces the doctrine of faith, encompassing God, prayer, the Bible, and religion itself; notoriously influencing young people of a new era with its deontological and social approach, in nations such as Chile (54%), Peru (38%), Argentina (35%), Brazil (32%), Ecuador (29%), Venezuela (28%) and Colombia (46%), where it is also occupying an important position in special education, as pioneers within that area and indigenous ethnic groups (Martí et al., 2018).

This is how it has been perceived throughout all Colombian regions, that although it is true that there are groups of young adolescents destined to a splitting of their behavior from prostitution, delinquency and vices, there are

others who channel to their credit the Christian doctrine that their parents have bequeathed to them, and if they manage a better approach to coexistence in society. Such a situation calls for reflection on how representations' religious of the Catholic Church are capable of molding from childhood the culture of commitment of society from its conduct, under religious and sacramental principles, as well as with social values, given that through quality education it is possible to develop the capacity to admit all social sectors so that they are prepared not only to channel a good coexistence, but to be the best citizens of the twenty-first century (Tovar, 2019).

It is noteworthy that a few kilometers from the region of Sogamoso, in Boyacá, the Sanctuary of Our Lady of the "O" of Morcá, has fulfilled a role since 1935 as a religious figure in which important celebrations and traditions for the Christian population revolve and that makes an apology for the Catholic religion, as well as from the pedagogical and onto-epistemic praxis that extends the educational institutions that make life in this city (Castaño, 2020).

In spite of this, it has been seen that students have not favored the growth of their responsibility with respect to their autonomous education, since they do not have within their reach the organization of life plans that support them in the foundation at the collective level of social feeling and their religious thought, even when in public life, in a certain way it revolves around these sacramental elements that reward in this area, endowed by various religious representations, including the Sanctuary, as well as by the holy sacraments disseminated in educational institutions and in the celebration of the sacramental Eucharist that is given at least once a week and where they are linked, but who now scarcely attend as in past times, they do not welcome the idiosyncrasy of the Catholic Christian faith, where not only ecclesiastical events were shaped, but also a better social action was manifested where young people participated (Mazo, 2019).

Being an obvious example of this, the fact that most of the life of young people from Boyacá is based on sacramental acts such as baptism, the Eucharist or first communion, marriage and confirmation, is already a reality that they do not form a fundamental part of their cultural and convivial life in the community (González, 2021).

Therefore, it is important to take actions for an integral transformation in their social and religious attitude, given that education in the faith in the school environment is beneficial in society as it does not constitute any obstacle to the confirmation of free will or to the progressive evolution of each person, rather and on the contrary, it emerges as a source of freedom for man. since such faith benefits the freedom of attachment to the word of Jesus, and therefore this would be a proposition that respectfully gives meaning under social and religious values to the existence of the student who accepts it (González, 2018).

For this purpose, this research will be made up of the introduction, development, methodology, results and discussion section, ending with the respective conclusions and bibliographic references.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this section, the state of the art on the field of research is highlighted with respect to the issue of religious representation in the social and religious attitude of young people, in a way that serves as a basis in the effective development of this work. Among these, there are works such as those of the following authors.

Guzmán et al. (2020), in their scientific article: Dignified societies based on religious formation, developed in Peru, as an alternate final publication of their doctoral thesis, for the César Vallejo University, came to study the formation of dignified families based on religious studies, by promoting human bonds young adolescents based on solidarity at the social level, and at the religious level in modesty and piety; to the extent that it produces an inseparable enhancement of life. The methodological orientation of this thesis was bibliographic based on the methodical idealist approach. The authors conclude that the emerging theoretical approach that accompanies the research motivates educating by example; Proceeding through the sacraments involves tolerating a just way of living together in contemporary society.

Cortés [9], who developed a doctoral thesis entitled: Religion as a cultural institution, for the Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia, in Tunja, which deals with an innovative look related to the current situation of religion as a cultural institution in the municipality of Chiquinquirá, and its social and religious

impact in the region. An analysis of Catholic Christian preaching in Latin America is carried out within the historical performance of the Spanish conquest and independence in Colombia. It was developed as a descriptive and documentary research, through the ethnographic method, which was supported by the interview technique; concluding that there is a contrast between the religious belief system among young and old people in rural and urban contexts, and their devotional behavior rooted in their cultural traditions.

Meneses wrote a scientific article in Mexico about: Beliefs and attitudes of religious consumption in young people in Hidalgo, Mexico. The main objective of this study was the recognition of the beliefs and what consumer actions adolescents occupy before the religious institutions to which they subscribe in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico. It was developed as a descriptive study, in which a questionnaire under the Likert scale was applied as an instrument to 383 young people from the Autonomous University of the State of Hidalgo. He concluded that, contrary to Catholicism, young people who profess other religions manifest greater devotion, however, the alteration of the new generation has been affecting such interest in these religions in a drop of almost 25%, and likewise, the best practices of social and moral value.

Cadavid and Céspedes (2020) carried out research in Colombia, aimed at studying the attitude of young university students towards religion: a challenge for a contextual theology in a dialogic key. The current article has its origin in the theoretical and monographic contributions of the seminars taken in the Doctorate in Theology taken by the research association "Religious Phenomenon" of the Catholic University of Pereira. Its purpose was to favor the Christianization within the Catholic religion of young adolescents in the university as a work of the Church, and concludes in this regard, based on the belief that religion and the link with transcendence are an essential appearance of the presence of man, since they have a definitive event in the construction of the life project, and they are a general part of culture and public life, thus constituting an element of great interest in their identity.

Lavado (2018) wrote a scientific article in Ecuador about: Styles of religiosity and values of university men and women from Esmeraldas. This paper correlates the variables under study, in order to study the Batson and Ventis styles of religion, and the Schwartz method of assessments, linking them in turn with variables such as sex, race and religion, as well as the conclusive similarities between values and styles of religion. For this purpose, a sample of 205 university students from Esmeraldas, Ecuador, was used. When the results on the types of religion based on sex were analyzed, it was found that there are relevant diversities within the internal religion and the personal external religion, with the highest averages being evidenced in women. They have a higher attitude about religiosity and their behavior in society in terms of the interposition of principles and values sown from school.

Guzmán et al. (2020), carried out a scientific article in Mexico on: Influence of religiosity on attitudes and alcohol consumption in adolescents and young people. It was developed as a quantitative correlational study with a non-experimental design, in which three (03) surveys were applied to 243 adolescents and young people, based on the Religiosity Inventory, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Questionnaire (AUDIT) and the Scale of Attitudes and Habits of Alcohol Consumption. The results reported that 24.2% of young people have had excessive alcohol consumption; Likewise, predictive consequences of religion ($\beta = -.028$, $p < .001$) and the adverse qualities of alcohol ($\beta = -.064$, $p < .001$) were evidenced, concluding that religion and adverse qualities about alcohol negatively influence alcohol consumption.

González (2019) wrote a scientific article in Spain entitled: Religious value today and its incidence in school religious teaching. This study analyzes the values at the level of religion in adolescents based on the main meanings linked to it. This is a correlational type of research, 651 students of the 1st grade of Primary Education from various Universities in Andalusia were chosen as a sample. The data confirms that the value of religion is in the last position in the succession of values of these students and the subject of religion is observed with a negative grade. It is concluded that discernments at the level of religion, on the edge of religious experiences, are fundamental for the understanding of history, culture and art, so it is necessary to recover efficiency in this instruction.

Tovar (2019), who wrote a doctoral thesis and scientific article in Spain, called "The study of religion in adolescents as an exercise in applied theology", for the University of Murcia. Its objective was to show how

theology based on the Catholic Christian faith and the contributions of analyses on Religious coping can achieve from the processes of empirical studies a discernment that favors a better understanding of the efficacy of beliefs and their effect on the attitude of adolescents in the society where they develop. Methodologically, it was developed as a documentary work with a socio-critical approach. The author concluded that the path allowed by the analytical induction offered by the 3 theological writings of the results obtained in a previous study on Religious coping in young Spaniards: anthropological, soteriological and practical theology, provide the basis for a good understanding of the relationship between theology and religious behavior.

Acosta (2018), in Peru, wrote a doctoral thesis called: Religious Education and Integral Formation of Students of the Secondary Level of the "Simón Bolívar" Educational Institution, Otuzco-2017, for the César Vallejo University. The work was aimed at establishing the pre-existing link between Religious Education and Integral Formation of the students of the "Simón Bolívar" educational institute, Otuzco – 2017. At the methodological level, the study had a descriptive design: correlational, based on a sample of 84 students in the 3rd, 4th and 5th grades of secondary school who were assigned two questionnaires projecting a Cronbach's alpha security of 0.853 in the variable religious education and 0.852 in the variable integral formation, with which it was concluded that there is a significant correlation between Religious Education and Integral Formation of the Students.

Martí et al. (2018) developed a scientific article entitled: Religious attitudes, values and prosocial moral reasoning in an adolescent sample. The methodology implemented was based on the quantitative approach of a cross-sectional correlational type, using a sample made up of 421 young people. It was found that religion is suitable for predicting a certain type of PMR in secondary school students. Around this, it was concluded that students who have less importance in god in their lives manifest a significant degree of hedonistic reasoning, "being independent", "being intellectual" and "having a comfortable life".

SANCTUARY OF OUR LADY OF THE Ó DE MORCÁ

The Chapel of Our Lady of Morcá is located above a rough topography that reaches 2800 meters above sea level, where it raises the temple consecrated to the Virgin, a statue created as a contribution of love to the mother of God (Gonzalez, 2018). The figure that is venerated in Morca is the Blessed Virgin in the "expectation of childbirth". Its commemoration is celebrated in December and is also called the "O", in reference to the fact that, on the days of Holy Week prior to Christmas Eve, it has placed the sanctuary in the "Divine Work" some verses that begin with the letter O: O wisdom, O Adonai, O root of Jeze, O key of David, O east, O King of the Nations, O Emmanuel, where each one ends with a feverish prayer for the arrival of the baby Jesus (Gonzalez, 2018).

The marked similarity that preexists between the figure of the Virgin of the O and the image of Queen Isabella the Catholic, incites the belief that the faithful sovereign ordered the portrait to be made acting as a model and that "it was brought to the New World by the first conquerors". In this appearance, the figure is of royal origin as is the portrait of Monguí, but that of Morcá is more outdated, since Isabella the Catholic (1451-1504), is preliminary to Philip II (1527-1598) who was the one who granted the painting of the Sagrada Familia (Gonzalez, 2018).

The image venerated in Morca, therefore, represents the expectation of Mary's miraculous illumination. In this area she is called Our Lady of Good Hope, a certification that refers to the fact that she is the hope of the countries and that she lived in the essence of the Immaculate Virgin (Gonzalez, 2018).

It is unusual that in Morcá the ceremony is always celebrated on the 26th and not on the 18th of December as it is exposed in the ceremony and the property of the event that is celebrated (Gonzalez, 2018).

How did the image of Our Lady of Morca originate? There is no way to determine exactly, because the writings that may reflect this fact were destroyed because of a fire that occurred 20 or 25 years ago in the sanctuary (Gonzalez, 2018).

Social values as the axis of attitude and religiosity

Man is a social being who works in an axiological field, and as such, values constitute the image of his identity (Lavado 2018). They are the representation of the philosophy, norms and baseline of coexistence in society. Values suggest the way of being, acting and feeling, everything with which the individual identifies and aspires to (Bonet et al., 2022). It is the guiding approach that leads to living a genuine life, with meaning and transcendence. To live fully, coherence with values is required.

In this regard, Carrion (2022) classifies the universal values required to be applied in society; not only to strengthen family coexistence, but also to promote the social well-being of the individual in his or her performance in the environment where he or she lives. Such values are:

- Love: feeling affection for one's neighbor.
- Equality: fair relationship and without discrimination.
- Gratitude: esteeming and being grateful for what others do for us.
- Goodness: the faculty of those who do good.
- Peace: it is a period of calm and deprivation of problems.
- Justice: to grant to each individual what belongs to him.
- Empathy: understanding and communicating people's feelings.
- Beneficence: the event of doing good to those who need it most.
- Honesty: acting appropriately, sincerely, and equitably.
- Trust: illusion that is placed on people's actions.
- Responsibility: to take responsibility and results of our actions.
- Tolerance: consideration for the variety of people.
- Integrity: Proceed appropriately.
- Loyalty: sincerity and responsibility to others.
- Resilience: the ability to adapt and precede problems.
- Altruism: proceeding in improper benefit at the expense of the convenient good.
- Equity: equal and fair treatment of others.
- Prudence: moderation of effort when proceeding.
- Freedom: to perform or express without prohibitions.
- Impartiality: power to proceed or qualify objectively.
- Truth: character of coherence with reality.
- Solidarity: taking responsibility for the process of others.
- Respect: esteem for others.

The link between teaching and the social values that can be inserted into students has been present in history since the emergence of the educational field, for which institutions that have developed under a religious context have been able to transmit values and principles to their students. In view of this, it is appropriate to raise its indisputable importance in the promotion of social value, of the moral, human or universal aspect as a monitor of human behavior.

METHODOLOGY

As for the type of study, according to the level of knowledge to be obtained, this research was documentary because it was intended to know the context of action of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Morcá in the social and religious attitude of the young people of Sogamoso, and for the extraction of data a wide variety of historical documents were reviewed (Victor Rincón) that address diagnoses in this regard, specialized magazines and literatures that manifest their rebound under the framework of values of the Catholic religion and its mentors. According to its development, it is feasible, because it provides solutions to a real problem in the inhabitants of the area.

In the case of the work presented, it is said that it is a bibliographic research design, because it deepens the knowledge of its nature, supported mainly by previous works, information and data disseminated by printed, audiovisual or electronic media, such as books and documents that deal with the subject; and through the consultation of these bibliographic and newspaper materials, the facts about this type of religious

representations that have been valuable in transformational proposals at the level of social and religious values were extracted.

Among the data collection techniques used for the research are documentary review and content analysis, using files and annotations.

The methodological procedure was as follows:

Phase 1, Diagnosis: The current situation of the social and religious attitudes of young people in the region of Sogamoso (Victor Rincón) was reviewed, as well as that of other places with similar traditions and celebrations (11), (12)...., and thus their weaknesses were known.

Phase 2, Requirements: The needs of adolescents were established to improve their attitudes and thus be able to issue solutions.

Phase 3, Design: a transformational proposal was developed that goes from justification to an action plan.

RESULTS

Diagnosis of the current situation of social and religious attitudes in young people

According to recent studies, both the social attitude and the religious attitude of young people in Sogamoso, Boyacá, are significantly linked with respect to the religious representation of Our Lady of Morcá, considering that the system of social values handled by the students studied has been affected by its cultural and religious roots and that it has been inherited from generation to generation.

Likewise, it was found that currently around study, religious representations do have an impact on the behavior at the integral level of young people, therefore they were used to corroborating at the documentary level the following works, motivated to:

It provides an important theoretical basis and narration of experiential experiences that allow us to understand in depth how a religious representation based on the principles of the Catholic Church can shape the values and moral principles of young people and adolescents and violate their attitude towards threats that may divert them towards socially unethical behaviors (Guzmán et al., 2020).

It allows to see the notoriety of the practices of commercial absorption that have been practiced by various religions and sects, which have marked their success in the assimilation of many young people who have focused on them, unlike the Catholic religion that has always maintained its same strategic method based on the use of its own religious representations spread throughout the regions. with the aim of influencing parishioners in a positive way and transforming their spirituality into faith in God (Oñate et al., 2018).

It allows us to demarcate that the religious situation of the Colombian youth society has been progressively changing significantly, since Christianity in Colombia has been evolving slowly with respect to other Latin American countries, however, it allows us to visualize the possible weaknesses that arise in today's religious panorama, where the religiosity that is currently lived has more freedom, and on a large scale, it is on the edge of the institutional framework and of the parishes, even though the prevalence of God and Jesus Christ continues to be valued and recognized to a high degree, occupying a relevant space in the spiritual life of students (Ortega, 2020).

It allows us to consider religious needs in this research in order to adapt the social attitude of young adolescents when establishing caution and care for them in the face of addictions and the commission of criminal acts, because the convictions and perspectives of the experience of religion have consequences on physical health and healthy life (Mardones, 2022).

There is a positive perception of interest on the part of young adolescents about the religious approach that is transmitted in their region and promoted through religious representation, as part of their ERE subject (Gómez, 2015).

It seeks to demonstrate both theoretically and practically that the culture that develops in the villages is part of the factors that affect the value system of adolescents and their social attitude, such as the cultural transcendence that has been generated for generations in the region of Sogamoso, thanks to the Christian apology to which the fundamental activity of the Shrine of Our Lady of Morcá is attached (Carrión, 2014).

It was possible to perceive through documentary review that young people with a lower level of hedonism tend to have a positive attitude towards the Catholic religion, be more supportive and empathetic with their peers and their environment (Bonet et al., 2022).

REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with what was already reviewed in the diagnostic phase, it was possible to affirm the need to know how to be more pertinent when formulating the message of the Gospel in the context in which the young people of Sogamoso develop, where the influence of religious representations prevails in their roots (Victor), as well as the expectations in the face of the schemes and approaches of the day to day in the pedagogical praxis of religion Catholic institutions

With similar questions and expressions in previous precedents, it was possible to evidence requirements where:

- An emerging theory is demanded where it is essential to consider in the final objective the fact of taking advantage of the school environment to take up religious culture under the principles of the Catholic Church, to educate students in terms of humanization of coexistence, considering that the other people who live in their environment are also the revelation, divine exposition and affirmation; by recognizing that to exist in favor of others is also to serve God (Guzmán et al., 2020).
- It refers to the support of a transformative resource based on the gaps of the different religions, together with the ethical principles to which young students correspond when they are inclined to some of these (Gázquez et al., 2018).
- The reference of actions that lead to granting students stability, principle and notion of social values, and opens the judgment of commitment, as well as the discernment of values that are instilled when they perceive God's mercy, compassion and obedience to their parents, family, classmates and community in general, thus achieving a meaningful and efficient teaching (Aubert, 2017).

Design of a transformational proposal

In this phase, a strategy of action was developed to comprehensively transform the social and religious attitude of the young people of Sogamoso, with the help of the influence of the Shrine of Our Lady of Morca and thus strengthen the positive aspects and negative effects found.

General aspects of the proposal

A conversation will be held with the catechist who guides the young adolescents of tenth grade, regarding the standard deployment of catechesis and its practice within them, in order to sensitize the students about the axiological theme that welcomes the socio-cultural values in terms of coexistence with their environment and commitment to it. where the teaching of these topics and contents will be developed through group techniques such as debates, forums and conversations via online or webinar, round tables, development of questionnaires, among others.

It should be noted that these pedagogical practices in groups will be necessary for the subject of Religious Education, and by virtue of the difficulty of the topics, they will also favor the student to obtain, develop and reinforce prior to spirituality, his faculty of expression, reflection and analysis on the topics learned.

The instruction of the contents will be complemented with home activities, which will generally cover activities that demand the student's deductive and analytical skills. For example, a topic based on issues of moral values in society can be shown and the student has to express his or her views to the case. Representation and studies of these will also be used for the explanation of the topics.

Another topic to incorporate would be intertwined with a sensitizing conversation on the topic that relates the motivation for the doctrinal action of faith of the Catholic Church – learning of the sacraments by students, not only so that the student studies everything that attracts his interest, but that it goes beyond what he cares about learning, or vice versa, where he will only be an observer and executor of basic obligations for the approval of the course.

With the above, it is expected to obtain an effective relationship between motivation and learning in a directly proportional way, so that the young person becomes aware of their traditions in the family and in the community, for which it is very important to internalize social values, and above all to reinforce the scope of social commitment that this group of inhabitants of Sogamoso manages. which has been an unfavorable negative factor in previous studies, and in any case, it is the one that deserves the most attention.

In this sense, it is important that they continue to keep this tradition rooted in time, as well as in generational practices, through the sacraments such as baptism, communion, marriage, the manifestation of faith and devotion through the veneration of Christ, which are well linked in the principles of the region. that in the case of Sogamoso, it is of interest to rescue the religious representation that symbolizes the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Morcá, and therefore it will be a central topic within the topic of discussion in forums, and research tasks, mentioned above.

Justification of the Proposal

As for the competencies to be worked on in students for their integral transformation, it can obviously be highlighted that the objective is for them to obtain discernment and more than that put into practice the doctrine of faith in Christ, to strengthen their social values and commitment to their community; this, from the explanatory work and knowledge of the topics in a way applied to their collectivity, territory and country, and to their own particular and family circumstance; deductive action, since it is aimed at the student expressing his opinion and analysis, but based on deductions; and the purpose through its reasoning changes its environment.

For this reason, this study is also important for the young people of Sogamoso, so that they can develop a process of transformation towards religious and social influence in the region where they live, whose most consequential and well-known religious representation in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Morcá, since in reality a vehement spirit is not being nurtured in the face of other cultures that have influenced them through their families and environment. rather, it is a matter of historical inquiry into what is held and retained, ending up under the sophistry of what is so close and is being lost, a shared and accepted annoyance of cultural uprooting and identity lamentations in the face of the faith that is professed.

Purpose of the Proposal

The main purpose of the proposal is to channel a methodological application under the framework of a comprehensive transformation strategy, which allows evidence and materializing actions based on the analysis of other studies and the experience lived by the researcher throughout the pedagogical and religious praxis.

Actions that should be considered for the integral transformation of young people in Sogamoso, Boyacá

After making decisions, the expectations of the young people of the region will become aware and acquire seriously the spiritual practice to perfect their way of life and dogmas. With the activities proposed in Table 1, spiritual help can be provided as follows:

Table 1

Strategic actions for the integral transformation of the social and religious attitude of the young people of Sogamoso.

Activity	Objective	Techniques	Resources	Responsible
a. Charitable	To sensitize young students that they are people loved by God and that they deserve other new opportunities for critical thinking about what they want to do in their future lives.	Forums Workshops Tuition Research	Computer Internet Slate Books	
b. Celebrative	Celebrating the faith that each professes, and lives must be evidenced by the rites of the liturgy.	Cults and ecclesiastical celebrations Visits to the NSM Sanctuary	On the move	Researcher Teacher of Religious Education Catechist
c. Cyclical	Carry out actions that feed spirituality progressively in the sense that it requires constant and persevering treatment for wanting to move forward and fight for a new mentality.	Forums Workshops Tuition Research	Computer Internet Slate Books	
d. Committed	To get each student to make a commitment record that allows them to see their progress on their participation in community events and fight for their dreams	Virtual Talk, Webinar	Computer Internet	

Given that Catholicism is rooted in Colombian culture, it is required that it gives answers that come from diverse perspectives and paradigms towards multiple methodological analyses, which do not follow a rigid canon of reflection and analysis of what is really wanted, the best way to delve into the culture is undoubtedly an academic approach such as the one that has been carried out so far from which emerged a theory statistically proven by the researcher, it is necessary to visualize towards other dimensions of the daily life of the community, to know what one thinks and what one wants, considering that young students seek absolute admiration in a certain way, driven by the lack that leads them to the triumph of obtaining the affability of their classmates.

It is necessary that through the dissemination of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Morcá, it is possible to think about the possibility of also articulating this activity as a tourist activity, and that is that the heritage that is in Morcá makes the region visible as a benchmark for conservation, dissemination and positioning at a regional, national and international level, inviting the recognition of local culture.

CONCLUSIONS

The strategic actions proposed in this research work are aimed at achieving the integral transformation from the social and religious level to the young people of Sogamoso, and they manage to obtain a better way of living together and spirituality. Hence the need to implement other topics that motivate the inclination of young people in their school institution, on the subject of Religious Education and reward their performance when they make an important contribution as an incentive to continue promoting it; likewise, urge students to develop a topic in a pleasant way, which includes art, such as painting, music or theatrical performance, and according to their

participation, although many consider it not correct, to provide stimuli through positive scores or privileges through grades.

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