

A Journey Through The Coping Strategies In People Victims Of Forced Displacement Residing In The Cuarto Centenario Urbanization In The City Of Neiva - Huila 2017

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The essence of this review has to do with the research approach carried out from the proposal of the title "Coping strategies in people victims of forced displacement residing in the Cuarto Centenario urbanization in the city of Neiva - Huila 2017" process developed by Zambrano (2019) who identifies the implicit needs to understand the incidence that socio-demographic factors have on coping strategies in what would be the people who have been exposed to forced displacement, who currently reside in an organization known as Cuarto Centenario in the city of Neiba, Huela.

Now, the context in which this research approach is developed is closely related to what would be the need to address those factors that cross the reality of a country entirely submerged in an armed conflict and that, due to its characteristics, extends to all spheres of society. In this sense, understanding the sociodemographic factors involved in the development of coping strategies by a population becomes a significant element.

The above, based on the idea that Colombia is a country that is in a post-conflict stage, in addition to the fact that the socio-demographic variation of the country is wide and varied according to the region to be focused on, so that simplified studies of particular populations affect the way in which the phenomenon of overcoming is understood and in turn the self-recognition of those strategies that perhaps permeate realities that perpetuate poverty and inequality as a by-product of the armed conflict.

On the other hand, the perspective in fundamental essence that welcomes this investigative approach has to do entirely with a latent need to understand those psychic tools that allow the residents of the Cuarto Centenario urbanization of the city of Neiva-Huila to be able in effect to generate coping mechanisms on which the idea of overcoming adversity and generating reinforcement processes in daily life is based.

In this sense, it is important to consider the fact that the research proposal as such presents an important scientific background that allows linking not only the mere actions that promote coping in a population affected by the armed conflict, but also Zambrano (2019) codifies the implementation of the Modified Coping Strategies Scale (EEC-M) validated for Colombia by Londoño et al. (2006), so that the understanding of the strategies that were found in the field could become not only measurable, but specific

according to the context or situations to which the population has been exposed.

In summary, and in order to consolidate a more specific notion of the fundamental concepts that were taken into account for the search of referents or the same current context of the research in question, it should be noted that concepts such as coping strategies were considered, in which case, Reyes et al. (2017) defines it as "a cognitive disposition of which the human being makes use in order to cope with the experiential adversities represented by his daily life. In such a way that he manages to understand his reality and devise ways to address it" (p.285).

In the same line, the author referred to the concept of victim, linking the notion that, according to Farfán et al. (2019), this definition in effect converges in the damage or harm caused to a person from the actions or events that affect the free development of their functions or that of the people around them.

Finally, at the conceptual level, the concept of forced displacement is addressed, in which case, Holguín (2017) clarifies this concept by considering that it is nothing more than that act that forces an individual or group of people, without distinguishing the existing relationship between them to be displaced within or outside the borders of their country. In this order of ideas, what can be seen is an alignment of concepts that in effect allow to generate a superficial notion in principle of the topics to be addressed throughout the research.

On the other hand, the research presented by Zambrano (2019) articulates in its

structure an alignment of background that allows understanding the current context of the subject to be investigated, the statement of the research problem presenting figures that denote the percentages in the population, as well as entirely experiential factors, this is how the general and specific objectives are aligned and the purpose of the investigative fact is raised. At this point, the theoretical framework is established as a sample of the support on which the whole research scheme would be based.

The alignment of contents, however, subsequently to an approach of this type, the ethical considerations are projected, as well as the methodological horizons of the research development, which will support the procedural background, also describing elements such as the instruments, the selection criteria, the population and shows the way in which the variables were operationalized, the data analysis and the possible biases developed throughout the procedure. Thus, the discussion of the results, the projection of the conclusions, the recommendations, the bibliographical references as support of the authors outlined throughout the corpus and the final annexes are opened.

Exposed the above, it is important to consider the fact that for the understanding of a research phenomenon it is necessary to make a close approach to what would be the research objective in which case the author determined that establishing the association between coping strategies and sociodemographic characteristics in people victims of forced displacement residing in the Cuarto Centenario urbanization of the city of

Neiva - Huila, 2017. It is in essence the fundamental axis that traces its research also marks the guidelines or goals to be developed in the medium term.

With the contents presented up to this point it is appropriate to consider the fact that one of the main conclusions that have been obtained from this research scheme allow understanding that indeed the results of the Modified Coping Strategies Scale show that this particular population habitually accentuates the use of the category religion perhaps because of the way they have developed their life cycle, the age in which they are and the education process they have been developing over time.

The understanding of these results undoubtedly represents in a first memento a reality in a society like Colombia that, according to Escobar (2017), has 45.3 million people baptized in the Catholic religion and about 80.02% of them profess the religion or are aligned to its statutes, so that being the coping strategies entirely psychic elements that are built in order to overcome an adversity and for the specific case of the context addressed by Zambrano (2019), which may be a cause that justifies the results found as products of the research body.

So, although this fact may be predictable for some scholars, the only thing left to do is to corroborate through statistical facts and the same understanding of the phenomenon, from the basis of research, what is really consolidated at the psychic level in this particular population. As a sample of their reality and of precisely the

elements that are used to adapt to their context as such.

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