

Summaries

Marc BREVIGLIERI: *The adolescence notion within Mediterranean social contacts its capacious anthological and identity dimension*

This text questions the assumed anthropological dimensions about the adolescence notion. Its origin going back to the emerging of contemporary American metropolis and their cosmopolitanism, is marked by political liberalism. This makes adolescence a difficult passage from childhood to an autonomous individual. The demonstration of this notion in Mediterranean societies prove a dynamic arrangement of cultural identities where youth can differ. Through this dynamic imbrications, at the same time we see Mediterranean societies express a relative permeability to certain liberal values and liberal ideologies, globalized today at a world scale, showing a certain violence in personal, social or institutional transformations that they require to impose themselves.

Keywords : adolescence - Mediterranean societies - intergenerational - autonomy - individual.

Linda YAHIA BEY et Slimane DJARALLAH : *Cultural belonging and cognitive flexibility: the interactional effect of on the field dependence. A comparative study between young Algerians and French youth of Algerian origin*

This research is a social cultural perspective of cognitive development among young Algerians and French youth of Algerian origin. We have tried to pinpoint the international effect of cultural belonging and cognitive flexibility for the development of dependence/independence with reference to the field of action, besides the flexibility function. Flexibility cognitive scores are high among young people living in France, however the interaction effect "Cultural belonging/cognitive flexibility" on dependence/ independence with reference to the field remains insignificant. Directions for this research and applications are recommended.

Keywords : dependence/independence - cognitive flexibility - cultural belonging - Algerian youth - French adolescents of Algerian origin.

Karim SALHI : *Between a dream future and a future of dreams: Youth ambivalence in future project elaboration*

This article tries to bring the ways borrowed by research on the future to light. This text is supported by interviews carried out with young country youth in the Tizi- Ouzou county, the central subject is the notion of elaboration life plans. Through the examples holding our attention it shows how projecting the future is upset by objective obstacles which orientate young people towards

strategies set by daily life. This situation does not prevent them from adapting the capacities which they are offered to daily life constraints.

Keywords : Future - youth - life plans - projection - Algeria.

Azzedine KINZI: *From village assembly to association: Young villagers searching for affirmation*

In our contribution we have tried to bring a sociological and anthropological clarification on the relations which young people have with traditional institutions in their villages, in the circumstances the Tajmaat village assembly, and the process of making their own space by investing the AAJ association (The association for youth activities) as a frame of action and musical expression. By leaving the Tajmaat, the village public institution in which the youth activities and forms of expression are often limited and in certain situations not accepted by elders, the young people in certain villages of A t Yemmet in Kabylie commit themselves to an affirmation process by attempting to appropriate an extra village associative space allowing them to act and assert themselves collectively in a local musical group.

Keywords : Youth - Tajmaat - public space - association - village milieu - Algeria.

Mustapha MEDJAHDI et Hafida KEBBATI: *Biographies and discourse concerning "Haraga" experiences*

This article explains the results of a study carried out in the frame of two CRASC projects on the migration question. The first project 2007-2010 "International emigration in Algeria" the example of clandestine emigration in the West of Algeria, while the second "Contemporary clandestine migration from Algeria to Spain" accomplished within the program of an international cooperation between the CRASC and Alicante university, 2009-2011. In this article we have tried to give an interpretation of the results from on field research done with the Haragas settled in Spain, and others who plan their "El Haraga" from Ghazaouet, besides people from government service and associative movements in Spain who deal with Haragas. This analysis avoids dramatic discourse related to the phenomenon and what arouses empathy and is based on the research data collected.

Keywords : Youth - Haragas - unemployment - social success - emigration network - Algeria.

Amor ZAAFOURI: *Youth strategies in a rural milieu*

In this article we consider the juvenile question in an active rural society. We grasp this dynamism through the modernization process which the rural world has met since the last quarter of the 20th century. The rural world development can not be carried out in any way out of a specific urbanization context. In fact youth socialization was the concern of the national State which through its development policies knew how to submit this category and condemn it to

passivity and resignation. However this youth is not so passive as one would believe, it is capable of rising as a social actor reclaiming its own identity and development strategies.

The status multiplicity acquired by young rural people in the frame of agricultural projects is in fact nothing other than a different facet of changes which a modernized rural society meets. The individual failure of these young people is really the failure of the social development experiment.

Keywords : modernization - fringe element - rural/urban - social actor - strategies juvenile - identity - Tunisia.

Mohamed Saïb MUsETTE: A panorama of the employment market in Algeria. Recent tendencies and new challenges

The labor structural changes in Algeria arouse questions on recent tendencies and existing employment market challenges. This article aims at a critical reading of the different statistical figures produced by the National Statistics Office either at the time of the general habitat census and population census or during periodical annual studies on employment, and this despite the caution emitted about the measuring indicators used. These show for example a retro-gradation the of permanent wage earner rate and an increase in informal work, but also that the category of young people between 16 and 24 years old as well as women still represent the weak link in the employment field and access to the employment market. However to give a panoramic view of labor is not limited only to reading the figures, but also equally consists in revealing the structural change effects on the work market, the different social and economic changes which can eventually directly reflect the unemployment rate, the quality of work, and the professional and social precariousness.

Keywords : Employment market - work - unemployment - employment suitability - informal work - Algeria.

Nouria BENGHABRIT-REMAOUN et Abdelkrim ELAIDI: Youth and life in society in a crisis situation : a return to studies carried out in Algeria in the 1990's

The youth problem and their life in society was the subject of two studies performed by our team "Youth and socialization modes" (1993-1995) and "Youth and fringe position". These studies enable one to understand the young peoples' different investment modalities in terms of actors category. The age category has multiple facets, from appropriation, investment and interpretation capacities, which come to light confronting public insertion politics put in place to solve the central question namely unemployment. The setting up of cooperation in answer to public power aimed at being an opportunity for insertion was an opportunity for mobility for young people. The family socialization, social and political modes are part of the collective identity elaboration process, formed from the making of a certain number of dispositions which reveal themselves, from expectations produced by practices and institutional discourse. They are built on the dependence base and the setting

aside of decisions, therefore the period of youth is prolonged, through collective representations. Entering adult life is chaotic, put off and differential.

Keywords : young people - social living - youth cooperatives - Hittistes - unemployment - Algeria.

Mustapha RADJI : *Religiosity and the question of kind among the 18 to 30 years old in an Oran municipality*

Numerous studies on young people from the Maghreb published from 1960 on, have shown that since 1990 they seem to acquire a greater degree of religiosity. On the other hand they seem to be more and more absorbed by traditional ideas as for the question of kind, and the equality of sexes. However, these studies have not shown the relationship between the degree of religiosity and the increase of traditional remarks concerning this question among young people in the Maghreb. By considering the data from a sociological study carried out by the CRASC (The Centre for Sociological and Cultural Research), which concerned a representative sample of young people aged between 18 and 36 years old, living in an Oran municipality, we have noticed that the traditional positions of these youths to economic participation for women are due to young religious people having no instruction, which agrees perfectly with results from other studies on youth in the Arab world. Among this category, young female Moslems are more and more receptive to the arguments for Islamic feminism, not yet known in a young milieu.

Keywords : women's work - religiosity - Islamic feminism - youth - Oran.

Mohamed MERZOUK: *New juvenile religiosity forms: research in a student milieu*

This is a study of different religiosity forms in a student milieu carried out in Oran at the end of 2000. The 500 subjects questions are far from considering religion as a reference among others claiming it to be an essential component of their identity. Those among them who confound this claim with belonging to an Islamic group would appear as a minority. Stating they have no political or trade union attachment, the majority is rather led to a form of individual religious practice.

Keywords : Islam - Islamism - youth - religion - Algeria.

Nicolas AURAY: *Stakes on line and the making of second lives by adolescents between utopia and fiction*

This contribution aims at exploring a facet rarely considered by research on the use of electronic media : not only for the question of addiction risks and social rupture that they bring about, but the capacity of the living together apprenticeship ,and more precisely of citizenship, of which they can pave the way under certain conditions .For that to develop we are going to focus on a type of particular juvenile sociability, which may produce " Cohabitation restraints": the common participation of persistent games on the Internet .This

universe in fact being shared, puts each one to the test of common rules to be together, to discuss without violence or to share resources impartially. Being experienced at "distance" they play more a propedeutic function, a function on the threshold favorable for experiments, for collective evaluation and personal development.

We try to evaluate, the example of the new electronic school media, the aptitude for games to stimulate dispositions in both moral and political dimensions, which overlap the term of citizenship.

Keywords : games - electronic media - sociability - youth - citizenship.

Mustapha MEDJAHDI: Algerian youth and political mobilization in virtual space

The belief of a social network magical capacity has made certain observers believe that Algeria has not like her neighboring countries known the experience of social explosion because the social networks such as Facebook and Twitter have not succeeded in accompanying this movement and orientating it. This orientation carries the belief in a magical capacity of these political spaces. This type of reading conceals several contextual data : these means have not real roles and do not produce possible effects outside the context in which they are fully active.

Keywords : youth - communication network virtual - mobilization - influence - Algeria.

Khadidja KEDDAR: A study on adolescents' participation rights

This study on adolescents' participation rights is part of Algeria's contribution to accomplish an important promise that is putting The Child Rights Convention in place, which is article number 04 adopted in 1989 by the United Nations Assembly, concerning the setting up of national mechanisms to coordinate political development with integrated child benefit programs. This study carried out in 2009 by the CRASC, allows us to explore the level of perceptual attitudes and values of Algerian adolescents concerning their rights to participate in different spaces of their daily life. It is essentially based on a study focusing on groups and interviews held with young people whose ages vary from prime adolescence (UNICEF) definition, 10 years old, to 19 years old. A film was made giving the main interviews in six counties, completing and illustrating the analyses concretely.

The selection of young people to be studied took place among different categories of adolescents those of primary school, middle school, and high school, youth in professional training centers and young school leavers or drop outs working or idle.

The results obtained show that outside the public space with cyberspace which provides adolescents the freedom to search and the opportunity to take part in decision making and to affirm themselves, in other places of life, family and school, the school age adolescents or the adolescents doing professional training have trouble to exert whatever right. The young girls' situation is more

critical since they do not often benefit even from a minimum of rights reserved to their bothers.

Keywords : family - school - public space - cyber space - participation rights - adolescents - Algeria.