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Dakar / Senegal, 05 - 23 September / Septembre 2011

**Children's Agency and Development in African Societies
La capacité d'agir et le développement des enfants dans les sociétés africaines**

Bibliography / Bibliographie

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Introduction

The Child and Youth Studies Institute, an offshoot of the Child and Youth Studies programme, has been organized every year since 2002. It is designed to strengthen analytic capacity on all questions affecting children and youth in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The 2011 session of the Institute will be held from 05 to 23 September in Dakar, (Senegal), on the theme *"Children's Agency and Development in African Societies"*.

Within this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) offers a number of services among which this comprehensive bibliography which contains references of various documents collected from several information sources among which its bibliographic data base. The documents are mainly in English or in French and are presented alphabetically by the author's name.
The bibliography comprises three parts.
The first part lists materials in hardcopy form.
In the second part are indicated electronic full text documents which can be made available upon request.
In the third part *"Annex"* are indicated the call for applications in English and French for the 2011 session of the Institute.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful for your research works and we will appreciate your comments and suggestions.

We wish you a successful and fruitful Institute.

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L'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse, un des volets du Programme d'études sur l'enfance et la jeunesse, est organisé chaque année depuis 2002. Il a pour objectif de renforcer les capacités analytiques sur les problèmes des enfants et des jeunes en Afrique et ailleurs dans le monde. La session 2011 de l'Institut aura lieu du 05 au 23 septembre à Dakar, (Sénégal), sur le thème *«La capacité d'agir et le développement des enfants dans les sociétés africaines»*.

Dans cette perspective, le Centre de Documentation et d'Information du CODESRIA (CODICE) offre de nombreux services parmi lesquels cette importante bibliographie qui signale des références de divers documents provenant de plusieurs sources d'information parmi lesquelles sa base de données bibliographiques. Les documents sont essentiellement en anglais et en français et sont présentés alphabétiquement au nom de l'auteur.

La bibliographie comprend trois parties.
La première partie signale des documents sur support papier. Dans la deuxième partie sont indiqués des documents électroniques qui peuvent être communiqués sur demande.
Dans la troisième partie *«Annexe»* figure l'appel à candidatures en anglais et français pour la session 2011 de l'Institut.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie sera utile pour vos travaux de recherche et nous vous remercions d'avance de vos critiques et suggestions.

Nous vous souhaitons plein succès à l'Institut.

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Part I / Partie I
Hard copy documents / Documents sur support papier

Part I / Partie I : Hard copy documents / Documents sur support papier

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Vanguard or Vandals: Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa
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ISBN: 90-04-14275-4

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In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – p. 172-187
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3. ABEBE, Tatek
Multiple Methods, Complex Dilemmas: Negotiating Socio-ethical Spaces in Participatory Research with Disadvantaged Children
Children's Geographies, Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 451-465

Abstract: The paper explores the methodological and socio-ethical dilemmas of researching with disadvantaged children in two contrasting fieldwork settings in Ethiopia. The challenges of adhering to dominant, 'Western' ethical principles and of creating and sharing ethical spaces during fieldwork are discussed. It is argued that research ethics originating in the Global North entail standards that are difficult to apply in social, cultural and economic contexts elsewhere, and that these needed to be reworked in reflexive ways during fieldwork. The indeterminate nature of grounded field research and the fluidity of its unfolding directions, not only make the contextualization of universal ethics in local ethos about childhood necessary. The paper also highlights how fieldwork with children is a morally contested terrain embedded in and through personal, social and ethical spatiality (Soja 2001, Massey 2005). Some questions are raised that require further consideration in research with children in similar circumstances.

4. ADJIBADE, Aboudou Karimon; NDAMOBISI, Robert; KOUAME, Aka; MOLOUA, Félix
L'Enfant en Centrafrique : famille, santé, scolarité, travail
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 194 p.
ISBN: 2-84586-472-8

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5. ADMASSIE, Assefa
Explaining the High Incidence of Child Labour in Sub–Saharan Africa
African Development Review, Vol. 14, No. 2, 2002, p. 251-275

Abstract: There has been a growing interest on the issue of child labour among the academic and professional circles in recent times. Estimates show that the number of under–aged working children in Africa could reach some 100 million in the next 10–15 years, posing serious challenges to African policy–makers. Little is known about the likely causes for the rise in child labour in Africa. The lack of data has seriously undermined the amount and quality of research on the topic particularly in sub–Saharan Africa. The intent of the present study is to examine the link between children's labour force participation and some macroeconomic variables using aggregated data from sub–Saharan Africa. The results show that the high incidence of child labour in sub–Saharan Africa could be explained, among other things, in terms of the high incidence of poverty, the predominance of a poorly developed agricultural sector, high fertility rates leading to high population growth, and low education participation. Contrary to some recent arguments, which questioned the direct link between poverty and child labour, the results of this study show that poverty is indeed one of the most important reasons for the high incidence of child labour in Africa. This complex problem calls for comprehensive and multi–faceted interventions including the adoption of poverty reduction strategies, introduction of labour–saving technologies for the agricultural production, an aggressive provision of primary education, and the mobilization of the communities for creating awareness.

Résumé : Ces dernières années, la problématique du travail des enfants a suscité un intérêt croissant dans les cercles académiques et professionnels. Selon les estimations, le nombre d'enfants mineurs qui travaillent en l'Afrique pourrait atteindre quelque 100 millions au cours des dix è quinze prochaines années, ce qui pose un défi majeur pour les décideurs politiques africains. On sait peu de choses sur les causes probables de l'incidence croissante du travail des enfants en Afrique. Le manque de données a un effet négatif tant sur la quantité que sur la qualité des recherches sur le sujet, en particulier en Afrique subsaharienne. La présente étude a pour objet d'examiner les liens entre la participation des enfants au marché du travail et plusieurs variables macroéconomiques en se basant sur des données agrégées provenant d'Afrique subsaharienne. Les résultats indiquent que la forte incidence du travail des enfants en Afrique subsaharienne découle notamment de la forte incidence de la pauvreté, la prédominance d'un secteur agricole peu développé, les taux de fertilité élevés entrainant une forte croissance démographique, et les faibles taux de scolarisation. Contrairement è ce que laissent entendre des arguments avancés récemment, qui mettent en cause le lien direct entre la pauvreté et le travail des enfants, les résultats de cette étude montrent que la pauvreté est en effet l'une des causes majeures de la forte incidence du travail des enfants en Afrique. Ce problème complexe appelle des interventions globales et multiples, axées notamment sur l'adoption de stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté, l'introduction de technologies génératrices d'économie de main d'uvre pour la production agricole, un programme agressif de scolarisation au niveau primaire, et la mobilisation des communautés pour la sensibilisation.

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Le jeune togolais de la rue : au carrefour du droit et du non-droit
Recht in Afrika, H. 1, 1998, p. 87-113

Résumé: Les innovations pour améliorer la situation du jeune de la rue au Togo ne manqueraient pas. Mais la stratégie visant au renouveau du jeune de la rue est encore embryonnaire. Elle requerrait une nouvelle description du jeune de la rue et la mise en place d'une nouvelle politique d'aide. Celle-ci devrait concilier des actions dites ciblées (l'aide réintégrative fondée sur un partenariat éducatif) et des actions dites générales (la sensibilisation et les réformes visant les secteurs aussi bien informel que formel). Les limites du renouveau du jeune de la rue se signalent par les erreurs dans l'analyse du phénomène et par l'insuffisance des mesures préconisées. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

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Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 194 p.
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In: *Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa* / Ed. by Osita Agbu
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The Potential and Challenges of Rights-based Research with Children and Young People: Experiences from Bangladesh
Children's Geographies, Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 391-403

Abstract: Drawing on my PhD field research in Bangladesh, this paper contributes to the growing body of methodological literature on young people's right to participate in research. I reflexively evaluate the approach and ethics that I employed in my research, arguing that we must recognise the social and spatial dimensions of participation, which shape ethical issues of access and the construction of obedience, privacy and confidentiality. I reflect critically on the impact of inter-generational power relations on young people's voluntary participation, and conclude by arguing that methodology – including ethical responses – needs to be context-specific. My experience reveals the challenges of translating rights-based research into practice.

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Contraints de rester jeunes ? Evolution de l'insertion dans trois capitales africaines : Dakar, Yaoundé, Antananarivo
Autrepart, Vol. 18, 2001, p. 17-36

Résumé: Victimes de la crise prolongée que traversent leurs pays, les jeunes des trois capitales africaines (Dakar, Yaoundé et Antananarivo) se trouvent contraints de reporter le calendrier des événements marquant leur entrée dans la vie adulte. Un recul de l'âge aussi bien d'accès au premier emploi rémunéré que d'autonomie résidentielle et de constitution de la famille est observé des générations aînées aux plus jeunes. Le sort de ces derniers est d'autant plus inéquitable que ni leur niveau d'éducation plus élevé, ni le fait de différer leur passage au statut d'adulte ne leur permet d'échapper à une dégradation de leurs conditions, relativement à celles connues par leurs parents, au moment de leur insertion. On assiste même à un ajustement par le bas dans la mesure où les plus éduqués chez les jeunes, au lieu d'être préservés, sont plus affectés par la détérioration du contexte économique.

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La "Sorbonne" d'Abidjan: rêve de démocratie ou naissance d'un espace public
Revue Africaine de Sociologie / African Sociological Review, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2003, p. 47-63

Résumé : Depuis quelques années, à Abidjan, se développent des forums plus ou moins spontanés dont le plus ancien est la « Sorbonne » du Plateau ainsi baptisée en référence à la célèbre université parisienne. Des jeunes citadins s'y regroupent pour parler de politique. Pour le sens commun, souvent repris par la presse locale, il s 'agit de regroupements de personnes désœuvrées. Cet article s'interroge sur le sens de ce phénomène et émet l'hypothèse de la naissance de l'espace public dans le contexte nouveau du multipartisme. En s'appuyant sur des observations et des entretiens, l'article décrit cette situation typique et montre que le sens construit par les acteurs est celui de la démocratie « authentique » où les individus débattent librement des affaires de la cité et expriment leurs opinions. Le retour au multipartisme, mais surtout la nouvelle Constitution issue de la transition militaro-civile de l'an 2000 ont contribué à répandre l'idée de la libération de la parole chez ces jeunes hommes issus du milieu citadin populaire et a modifié leur rapport au politique. Les contingences de l'histoire immédiate de la Côte d'Ivoire ont versé la « Sorbonne » et les autres forums dans la « société civile » et en font l'expression patente de l'opinion publique.

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Marginalité et errance juvéniles en milieu urbain : la place de l'aide psychologique dans les dispositifs de prise en charge des enfants de la rue
Psychopathologie africaine, Vol. 29, No. 2, 1998/99, p. 139-190

Résumé: Le nombre croissant d'enfants vivant dans les rues des villes africaines semble pouvoir être relié aux transformations à l'œuvre dans les structures familiales. En effet, les raisons socio-économiques que l'on a tendance à incriminer a priori n'expliquent pas véritablement la situation de l'immense majorité d'entre eux. À travers une étude des dossiers de quelque cents jeunes pris en charge par l'Institut national d'éducation et de production de Gampéla (Burkina Faso), effectuée en 1997. L'auteur démontre que des raisons diverses paraissent prédestiner le fils aîné ou le fils unique à une présence dans les rues. Le contexte de transition, le mouvement de passage d'une forme de société à une autre, produisent des déchets familiaux liés au déficit des outils culturels de symbolisation et d'intégration, qui se mettent à errer dans les rues. La prise en compte de cette dimension du problème permettrait le réaménagement des projets de prise en charge de ces enfants, ce qui constitue la condition préalable à la mise en œuvre d'un traitement clinique pertinent de ce phénomène. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

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Contribution à l'étude sociologique du comportement électoral des jeunes au Sénégal : des motivations du choix à l'abstention. Les exemples des jeunes de la Médina et de Dieuppeul
Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 1998-1999.- 88 p.
Mémoire, Maîtrise, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Département de Sociologie, 1999

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Call No.: *** 04.04.02/BAR/12181

44. BARTLETT, Sheridan; HART, Roger; SATTERTHWAITE, David; BARRA, Ximena de la ; MISSAIR, Alfredo

Cities for Children: Children's Rights, Poverty and Urban Management
London: Earthscan, 1999. - xiii-305 p.

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45. BASS, Loretta E.

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States of Violence: Politics, Youth, and Memory in Contemporary Africa
Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2006. – ix-268 p.
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Le travail des enfants à Ouagadougou. – p. 145-160
Études urbaines à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso / Centre de Recherches sur les Espaces
Tropicaux - CRET
Bordeaux : Institut de Géographie, Université Michel de Montaigne Bordeaux III, 2003
160 p.
(Pays enclavés, No. 11)
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**48. BEAZLEY, Harriot; BESSELL, Sharon; ENNEW, Judith; WATERSON,
Roxana**
The Right to be Properly Researched: Research with Children in a Messy, Real World
Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 365 - 378

49. BEDAY--HAUSER, Pierrette; BOLZMAN, Claudio, Ed.
On est né quelque part mais on peut vivre ailleurs: familles, migrations, cultures et travail
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PENROSE, Angela**
Towards a Children's Agenda: New Challenges for Social Development
London: Save the Children, March 1995. – 72 p.

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51. BELL, Nancy
Ethics in Child Research: Rights, Reason and Responsibilities
Children's Geographies, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2008, p. 7-20

Abstract: This paper explores the nature of the relationship between research ethics and children's rights by
examining the historical origins of both concepts and then analysing several contemporary research ethics
guidelines from a rights-based perspective. The analysis demonstrates that while many research ethics guidelines
may contain references to human rights principles, implicit or otherwise, there is often a lack definition about
what is meant by 'rights' and about the correlation between human rights principles and research ethics in
practice. Within social sciences research, in particular, research ethics guidelines, including those guidelines
specific to child research, noticeably lack direct reference to human rights principles such as those articulated
within the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The paper argues that as child researchers do
not stand apart from their obligations to protect and promote children's rights, research ethics guidelines relied
upon by child researchers need to be informed by human rights principles and that those researchers may draw
upon the UNCRC, in particular, to inform their consideration of inevitable ethical dilemmas arising within child
research.

52. BENGA, Ndiouga A.

Entre Jérusalem et Babylone: jeunes et espace public à Dakar
Autrepart, No. 18, 2001, p. 169-178

Résumé: Nous nous proposons d'analyser deux situations qui se déroulent de manière enchevêtrée, urbanité de la revanche et du défi et invention d'un nouvel ordre urbain: – la violence comme espace audible et lieu d'affirmation identitaire (insécurité dans la métropole dakaroise, "réflexe nationaliste" tendant à mettre l'étranger dans une situation mineure); – la créativité artistique : la peinture murale et la musique ont été le champ de recomposition de l'espace public comme lieu pluriel de sociabilité. Le rap, notamment, a été non seulement un mode de revendication contre toute forme d'étouffement et de bâillonnement mais aussi un point d'ancrage des jeunes qui ont autant besoin de références que de réponses liées à la société dans laquelle ils vivent pour y trouver un équilibre.

53. BEQUELE, Assefa; BOYDEN, Jo, Ed.

Combating Child Labour
Geneva: ILO, 1988. - 226 p.
ISBN: 92-2-106388-7

54. BERLAN, Amanda

Child Labour and Cocoa: Whose Voices Prevail?
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 141-151

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to provide ethnographic data on the lives of children working in cocoa-producing communities in Ghana and to illustrate the importance of contextualisation in understanding the phenomenon of child labour.
Design/methodology/approach – The paper is based on anthropological fieldwork carried out in Ghana using participant observation and child-focused participatory research methods. It also includes an analysis of media sources and policy documents.
Findings – It shows that the children involved in this study worked freely and willingly on family cocoa farms. It also shows that research and interventions must be context-based and child-centred as forms of child labour in cocoa are not uniform across West Africa.
Research limitations/implications – Unfortunately, the scope of the paper does not allow for a discussion of recent interventions and progress relating to child labour in the West African cocoa industry.
Originality/value – This paper challenges many of the assumptions made about child labour in cocoa and offers new insights into the lives of children in these communities.

55. BHUKUTH, Augendra

Le travail des enfants : limites de la définition
Monde en Développement. Vol. 37, No. 146, 2009/2, p. 27-32

Résumé : Dans cet article nous exposons la définition du travail des enfants. Selon le BIT, un enfant est considéré comme travailleur s'il est âgé de moins de 18 ans et exerce une activité économique, c'est-à-dire une activité dont le produit est destiné au marché de manière directe et indirecte. Nous analysons les limites de cette définition en prenant en exemple le cas des enfants de la rue.

Abstract: In this article we present the definition of child labour. According to the ILO, a child is considered as a worker if he is under the age of 18 and being economically active meaning that the fruit of his labour is destinated either directly or indirectly to the market. We have shown the limit of this definition by taking the example of children of the street.

56. BIAYA, Tshikala K.
Enfant en situation de conflit armé et de violence urbaine : bibliographie annotée et signalétique
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2002.- 63 p.
(Série des Monographies)
ISBN: 2-86978-118-0

57. BIAYA, Tshikala K.
Les jeunes, la violence et la rue à Kinshasa : entendre, comprendre, décrire
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2000.- 40 p.
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58. BIAYA, Tshikala
Young and Street Culture in Urban Africa, Addis Ababa, Dakar and Kinshasa
In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – p. 215-228
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6

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African Kids: between Warlords, Child Soldiers and Living on the Street. Causes, Effects and Solution: the Cases of Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Kenya
Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2004. – 95 p.
ISBN: 3-631-52899-X

60. BIGGERI, Mario; ANICH, Rudolf
The Deprivation of Street Children in Kampala: Can the Capability Approach and Participatory Methods Unlock a New Perspective in Research and Decision Making?
Monde en Développement. Vol. 37, No. 146, 2009/2, p. 73-93

Résumé : Les enfants ne sont plus de simples bénéficiaires de mesures de protection, mais plutôt des sujets de droits et des participants aux actions les affectant. Cela implique un changement dans l'approche envers les enfants vulnérables dans la recherche et les politiques. Cet article explore la pauvreté des enfants de la rue à Kampala (Ouganda), à travers la combinaison de l'approche innovante des capabilités proposée par Amartya Sen et les méthodes participatives.

Abstract: Children are no longer seen merely as recipients of services or beneficiaries of protective measures, but rather as subjects of rights and participants in actions affecting them. This implies a change in the approach also towards vulnerable children in research and decision making. The aim of this paper is to explore the deprivation of street children in Kampala (Uganda), through the innovative combination of the A. Sen's capability approach and participatory methods.

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La protection de la femme et de l'enfant dans les conflits armés en Afrique

Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 30 juillet 2005.- ix-489 p.

Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat, Droit, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Faculté des sciences juridiques et politiques, 2005

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Development: Journal of the Society for International Development, No. 1, 1995, p. 23 - 26

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66. BOLZMAN, Claudio ; GAKUBA, Théogène-Octave ; GUISSE, Ibrahima, Ed.

Migrations des jeunes d'Afrique subsaharienne: quels défis pour l'avenir ?

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 195 p.

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ISBN: 978-2-296-55058-2
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67. BOND, George Clement; GIBSON, Nigel C., Ed.

Contested Terrains and Constructed Categories: Contemporary Africa in Focus

Boulder: Westview Press, 2002. - xxii-474 p.

68. BONNET, Michel

Le travail des enfants en Afrique
Revue Internationale du Travail, Vol. 132, No. 3, 1993, p. 411-430

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69. BONNET, Michel; SCHLEMMER, Bernard

Aperçu sur le travail des enfants
Monde en Développement, Vol. 37, No. 146, 2009/2, p. 11-25

Résumé : La Convention internationale des droits de l'enfant, en reconnaissant celui-ci comme acteur de son propre avenir, individuellement et collectivement, ouvre la porte à l'irruption dans le champ social à des organisations d'enfants au travail qui revendiquent le droit à l'éducation tout autant que le droit à un travail digne. Cet article invite à prendre au sérieux le message des enfants travailleurs et, dépassant le cadre superficiel des programmes d'action les concernant, à interroger la conception que nous avons du travail dans la construction du monde.

Abstract: In recognising the child, individually and collectively, as the author of his or her own future, the International Convention on Children's Rights has opened the way for a new phenomenon within society. Child worker organisations are demanding the right to education as well as the right to a fairly-paid job and decent working conditions. This article invites the reader to take the wishes of child workers seriously, to look beyond the framework of existing child action programmes and to question the very concept of work itself and its role in the making of our world.

70. BOURDIEU, Pierre

La distinction. Critique sociale du jugement
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Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste
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72. BOURDILLON, Michael

Children and Work: A Review of Current Literature and Debates
Development and Change, Vol. 37, No. 6, November 2006, p. 1201–1226

Abstract: Recent literature concerning work in the lives of children raises several contentious issues. This contribution starts with issues arising from conceptualizations of childhood: we need to understand the

continuities between the various stages of childhood and the adult world, and see children as active agents in their own development. The article discusses discourse and terminology surrounding children's work; children's rights and their relationship with fundamental human rights; the relationship between work and school; and briefly the relationship between children's work and poverty. It questions whether discourse on 'abolishing child labour' works in the children's interests.

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Earning a Life: Working Children in Zimbabwe
Harare: Weaver Press, 2000. - 220 p.
ISBN 0-7974-2162-9

74. BOURDILLON, Michael
Enfants et travail: examen des conceptions et débats actuels
Alternatives Sud, Vol. 16, 2009, p. 37- 69

Résumé : La problématique du travail des enfants reste controversée. L'examen de la littérature scientifique, des conventions internationales et des positions des acteurs le confirment. Si une certaine conception libérale de l'enfance tend à la considérer comme un âge à soustraire du monde des adultes, un point de vue plus ancré socialement insiste sur les bénéfices pour les enfants d'un travail approprié à leur âge et compatible avec l'école.

75. BOURDILLON, Michael F.C. ; HEBINCK , Paulus Gerardus Maria, Ed.
Women, Men and Work: Rural Livelihoods in South-eastern Zimbabwe
Harare: Weaver Press, 2001. - 168 p.
ISBN: 0-77922-003-0

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76. BOURDILLON, Michael F.C. ; PFIGU, Tinashe
Child Domestic Workers in Zimbabwe
Harare: Weaver Press, 2006. – x-116 p.
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/CHILD LABOUR/ /DOMESTIC WORKERS/ /LIVING CONDIONS/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /ZIMBABWE/
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77. BOURDILLON, Michael; RUREVO, Rumbidzai , Ed.
Girls on the street
Harare: Weaver Press, 2003. - 60 p.
ISBN: 1-77922-016-2

/STREET CHILDREN/ /GIRLS/ /ZIMBABWE/
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78. BOURDILLON, Michael; WHITE, Ben; MYERS, William E.
Re-assessing Minimum-age Standards for Children's Work
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 106-117

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to call for re-thinking of the universal minimum-age approach to problems of child labour.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors point out that there has been no serious policy analysis on universal minimum-age approaches, and question common assumptions concerning such policies by reviewing available knowledge on the impact of work on children.

Findings – Available research does not support a presumption that blanket minimum-age laws are beneficial. In some cases, it is clear that they are injurious to children, underlining the need for systematic policy analysis.

Practical implications – The promotion of universalized minimum-age policies should cease until their effect on children has been reliably assessed. In the meantime, more energy and investment should be devoted to alternative, proven ways of combating forms and conditions of work that are genuinely likely to cause harm, and to promoting access to education.

Originality/value – This paper contributes towards introducing more appropriate policy on children's work.

79. BOYDEN, Jo

Childhood and the Policy Makers: A Comparative Perspective on the Globalization of Childhood. - p. 190-229
In: *Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood: Contemporary Issues in the Sociological Study of Childhood* / Ed. by Allison James and Allan Prout
Second Edition
London: Routledge, 1997. - xvii-260 p.
ISBN: 978-0-7507-0596-7
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80. BOYDEN, Jo
Social and Cultural Meanings of Childhood
Development: Journal of the Society for International Development, No. 1, 1996, p. 18-22

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81. BRANDRUP-LUKANOW, Assia; MANSOUR, Sylvie; HAWKINS, Kirstan, Ed.
Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health: Report of the Workshop CIE, Paris, 8-11 July 1991
Paris: CIE : Centre International de l'Enfance, Juin 1992.- 96 p.
ISBN: 2-900-798-18-X

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82. BRANDRUP-LUKANOW, Assia; MANSOUR, Sylvie; HAWKINS, Kirstan, Ed.
Sexualité des adolescents : stratégies d'éducation pour la santé : synthèse de l'Atelier CIE Paris, 8-11 Juillet 1991
Paris: CIE : Centre International de l'Enfance, Juin 1992.- 96 p.
ISBN: 2-900-798-18-X

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Call No.: * 14.02.03/BRA/05117**

83. BRAY, Rachel
Predicting the Social Consequences of Orphanhood in South Africa
African Journal of AIDS Research, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2003, p. 39-55

Abstract: This paper examines and questions the predictions found in the academic and policy literature of social breakdown in southern Africa in the wake of anticipated high rates of orphanhood caused by the AIDS

epidemic. Analysis of the logic underlying these predictions reveals four causal relationships necessary to fulfil such dramatic and apocalyptic predictions:

1) High AIDS mortality rates will produce high numbers of orphans.

2) These orphans will become children who do not live in appropriate social environments to equip them for adult citizenship.

3) Poor socialization will mean that children orphaned by AIDS will not live within society's moral codes (becoming, for example, street children or juvenile delinquents).

4) Large numbers of such 'asocial' or 'antisocial' children will precipitate a breakdown in the social fabric. Evidence for each of these steps in the argument is scrutinized using available data from southern Africa and other regions that have moved further through the epidemic's cycle. The paper finds strong evidence for the first step, although variable definitions of 'orphan' make it difficult to draw accurate comparisons over time and space. Evidence for the second step is found to be mixed in terms of outcomes of AIDS orphanhood for child well-being. Moreover the argument takes little account of the social and economic environments onto which AIDS is mapped, including the economic fragility of households and pervading socio-cultural patterns of child rearing. Data to substantiate the third step are anecdotal at best and no research is able to demonstrate a link between the long-term effects of AIDS orphanhood and rising rates of juvenile delinquency. Arguments made towards the fourth step are shown to be based heavily on notions of the 'correct' social and physical environments for children and on unsubstantiated fears of alternatives to these. There is no evidence from countries where numbers of AIDS orphans are already high to suggest that their presence is precipitating social breakdown. The paper argues – somewhat provocatively- that such apocalyptic predictions are unfounded and ill-considered.

By misrepresenting the problems faced by children and their families, attention is distracted from the multiple layers of social, economic and psychological disadvantage that affect individual children, families and communities. Consequently, insufficient consideration is given to the multi-faceted supports necessary to assist children to cope with extremely difficult circumstances brought about over the long term by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

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Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2004.- xvi-192p.
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86. BULU, Léon Tsambu

Enfants et jeunes dans le métier de la danse au sein des groupes musicaux modernes à Kinshasa. – p. 197-223
In: *Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa* / Ed. by Osita Agbu
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - iv-227 p.
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ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8
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Vietnam's Children in a Changing World
New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2006. – x-247 p.

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ISBN: 0-8135-3796-7

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Fathers in Services for Young Children: Handbook on Food Practices in Sharing Responsibilities between Men and Women
Rome: Center for Family Cooperation, November 1996. – 278 p.

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89. CAIRNS, Ed.
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Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1996. - x-219 p.
(Understanding Children's Worlds)
ISBN: 1-55786-351-2

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90. CALLU, Elisabeth; JURMAND, Jean-Pierre; VULBEAU, Alain, Ed.
La place des jeunes dans la cité. Espace de rue, espaces de parole
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2005, Tome 2.- 322 p.
(Logiques sociales : Cahiers du griot)
ISBN: 2-7475-9273-1

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91. CENTRE NATIONAL D'EDUCATION, Yaoundé
L'Afrique subsaharienne à l'épreuve des mutations
Paris, L'Harmattan, 2008. – 392 p.
Revue internationale des sciences humaines, Vol. 2, No. 2, Mai 2008
ISBN: 978-2-296-05800-2
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

92. CHARLES, Joseph Okokon; CHARLES, Arit O.
Family and Child Labour: A Study of Child Hawkers in Calabar
Journal of Social Development in Africa, Vol. 19, No. 2, 2004, p. 113-133

Abstract: The article discussed hawking as a variant of child labour and examined the relationship between hawking and economic background of families in Calabar metropolis. Using historical, descriptive and survey research the researchers interviewed 700 child hawkers from the ages 1–16+ years in six clusters in Calabar. The study found that, although child labour has a long history in Calabar in particular and Efikland in general, child hawking as a variant of child labour is a product of the circumstance that emanate from economic hardships since the last quarter of the twentieth century. Although hawking begins at school age, there is a higher

concentration of child hawkers in late primary and early secondary school classes than in early primary and late secondary school classes. Hawking is an ordered and organized activity which thrives among low-income parents and guardians as a coping strategy. Child hawking is a socialization process which prepares the child for adult economic life. It provides child-to-child learning and training for skill development. Child hawking becomes exploitative when it attracts stringent negative sanctions; otherwise it is like any other "child service" to a family that is in need of such assistance.

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International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 164-175

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to assess the relationship between high school work experiences and self-efficacy.
Design/methodology/approach – Ordinary least squares regressions are applied to longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study to examine work experiences and self-efficacy.
Findings – The analyses indicate that employment fosters self-efficacy in multiple realms. Occasional and sporadic workers exhibit less self-efficacy than steady workers. Supervisory support may be especially important in enhancing adolescents' confidence as they anticipate their future family lives, community participation, personal health and economic achievements.
Research limitations/implications – This research includes only a small set of the work dimensions that may be important for adolescents. Ethnography and in-depth interviews are recommended to further explore the subjective and emotional dimensions of youth work experiences.
Practical implications – In developing policies and guidance, educators, parents and employers should be aware that steady employment and supervisory support enhance the development of adolescent self-efficacy.
Originality/value – This paper finds evidence that adolescent work experiences spill over to influence youth's developing confidence in the realms of family life, community and personal health.
It also suggests that sporadic and occasional work patterns can impair the development of self efficacy in adolescence.

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Abstract: Street children in Makutano, northwest Kenya, form strong, stable social groups. Group activity functions through a well-defined structure involving leadership and close personal and economic relationships. This article shows how group solidarity is maintained through the sharing of a common subculture of spatial understandings, games, activities, dress, language and bodily actions. Through the group, the children experience a quality of life that negates the validity of common interventionist strategies. Moreover, given their high levels of competency, policies for working with these street children should be based on dialogue and should act to empower them through expanding the choices available to them.

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Abstract: Kenyan policy-makers use the language of children's rights to legitimize, within the new global political order, an old colonial concern about controlling the urban marginal population. The local business community's worries about the safety of Nairobi's streets stand paramount, while the growing financial and political leverage of NGOs interfering in local affairs in the name of street children's rights is looked upon with suspicion. Accusing the abstract universalism of the language of children's rights of being incompatible with local values, the local political elite seeks to muster support by offering an alternative version based on the local Kikuyu ethos of the 'accomplished man'. This version sits well with international development agencies' abandonment of the term 'street children' in favour of 'street families'. Deportation and forced labour of children and youth are sanctified as moral imperatives expected to restore the meaning of family to its rightful place in the local business morale.

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Tanzanian Childhoods: Street Children's Narratives of 'Home'
Journal of Contemporary African Studies, 2004, Vol. 22, No. 1, p. 69-92

Abstract: Using empirical data from ethnographic, child-focused research with street children in Tanzania, the author discusses children's narratives of their home environments. She attempts a holistic analysis of the experiences of family life and their home environment which have influenced their decisions to leave home for the street. Poverty and household instability, corporal punishment, the conflict between " work" and "play", underlying gender inequalities, children's experiences within diverse household structures, and rural-urban migration are identified as salient motivating factors. While a complex myriad of factors influence children's decisions to leave home, children are very often making a rational choice of one lifestyle over another. (ASC Leiden abstract)

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158. FAUX, Frédéric
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Paris: Editions Autrement, 2006.- 142 p.
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159. FIGUEIREDO, Jose B.; HAAN, Arjan de, Ed.
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Geneva: ILO, 1998. - v-129 p.
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Call No.: *** 05.03.05/FIG/11873

160. GAMLIN, Jennie; PASTOR, Maria Eugenia
Child Labour in Latin America: Theory, Policy, Practice
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 118-129

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to examine the theory, policy and practice of child labour in Latin America. Interventions to reduce child labour are more likely to be successful if they are locally driven, supported by legislation and based on theoretical understandings of childhood that reflect the realities and needs of the children, families and communities whose lives they aim to improve.
Design/methodology/approach – Sociological and anthropological discourses on children's life worlds are reviewed to situate changes in our understanding of child labour. These theoretical developments are then discussed in the light of changing international legislation, such as ILO's convention 182. Recent statistics suggest a trend for declining child labour and we study the link between statistics, theoretical and legislative positions.
Findings – The ILO's 2006 child labour statistics and examples of policies in Latin America support the hypothesis that theoretical developments in the concept of childhood have influenced successful interventions aimed at its reduction. This theory-policy-practice partnership appears to have been a catalyst for the development of successful ''government–private-enterprise – civil society'' programmes to reduce child labour.
Research limitations/implications – Although these multi-sectorial strategies have been successful in Latin America, further research is needed to see whether similar policies and interventions can be repeated in other regions.
Originality/value – The paper is original in its linking of theory, policy and practice in the context of recent statistics and programmes at reducing child labour in Latin America.

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165. GOKAH, Theophilus Kofi
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Achievement of Policy
Newcastle, UK: Cambridge Scholars Press, 2006. – xxiii-160 p.
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167. GRANT, Miriam R.

Difficult Debut: Social and Economic Identities of Urban Youth in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
Canadian Journal of African Studies, Vol. 37, No. 2/3, 2003, p. 411-439

Abstract: This article examines social and economic identities of urban youth in Zimbabwe on the basis of interviews conducted in 1998 and 1999 in three high density suburbs - Nkulumane, Luveve, Lobengula - in Bulawayo, the second largest city of Zimbabwe. The data presented derive from 120 household dyad interviews with youth and their parents and guardians. The article aims to tease out some of the linkages between education and skill levels, economic and housing vulnerability, and social relations for youth in the urban arena. It also explores how youth are taking responsibility for their social and economic identities and how household members and, to a lesser extent, the community play a role in this process. In this context, the article finishes with a brief exploration of the idea of the development and nurturance of youth as a significant aspect of social capital. (ASC Leiden abstract)

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London: SAGE Publications, 2007. – xi-203 p.
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`Children in South Africa Can Make a Difference' An Assessment of `Growing Up in Cities' in Johannesburg
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2002, p. 83-100

Abstract: The article presents the evaluation of two Johannesburg sites of `Growing Up in Cities', a project that involves children in documenting and improving their urban environments, with respect to the effect of project participation. Participating children and their parents were surveyed or interviewed regarding the project's value and effect on the children. In addition, the children were measured on scales of self-esteem, locus of control and self-efficacy, and compared with control groups. The results of the evaluation are summarized, and claims about the value of children's participation in community development are critically reviewed.

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Using Anger Management for Prevention of Child Abuse
The Ahfad Journal, Vol. 10, No. 1, June 1993, p.4-32

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171. GROVER, Sonja

Why Won't They Listen to Us? On Giving Power and Voice to Children Participating in Social Research
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 11, No. 1, February 2004, p. 81-93

Abstract: This article discusses the need for authentic social research with children given the fact that increasingly such research is being relied on to inform social policy which profoundly affects the lives of children. Authentic research is operationalized in this article as that research which gives power and voice to child research participants and which provides insights into their subjective world. Such research allows the children to a degree to be 'subject' or 'collaborator' in the research process rather than simply study 'object'. Giving power and voice to children in the research context involves issues of research methodology and opportunities to contribute to research agendas and ethics guidelines such that the need and right to be heard is better met. Empathetic understanding in research with children as a byproduct of combining quantitative approaches with the phenomenological perspective is also discussed.

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Abidjan: Université de Cocody, [s.d.].- 278 p.
Thèse, Doctorat unique, Sociologie criminelle, Université de Cocody, UFR Criminologie

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173. GUEYE BA, Cina

Culture, pauvreté et reconfiguration du lien social : étude des représentations, pratiques et stratégies des jeunes issus de milieux populaires dans le contexte urbain dakarois : le cas de Yeumbeul Nord
Dakar: Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis, 2005-2006.- 149 p.
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Social Protection for Africa's Children
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176. HANSEN, Karen Tranberg; DALSGAARD, Anne Line; GOUGH, Katherine V.; MADSEN, Ulla Ambrosius; VALENTIN, Karen; WILDERMUTH, Norbert

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177. HARRISS-WHITE, Barbara

Destitution and the Poverty of its Politics—With Special Reference to South Asia
World Development, Vol. 33, No. 6, June 2005, p. 881–891

Abstract: The most extreme form of poverty is destitution. As a condition, destitution flows from processes of political economy, some of which become institutionalized within state practice and law. The destitute are not only considered as ''nonpeople'' in relation to the institutional functioning of state, market, and civil society

institutions, but are often actively expelled from these institutional arenas. Challenging destitution requires the granting of citizenship to the destitute and their recognition in the eyes of political elites. Some politicized forms of social movement activity may be able to realize these and other pressing objectives for the destitute.

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Independent Child Migration and Education in Ghana
Development and Change, Vol. 38, No. 5, 2007, p. 911-931

Abstract: Drawing on interviews with young migrants who have moved from rural, farming households in northeastern Ghana to rural and urban households in central and southern Ghana, this article explores the inter-connections between children's migration and children's access to formal and non-formal education. In contrast to the positive light in which education is usually presented, the findings of the research suggest a more ambiguous and complex picture, and illuminate both positive and negative aspects of the linkages between education and children's independent migration.

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Youth, Citizenship and Empowerment
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(Adolescence and Society)
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London: Routeledge, 2000. - xvii-275 p.
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In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck
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London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 2007. - 268 p.
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Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 15, No. 3, August 1993, p. 499-532

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By the Sweat and Toil of Children: Consumer Labels and Child Labor
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194. IYELI KATAMU, C. T. Dieudonné

La musique Rap et la socialisation de la jeunesse congolaise : étude menée dans la ville de Kisangani
Kisangani: Université de Kisangani, 2006-2007.- ix-402 p.
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195. JABEEN, Tahira

'But I've never been asked!' Research with Children in Pakistan
Children's Geographies, Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 405-419

Abstract: This paper provides some comparison and reflections based on the author's involvement in two children related research studies in Pakistan, one of which was conducted in quantitative while the other in the qualitative–interpretive research tradition. The former might be useful in mapping and quantifying the demographics of certain groups of children and the extent of their problems; it is done from the adult perspective. The latter provided children greater 'voice' and 'control' over the research process by giving them the power to fix the terms of the researcher–participant interaction, which, let them express and maintain their

individuality, autonomy and privacy in the Pakistani cultural context characterized by rigid hierarchies of age, gender and class among others. Such research ensures children's rights to form opinions and express them in their preferred form and protect them against exploitation through research processes.

196. JACQUEMIN, Mélanie

Can The Language of Rights Get Hold Of The Complex Realities Of Child Domestic Work? The Case of Young Domestic Workers in Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 13, No. 3, 2006, p. 389-406

Abstract: This review examines refractions of children's rights in development practice from an anthropological point of view and considers the case of young domestic girls working in Abidjan. The author argues that child labour legislation and the children's rights perspective in Abidjan is permeated by patriarchal values that mask the exploitation of work performed in the domestic arena under the cover of (pseudo) kinship ties. The author contends that development programmes that target young domestic servants in a children's rights-framed approach risk obscuring situations where children are put to work and actually exploited.

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Children's Domestic Work in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The Petites Bonnes have the Floor
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 11, No. 3, 2004, p. 383-397

Abstract: This article tries to analyse the evolution over the past 40 years of children's domestic work and its representations in urban Côte d'Ivoire, and, particularly, how these practices evolved from family work linked to educational processes, into the kind of wage work that exists today. Listening to the children themselves, the aim is to find out how the petites bonnes (young maids) perceive their situation as workers, how they make it their own and how they see their future.

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London: Routledge, 1997. - xvii-260 p.
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201. JANS, Marc

Children as Citizens. Towards a Contemporary Notion of Child Participation
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 11, No. 1, February 2004, p. 27-44

Abstract: Due to changing social conditions active citizenship becomes a dynamic process rather than a standard, clear-cut set of rights and responsibilities. Furthermore, childhood presents itself more and more as an ambivalent social phenomenon. On the one hand, children are seen as autonomous individuals, on the other hand, as objects of protection. Nevertheless, today children can be seen as active citizens. Their ability to learn and play allows them to give active meaning to their environment. Accepting playful and ambivalent forms of citizenship, child participation presents itself no longer as an utopia, but as a fact.

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Bristol: The Policy Press, 2011. - xii-251 p.
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Paris: L'Harmattan, 2008. - 231 p.
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"I'm sexually Attractive but I'm Powerful. Young Women Negotiating Sexual Reputation
Women's Studies International Forum, Vol.18, No. 2, March-April 1995, p. 187-196

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In: *Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood: Contemporary Issues in the Sociological Study of Childhood* / Ed. by Allison James and Allan Prout
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Education et développement moral de l'enfant et de l'adolescent africains : pour ne pas en faire des délinquants
Paris : L'Harmattan, 1996. - 231 p.
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Pratiques éducatives et développement moral : une étude psychogénétique et différentielle de l'appropriation des valeurs et de l'estime de soi chez l'enfant et l'adolescent de 6 à 16 ans
Toulouse: Université de Toulouse, Le Mirail, Décembre 1990, Tome 1.- 241p.
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Sleeping Rough in Port-Au-Prince: An Ethnography of Street Children and Violence in Haiti
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Les enfants réfugiés au Bénin
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Le travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Sens, rationalité et autonomie de l'action du travailleur
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223. KUYU MWISSA, Camille

La production des normes juridiques par les enfants des rues des métropoles africaines:
Kinshasa
In: *La création du droit en Afrique* / Sous la dir. de Dominique Darbon et Jean du Bois de
Gaudusson
Paris: Karthala, 1997, p. 81-86

Résumé: Les enfants de la rue de Kinshasa (République démocratique du Congo) ignorent les droits formels les concernant; ils produisent à partir des registres de légitimité propres des systèmes normatifs qui leur permettent de maîtriser leur univers. L'auteur examine les normes juridiques des enfants marginalisés qui ne sont pas comprises au sens de "règles" de droit positif mais de "modèles de comportement" et de "habitus". Les développements les plus récents de la sociologie et de l'anthropologie du droit accordent une place importante à la régulation sociale par le bas. Les acteurs sociaux ne sont plus de simples exécutants, ils créent réellement du droit. C'est pourquoi la socialisation juridique des enfants de la rue devrait intégrer à la fois les apprentissages quotidiens relatifs à leur propre vécu d'enfants et ceux impliquant l'acquisition de connaissances relatives au système juridique étatique. La notion de "droit de repères" est opératoire dans la recherche d'une innovation des politiques de socialisation juridique. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

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Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press; Pietermaritzburg: University of Kwazulu-Natal Press, 2005. – xv-200 p.
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225. LALLEMAND, Suzanne

La circulation des enfants en société traditionnelle: Prêt, don, échange

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1993.- 224 p.

(Collection Anthropologie - Connaissance des Hommes)

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226. LANDGREN, Karin

The Protective Environment: Development Support for Child Protection

Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, February, 2005, p. 214-248

Abstract: Children's protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse is weak in much of the world, despite near universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Often, improved legislation is not accompanied by significant changes in state or private practices and capacity. The types of programmatic response supported have tended to be curative rather than preventative in nature, addressing symptoms rather than the underlying systems that have failed to protect children. This article proposes a conceptual framework for programming, identifying elements key to protecting children in any environment as well as the factors that strengthen or undermine the protection available. Using this shared platform for analysis, human rights and development actors can bring greater coherence to activities that strengthen child protection.

227. LATOUR, Éliane de

Du ghetto au voyage clandestin: la métaphore héroïque

Autrepart, No. 19, 2001, p. 155-176

Résumé: Dans le présent article, l'auteur analyse la construction d'une identité individuelle dans les ghettos de Côte d'Ivoire à travers le modèle du guerrier. Les ghettomen, qui cherchent à sortir de 'l'anonymat des pauvres', se disent "guerriers", ceux qui prennent leur destin en main, servent leurs désirs immédiats par la force, ne reculent jamais, trouvent dans le combat le sens même de la singularisation: 'toucher le cerveau des hommes' en attachant au nom toutes sortes de légendes et de hauts faits auxquels les autres font écho. Cette identification toujours en excès puise à de nombreuses sources: passé belliqueux africain, modèles du 'self made man' plein de sa réussite, héros solitaires du western, maffieux des films d'action... Au ghetto, conçu comme une avant-scène du monde de la puissance et de la vitesse, se développe une utopie qui aimante les rêves de reconnaissance personnelle et qui fait de la mort un enjeu réel. Lorsque contraintes, blessures, prison, prennent le pas sur le reste, il faut aller plus loin, vers les rivages mythifiés du Nord. (L'auteur a également étudié la composition de familles métaphoriques dans les ghettos dans l'article 'Métaphores sociales dans les ghettos de Côte d'Ivoire' paru dans Autrepart, no. 18 (2001), p. 151-167.) (Résumé ASC Leiden)

228. LATOUR, Éliane de

Métaphores sociales dans les ghettos de Côte-d'Ivoire

Autrepart, No. 18, 2001, p. 151-167

Résumé: Les jeunes citadins en rupture se rassemblent dans des ghettos où des bandes se constituent. Ils créent un monde qui articule ancrage local et ambitions mondiales à travers un théâtre épique et familial. Ils créent des rôles qui exaltent la singularité, l'autonomie, la puissance, la réussite, en même temps qu'ils expriment des formes solidaires du lien humain déclinées en relations métaphoriques père/fils, mari/femme, fratrie… Les familles sont réinventées comme un brouillon du meilleur de la vie à partir du couple libre à l'occidentale, du respect des plus jeunes envers les plus vieux qui offrent leur tutelle, un lien que les vrais parents n'arrivent plus toujours à garantir. Les ghettomen se sentent identifiés à une grande famille d'amis rassemblée par un même choix initial, le contraire de leur famille d'origine qui assure la reproduction des générations sans qu'une attention considérable ne soit toujours prêtée aux choix personnels. Même si l'utopie du ghetto peut se retourner en contraintes et en blessures mortelles, c'est l'occasion pour chacun de construire une histoire personnelle. Le but ultime de cette poursuite de la reconnaissance est de modifier son destin et d'atteindre sa propre dimension d'adulte.

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Psychologie sociale : textes fondamentaux anglais et américains / choisis et présentés par André Lévy et Sylvain Delouvée ; préface de Serge Moscovici ; textes traduits par Sylvain Delouvée, Brigitte Lecat, André Lévy et Pascal Morchain
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236. LIEBEL, Manfred

Faux-semblants du rapport de l'OIT sur le travail des enfants
Alternatives Sud, Vol. 16, 2009, p. 71-78

Résumé : Outre la fiabilité improbable de ses chiffres et le caractère discutable de ses catégorisations, le dernier rapport de l'OIT sur le travail des enfants, s'il semble différer les idéaux « abolitionnistes », pèche toujours par le peu de cas qu'il fait des intérêts et des besoins concrets des enfants travailleurs, des revendications de leurs organisations et des effets des politiques de libéralisation, de dérégulation et de la privatisation.

237. LIEBEL, Manfred

Working Children as Social Subjects. The Contribution of Working Children's Organizations to Social Transformations
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 10, No. 3, 2003, p. 265-285

Abstract: The article focuses on the question of what significance the organizations of working children, which have sprung up in various regions of the Third World since the 1980s, have for processes of transformation in their societies. First, it looks at the common ground shared by the working children and their organizations in different countries. Second, it discusses what kind of social subject emerges from this discussion. Finally, the article asks what possible effects these organizations have on the children themselves or on the society around them.

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Vivre et survivre à Mexico : enfants et jeunes de la rue
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241. LUGALLA, Joe L.P.; KIBASSA, Colleta G.

Urban Life and Street Children's Health: Children's Accounts of Urban Hardships and Violence in Tanzania

Hamburg: LIT VERLAG Münster, 2003. - viii-158 p.
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242. LUTTE, Gérard
Les enfants de la rue au Guatemala : princesses et rêveurs
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997.- 264 p.
(Recherches et documents-Amériques Latines)
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245. MAIRA, Sunaina; SOEP, Elisabeth, Ed.
Youthscapes: the Popular, the National, the Global
Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. - xxxv-257 p.
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246. MAMMAN, M.
Urban Youth Violence as a Threat to Urban Security and Governance in Nigeria
Savanna, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2004, p. 87-101

Abstract: This paper addresses some of the causal factors of urban youth violence and ethno religious conflicts in four urban centres - Aba, Kaduna, Kano and Lagos - in Nigeria. The main thrust of the paper is how violence threatens Nigeria's nascent democracy, as well as the corporate existence of the country. The paper is based on a survey using 1200 questionnaires carried out between 1 December 2000 and 31 January 2001. It concludes that poverty, political and social exclusion and marginalization, as well as economic deprivation are all working

against the solidarity that would enable city inhabitants to live together despite their differences. The paper presents policy options for improving the situation. (ASC Leiden abstract)

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Jeunesse urbaine camerounaise, créativité sociale et contestation politique : analyse de quelques modes d'expression et d'action d'une catégorie sociale
Yaoundé: Université de Yaoundé I, 2008-2009.- vii-262 p.
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248. MANGHARDT, France

Les enfants pêcheurs au Ghana : travail traditionnel ou exploitation ?
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2006.- 244 p.
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Love and Desire: Concepts, Narratives and Practices of Sex amongst Youths in Maputo City
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ISBN: 2-86978-191-1

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250. MANIYIRE, Henry

Conceptions et perceptions des deux sexes qui prédisposent les filles à abandonner prématurément l'école : cas du district de Kabarole en Ouganda.
In: *Priorités de la recherche sur l'éducation des filles et des femmes en Afrique* / Académie Africaine des sciences, Nairobi Kenya: Résumé de rapport de recherche, No. 26, 1997
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251. MARIMA, Ritah; JORDAN, Josephine; CORMIE, Kenna

Conversations with Street Children in Harare, Zimbabwe
Zambezia, Vol. 22, No. 1, 1995, p. 1-24

Abstract: This article reports excerpts from conversations with 30 boys, aged between 8 and 16, working the streets of Harare (Zimbabwe). The conversations took place from February to November 1993. The excerpts describe the boys' living arrangements, their relationships and recreation, and their work. Far from presenting themselves as ruffians out to make a quick buck, the boys like to be clean and well dressed. They respect hard

work and they believe in the virtue of honesty. Older boys do not like to beg and they teach others how to park cars. Eleven of the boys also had weekly contracts to guard the cars of office workers.

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La mendicité
Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 2005-2006.- 41 p.
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Child Soldiers in Southern Africa
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Violence et tendresse : les enfants de la rue à Bogota
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1995.- 100 p.
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Dakar: Université Marien Ngouabi, 2007-2008.- 74 p.
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266. MONTGOMERY, Heather

Are Child Prostitutes Child Workers? A Case Study
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 130-140

Abstract: Purpose – Based on a case study of a small community in Thailand, the purpose of this paper is to analyse the explanations that child prostitutes give for selling sex. It looks at whether child prostitution can be considered as a form of labour and if children themselves understand what they do as work or exploitation. It focuses on children's relationships within their families and argues that international legislation calling for child prostitution to be abolished, while well meaning, is too simplistic and does not deal with the complex social relations underpinning prostitution and the lack of alternatives for many children.
Design/methodology/approach – This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork and participant observation among a small group of child prostitutes in Thailand.
Findings – Certain children have very different understandings of prostitution to those campaigning to end the practice. They do not see prostitution as a form of work or necessarily as a form of abuse.
Instead they claim it as a way of fulfilling perceived social and moral obligations to their families.
Research limitations/implications – The importance of listening to children themselves, even on such sensitive and emotive issues, is paramount as it reveals a gap between ground level realities and proposals put forward in international legislation.
Originality/value – The growing literature on child prostitution rarely takes into account children's own perspectives. This paper engages directly with children and takes seriously their own justifications and rationalisations.

267. MONTGOMERY, Heather

Working with Child Prostitutes in Thailand Problems of practice and interpretation
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 14, No. 4, 2007, p. 415-430

Abstract: The Conducting anthropological fieldwork on the emotive issue of child prostitution raises difficult issues for anthropologists and other researchers. This article examines the ethical dilemmas of working with these extremely vulnerable children, focusing on the difference between the researcher's own interpretations and those given by the children themselves and the implications this has for child-centred anthropology and the implementation of children's rights.

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Call No.: * 14.04.03/MOR/14636**

269. MORROW, Virginia
Ethical Dilemmas in Research with Children and Young People about their Social Environments
Children's Geographies, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2008, p. 49-61

Abstract: There has been a very welcome recent growth in research directly with and by children and young people, with a wide range of reporting children's own views and experiences. Research ethics has also recently been receiving a great deal of attention, and there are debates about the extent to which research with children differs from research with other groups. This paper draws on the author's experiences of empirical sociological research with 12-15-year-olds conducted in a deprived town in SE England in the late 1990s that explored children and young people's social networks and neighbourhoods, and the implications for their health and well-being (social capital). The paper focuses on some ethical dilemmas raised during the research, and concludes with a discussion of broader issues related to dissemination and the policy implications of research

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273. MUCHINI, Backson
Unaccompanied Mozambican Children in Zimbabwe: the Interface with Street Children
Journal of Social Development in Africa, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1993, p. 49-60

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Youth Problems in Namibia

In: *Challenges for Anthropology in the 'African Renaissance': a Southern African Contribution* / Ed. by Debie LeBeau and Robert J. Gordon

Windhoek: University of Namibia Press, 2002, p. 177-190

Abstract: In the promotion of the African Renaissance, attention must be paid in particular to young people and the problems they are facing, as youth have a greater capacity to learn new behaviour and experiment with novel practices. This article looks at some of the social problems that affect Namibians in general and Namibian youth in particular. Unemployment and poverty are at the root of the problem of street youth. Although the Namibian government aims to raise the skills of the young by improving school enrolment and providing schooling to many who were excluded during the colonial era, the issue of unemployment is still acute. Many youth find themselves exposed to alcoholism and drug abuse. They also find themselves the most exposed to HIV/AIDS in the country. The article points to several obstacles to Namibia's youth policy, which was formulated in 1993, and suggests that a multisectored and integrated approach is needed to deal with youth problems. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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Understanding and Helping Street Children in Uganda

Community Development Journal, Vol. 31, No. 4, 1996, p. 343-350

Abstract: This article describes the growing problem of street children in Uganda. Street children are people of 18 years and below who spend most of their time on the street and for whom the street is the major socializing agent. The study, employing participatory rapid appraisal methodology, covered all the major towns of Uganda, including Kampala, Jinja, Malaba, Busia, Arua and Kabale, as well as smaller settlements, such as Mbarara, Masaka, Gulu and Mbale. A total of 3728 children, of whom 924 were females, was counted. The children came to the street for a variety of reasons, the most important of which were broken families and poverty. Both the recent wars in Uganda and the AIDS epidemic have contributed and continue to contribute to the growing number of broken families. These reasons led the authors to conclude that the problem cannot be stopped altogether but that it can be controlled. They found evidence of an altruistic environment on which the government could build to control the problem. Nevertheless, for the children on the street, the hostility, harassment, including rape, unlawful arrest and imprisonment, and the pervasive deprivation they face, call for concerted and urgent action.

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La jeunesse africaine face aux changements socio-économiques et culturels
UNESCO-Afrique, No. 1, Mars 1991, p. 37-41

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296. POWELL, Mary Ann; SMITH, Anne B.

Children's Participation Rights in Research
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 16, No. 1, February 2009, p. 124-142

Abstract: This article explores children's participation in research, from the perspectives of researchers who have conducted research with children. Researchers' reports, gained using an email interviewing method, suggest that children's participation rights are particularly compromised when the potential child participants are considered vulnerable and the topic of the research is regarded as sensitive. Such perceptions result in stringent

gatekeeping procedures that prevent some children from participating in research. This article concludes that children should be viewed, not as vulnerable passive victims, but as social actors who can play a part in the decision to participate in research. Such a view would result in more careful attention to communicating effectively with children about research, and ensuring that they may have a more central role in decision-making about participation.

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Africa Insight, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1996

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'Doing it Right?': Working with Young Researchers in Malawi to Investigate Children, Transport and Mobility
Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 467-480

Abstract: This paper explores involving children in Malawi in research about young people, mobility and transport, respecting their rights of participation, education, and protection from exploitation. The Malawi study forms one component of a research project taking place in three sub-Saharan African countries. A foundation of the larger project was the conviction that children are experts on their own lives; therefore seeking children's views was essential, thus respecting the UNCRC. We also embraced an ethical approach, that 'the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration'. We reflect on challenges in putting ethical principles into practice in the inevitably messy real-world.

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L'Afrique orientale, 2000, p. 325-349

Abstract: C'est dans un contexte de dégradation socioéconomique et de paupérisation que sont apparus, à partir des années 1970, les jeunes de la rue dans le paysage urbain en transformation de Nairobi (Kenya). L'action de ces jeunes n'obéit pas seulement à une stratégie ponctuelle de survie. L'auteur de cet article a pu observer sur le terrain (entre novembre et mai 1996, en avril 1998 et avril 1999) qu'il existe chez eux une régulation sociale imperceptible à première vue. La pauvreté met les jeunes à la rue, qui doivent alors se rapprocher d'un gang, passer par des rites d'initiation, à la suite de quoi ils peuvent partager le territoire du gang et s'y installer. La présence sur un territoire ne peut être assurée que par des gangs bien structurés, disciplinés et porteurs d'un sentiment d'appartenance au groupe. Des guerres inter-gangs servent à la défense et à la sauvegarde du territoire. Le territoire ne sert pas seulement à l'hébergement permanent. C'est là que se prennent les décisions, que se donnent et se transmettent les ordres, que se décident et s'exécutent les châtiments, que se déploient des réseaux d'entraide et de solidarité, des mécanismes de contrôle social interne et de vigilance externe. Un lien violence-territoire dans le parcours identitaire est établi, qui permet de comprendre la façon dont les symboles et la régulation sociale autour du territoire contribuent à construire des modèles et des repères au sein de chaque gang, une construction identitaire. Cet espace est peut-être aussi lieu d'enjeux politiques qui vont se dessiner. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

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Children's Geographies, Vol. 6, No 1, 2008, p. 21-36

Abstract: This article offers a discussion of the ways in which institutional ethical frameworks can obstruct and obfuscate research with children and young people at the very same time as they attempt to protect these subjects of research. The article shows that key aspects of institutional ethical guidelines and regulations fly in the face of contemporary social studies of childhood, of which geography constitutes a significant part. The increasing recognition of the competence of children and young people combined with their right to participate, as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, has not yet been adequately integrated within institutional ethics frameworks. This places those conducting research with children and young people in an invidious position of trying to follow their political respect for the rights of their research participants at the same time as meeting the strictures of research practice defined by their institutional ethics committees. Examples of the author's own experience, plans for future research and actual research practice with young people will be used throughout to explore the tensions between ethics, competence and participation.

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Africa Insight, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1996, p. 231-236

Abstract: On 1 June 1996 President Nelson Mandela launched a national programme of action to improve the welfare of South African children. Although street children value the president's expressions of goodwill, these alone cannot change their daily circumstances; the laws and other official procedures that impact directly on their lives are formulated in government ministries. This article examines provisions in the Child Care Act and recent proposed amendments to the Act, and amendments proposed to the Correctional Services Act and the Criminal Procedure Act. It also describes the treatment of street children by law enforcement officers, some of whom are, allegedly, not only punitive but also abusive. The conclusion is that it is vitally important that more attention be paid to the strengths street children display in coping with daily adversities. "The intellectual and problem-solving capacities of street children are way above what would be predicted from their backgrounds". (ASC Leiden Abstract)

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Situating Participatory Methodologies in Context: the Impact of Culture on Adult–child Interactions in Research and other Projects
Children's Geographies, Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 379-389

Abstract: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child marked a significant development in thinking about children and their rights. For the first time in the history of the United Nations, this treaty recognises children as autonomous individuals and holders of rights. As a result, numerous organisations and academic institutions have adopted a children's-rights approach in their work with children, which predominately foregrounds participatory approaches. However, questions remain about how effective such an approach is when undertaken with children in societies around the world. The aim of this paper is to situate participatory projects undertaken with children in context – with a particular focus on the social and cultural features of a given society, namely Ghana, which was the first country to ratify the Convention in February 1990.

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Agency of Victims: Young Women in the Liberian Civil War
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Researching Street-frequenting Young People in Suva: Ethical Considerations and their Impacts
Children's Geographies, Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 435-450

Abstract: This paper discusses the reflections and experiences of conducting research with street-frequenting young people on the streets of Suva, Fiji. Much attention is devoted to ethical considerations and their impacts in relation to the issues of access, the researcher's positionality and data collection methods. These are important for two reasons, one this study is the first in-depth research with children and young people on the streets of Suva, Fiji and secondly the methodology adopted is novel to the context. The methodology is influenced by the new sociology of childhood congruent with the notion of rights-based research with children and young people. Participation lies at the centre of this approach dictating a shift in the way children and young people are perceived and influencing the choice of research methods adopted in understanding them. The paper takes the position that there is much to be understood in this area of research with children and young people on the streets of Fiji and perhaps of the Pacific. The experiences are worth sharing especially in societies where an appreciation for research and its outcomes are poorly appreciated and acknowledged.

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Street Children and Abuse of Power
Africa Insight, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1996, p. 221-230

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367. WRZESINSKA, Alicja

Les jeunes africains en difficulté : le cas de la République Démocratique du Congo
Africana Bulletin, No. 46, 1998, p. 149-162

Résumé: Tout comme dans nombreuses autres sociétés africaines, au Congo également de plus en plus d'enfants vivent dans la rue. Le sort de ces enfants, qu'il ne faut pas ranger parmi les jeunes délinquants, demeure un problème social de l'Afrique contemporaine à l'époque de grandes transformations s'opérant dans les sociétés et inconnues de l'Afrique traditionnelle, précoloniale. Au Congo, on soulève le problème de la nécessité d'entreprendre des actions en vue de protéger les droits de l'enfant socialement maltraité. Il y a plusieurs organismes engagés dans l'action d'aide aux enfants des rues, enfants "marginalisés", telles l'Œuvre de reclassement et de protection de l'enfance de la rue (ORPER) créée sur l'initiative de prêtres catholiques en 1983, dont le père Frank Roelants de la paroisse Christ-Roi à Kinshasa, l'Aide à l'enfance défavorisée (AED) et la Fondation jeunesse et avenir (Jafed). Cet article évoque les conditions difficiles dans lesquelles vivent les enfants congolais et présente les tentatives de rééducation et de reclassement de la jeunesse "marginalisée" et celles visant la réinsertion sociale de jeunes délinquants entreprises par ces organismes. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

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Issues of Access and Identity Adapting Research Methods with Kampala Street Children
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research, Vol. 8, No. 3, 2001, p. 383-395

Abstract: The issues of researcher access and identity are important ethical considerations when researching children. They are particularly significant when the children are a highly marginalized group such as those living on the street. Using research with street children in Kampala, Uganda, as an exemplar, this article explores the methodological issues associated with gaining access to street children and reducing the influence of the researcher's `outsider' identity, when undertaking sociospatial research. Through the adoption of a child-centred methodology and the adaptation of ethnographic, oral and visual methods, in conjunction with the children themselves, this article illustrates how meaningful results can be gleaned without the inhibitory effects of limited access and outsider influence.

Part II / Partie II
Electronic documents / Documents électroniques

Part II / Partie II : Electronic documents / Documents électroniques

1. ADAMS, Alayne M.; CEKAN, Jindra; SAUERBORN, Rainer

Towards a Conceptual Framework of Household Coping: Reflections from Rural West Africa
Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 68, No. 2, 1998, p. 263-283

Abstract: The study and application of household coping have largely been confined to the problems of famine and food insecurity. Based on field insights from West Africa, this paper argues that understanding how households cope and allocate resources in times of crisis is of immense value to a broad array of development interventions. It also introduces a conceptual framework that evaluates household coping in exogenous and endogenous contexts. The application of this framework may provide a more informed approach to development intervention design, implementation and targeting that is sensitive to the differential needs and experiences of rural households and communities

Résumé : L'étude et l'application des comportements des ménages face aux difficultés ont été largement confinées aux problèmes de famine et de précarité alimentaire. S'appuyant sur l'observation de situations en Afrique occidentale, cet article suggère qu'une meilleure connaissance de la manière dont les ménages font face aux difficultés et affectent leurs ressources en temps de crise est extrêmement utile pour un large éventail d'interventions en faveur du développement. Il présente aussi un cadre conceptuel d'évaluation des comportements des ménages face aux difficultés dans des contextes exogènes et endogènes. L'application de ce cadre peut fournir une approche mieux informée en matière de conception, de mise en œuvre et de ciblage des interventions en faveur du développement, et plus sensible aux différents besoins et expériences des communautés et des ménages ruraux.
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Attending School: Two 'Rs' and Child Work in Rural Ethiopia
The Hague: Institute of Social Studies, 2003. – 57 p.
(Working paper series / Institute of Social Studies. General series, ISSN: 0921-0210; No. 387)

Abstract: Rural Ethiopia has amongst the highest rates of children.s labor force activity in the world. Children start assuming household and farm responsibilities as early as four years of age and on average contribute 29-30 hours of labor per week. This paper examines the consequences of working on the formal human capital development of children. In particular, we investigate whether the number of hours worked by children has an effect on school attendance and on their reading and writing ability (RWA). We detect a nonlinear relationship between hours of work and school attendance/RWA of children.
Initially, there is a positive link between working and schooling/RWA. However, at between 16-22 hours of work, the reading and writing ability of children begins to suffer while school attendance is not affected. Beyond this threshold RWA and school attendance suffer.
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Global Crises of Childhood: Rights, Justice and the Unchildlike Child
Area, Vol. 33, No. 2, June, 2001, p. 119-127

Abstract: This paper traces how the notion of childhood changes as part of other social transformations. Globalization and the disillusion of public and private spheres are related to contemporary crises of childhood. Visible working children and child violence are highlighted as examples of unchildlike behaviour that suggests indeterminacy in the constitution of the global child. Issues of children's rights and new forms of justice are raised as potentially liberatory ways of viewing the crisis.
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Subjective Quantitative studies of Human Agency
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 74, No. 1, January, 2005, p. 217-260

Abstract: Amartys Sen's writings have articulated the importance of human agency, and identified the need for information on agency freedom to inform our evaluation of social arrangements. Many approaches to poverty reduction stress the need for empowerment. This paper reviews subjective quantitative measures of human agency at the individual level. It introduces large-scale cross-cultural psychological studies of self-direction, of autonomy, of self-efficacy, and of self-determination. Such studies and approaches have largely developed along an independent academic path from economic development and poverty reduction literature yet may be quite significant in crafting appropriate indicator of individual empowerment or human agency. The purpose of this paper is to note avenues of collaborative enquiry that might be fruitful to develop.
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Agency and Error in Young Adults, Stories of Sexual Decision Making
Family Relations, Vol. 57, No. 4, October 2008, p. 517-529

Abstract: We conducted a qualitative analysis of 148 college students' written comments about themselves as sexual decision makers. Most participants described experiences in which they were actively engaged in decision-making processes of "waiting it out" to "working it out." The four patterns were (a) I am in control, (b) I am experimenting and learning, (c) I am struggling but growing, and (d) I have been irresponsible. The diverse ways in which young adults perceive themselves as sexual decision makers and actors reveals multiple contexts for promoting healthy sexual development through parental socialization, education, and research.
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Girls Want Sex, Boys Want Love: Resisting Dominant Discourses of (Hetero)sexuality
Sexualities, Vol. 6, No.2, May 2003 p. 215- 236.

Abstract: Based on empirical research with 17-19 year olds, this article explores young people's understandings of themselves as sexual in relation to dominant discourses of (hetero)sexuality. It is concerned with providing empirical evidence of resistance in young people's constitution of their sexual subjectivities. The research findings suggest that young people generally draw upon dominant discourses of (hetero)sexuality in their talk about themselves as sexual. However some took up subject positions that involved more resistant conceptions of the sexual self. For some young people this took the form of simultaneously accommodating and resisting subject positions offered by traditional discourses of (hetero)sexuality. It is argued that the potential to take up more resistant subject positions was partly contingent upon young people's location in contexts that offered access to, or opened space for, other ways of constituting themselves as sexual.
Source : http://sexualities.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/6/2/215
File: Allen_Louisia.pdf

7. ANARFI, John ; GENT, Saskia; HASHIM, Iman; IVERSEN, Vegard; SUMAIYA, Khair; KWANKYE, Stephen; TAGOE, Cynthia Addoquaye; THORSEN, Dorte; WHITEHEAD, Ann

Voices of Child Migrants a better Understanding of how Life is
Brighton: University of Sussex, Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, 2005. - 56 p.
Source: http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/other_publications/Voices_of_Children.pdf
File : Anarfi_John.pdf

8. **ANSELL, Nicola; BLERK, Lorraine van**

Children's Migration as a Household/Family Strategy: Coping with AIDS in Lesotho and Malawi
Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 30, No. 3, September, 2004, p. 673-690

Abstract: This article examines the diverse ways in which southern African households/families employ children's migration as a strategy to enable them to cope with the impacts of HIV/AIDS. Based on qualitative research with both guardians and migrant children, it explores how decisions are made concerning where children should live. Such decisions are aimed at both meeting children's needs and also using their capacities in meeting wider household needs. Hence strategies adopted are often compromises, based on the sense of obligation of individual relatives, household resources and needs, the perceived needs and capabilities of children, and children's own preferences.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4133914.pdf
File: Ansell_Nicola&Blerk_Lorraine_van.pdf

9. **APTEKAR, Lewis; HEINONEN, Paola**

Methodological Implications of Contextual Diversity in Research on Street Children
Children, Youth and Environments, Vol. 13, No. 1, Spring 2003, 21 p.

Abstract: This paper draws on findings from research conducted by the authors in Nairobi, Kenya; Cali, Colombia; and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to suggest the significance that the diversity of street children has for research. It considers implications of this heterogeneity for sampling and data collection, while advising caution in taking the validity of studies of street children at face value.
Source:
http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CYE_CurrentIssue_ArticleMethodologicalImplication_Aptekar_Heinonen.htm

10. **BAJAJ, Monisha**

Schooling in the Shadow of Death. Youth Agency and HIV/AIDS in Zambia
Journal of Asian and African Studies, Vol. 43, No. 3, June 2003, p. 307-329 p.

Abstract: This article explores how Zambian youth encounter HIV/AIDS in their schools and communities, and presents ways in which they demonstrate their agency in creating new language, identities, and self-conceptions in response to these encounters. Utilizing qualitative interviews, participant observation, and student diaries, this study suggests that the role and delivery of schooling must be re-examined given high teacher mortality, teacher misinformation, and young people's exposure to the disease outside of schools. Students' diverse experiences in and outside of school shape their knowledge and beliefs about HIV/AIDS in a time when all social institutions in Zambia have been affected by the disease.
Source: http://jas.sagepub.com/content/43/3/307.full.pdf+html
File: Bajaj_Monisha.pdf

11. **BALLET, J.; BHUKUTH, A.; RADJA, K.**

Travail des enfants, enfants des rues et approche par les capabilités : Liens méthodologiques
et implications pour les politiques
Éthique et économique / Ethics and Economics, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2006, 14 p.

Résumé : Le débat sur le travail des enfants a pris une ampleur considérable ces vingt dernières années. Les politiques se sont majoritairement orientées vers la promotion de l'éducation. Pourtant, le débat n'a guère fait de place à la question des enfants des rues. Intégrer cette catégorie d'enfants au débat pose de nouvelles questions. En particulier, l'éducation doit prendre une forme non violente et des espaces de travail doivent être ouverts pour les enfants des rues.

Abstract: The debate on child labour has taken a fullness these last twenty years. Policies are actually largely based on the promotion of education. Meanwhile, the debate has not taken into account the very question of street children. Integrating this category of children set new issues. Particularly, education must be non violent and spaces of work must be opened for street children.

Source: https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/jspui/bitstream/1866/3366/1/2006v4n1_Ballet_Bhukuth_Radjae.pdf
File: Ballet_J&Bhukuth_A&Radja_K.pdf

12. BALLET, Jérome; BHUKUTH, Augendra
Introduction : penser la société, penser l'enfance dans les pays en développement
Mondes en Développement, Vol. 37, No. 146, 2009/2, p. 7-10
Source: http://www.cairn.info/revue-mondes-en-developpement-2009-2-page-7.htm
File: Ballet_Jerome&Bhukuth_Augendra.pdf

13. BANNON, Ian; CORREIA, Maria C., Ed.
The Other Half of Gender: Men's Issues in Development
New York: The World Bank, 2006. – 342 p.
ISBN: 0-8213-6505-3
Source: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/06/20/000090341_20060620141950/Rendered/PDF/365000Other0ha101OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf
File: Bannon_Ian&Correia_Maria_C.pdf

14. BARKER, Gary; RICARDO, Christine
Young Men and the Construction of Masculinity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Implications for HIV/AIDS, Conflict and Violence
In: *The Other Half of Gender: Men's Issues in Development* / Ed. by Ian Bannon and Maria C. Correia
New York: The World Bank, 2005. – . – p. 159-193
ISBN: 0-8213-6505-3
Source: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/06/20/000090341_20060620141950/Rendered/PDF/365000Other0ha101OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf
File: Bannon_Ian&Correia_Maria_C.pdf

15. BASU, Arnab K.; CHAU, Nancy H.
Exploitation of Child Labor and the Dynamics of Debt Bondage
Journal of Economic Growth, Vol. 9, No. 2, Jun., 2004, p. 209-238

Abstract: This paper is concerned with the Institution of debt bondage and child labor employment in the context of an agrarian economy with overlapping generations. The model explores the principal-agent interaction between landlords and tenants, and identifies a set of reasons why households put children to work in response to the need to service outstanding debts, only to realize that child labor work is "exploited", and households are made strictly worse off in general equilibrium. Debt bondage in one generation is further shown to leave spillover effects, and contribute to the cycle of debt, bonded child labor and poverty across generations. In this context, the effectiveness of trade sanctions as a policy response to bonded child labor is evaluated. Contrary to expectations, a trade ban can set off a sequence of increasing indebtedness among agrarian households that offset the intended (static) disincentives to employ child labor.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40212698.pdf
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16. BASU, Arnab K.; CHAU, Nancy H.
Targeting Child Labor in Debt Bondage: Evidence, Theory, and Policy Implications
The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, Child Labor and Development, 2003, p. 255-281

Abstract: Despite recent multilateral efforts to single out child labor in debt bondage as one of the worst forms of child labor, several important questions have yet to be addressed: How pervasive is the phenomenon? Are there systematic correlations between the incidence of children in debt bondage and the economic, legislative, and financial development indicators of the economy? How does an understanding of these correlates affect the

way national and international policy measures aimed at targeting this form of child labor are perceived? This article addresses each of these questions. The empirical findings suggest strong correlation between the likelihood of the incidence of child labor in debt bondage with the stage of development of an economy, the stage of financial development, and enforcement of core labor rights. Building on this evidence, the article presents a theoretical model that highlights the drawbacks and merits of a number of policies aimed at putting checks on child labor in debt bondage.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3990138.pdf
File: Basu_Arnab_K& Chau_Nancy_H.pdf

17. BASU, Kaushik; TZANNATOS, Zafiris
The Global Child Labor Problem: What Do We Know and What Can We Do?
The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, Child Labor and Development, 2003, p. 147-173

Abstract: The problem of child labor has moved from a matter of regional and national concern to one of international debate and possible global persuasion and policy intervention. In crafting policy for mitigating this enormous problem of our times, it is important to start with a proper theoretical and empirical understanding of the phenomenon. What gives rise to child labor, and what are its consequences? What interventions might end child labor without hurting children? A well-meaning but poorly designed policy can exacerbate the poverty in which these laboring children live, even leading to starvation. The article surveys the large and rapidly growing literature on this subject, focusing mainly on the new literature based on modern economic theory and econometrics. It also looks at some of the broad policy implications of these new findings, with the objective of contributing to better informed discussion and policy design.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3990134.pdf
File: Basu_Kaushik&Tzannatos_Zafiris.pdf

18. BENBENISHTY, Rami; ASTOR, Ron Avi
Monitoring Indicators of Children's Victimization in School: Linking National-, Regional-, and Site-Level Indicators
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 84, No. 3, December 2007, p. 333-348

Abstract: The paper presents a conceptual framework and methodology developed by the authors to create systematic empirical basis to monitor important social indicators. The focus here is on ways to employ indicators of victimization in school in order to inform a range of constituencies interested in the well being of school children. The paper outlines the importance of developing a wide range of indicators based on a theoretical model of social context of schools, as perceived from multiple perspectives (students, staff, parents, the general public). The importance of linking national-, regional-, and site-level indicators is emphasized and demonstrated. The paper presents examples of analyses and reports that can inform practice, policy making and evaluation in the area of school safety. Finally, monitoring indicators of victimization on all levels is described as a democratic youth empowering process.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/20734524.pdf
File: Benbenishty_Rami&Astor_Ron_Avi.pdf

19. BERGE, Marten P. van den
Working Children: Their Agency and Self-organization
Éthique et économique / Ethics and Economics, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2006, 20 p.

Abstract: In recent years, 'agency' has appeared in academic writings as a new way of referring to active involvement from below in development interventions. The concept of 'agency' starts from the assumption that people are actually agents themselves, continuously acting in and reacting to circumstances. In child labour activism, this concept has been applied to working children in the understanding that, in order to improve their working conditions, children should be organised in organizations that are exclusively for and (ideally) run by working children.
This paper aims to evaluate the extent to which child labourers can become agents of change through their own organizations. The paper will draw on two studies carried out by the IREWOC foundation. In 2002 a study was undertaken in Bolivia to give practical meaning to the concept of child agency. Secondly, in 2004/2005 an investigation was carried out on the functioning and impact of children's organizations in Peru, Bolivia and

Brazil. The applied research methods were mainly anthropological and used participant observation, (semi-) informal interviews and group interviewing with working children, their parents and adult representatives of the working children's organizations.

Both investigations show that in focussing on children as active participants, the structural constraints under which children have to live also need to be highlighted. One needs to understand how material poverty, mental deprivation and disempowerment help to shape resilience and defiance, but also anger, distrust and marginalisation.

Résumé : Ces dernières années le terme 'agency' est apparu dans les écrits académiques comme une nouvelle manière de se référer à l'implication active de la base dans les interventions de développement. Le terme 'agency' part de l'hypothèse que les gens sont agents eux-mêmes, agissant et réagissant continûment aux circonstances. Dans l'activisme du travail des enfants, le concept a été appliqué aux enfants travailleurs dans le but de comprendre que, et dans le but d'améliorer leurs conditions de travail, les enfants doivent être organisés dans des organisations qui sont exclusivement et (idéalement) conduites par des enfants travailleurs.

Ce papier tente d'évaluer dans quelle mesure les enfants travailleurs peuvent devenir agents du changement à travers leurs propres organisations. Le papier s'appuie sur deux études de cas menées par la fondation IREWOC. En 2002, une étude a été menée en Bolivie pour donner un sens concret au concept d'agencéité des enfants. Deuxièmement, en 2004/2005, une enquête a été réalisée sur le fonctionnement et l'impact des organisations d'enfants au Pérou, en Bolivie et au Brésil. La méthode de recherche appliquée est essentiellement anthropologique et utilise l'observation participante, les entrevues informelles (semi informelles) et les entrevues de groupes avec des enfants travailleurs, leurs parents et des adultes représentant les organisations d'enfants travailleurs.

Les deux enquêtes montrent qu'en se focalisant sur les enfants en tant que participants actifs, les contraintes structurelles dans lesquelles les enfants vivent doivent également être mises en évidence. On doit comprendre comment la pauvreté matérielle, la privation mentale et l'absence de capacité à se donner le pouvoir participent à modeler la résilience et la défiance, mais aussi la colère, la perte de confiance et la marginalisation.
Source: https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/jspui/bitstream/1866/3365/1/2006v4n1_BERGE.pdf
File: Berge_Marten_P_van_den.pdf

20. BERNOUSSI, M. ; FLORIN, A.

La notion de représentation de la psychologie générale à la psychologie sociale et la psychologie du développement
Enfance, Vol. 48, No. 1, 1995, p. 71-87

Résumé : Dans ce travail, on présente les principales définitions du concept de représentation, dans différents champs de la psychologie : psychologie générale, psychologie sociale et psychologie du développement. Des similitudes et des spécificités sont dégagées et des perspectives de recherche proposées en psychologie du développement.

Abstract: In this work, the main definitions of the « representation » notion are presented, in different fields of psychology: general psychology, social psychology, developmental psychology. Similarities and specificities are drawn and prospects for research in developmental psychology are suggested.
Source:http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/enfan_0013-7545_1995_num_48_1_2115

21. BERRY, Jo de

Child Soldiers and the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 92-105

Abstract: This article considers Article 38 of the U. N. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which concerns the prevention of children's active participation in armed hostilities as soldiers. It is argued that if this article is to move from ratification to practical implementation there should be consideration of the contexts that influence the phenomenon of child soldiers. Two contexts are identified: the first is state crisis, and the second is local influences on children's participation in armed conflict. The influence of both of these on the phenomenon of child soldiers is shown in the case of young fighters in the Teso region of Uganda. At both levels, there are global processes that undermine application of the CRC. It is argued that effective implementation of the CRC

will be successful when it is considered less as a global charter and more as needing to be based in knowledge about the realities that frame children's lives.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1049182.pdf
File: Berry_Jo_de;pdf

22. BHALOTRA, Sonia; HEADY, Christopher

Child Farm Labor: The Wealth Paradox
The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, Child Labor and Development, 2003, p. 197-227

Abstract: This article is motivated by the remarkable observation that children of land-rich households are often more likely to be in work than the children of land-poor households. The vast majority of working children in developing economies are in agricultural work, predominantly on farms operated by their families. Land is the most important store of wealth in agrarian societies, and it is typically distributed very unequally. These facts challenge the common presumption that child labor emerges from the poorest households. This article suggests that this apparent paradox can be explained by failures of the markets for labor and land. Credit market failure will tend to weaken the force of this paradox. These effects are modeled and estimates obtained using survey data from rural Pakistan and Ghana. The main result is that the wealth paradox persists for girls in both countries, whereas for boys it disappears after conditioning on other covariates.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3990136.pdf
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23. BHANA, Deevia

Childhood Sexuality and Rights in the Context of HIV/AIDS
Culture, Health & Sexuality, Vol. 9, No. 3, Selected Papers from the IASSCS Conference 2005, San Francisco, May - June, 2007, p. 309-324

Abstract: The primary objective in this study was to explore what HIV and AIDS mean to seven- and eight-year-old children in South Africa and how sexual and gender dynamics are embedded within these meanings. Against representations that associate young children with innocence, the paper argues for a more capacious view of young children as sexual and gendered agents with the ability to exercise their rights. In contrast to research that addresses children as relatively passive desexualised beings, focusing on their dependence on adults, their innocence and their need for protection, this paper examines how HIV and AIDS are constructed and negotiated by young people. It views children not simply in terms of their need for sexual rights but as potentially active participants in the negotiation of their rights. Viewing children's rights as highly contested, the notion that young children have sexual rights opens up possibilities for children (including those from marginalised groups) to talk about their concerns and pleasures, fears and hopes, as well as issues relating to sexual rights and resistances. By working creatively with teachers, it may be possible to broaden young children's knowledge of HIV and AIDS and sexuality within a more supportive environment.

Résumé : L'objectif principal de cette étude était d'explorer ce que le VIH et le sida signifient pour les enfants de sept-huit ans en Afrique du Sud et comment les dynamiques sexuelles et de genre sont ancrées dans ces significations. S'opposant aux représentations qui associent les jeunes enfants à l'innocence, l'article propose une vision plus large de ces derniers, selon laquelle ils sont des êtres sexuels et sexués qui ont la capacité d'exercer leurs droits. A l'inverse des recherches qui s'intéressent aux enfants en tant qu'êtres relativement désexualisés et passifs, en se concentrant sur leur dépendance vis-à-vis des adultes, leur innocence et leur besoin de protection, cet article examine comment le VIH et le sida sont construits et négociés par les jeunes. Il prend les enfants en considération aussi bien du point de vue de leurs besoins en droits sexuels que de celui de leur participation potentiellement active dans la négociation de leurs droits. Partant du constat que les droits des enfants sont fortement contestés, la notion de droits sexuels chez les jeunes enfants offre à ces derniers (y compris ceux des groupes marginalisés) des possibilités de parler de leurs préoccupations et de leurs plaisirs, de leurs peurs et de leurs espoirs, ainsi que de problèmes en rapport avec les droits sexuels et les résistances. En travaillant de manière créative avec les enseignants, il doit être possible d'élargir les connaissances des jeunes enfants sur le VIH/sida et la sexualité, dans un environnement plus favorable.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20460932.pdf
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24. BHANA, Deevia; PATTMAN, Rob

Researching South African Youth, Gender and Sexuality Within the Context of HIV/AIDS
Development: Journal of the Society for International Development (SID), Vol. 52, No. 1, 2009, p. 68-74

Abstract: In the context of HIV/AIDS, youth have become central to contemporary South African social thought and educational policy concerns regarding changing behaviour, addressing gender inequalities, safe sex and preventing the spread of the disease. Yet we know very little about how youth in specific social contexts give meaning to gender and sexuality. Greater understanding of these processes would appear vital to successful educational strategies in the protection against HIV/AIDS in South Africa. Deevia Bhana and Rob Pattman argue that the lives and identities of young men and women must be central in any initiative to change behaviour.
Source: http://www.palgrave-journals.com/development/journal/v52/n1/index.html
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25. BIAYA, Thikala K.

Jeunes et culture de la rue en Afrique urbaine (Addis Abeba, Dakar et Kinshasa)
Politique africaine, No. 80, 2000, p. 12-75

Résumé : Marquée par la violence, la culture de la rue qui se développe en Afrique consacre le "jeune" comme acteur politique. Adoptant une esthétique culturelle en rupture avec les logiques postcoloniales, ces jeunes mêlent images, attitudes et pratiques du corps "globalisées" qui dessinent de nouvelles figures populaires de l'indocilité. Véritable coupure épistémologique, cette culture juvénile de la rue - qui diffère d'une ville à l'autre - traduit à la fois l'émergence de formes de sociabilité inédites et la permanence de la violence institutionnelle.

Abstract: Through African street culture, "the youth" become political actors. Adopting a cultural esthetic based on a mix of "globalized" representations and corporal practices, the youth delineate new popular figures of indiscipline, such as the bul faale in Dakar, the chifta in Addis Abeba or the shege in Kinshasa. These quite diverse street cultures give rise to unprecedented forms of sociability and violence.
Source : http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/080012.pdf
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26. BOYDEN, Joe; LEVISON, Deborah

Children as Economic and Social Actors in the Development Process
Stockholm: Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Expert Group on Development Issues, 2000. - 67 p. (Working Paper 1, Expert Group on Development Issues)
Source: www.egdi.gov.se/pdf/workpaper.pdf.
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27. BUCHOLTZ, Mary

Youth and Cultural Practice
Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 31, 2002, p. 525-552

Abstract: The study of youth played a central role in anthropology in the first half of the twentieth century, giving rise to a still-thriving cross-cultural approach to adolescence as a life stage. Yet the emphasis on adolescence as a staging ground for integration into the adult community often obscures young people's own cultural agency or frames it solely in relation to adult concerns. By contrast, sociology has long considered youth cultures as central objects of study, whether as deviant subcultures or as class-based sites of resistance. More recently, a third approach-an anthropology of youth-has begun to take shape, sparked by the stimuli of modernity and globalization and the ambivalent engagement of youth in local contexts. This broad and interdisciplinary approach revisits questions first raised in earlier sociological and anthropological frameworks, while introducing new issues that arise under current economic, political, and cultural conditions. The anthropology of youth is characterized by its attention to the agency of young people, its concern to document not just highly visible youth cultures but the entirety of youth cultural practice, and its interest in how identities emerge in new cultural formations that creatively combine elements of global capitalism, transnationalism, and local culture.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4132891.pdf
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28. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL (BIT). Genève

Travail décent et économie informelle

Rapport VI. Sixième question à l'ordre du jour, Conférence internationale du Travail, 90e session 2002

Genève: BIT, 2002. – 150 p.

ISBN : 92-2-212429-4

Source: http://www.ilo.org/public/french/standards/relm/ilc/ilc90/pdf/rep-vi.pdf

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29. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL (BIT). Genève

Un avenir sans travail des enfants. Rapport du Directeur Général

Rapport global en vertu du suivi de la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail, Conférence internationale du Travail, 90e session 2002,

Rapport I (B)

Genève: BIT, 2002. – 167 p.

ISBN : 92-2-212416-2

Source:

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_099156.pdf

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30. BURKE, Charlanne

They Cut Segametsi into Parts: Ritual Murder, Youth, and the Politics of Knowledge in Botswana

Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 73, No. 4, Youth and the Social Imagination in Africa, Part 2 October, 2000, p. 204-214

Abstract: This article focuses on witchcraft in order to examine youth in Botswana. Two witchcraft realms preoccupy youth: boloi, in which an individual manipulates materials for personal gain or to harm someone, and dipheko, or ritual murder. Boloi poses a threat to youth by inducing headaches, pain, and dizziness. This suffering prevents youths' socially upward movement and economic improvement by resulting in school failure, with ramifications for the family as well as the individual. Dipheko, while less common, is also dangerous to youth. Stories of witchcraft and school failure are related to conflicted social relations, competition for scarce resources, and youth action. Ritual murder accentuates these issues, magnifying and telescoping tensions onto youths' bodies whose mutilation symbolizes a reversal of expected behavior and an interruption of social reproduction. Both kinds of witchcraft explain school failure and youth vulnerability, but each involves knowledge and youth action differently. In boloi youth supposedly know and do nothing-only adult actions yield results. Dipheko, however, reveals youth vulnerability yet also provides opportunity to address it.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/3318252.pdf

File: Burke_Charlanne.pdf

31. BURKE, Catherine

"Play in Focus": Children Researching Their Own Spaces and Places for Play
Children, Youth, Environments, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2005, p. 27–53

Abstract: Young children are traditionally misunderstood and overlooked as expert communicants of their own cultures and are generally dismissed as a reliable resource for understanding neighborhood and community issues. This article will describe and discuss an intervention that attempted to position the child as expert and researcher of their own play environments. In this study, 32 primary school children from two schools situated in east Leeds, Yorkshire, England, used disposable cameras over a one week period in the autumn of 2002 to record and later reflect on their preferred spaces and places for play. The process explored means of engaging children as researchers of their own environments offering them the tools of the photo-diary and the technique of photo-elicitation in generating data designed to influence policy for planning and change of play strategies at local and national government levels. This article discusses the data generated in terms of what the participative process

attempted reveals about the capacities of young children to contribute to the planning and design agenda for supporting children's play in 21st century childhood in urban environments.
Source: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/15_1/a2_PlayInFocus.pdf
File: Burke_Catherine.pdf

32. BUTT, Leslie

"Secret Sex": Youth, Agency, and Changing Sexual Boundaries among the Dani of Papua, Indonesia
Ethnology, Vol. 46, No. 2, Spring, 2007, p. 113-132

Abstract: In contemporary Papua, eastern Indonesia, young men and women are increasingly exploring novel sexual practices enabled in part by rapid economic development in the province. In particular, indigenous Dani youth are engaging in "secret sex," a highly structured set of clandestine activities. Young Dani women also practice transactional sex with migrant Indonesian men. This article argues against the use of the term agency to describe these new sexual patterns. Using results from a large survey on sexuality and from in-depth interviews, the data suggest multiple constraints shape youthful behavior. The combination of cultural codes, kin, and parental intervention, alongside the disempowering effects of the commodification of sex in a frontier economy, together create conditions of relative powerlessness. Youth are primarily reacting to conditions around them, rather than acting with intention, when they transgress sexual norms.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20456617.pdf
File: Butt_Leslie

33. CAIRNS, Liam

Investing in Children: Learning how to Promote the Rights of all Children
Children & Society, Vol. 15, No. 5, November 2001, p. 347-360

Abstract: Investing in Children is a County Durham initiative, which seeks to create opportunities for children and young people to become genuine participants in decision-making processes. This paper provides an inside account of how the initiative was developed. It describes how a model of practice has evolved through which young people have been able to achieve a measure of genuine participation, leading to real change in policy. The paper explores some of the issues which have frustrated the translation of the rhetoric of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child into a reality recognised by young people in the United Kingdom. It is proposed that an approach based upon the universal rights of all children, pursuing an agenda identified by children and young people themselves, has more potential for political change than separate debates about the plight of particular groups of young people. The paper also suggests that participation (or more often consultation) is not an end in itself, but a means by which young people can achieve political change.
Source : http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=12063791&site=ehost-live
File: Cairns_Liam.pdf

34. CAMFIELD, Laura

'Stew Without Bread or Bread Without Stew': Children's Understandings of Poverty in Ethiopia
Children & Society, Vol. 24, Issue 4, July 2010, p. 271-281

Abstract: This paper explores children's understandings of poverty, ill-being and well-being in Ethiopia using data collected through group exercises with children aged 5–6 and 11–13 participating in Young Lives, an international study of childhood poverty. In some respects the characteristics of poverty reported by children resemble those reported by adults participating in similar exercises. However, the children's addition of appearance and clothing, and their explanations of the reasoning behind the importance of these indicators of well-being reflect growing inequalities in Ethiopia, where experiences of relative poverty and social exclusion are increasingly common. This evidence argues for broadening the focus of child poverty reduction to include the psychosocial costs of lacking the culturally specific resources required for full participation in society. The paper also illustrates ways in which poverty can be explored by asking about ill-being and that children as young as five years are able to address these themes through well-designed research methods.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=51126669&site=ehost-live
File: Camfield_Laura.pdf

35. CANAGARAJAH, Sudharshan; NIELSEN, Helena Skyt

Child Labor in Africa: A Comparative Study

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 71-91

Abstract: This article analyzes the determinants of child labor in Africa as inferred from recent empirical studies. The empirical analysis is based on five country studies undertaken in three different African countries, namely, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Zambia. Some support is found for the popular belief of poverty as a determinant of child labor; however, other determinants are of similar importance. Among school costs, transportation costs have the greatest effect on child labor and school attendance, whereas the hypothesis of imperfect capital markets and that of household composition generally find some support.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049181.pdf
File: Canagarajah_Sudharshan&Nielsen_Helena_Skyt.pdf

36. CARDENAS, Sonia

Constructing Rights? Human Rights Education and the State
International Political Science Review / Revue internationale de science politique, Vol. 26, No. 4, October, 2005, p. 363-379

Abstract: What role have states played in promoting human rights education? While nongovernmental organizations have been at the forefront of human rights education, scholars have neglected the increased activism of states, especially national human rights commissions. This article addresses this gap by sketching the relationship between states and human rights education, examining cross-regional trends and presenting a case study of South Africa's Human Rights Commission. The article concludes by considering the critical gap between state promotion and implementation of human rights education, as well as the limits of state involvement in constructing a culture of human rights.

Résumé : Quel rôle les États ont-ils joué dans la promotion de l'éducation aux droits de l'homme? Comme les organisations non gouvernementales ont été au premier rang de l'éducation aux droits de l'homme, les chercheurs ont négligé l'activisme croissant des États, particulierement des commissions nationales des droits de l'homme. Cet article s'attaque à ce fossé en examinant le rapport entre les États et l'éducation aux droits de l'homme, dessinant les tendances trans-régionales et présentant une étude de cas de la commission des droits de l'homme d'Afrique du Sud. L'article conclut en considérant l'écart critique entre la promotion par l' État et la mise en oeuvre de l'éducation aux droits de l'homme, ainsi que les limites de l'engagement de l'État dans la construction d'une culture des droits de l'homme.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30039022.pdf
File: Cardenas_Sonia.pdf

37. CASAS, Ferran; FIGUER, Cristina; GONZÁLEZ, Mònica; MALO, Sara

The Values Adolescents Aspire to, Their Well-being and the Values Parents Aspire to for Their Children
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 84, No. 3, December 2007, p. 271-290

Abstract: This paper presents a study of the relationship between the psychological well-being of Spanish adolescents from 12 to 16 years old and the values they aspire to for the future (N = 1,618). Adolescents' well-being is explored through (a) their satisfaction with 19 specific life domains, (b) the Personal Well-Being Index (Cummins, Social Indicators Research, 43, 307-334, 1998) and (c) an item on overall satisfaction with life. The values they aspire to are explored by means of a list of 23 personal qualities or values. Satisfaction domains and values aspired to have been grouped into dimensions using principal component analysis (PCA). Boys scored significantly higher on the materialistic values dimension and the capacities and knowledge related values dimension, while girls scored higher on the interpersonal relationship related values dimension. The youngest adolescents scored higher on materialistic values, while the oldest scored higher on interpersonal relationships related values. Such results are similar to those obtained in a previous study, using a shorter version of the lists of satisfaction domains and of values aspired to and a sample of 8,995 adolescents and 4,381 of their parents from five different countries. In both studies results suggest that values aspired to can be considered a well-being related construct. However, an important change appears in the latest Spanish sample: Family values no longer

fit with the interpersonal relationships related values dimension in the PCA, and now function as a separate value dimension which shows no correlation with overall life satisfaction, the PWI, or life satisfaction domains with the exception of family satisfaction. Interestingly, family values have also changed their loading dimension in the PCA developed with the answers from a sample of parents about the values they aspire to for their own child's future (N = 723). Parents' responses were compared with those of their own child, with concordances observed in about half of the families, low discrepancies in about one third and high or very high discrepancies in about 20%. Although the results of this study have their limitations, they suggest support for the hypothesis that important changes in values aspired to may be taking place over a short period of time, consistent with the findings of changes in values in several countries (Inglehart, Modernization and post modernization. Cultural, economic and political change in 43 societies, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), but apparently with no outstanding impact on adolescents' well-being.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/20734522.pdf
File: Casas_Ferran.pdf

38. CAZENAVE, Odile

Writing the Child, Youth, and Violence into the Francophone Novel from Sub-Saharan Africa: The Impact of Age and Gender
Research in African Literatures, Vol. 36, No. 2, Summer, 2005, p. 59-71

Abstract: How do women and men think about and represent the child, youth, and violence in francophone African literature today? This question, which I would like to explore in this article, was initially sparked by the observation of two concurrent features in the novel of the past decade: (1) the re-emergence of the child character or/and child voice within a new context, that of violence, and (2) the prevalence of representations of female youth within a violent post-colonial urban landscape. This observation triggered further questions: why and how children are now portrayed as directly part of a process of violence and, at times, were the voices of violence; why, it seems, do women writers choose to focus on youth and violence.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30131141.pdf
File: Cazenave_Odile.pdf

39. CHAPMAN, Michael; SKINNER, Ellen A.

Children's Agency Beliefs, Cognitive Performance, and Conceptions of Effort and Ability: Individual and Developmental Differences
Child Development, Vol. 60, No. 5, October, 1989, p. 1229-1238

Abstract: In order to understand how children's beliefs and cognitive performance vary according to development in their conceptions of effort and ability, 120 fourth and sixth graders were given the following assessments: (a) a measure of agency beliefs, defined as the extent to which persons believe they have access to certain classes of potential means, including effort, ability, powerful others, and luck; (b) a battery of intelligence test scales, including figural patterns, letter series, arithmetic, and spelling; (c) an interview designed to assess developmental levels in conceptions of effort and ability. Correlations between intelligence scores and agency beliefs for effort decreased with increasing levels of reasoning about effort and ability, but correlations between intelligence scores and agency beliefs for ability increased with increasing levels of reasoning. No such trends were found in correlations between performance and agency beliefs for luck or for unknown causes. The results are discussed in terms of the interaction between individual differences and developmental change.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1130796.pdf
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40. COMAROFF, Jean ; COMAROFF, John

Réflexions sur la jeunesse. Du passé à la post-colonie
Politique africaine, No. 80, 2000, p. 90-110

Résumé : Souvent considérée comme une catégorie universelle, la "jeunesse" s'est en fait construite comme catégorie socioculturelle à travers les récits de la modernité. La société capitaliste industrielle a créé les conditions d'autonomisation de celle-ci. Mais aujourd'hui, avec la diffusion planétaire du capitalisme néolibéral, les jeunes se voient exclus des économies nationales et des réseaux de production de la culture mondiale. En tant que catégorie sociale, ils ont toutefois acquis une autonomie sans précédent qui se manifeste dans l'espace transnational des cultures matérielles.

Abstract: Most often construed as a transhistorical, transcultural category, "the youth" have in fact been constituted as a socio-cultural group through the narratives of modernity. However, as ambivalent signifiers, the youth reveal much about the modernist narrative of infinite progress. Although excluded from national and post-Fordist economies, they have gained unprecedented autonomy as a social category, being essential to global cultural production and often overwhelming the nation-state through transnational formations such as urban gangs, cyberpunks and soccer armies - all of which, however, take part in mass commodity cultures.
Source : http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/080090.pdf
File: Comaroff_Jean&Comaroff_John.pdf

41. COULTER, Chris; PERSSON, M.; UTAS, Mats, Ed.
Young Female Fighters in African Wars: Conflict and Its Consequences
Stockholm, Nordic Africa Institute, 2008. – 51 p.
(Policy dialogue (Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, No. 3)
ISBN: 9171066276 / ISBN : 9789171066275
Source: http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/young_female_fighters_wars_0309.pdf
File: Coulton_Claudia_J&Korbin_Jill_E.pdf

42. COULTON, Claudia J.; KORBIN, Jill E.
Indicators of Child Well-being through a Neighborhood Lens
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 84, No. 3, December 2007, p. 349-361

Abstract: Adverse child outcomes tend to be concentrated in neighborhoods with constellations of adverse conditions and risk factors. This paper examines the challenges of developing meaningful and useful indicators of child well-being at the level of the neighborhood. Recent technological advances have made it more feasible for communities to develop neighborhood indicators, but there are a number of practical, conceptual and methodological challenges that are involved in this work. In this article, we discuss the potential usefulness of neighborhood indicators, several of the conceptual and methodological challenges and offer some illustrations of neighborhood indicators that are pertinent to the well-being of children. In addition to administrative data, we discuss indicators of child well-being rooted in both child and adult perceptions of neighborhood.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/20734525.pdf
File: Coulton_Claudia_J&Korbin_Jill_E.pdf

43. CRIVELLO, Gina; CAMFIELD, Laura; PORTER, Catherine
Researching Children's Understandings of Poverty and Risk in Diverse Contexts
Children & Society, Vol. 24, Issue 4, July 2010, p. 255-260

Abstract: The article discusses various reports published within the issue, including the study of children growing up in poverty in Ethiopia; the research on the corrosive effect of rising inequalities in children's identities; and the feature on how children have become social and economic actors despite the constraints in their marginality.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=51126671&site=ehost-live
File: Crivello_Gina&Camfield_Laura&Porter_Catherine.pdf

44. DAUN, Holger
Primary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa-A Moral Issue, an Economic Matter, or Both?
Comparative Education, Vol. 36, No. 1, Feb., 2000, p. 37-53

Abstract: Generally, it is argued that economic factors explain changes in literacy and enrolment rates in sub-Saharan Africa. This article demonstrates that educational indicators vary as much with religious factors, i.e. degree of Islamisation and Christianisation, as with economic factors. Forty years ago, strongly Christianised countries had higher rates of literacy and primary school enrolment than strongly Islamised countries, regardless of economic level, typpe of state and colonial background, and they still have. The article ends with a number of assumptions which can serve as an agenda for research on educational development in sub-Saharan Africa.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3099850.pdf
File: Daun_Holger.pdf

45. DAVID, Miriam; EDWARDS, Rosalind; ALLDRED, Pam

Children and School-Based Research: 'Informed Consent' or 'Educated Consent'?
British Educational Research Journal, Vol. 27, No. 3, June, 2001, p. 347-365

Abstract: This article discusses 'informed consent' in relation to research with children and young people in educational settings. In particular, it reflects upon issues that arose in the process of gaining their active consent to participate in the authors' research on children's understandings of parental involvement in education. In line with contemporary approaches to research with children, the children were provided with 'information' through leaflets and classroom activities in order for them to make 'choices' about participation. On reflection, these methods can be seen as distinctly educational, in that they drew on liberal education discourses and on practices adopted in 'progressive' British schooling. The children and young people's responses to the consent processes must be seen in the context of the authors' implicit use of broadly pedagogic approaches, and of the research taking place in a school setting inscribed with differential power relations. The authors therefore interrogate the concept of 'informed consent' that is employed in research, and its prior construction of 'information'. This raises questions about distinctions between providing information and teaching, and implications for conducting ethical social research with children.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1501900.pdf
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46. DAVIS, John M.; EDWARDS, Rosie

Setting the Agenda: Social Inclusion, Children and Young People
Children and Society, Vol. 18, No. 2, April 2004, p. 97-105

Abstract: This paper was prepared collectively by participants of the third seminar in a series with the title Challenging 'Social Inclusion': Perspectives for and from Children and Young People. Three 3-day seminars took place at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling in 2002–3 attended by academics, professionals from voluntary sector children's agencies, young people, representatives from central government and postgraduate students. Funding was provided by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Children's Society.
Source:http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=12788574&site=ehost-live
File: Davis_John M&Edwards_Rosie.pdf

47. DAVIS, John M.

Understanding the Meanings of Children: a Reflexive Process
Children & Society, Vol. 12, No. 5, November 1998, p. 325-335

Abstract: This paper identifies a number of children's voices within qualitative academic writing. It suggests that researchers can discover a variety of children's voices by employing reflexive techniques to ensure that their interpretations are not influenced by their personal prejudice, or the ethics, tools, roles and theories of their professional paradigm. It concludes that those who work with children may be able to reinforce the theme of the UN Convention on Rights of the Child by employing this reflexive approach to enable them to attribute equal status to the views of all the children whom they encounter.
Source : http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=12063628&site=ehost-live
File: Davis_John_M.pdf

48. DE BOECK, Filip ; HONWANA, Alcinda

Faire et défaire la société : enfants, jeunes et politique en Afrique
Politique africaine, No. 80, 2000, p. 5-11

Abstract: In this introduction, the authors take up where recent work on the production of youth culture has left off: agency and the construction of life-styles. However, they refuse to relegate youth and their forms of agency to marginal sub-cultural spaces; they view youth as a social force which, while marginalized, is constituted as an distinct socio-political category.
Source : http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/080005.pdf
File: DeBoeck_Filip&Honwana_Alcinda.pdf

49. DE BOECK, Filip

Le « deuxième monde » et les « enfants-sorciers » en république démocratique du Congo
Politique africaine, No. 80, 2000, p. – 32-57

Résumé : Depuis quelques années, on observe à Kinshasa et ailleurs une recrudescence des accusations de sorcellerie frappant les enfants. Les histoires d'"enfants-sorciers" sont ainsi devenues partie intégrante de la vie quotidienne. Ce phénomène peut s'interpréter comme une manifestation du bouleversement des imaginaires et des réseaux sociaux urbains dans un Congo en crise. Il met en lumière une brèche croissante entre le "premier monde" de la réalité quotidienne et le "deuxième monde", autrement dit entre la réalité et son double.

Abstract: There has been a sudden and dramatic increase in witchcraft accusations against children in Kinshasa. This outburst reflects the crisis of the imaginary in the Congo today, where the "second" (invisible) world often eclipses the "first" (real) world. The author discusses the central and ambivalent status of children in Congolese public and private space, attributing witchcraft accusations to destabilized representations of childhood, gerontocracy, authority, and the family.
Source : http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/080032.pdf
File: DeBoeck_Filip.pdf

50. DENOV, Myriam: MACLURE, Richard

Engaging the Voices of Girls in the Aftermath of Sierra Leone's Conflict: Experiences and Perspectives in a Culture of Violence
Anthropologica, Vol. 48, No. 1, War and Peace / La guerre et la paix, 2006, p. 73-85

Abstract: Despite the protections provided to children under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the issue of child soldiers has become a major global concern. More than 250 000 soldiers under the age of 18 are fighting in conflicts in over 40 countries around the world. During Sierra Leone's decade-long civil war, thousands of children were actively engaged as participants in armed struggle. While there is ample descriptive evidence of the conditions and factors underlying the rise of child soldiery in Sierra Leone and elsewhere in the developing world, most of the literature has portrayed this as a uniquely male phenomenon. Yet in Sierra Leone an estimated 30% of child soldiers in oppositional forces were girls. So far, however, there is a paucity of empirical information that distinguishes the experiences of these girls from those of boys. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 40 Sierra Leonean girls formerly in fighting forces, this paper traces girls' perspectives and experiences as victims, perpetrators and resisters of violence and armed conflict.

Résumé : Malgré la protection garantie aux enfants en vertu de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant de l'ONU, la question des enfants-soldats s'est érigée en une préoccupation majeure sur le plan international. Plus de 250 000 soldats de moins de 18 ans combattent en effet dans plus de 40 pays en crise. Durant la guerre civile sierra-léonaise qui a duré une décennie, des milliers d'enfants ont activement participé aux combats. Alors que les conditions et les facteurs sous-tendant la montée de ce phénomène en Sierra Leone et ailleurs dans les pays en développement sont largement documentés, la littérature a généralement fait état des enfants-soldats uniquement au masculin. Or, en Sierra Leone, on estime que 30% des enfants-soldats dans les forces de l'opposition était des filles. Il y a jusqu'à présent une carence de renseignements empiriques comparant les expériences de ces filles à celles des garçons. Résultat de profonds entretiens avec 40 filles qui combattaient en Sierra Leone, le présent article fait état des perceptions et des expériences de ces filles en tant que victimes, agentes et résistantes dans la violence du conflit armé.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25605298.pdf
File: Denov_Myriam&MacLure_Richard.pdf

51. DESSY, Sylvain E.; PALLAGE, Stéphane

A Theory of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
The Economic Journal, Vol. 115, No. 500, January, 2005, p. 68-87

Abstract: Although intuitive and morally compelling, a ban on the worst forms of child labour in poor countries is unlikely to be welfare improving. We show that harmful forms of child labour have an economic role: by maintaining wages for child labour high enough, they allow human capital accumulation in poor countries. Unless appropriate mechanisms are designed to mitigate the decline in child labour wages caused by reduced

employment options for children, a ban on harmful forms of child labour will likely prove undesirable. We perform our analysis within a simple model of parental investment in children's education.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3590504.pdf
File: Dessy_Sylvain_E&Pallage_Stéphane.pdf

52. DIALLO, Yacouba
Les déterminants du travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire
Bordeaux : Université Montesquieu, Centre d'économie du développement, 2001. – 17 p.

Résumé : En s'appuyant sur les informations de l'enquête nationale auprès des ménages en 1995, la présente recherche examine les déterminants du travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Elle étudie les facteurs explicatifs de l'offre et de la demande de ce phénomène. A partir d'un modèle probit bivarié, cette étude tente ensuite de vérifier les implications testables du cadre théorique. Les résultats obtenus montrent que l'emploi précoce de la progéniture résulte de la conjugaison complexe de facteurs internes et externes au ménage. Ils révèlent également le rôle prépondérant du capital social qui a été négligé dans l'analyse économique de la participation des enfants aux activités socio-économiques.

Abstract: Based on the household surveys, carried out in 1995, the present research examines the determinants of child labour in Côte d'Ivoire. The study reviews the explanatory factors of supply and demand of this phenomenon. Subsequently, by using a bivariate probit model, this paper attempts to confirm the testable implications of the theoretical framework. The results obtained show that the early employment of children results from the complex conjugation of internal and external factors to the household. They also reveal the dominating role of social capital which was neglected in the economic analysis of the participation of children in socioeconomic activities.
Source: http://www.worldcat.org/title/les-determinants-du-travail-des-enfants-en-cote-divoire/oclc/295388244?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%2F%2Fged.u-bordeaux4.fr%2Fceddt55.pdf%26checksum%3D24acda3b2baea61f8277ed7fdfbec971&linktype=digitalObject
File: Diallo_Yacouba.pdf

53. DIOP, Rosalie A.
Stratégie de survie et culture de jeunes dans les marchés urbains de Dakar : cas des adolescentes travailleuses, Sénégal
Revue Africaine de Sociologie / African Sociological Review, Vol. 14, No. 1, 2010, p. 67-83

Résumé : Cet article porte sur la vie quotidienne des adolescentes travailleuses dans les marchés urbains et péri-urbains de Dakar, capitale du Sénégal. Elle vise a approfondir la compréhension et la connaissance sur les stratégies de survie et la socialisation des jeunes dans les rues des villes sénégalaises et sur les logiques de celles-ci dans un contexte social spécifique. Le travail des adolescents recouvre des activités hétérogenes conçues sous l'angle des stratégies de survie Plusieurs facteurs socio-démographiques et éléments sociologiques expliquent l'insertion précoce des adolescentes dans les activités de production et dans le petit-commerce, en particulier. Les raisons, les motivations et les intérets des adolescentes d'exercer ce travail sont pluriels mais une logique importante et rationnelle apparaît et réside dans leur contribution a la survie familiale.. Dans ce cadre, il représente pour elles une quete positive de sens construite autour de la recherche d'une survie instrumentale, de la satisfaction des besoins personnels et de la conquete d'un nouvel espace de réalisation. Les stratégies développées participent a la construction progressive de leur identité et permettent une reconnaissance sociale. Ces activités leur permettent aussi de se construire en tant qu'actrices et d'augmenter leur zone d'autonomie et de liberté. Cela exerce une influence positive sur la transformation de leur statut et sur la place qu'elles occupent dans la société.
Source : http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Strategie_de_survie_et_culture_de_jeunes.pdf
File : Diop_Rosalie.pdf

54. DIOUF, Mamadou
Engaging Postcolonial Cultures: African Youth and Public Space
African Studies Review, Vol. 46, No. 2, September, 2003, p. 1-12

Abstract: The violent irruption of African youth into the public and domestic spheres seems to have resulted in the construction of their behavior as a threat, and to have provoked, within society as a whole, a panic that is

simultaneously moral and civic. At issue are the bodies of young people and their behavior, which escape the constraints of social construction, their sexuality and pleasure, as well as the formulas of their action and presence as junior social actors. The new situation has consequences for several issues, the most important of which are the redefinition of the relationships between identity and citizenship in the whirlwind of globalization, the metamorphoses of the processes of socialization, the production of new forms of inequality accompanied by their own representations and imaginations, and the extraordinary mutation of the chronological and psychological constructions of the passage from youth to adulthood.

Résumé: La violente irruption de la jeunesse africaine dans les sphères publiques et domestiques semble avoir eu pour conséquence la construction de leur comportement comme menace, et semble avoir provoqué dans l'ensemble de la société une panique à la fois morale et civique. Les arguments invoqués sont les corps des jeunes gens et leur comportement, qui échappent aux contraintes de la construction sociale; leur sexualité et leur plaisir; ainsi que les codes régissant leurs actions et leur présence en tant que jeunes acteurs sociaux. Cette nouvelle situation a des conséquences dans plusieurs domaines, les plus importants d'entre eux étant la redéfinition des relations entre identité et citoyenneté, prises dans le tourbillon de la globalisation; les métamorphoses des processus de socialisation; la production de nouvelles formes d'inégalité, accompagnées de leurs représentations et de leur imaginaire spécifiques; et l'extraordinaire mutation des constructions chronologiques et psychologiques du passage de la jeunesse à l'âge adulte.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/1514823.pdf
File: Diouf_Mamadou.pdf

55. DIOUF, Mamadou; COLLIGNON, René

Les jeunes du Sud et le temps du monde : identité, conflits et adaptations
In : *Les jeunes : hantise de l'espace public dans les sociétés du Sud*/ Ed. par Mamadou Diouf, René Collignon
Autrepart, No. 18, 2001, p. 5-15
Source: http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010031908.pdf
File : Mamadou_Diouf&Collignon_René.pdf

56. DUMONT, Michelle ; MOSS, Ellen

Influence de l'affectivité sur l'activité cognitive des enfants
Enfance, Tome 45, No. 4,1995, p. 375-404

Résumé : Cette recension des écrits s'insère dans un courant de recherches qui traite de la construction sociale de l'intelligence. Malgré l'abondance des travaux des quinze dernières années nous connaissons mal le rôle que pourrait jouer la qualité d'une relation sur l'activité cognitive des participants ainsi que sur les modalités d'interaction observées autour d'une tâche de résolution de problèmes. Etant donné la nouveauté de cette problématique, nous introduirons ce domaine en présentant les mécanismes de régulation sociale cognitive typiques des relations apparemment « neutres » puis nous identifierons les modalités d'interaction ainsi que les capacités cognitives susceptibles d'être - affectées par la proximité ou la distance socio-affective partagée entre deux personnes. Le degré de proximité interpersonnelle sera examiné ici à partir de relations hautement significatives dans le développement soit l'attachement mère-enfant durant la petite et la moyenne enfance ainsi que l'amitié entre pairs durant les années d'école.

Abstract: In this literature review, the social construction of intelligence is examined. In spite of the strong empirical investigations in this field over the last fifteen years, the effect of the quality of a relationship on participants' cognition is still unknown, as are the interactive modalities of problem solving. A review of the typical mechanisms of the cognitive social regulation of « neutral » relationships will be presented first, followed by a description of the interactive modalities likely to be affected by the shared socio-affective proximity or distance between two persons. The degree of interpersonal proximity will be examined for highly significant relationships, that is, the mother-child attachment during the first and the middle of the infancy and friendships between peers during the school years.
Source:http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/enfan_0013-7545_1992_num_45_4_2032
File: Dumont_Michelle&Moss_Ellen.pdf

57. DURHAM, Deborah

Youth and the Social Imagination in Africa: Introduction to Parts 1 and 2
Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 73, No. 3, Youth and the Social Imagination in Africa, Part 1
July, 2000, p. 113-120

Abstract: Youth are an increasingly compelling subject for study in Africa, entering into political space in highly complex ways. To pay attention to youth is to pay close attention to the topology of the social landscape- to power and agency; public, national, and domestic spaces and identities, and their articulation and disjunctures; memory, history, and sense of change; globalization and governance; gender and class. In this introduction to the articles in Part 1 (this issue) and Part 2 (October issue), I draw attention to how youth is constructed as a problematic category and how it acts as a "social shifter" engaging the social imagination, to how youth contributes to generational debates and constructions, and to how consideration of youth challenges our thinking about agency.
Source:http://www.jstor.org/stable/3317936
File: Durham_Deborah.pdf

58. EISENHARDT, Kathleen M.

Agency Theory: An Assessment and Review
The Academy of Management Review, Vol. 14, No. 1, January, 1989, p. 57-74

Abstract: Agency theory is an important, yet controversial, theory. This paper reviews agency theory, its contributions to organization theory, and the extant empirical work and develops testable propositions. The conclusions are that agency theory (a) offers unique insight into information systems, outcome uncertainty, incentives, and risk and (b) is an empirically valid perspective, particularly when coupled with complementary perspectives. The principal recommendation is to incorporate an agency perspective in studies of the many problems having a cooperative structure.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/258191.pdf
File: Eisenhardt_Kathleen_M.pdf

59. EMIRBAYER, Mustafa; MISCHE, Ann

What Is Agency?
American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 103, No. 4, January 1998, p. 962-1023

Abstract: This article aims (1) to analytically disaggregate agency into its several component elements (though these are interrelated empirically), (2) to demonstrate the ways in which these agentic dimensions interpenetrate with forms of structure, and (3) to point out the implications of such a conception of agency for empirical research. The authors conceptualize agency as a temporally embedded process of social engagement, informed by the past (in its "iterational" or habitual aspect) but also oriented toward the future (as a "projective" capacity to imagine alternative possibilities) and toward the present (as a "practical-evaluative" capacity to contextualize past habits and future projects within the contingencies of the moment).
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/231294.pdf
File: Emirbayer_Mustafa&Mische_Ann.pdf

60. ENDA TIERS MONDE, JEUNESSE ACTION, Dakar

Exode précoce et traite des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest
Dakar: Enda Tiers Monde 2008. – 85 p.
(Jeuda, ISSN 0850-1629; 1192)
Source : http://www.maejt.org/pdfs/jeuda_119.pdf
File: Enda.pdf

61. ENNEW, Judith; SWART-KRUGER, Jill

Introduction: Homes, Places and Spaces in the Construction of Street Children and Street Youth
Children, Youth and Environments, Vol. 13, No. 1, Spring 2003

Source:
http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CYE_CurrentIssue_ArticleIntro_Kruger_Ennew.htm

62. ERULKAR, Annabel S.; MEKBIB, Tekle-Ab; SIMIE, Negussie; GULEMA, Tsehai

Migration and Vulnerability among Adolescents in Slum Areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Journal of Youth Studies, Volume 9, Issue 3, July 2006, p. 361 - 374

Abstract: Studies of urban rural migration often find the most likely migrants are adolescents and young people. Yet few studies have explored patterns of adolescent migration and the role of migration in transitions to adulthood. This study uses data from a population-based survey of over 1000 adolescents aged 10-19 in slum areas of Addis Ababa. Twenty-three per cent of boys and 45 per cent of girls have migrated into the city, mostly from rural areas, mainly for educational or work opportunities. Nearly one quarter of female migrants moved to escape early marriage in their rural homes. Migrants in this study were more vulnerable than natives in terms of lacking of parental presence, schooling, and social connectedness. Such young people, most of whom are girls, are 'falling through the cracks' of policy and programs and in need of increased program attention.
Source: http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/799955_731255499_749189126.pdf
File: Erulkar_Annabel_S.pdf

63. FABIANSSON, Charlotte

Young People's Perception of Being Safe - Globally & Locally
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 80, No. 1, Indicators of Children's Well Being - Concepts, Indices and Usage, January, 2007, p. 31-49

Abstract: Giddens explores, in "Modernity and Self-Identity", our preoccupation with risks in modern social life and the disparity between perceived risks and actual prevalence of life-threatening dangers [Giddens, A.: 1991, Modern and Self-Identity. Self and Society in Late Modern Age (Polity Press, Cambridge), p. 115]. Modern technologies have made global information accessible around the world; real time news communiqués about unfolding situations are displayed directly into the home environment through television and the internet. Global issues and local events intermix, blurring worldwide issues and threats with local realities. This research explored the everyday life of young people in two Australian rural communities, their community affiliation, sense of belonging and feeling safe in the local rural community. The research was exploratory in nature and based on a survey of 751 young people aged between 14 and 21 years, all being students at local secondary high schools. Feeling safe was of concern for both female and male young people: females indicated a higher tolerance towards strangers and cultural diversity, but at the same time, they felt less safe in the local community. These findings are discussed in relation to a 1989–1990 study of 13- to 21-year-old urban Australian and Swedish young people. The study explored young people's experiences of scary events in mass media, in their home environment and among themselves. The findings signify the need for a holistic approach to identify social indicators to describe the grounds for young people feeling unsafe and the need to take into consideration local community circumstances, the global milieu and conflicts as portrayed in news, documentary and entertainment mass media.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/27734525.pdf
File: Fabiansson_Charlotte.pdf

64. FATTORE, Toby; MASON, Jan; WATSON, Elizabeth

Children's Conceptualisation(s) of Their Well-Being
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 80, No. 1, January, 200, p. 5-29

Abstract: This paper describes the process and some findings of a collaborative project between the New South Wales Commission for Children and Young People and researchers at the Social Justice and Social Change Research Centre, at the University of Western Sydney. The project was designed to inform the Commission in implementing its legislative mandate to develop a set of well-being indicators to monitor children's well-being over time. Placing children centrally as research participants was fundamental to the methodological approach of the project in which children's understandings of what contributes to their well-being were explored through qualitative methods. We discuss the epistemological and methodological approaches used in the project, in the context of other, earlier research towards the development of children's well-being indicators. Some of the early

findings from the collaborative project are outlined and an example given of the way in which knowledge produced by a research approach which places children centrally, differs from and is similar to knowledge produced by more traditional child social indicator research. The paper ends with a discussion of some of the implications and challenges posed by reflecting on the research process and early findings from the research.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/27734524
File: Fattore_Toby&Mason_Jan&Watson_Elisabeth.pdf

65. FAULKNER, Frank
Kindergarten Killers: Morality, Murder and the Child Soldier Problem
Third World Quarterly, Vol. 22, No. 4, August, 2001, p. 491-504

Abstract: The argument advanced refers to the problem of children serving as soldiers in various military or quasi-military groups around the world. It looks to international law for guidelines on how this situation might be brought to an end, examining legislation currently in force, and also why enforcement has proved to be problematical. Given the apparent inadequacies of legal instruments to prevent this type of issue occurring, this article takes a closer examination of the conditions that create underage combatants, together with analysis of the effects this has on the young people involved. In support of these observations, the text offers a real world look at the problem in Sierra Leone, a country that has suffered years of divisive internecine warfare featuring the extensive use of children in combat roles. In a postwar situation, the study includes analysis of the difficulties of rehabilitating Sierra Leonian children traumatised by combat experiences, which reflects on the larger dilemma of national reconciliation and peace building.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3993353.pdf
File: Faulkner_ Frank.pdf

66. FERNANDO, Jude L.
Children's Rights: Beyond the Impasse
Source: Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575,
Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 8-24
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049177.pdf
File: Fernando_Jude_L.pdf

67. FLOWERS, R. Barri
The Sex Trade Industry's Worldwide Exploitation of Children
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 147-157

Abstract: The twenty-first century brings with it some of the dark realities of the last century with respect to the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Worldwide, untold numbers of children are being systematically deprived of their human rights, dignity, and childhood through child prostitution, child pornography, and other sex-ploitation. Many of these children are routinely subjected to rape, beatings, displacement, drug addiction, psychological abuse, and other trauma, including exposure to the AIDS virus and a life with no future. This study examines the current state of international trafficking of children and other child sexual exploitation. Child sex tourism plays a major role in the child sex trade as prostituted youths are routinely lured or abducted into sexual slavery and sex-for-profit. Other prostitution-involved girls and boys are at the whim of pimps, pornographers, and other sexual exploiters. The global exploitation of children continues to plague society, in spite of international efforts to combat the proliferation of the child sex trade industry. Organizations such as ECPAT remain committed to addressing the central issues pertaining to the prostituting and sexual exploitation of children.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049185.pdf
File: Flowers_R_Barri.pdf

68. FURSTENBURG, Frank F.
The Sociology of Adolescence and Youth in the 1990s: A Critical Commentary
Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol. 62, No. 4, November 2000, p. 896-910

Abstract: The 1990s saw considerable advances in the state of research on adolescence and youth. This article provides a critical commentary on a subset of this research, focusing on the causes and consequences of the lengthened period in which the transition to adulthood occurs. It provides a brief history of adolescence research, identifying a select set of topics, themes, and research problems that will guide research on adolescence and youth over the next decade. These research foci, which include peer group relations, biological influences on adolescence, employment experiences, increased autonomy, and racial and gender differences, are described as representing either continuities or advances in adolescence research. The strengths and shortcomings of this research are detailed. The paper concludes by suggesting promising areas for future research and by providing guidelines for undertaking such research.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=3772478&site=ehost-live
File: Furstenburg_Frank_F.pdf

69. FURSTENBERG, Frank F. Jr.; HUGHES, Mary Elizabeth

Social Capital and Successful Development among At-Risk Youth
Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol. 57, No. 3, August, 1995, p. 580-592

Abstract: This article applies Coleman's concept of social capital to understand differences in development among youth at risk of lifelong disadvantage. Utilizing data from a longitudinal study of 252 children of teenage mothers, we explore the relationships between measures of social capital and several indicators of young adult success. After considering bivariate relationships between the youth outcomes and the measures of social capital, we introduce controls for family human capital and the youth's status 3 years earlier. Our results suggest that social capital, broadly construed, plays a role in helping youth negotiate their way out of disadvantage. However, social capital appears to subsume a number of discrete dimensions that are differently linked to particular outcomes. A promising approach for future research is to examine how different types of social capital might be related to various arenas of success in early adulthood.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/353914.pdf
File: Furstenberg_Frank_F_Jr.pdf

70. FYFE, Alec; ROSELAERS, Frans; TZANNATOS, Zafiris; ROSATI, Furio

Understanding Children's Work: An Interagency Data and Research Cooperation Project
The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, Child Labor and Development 2003, p. 311-314
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3990141.pdf
File: Fyfe_Alec.pdf

71. GABLE, Eric

The Culture Development Club: Youth, Neo-Tradition, and the Construction of Society in Guinea-Bissau
Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 73, No. 4, Youth and the Social Imagination in Africa, Part 2 October, 2000, p. 195-203

Abstract: As members of a youth organization called the "Culture Development Club," young men of the Manjaco ethnic group in Guinea-Bissau respond to and try to manage what they perceive to be community collapse in the face of endemic demographic decline. "The Club" is a postcolonial institution whose history reflects the local appropriation of foreign formats. I suggest, however, that by looking at the various ways youth in the "club" enacted their theories of culture as an ongoing "tradition," we see youth's enduring centrality in the creation of Manjaco social relations.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3318251.pdf
File: Gable_ Eric.pdf

72. GAGE, Anastasia

The Interrelationship between Fosterage, Schooling, and Children's Labor Force Participation in Ghana
Population Research and Policy Review, Vol. 24, No. 5, October, 2005, p. 431-466

Abstract: This paper examines the interrelationship between fosterage, school attendance, and children's employment in Ghana. Using the 1991/1992 Living Standards Survey data on children aged 7-17 years and a trivariate probit model, the paper demonstrates that ignoring the linkages between these outcomes leads to downward biased estimates of the impact of fosterage on schooling and upward-biased estimates of the impact of fosterage on work. Gender and age are important considerations in family decisions regarding children's activities. Joint decision-making is more common for girls aged 12-17 than for boys of a similar age. A significant negative correlation is also observed between the likelihood of employment and the likelihood of school attendance among adolescent girls.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40230917.pdf
File: Gage_ Anastasia.pdf

73. GRÄTZ, Tilo

Sharing and Sustaining: The thrusts of Friendship among Young Artisanal Gold Miners in Northern Benin (West Africa)
Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, 2003. – 24 p.
(Working Paper, 54)
Source: http://edoc.mpg.de/176782
File: Grätz_Tilo.pdf

74. GUILLETTE, Elizabeth A.

Examining Childhood Development in Contaminated Urban Settings
Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 108, Supplement 3, June 2000, p. 389-393

Abstract: Normal childhood development and growth is affected by such factors as genetics, nutrition, and multiple familial and social factors. In large urban settings, children are constantly exposed to varying amounts of assorted toxic chemicals both inside and outside the home. Many of these contaminants are suspected to be associated with developmental alterations. The heterogeneity of risk factors in urban populations poses a challenging situation for research. Change must be made in the manner in which developmental toxicological research is undertaken. Plans should be made for immediate data collection after a large-scale exposure to prevent the loss of valuable information. Retrospective studies would benefit from applying rapid assessment techniques to identify high- and low-risk children. In all cases, the development of research design and investigative format needs to reflect the strengths of both social factors and scientific facts. Cross-disciplinary approaches, using physicians and physical and social scientists and incorporating community knowledge, are required for the evaluation of children in urban settings, with each discipline contributing to theory and methodology.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3454525.pdf
File: Guillette_Elizabeth_A.pdf

75. HICK; Steven; HALPIN, Edward

Children's Rights and the Internet
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights
May, 2001, p. 56-70

Abstract: The Internet is having a profound impact on children's rights around the world. Its impact is both negative, such as with the proliferation of child pornography, and positive, in providing child advocates with new tools to promote and protect the rights of children. This article examines how international collaboration and the linking of legal systems are required to combat abuses of children's rights on the Internet. It also explores how children's rights organizations use the Internet to combat abuses of children on the Internet and to provide information on all children's rights issues, respond quickly to the abuse of children's rights, and connect children and youths in different countries to empower them to advocate for their own rights. The Internet is no substitute for strong and vibrant communities and societies, but it does provide a new and effective means for different peoples of the world to connect with one another.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049180.pdf
File: Hick_Steven&Halpin_Edward.pdf

76. HICK, Steven

The Political Economy of War-Affected Children
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights
May, 2001, p. 106-121

Abstract: The nature of armed conflict has changed since the rise of globalization and the end of the Cold War. Now wars predominantly take the lives of civilians, over half of whom are children. This article examines the effects of armed conflict on children. In particular, it discusses refugee and internally displaced children, child soldiers, the sexual assault and exploitation of girls, and children traumatized by war. How the international community should respond to protect children and prevent war is explored in relation to the political and economic context within which wars occur.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049183.pdf
File: Hick_Steven.pdf

77. HILL, Malcom; DAVIS, John, PROUT, Alan; TISDALL, Kay

Moving the Participation Agenda Forward
Children and Society, Vol. 18, No. 2, April 2004, p. 77-96

Abstract: This article sets the scene for the other papers in this Special Issue on children's and young people's participation, by outlining the nature of the ESRC Seminar Series from which all are derived and by developing the main themes discussed at the seminars. The focus of this Issue is participation by children and young people as this relates to differing notions of social exclusion and inclusion. This article critically examines participation in the contexts of policy, practice, research and theory. In many respects the environments in each of these domains is supportive of increased participation, yet there is also much evidence of limited impact by recent participative measures and of disillusionment by many young people who have been engaged in consultation and decision-making. A way forward is suggested, which entails collaboration among all the key stakeholders including children and young people, connects participatory and social inclusion aims and mechanisms, and is committed to achieving tangible outcomes based on the wishes of children and young people.
Source:http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=12788579&site=ehost-live
File: Hill_Malcom.pdf

78. HILL Karl; Langholtz H.

Rehabilitation Programs for African Child Soldiers
Peace Review, Vol. 5, No. 3, September 2003, p. 279-285

Abstract: Looks at the efforts of aid agencies to implement promising solutions to help rehabilitate child soldiers in Africa. Significance of the high per-continent concentration of child soldiers in the world in Africa; Effect of conflict participation on child soldiers; Post-traumatic stress disorders suffered by child soldiers after the war.
Source : http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=10955527&site=ehost-live
File: Hill_Karl& Langholtz_Harvey.pdf

79. HONWANA, Alcinda

Innocents et coupables : les enfants-soldats comme acteurs tactiques
Politique africaine, No. 80, 2000, p. 58-78

Résumé : L'usage d'enfants-soldats dans la guerre est aujourd'hui devenu un phénomène majeur. Or, la notion même d'enfant-soldat va à l'encontre des normes établies et des représentations généralement associées à l'enfance. S'appuyant sur des récits d'enfants, ce texte avance l'hypothèse que ces jeunes combattants occupent des espaces sociaux interstitiels, entre les mondes adultes et juvéniles, qui conditionnent leurs styles de vie. Dans ces espaces ambivalents, ils ne sont pas dénués de capacité d'action. Innocents et coupables à la fois, ils sont plutôt des "acteurs tactiques".

Abstract: Today, child-soldiers are increasingly used in warfare. However, the very concept of a child-soldier contradicts established representations of childhood and their associated norms. The author argues that young warriors occupy interstitial social spaces - being caught between the adult and juvenile worlds - which condition

their lifestyles. In these ambivalent spaces, child-soldiers are not devoid of agency; being both innocent and guilty, they are "tactical actors".
Source : http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/080058.pdf
File: Honwana_Alcinda.pdf

80. HUMPHRIES, Jane

Child Labor: Lessons from the Historical Experience of Today's Industrial Economies
The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, Child Labor and Development, 2003, p. 175-196

Abstract: Child labor was more prevalent in 19th-century industrializers than it is in developing countries today. It was particularly extensive in the earliest industrializers. This pattern may be a source of optimism signaling the spread of technologies that have little use for child labor and of values that endorse the preservation and protection of childhood. Today and historically, orphaned and fatherless children and those in large families are most vulnerable. Efficient interventions to curb child labor involve fiscal transfers to these children and active policies toward street children. Changes in capitalist labor markets (including technology), family strategies, state policies, and cultural norms are examined to shed light on the causes, chronology, and consequences of child labor.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3990135.pdf
File: Humphries_Jane.pdf

81. HYDEN, Goran

Governance and Poverty Reduction in Africa
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Vol. 104, No. 43, October 23, 2007, p. 16751-16756

Abstract: A careful review of the literature in political science and neighboring social science disciplines shows that prevailing assumptions in the international development policy community about improved governance as a principal mechanism to reduce poverty in Africa rests more on faith than science. Conventional policy models for tackling poverty fail to take into account the peculiar socioeconomic and political conditions in Africa, where the vast majority of those living on one dollar a day or less are only marginally captured by market and state institutions and instead rely on solving their problems "outside the system." Poverty reduction through formal institutions therefore becomes ineffective. Although political science and other neighboring social science disciplines offer insights into these peculiarities, these contributions have been largely ignored to date. One reason is that economists continue to dominate the international development policy agenda. Another is that political scientists have typically looked at how economic variables shape political ones, rather than the other way around, as implied in the current governance agenda. Governance remains an undertheorized area of research held back by two chasms, one between economists and other social scientists and another between the scientific and the policy communities, to the detriment of gaining a better understanding of how it may help reduce poverty in Africa.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25450129.pdf
File: Hyden_Goran.pdf

82. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO). Geneva

A Future Without Child Labour . Report of the Director General.
Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, International Labour Conference, 90th Session 2002, Report I (B)
Geneva: ILO, 2002. – 153 p.
ISBN: 92-2-112416-9
Source:
http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_publ_922
1124169_en.pdf
File: wcms_publ_9221124169_en.pdf

83. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO). Geneva

Decent Work and the Informal Economy
International Labour Conference, 90th Session 2002, Report VI
Geneva: ILO, 2002. – 133 p.
ISBN 92-2-112429-0
Source: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc90/pdf/rep-vi.pdf
File: ILO_rep-vi.pdf

84. IMBROSCIO, David L.

Structure, Agency, and Democratic Theory
Polity, Vol. 32, No. 1, Autumn, 1999, p. 45-66

Abstract: Conceptions of the relationship between social structure and human agency have important implications for democratic theory and practice. A structuralist view of the structure-agency relationship promotes a weak standard of leader responsiveness that permits leaders to fail to satisfy citizen preferences if failures are traceable to the existence of structural constraints. A dualistic view of the structure-agency relationship promotes a strong standard of leader responsiveness that requires leaders to attempt to alter any structural constraints inhibiting the satisfaction of citizen preferences. The contrasting standards of leader responsiveness are illustrated through a discussion of the experiences of Black Urban Regimes in America's central cities, and the implications of the findings for democratic theory are elucidated.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3235333.pdf
File: Imbroscio_David_L.pdf

85. JACQUEMIN, M.

Travail domestique et travail des enfants, le cas d'Abidjan (Côte-d'Ivoire)
Revue Tiers Monde, Vol. XLIII, No. 170, avril-juin2002, p. 307-326

Résumé : Longtemps invisible, ou rendu tel, le travail domestique des enfants est en point de mire, au moment où l'urgence focalise l'attention sur les formes extrêmes de l'exploitation des enfants. En Côte-d'Ivoire, le « phénomène des petites bonnes » connaît d'importantes transformations, combinant les pratiques familiales anciennes d'éducation par le travail avec de plus récentes logiques salariales. En observant la diversité des situations, il semble difficile de prôner l'abolition, et plus juste d'orienter la réflexion sur les possibilités de réglementation des conditions de travail et de formation des petites domestiques, pour leur ouvrir des perspectives d'avenir et les aider à sortir du registre de la fatalité.
Source: http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/tiers_1293-8882_2002_num_43_170_1596
File: Jacquemin_Mélanie.pdf

86. JAMES, Allison; JAMES, Adrian L.

Childhood: Toward a Theory of Continuity and Change
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 25-37

Abstract: The socially constructed character of childhood is, by now, recognized as an important factor in shaping children's everyday experiences. It is no longer possible to see childhood simply as a common and universal biological phase in the life course. However, at the same time, it is being increasingly recognized that although acknowledgment of the social and cultural diversity of children's lives is important, there remain many things that children do share as occupants of the conceptual space of childhood. Although contemporary sociological theorizing about childhood has highlighted this tension, it has, as yet, offered few solutions. In this article, it is proposed that by examining the role of law and social policy over time from an interdisciplinary perspective, it is possible to account for both change and continuity in childhood as a structural space and, in turn, to see this as being the source of the diversities and commonalties that pattern children's everyday lives.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049178.pdf
File: James_Allison&James_Adrian_L.pdf

87. JEGA, Attahiru, Ed.

Identity Transformation and Identity Politics under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria, Uppsala, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2000. – 235 p.

Abstract: All over the world, there has been a massive resurgence in the politics of identity, including especially those forms of identity which, for a long time, were considered as negative and inimical to national unity. Today, ethnicity and religion have become major rallying points for political agitation, resulting in violent intra- and inter-state conflicts and posing direct challenges to national and regional stability as well as the post-1945 nation-state project across the world.
This volume is dedicated to a discussion of various dimensions of the resurgence of identity politics in contemporary Nigeria. It is the product of a field-based research effort undertaken by a national working group which was keen to explore the origins, dimensions, and consequences of the increased spate of intra- and inter-communal conflicts within Nigeria in the context of a deep-seated national economic crisis, attempts at structural adjustment implementation, and a prolonged programme of transition from military to elected civilian rule. Such platforms of political mobilisation as ethnicity and religion, and the ways in which they combine with each other and with other variables like regional identities, are discussed along side the increase in the political significance of various aspects of youth and gender identities. In this sense, the contributions in this volume represent the first comprehensive effort to understand the dissolution and recom-position of popular political identities in contemporary Nigeria.
Source: http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-230
File: Jega_Attahiru.pdf.pdf

88. JENKINS, Shirley

The Ethnic Agency Defined
The Social Service Review, Vol. 54, No. 2, June 1980, p. 249-261

Abstract: Service to clients of different ethnic groups is not sufficient grounds to designate an agency as "ethnic." A field study with visits to fifty-four agencies serving AsianAmerican, Black, Indian, Mexican-American, and Puerto Rican families and children provided data to operationalize an ethnic agency definition. Three factors were identified as relevant in agency structure and programs: culture, ethnic consciousness, and mixing or matching on ethnic lines. The study explores what works and what does not work in utilization of ethnic factors in service delivery. It also measures the ethnic commitment of agencies on an ideological continuum from equal rights to cultural pluralism to promotion of ethnic identity.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/30015825.pdf
File: Jenkins_Shirley.pdf

89. JEWKES, Rachel; WATTS, Charlotte; ABRAHAMS, Naeema; PENN-KEKANA, Loveday; GARCÍA-MORENO, Claudia

Ethical and Methodological Issues in Conducting Research on Gender-Based Violence in Southern Africa
Reproductive Health Matters, Vol. 8, No. 15, Reproductive Rights, Human Rights and Ethics, May, 2000, p. 93-103

Abstract: International experience of carrying out research on violence against women among women who may have experienced such violence and among men who may have been violent has raised a number of ethical issues, which appear in sharp focus. This paper is based on the collective experiences derived from involvement in three large gender-based violence surveys in South Africa and one in Zimbabwe. These are broadly concerned with the safety of researchers and research subjects from violence arising because of the research project; risks of traumatisation of both respondents and researchers as violent experiences are recounted; impact of work on violence as an issue in researchers' own relationships; risks of under-reporting the extent of violence experienced or perpetrated; and the need for research efforts to be followed up in ways beneficial to women experiencing violence, such as increased support, public information, and law and policy changes. This paper discusses how these issues have pertained and been addressed in research on gender-based violence in Southern Africa and consider lessons for this and other sensitive areas of reproductive and sexual health research.

Résumé : Les travaux de recherche internationale sur la violence contre les femmes parmi les femmes victimes de cette violence et parmi les hommes qui ont pu être violents ont soulevé un certain nombre de questions

éthiques, qui apparaissent très nettement. Cet article est fondé sur les expériences collectives obtenues par la participation à trois vastes enquêtes sur la violence sexuelle en Afrique du Sud et une au Zimbabwe. Elles s'occupent principalement de la sécurité des chercheurs et des sujets de la recherche par rapport à la violence déclenchée par le projet de recherche; les risques de traumatiser les répondants et les chercheurs lorsque des expériences violentes sont racontées; l'impact du travail sur la violence en tant que problème dans les relations personnelles des chercheurs; les risques de sous-notification et de sur-notification de l'étendue de la violence subie ou perpétrée; et la nécessité de suivre les efforts de recherche de manières bénéfiques pour les femmes subissant des violences, par exemple avec un soutien accru, des informations, et des changements juridiques et politiques. Cet article examine comment ces questions ont été incluses et traitées dans la recherche sur les violences sexuelles en Afrique australe et analysent les leçons pour ce domaine et d'autres secteurs sensibles de la recherche sur la santé génésique.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3775193.pdf
File: Jewkes_Rachel.pdf

90. JEZEQUEL, Jean-Hervé

Les enfants soldats d'Afrique, un phénomène singulier? Sur la nécessité du regard historique
Vingtième Siècle. Revue d'histoire, No. 89, January-March, 2006, p. 99-108

Abstract: Cet article de nature historiographique montre que le savoir de l'historien permet de compléter et de réviser les discours humanitaires sur la question de l'enfance en guerre en Afrique subsaharienne. Le regard historique permet en effet de relativiser les prétendues singularités des conflits africains et de souligner, malheureusement, la tragique banalité de l'instrumentalisation de l'enfance en guerre. Il permet ensuite de rendre compte du rôle et des formes plus spécifiques de l'action des enfants soldats dans les conflits des années 1990. L'article émet plus spécifiquement l'hypothèse que l'étude des enfants soldats aurait beaucoup à gagner à être remis dans une perspective de plus long terme : la fracture entre le temps de la guerre et le temps de la paix obscurcit parfois notre compréhension du rôle et de l'instrumentalisation des enfants dans les sociétés africaines.
Résumé: This historiographic article shows that historian scholarship completes and revises humanitarian discourse on the question of children at war in Sub-Saharan Africa. The historical viewpoint puts into perspective the so-called uniqueness of the African conflicts and emphasizes, unfortunately, the tragic banality of the instrumentalization of children in wars. It also takes into account the role and more specific forms of child-soldiers' activity in the 1990 conflicts. The article puts forward the hypothesis that the study of child soldiers would gain a lot by being looked at over a longer term: the divide between war time and peace time sometimes hides our comprehension of the role and the instrumentalization of children in African societies.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4619036.pdf
File: Jézéquel_Jean-Hervé.pdf

91. JONES, Jeremy

"It's not Normal But It's Common": Elopment, Marriage and the Mediated Recognition of Youth Identity in Harare, Zimbabwe
CODESRIA Bulletin, Nos 3&4, 2009, p. 3-14
Source : http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf
File : CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English

92. JUA, Nantang

Differential Responses to Disappearing Transitional Pathways: Redefining Possibility among Cameroonian Youths
African Studies Review, Vol. 46, No. 2, September, 2003, p. 13-36

Abstract: In the wake of the economic crisis in Cameroon and the disappearance of transitional pathways for youth that accompanied it, political and economic uncertainty turned into a new kind of social certainty for young people. Inspired by world-class models of success, and perceiving themselves as the "Unlimited" generation, they reacted by mapping out new biographical trajectories. Besides embracing beat-the-system strategies, they opted for migration to the West, seen as a "final port of call" at a historical juncture when the emphasis was on closure. For those who could not migrate, cyberspace provided a new space for encounters. With a view to capturing the excess energy of non migrating youths, political entrepreneurs created groups that sought to penetrate the state, which is still seen, even while being penetrated, as an unbounded Prometheus. In

general, youths have tended to challenge a basic assumption of what has been called the "field of possibles"-that success is determined by one's cultural capital or baggage.

Résumé: Dans le sillage de la crise économique camerounaise et de la disparition des voies transitionnelles pour les jeunes qui l'a accompagnée, l'incertitude politique et économique s'est transformée en une nouvelle forme de certitude sociale pour la jeunesse. Inspirée par des modèles d'excellence et de succès à l'échelle mondiale, et se percevant comme la génération "sans limites," elle a réagi en se traçant de nouvelles trajectoires biographiques. Tout en épousant des stratégies "contre le système," elle a opté pour l'émigration à l'Ouest, considéré comme "dernier port d'escale," à un moment de conjoncture historique où les pays de l'Ouest renforçaient la sévérité de leurs mesures d'exclusion et d'expulsion. A ceux qui ne pouvaient pas émigrer, le cyber-espace a offert un nouvel espace de rencontres. Dans le but de s'emparer du surplus d'énergie des jeunes non-migrants, les entrepreneurs politiques ont créé des groupes cherchant à infiltrer l'état. En règle générale, les jeunes ont eu tendance à remettre en question une hypothèse de base de ce qui a été appelé le "champ des possibles"-selon laquelle le succès est déterminé par le capital ou le bagage culturel.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/1514824.pdf
File: Jua_Nantang.pdf

93. KAMP, Kathryn A.
Where Have All the Children Gone? : The Archaeology of Childhood
Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory, Vol. 8, No. 1, March, 2001, p. 1-34

Abstract: Current images portray childhood as primarily a time of play and learning, deemphasizing children's economic contributions and relegating them, like women, to the less-visible realm of the home. Ethnographic and historic literature amply demonstrates that age categories are constructs and, thus, exhibit considerable temporal and cross-cultural variability. Nevertheless, archaeologists have tended to ignore prehistoric children, perhaps viewing them as only peripheral to central research concerns, or to treat them stereotypically. The archaeological record provides opportunities for the exploration of numerous aspects of childhood and archaeologists are encouraged to respond to the challenge.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20177431.pdf
File: Kamp_Kathryn_A.pdf

94. KAPOOR, Ilan
Capitalism, Culture, Agency: Dependency versus Postcolonial Theory
Third World Quarterly, Vol. 23, No. 4, August, 2002, p. 647-664

Abstract: This article reads dependency alongside and against postcolonial theory in an attempt to reinvigorate and re-validate some of the insights of the former, while at the same time supporting the latter's current ascendancy in the field of Third World politics. It is argued that although dependency and postcolonial theory share some common territory--a suspicion of Western liberal modernity, a critical--historical analysis--they tend to have irreconcilable differences that show up their respective strengths and vulnerabilities. Dependency chooses a structuralist and socioeconomic perspective, seeing imperialism and development as tied to the unfolding of capitalism, whereas postcolonial theory favours a post-structuralist and cultural perspective, linking imperialism and agency to discourse and the politics of representation. The article stages a mutual critique of them, based on the work of Frank, Cardoso & Faletto, Said, Spivak and Bhabha.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3993481.pdf
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95. KEA, Pamela
Girl Farm Labour and Double-Shift Schooling in the Gambia: The Paradox of Development Intervention
Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines, Vol. 41, No. 2 2007, p. 258-288

Abstract: Cet article examine l'intensification des contributions domestiques et aux travaux de ferme des jeunes Gambiennes, intensification qui a résulté de l'introduction du roulement scolaire. S'inspirant de recherches sur le terrain parmi les fermières et leurs filles à Brikama, l'article met en avant les arguments suivants: le roulement scolaire facilite une intensification et une appropriation croissante dé la valeur excédentaire résultant du travail

domestique et agricole des filles, parce que les filles sont plus volontiers susceptibles de répondre aux obligations des travaux traditionnellement attachés à leur sexe, obligations qui jouent un rôle essentiel dans l'économie morale du ménage et dans exigences de la production agricole; en second lieu, le roulement scolaire met en lumière la nature paradoxale de l'aide au développement selon laquelle, d'une part, la législation et la politique prévoient une réduction du travail des enfants grâce à une augmentation de l'accès à la scolarité, et d'autre part, la politique scolaire néo-libérale contribue à faciliter l'intensification du travail domestique et des travaux de ferme des filles. Cet article maintient que l'intensification du travail des filles doit être placé dans un contexte plus large où le travail des enfants — plus particulièrement des filles — bon marché, flexible et rémunéré ou non, est le pivot essentiel au fonctionnement des processus locaux et globaux d'accumulation

Résumé: This article examines the intensification of Gambian girls' domestic and farm labour contributions as a result of the introduction of double-shift schooling. Drawing on fieldwork among female farmers and their daughters in Brikama the article puts forth the following arguments: doubleshift schooling facilitates the intensification and increased appropriation of surplus value from girls' household and farm labour because girls are more readily able to meet gendered labour obligations that are central to the moral economy of the household and to the demands of agrarian production; secondly, double-shift schooling highlights the paradoxical nature of development intervention where, on the one hand, legislation and policy call for a reduction in child labour by increasing access to school and, on the other, neo-liberal educational policy serves to facilitate the intensification of girls' domestic and farm labour. This paper maintains that the intensification of girls' work must be placed within a wider context where children's — particularly girls — cheap, flexible and/or unremunerated labour is central to the functioning of local and global processes of accumulation.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40380212.pdf
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96. KEMPE RONALD, Hope, Sr.

Child Survival, Poverty, and Labor in Africa
Journal of Children & Poverty, Vol. 11, No. 1, March 2005, p 19-42

Abstract: Children in Africa face harsh risks and are often subjected to hostile environments that severely limit their emotional, mental, physical, and social growth and development. That, in turn, significantly limits their prospects for childhood survival, increases their chances of having to enter into employment voluntarily or forcibly, and makes them susceptible to poverty. This paper examines and analyzes the plight of Africa's children in the context of the risks they face with respect to their mortality, their socio-economic security, and their engagement in economic activities. The trends and contributory factors are discussed and an analytical assessment is offered with policy implications for mitigating the consequences of child mortality, poverty, and labor on the African continent.
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File: Kempe_Ronald_Hope.pdf

97. KING, Nathaniel

Conflict as Integration: Youth Aspiration to Personhood in the Teleology of Sierra Leone's 'Sensless War'
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2007. – 33 p.
(Current African Issues, No. 36)
ISBN: 978-91-7106-604-6

Abstract: This paper examines the views of the Sierra Leoneans on the notion of their country having fought a "senseless war." It explores the role of disgruntled youth in the conflict and their integration into the society. The author also analyzes some of the central works on the Sierra Leonean war.
Source: http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=cab359a3-9328-19cc-a1d2-8023e646b22c&lng=en&id=91435
File: King_Nathaniel.pdf

98. KINNES, Irvin

From Urban Street Gangs to Criminal Empires: The Changing Face of Gangs in Western Cape, Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 2000. – 41 p.
(Monograph No 48)
Source: http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/Mono48.pdf
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99. KITHAKYE, Mumbe; MORRIS, Amanda Sheffield; TERRANOVA, Andrew M.; MYERS, Sonya S.

The Kenyan Political Conflict and Children's Adjustment
Child Development, Vol. 81, Issue 4, July/August 2010, p. 1114-1128

Abstract: This study examined pre- and postconflict data from 84 children, ages 3–7 years, living in Kibera, Kenya, during the December 2007 political conflict. Results indicate that children's disaster experiences (home destruction, death of a parent, parent and child harm) are associated with adjustment difficulties and that emotion regulation is an important protective factor postdisaster. Specifically, severity of the disaster experience was associated with increased aggression and decreased prosocial behavior. Emotion regulation was associated with less aggression and more prosocial behavior postconflict. Findings are discussed in the context of a developmental, systems-oriented perspective of the impact of disasters on child adjustment.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=52214226&site=ehost-live
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100. KORBIN, Jill E.

Children, Childhoods, and Violence
Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 32, 2003, p. 431-446

Abstract: Anthropological literature on children and violence has been constrained by similar considerations that have limited an anthropology of childhood more generally, and by difficulties in conceptualizing children both as victims of violence and as violent themselves. A review of the anthropological literature on violence directed toward children reveals a litany of violence to which children may be subjected that includes child abuse and neglect, bullying, violent cultural rites, warfare, and structural violence stemming from poverty and inequality. Aggression in childhood has been the subject of a robust and long-standing literature that has examined socialization for or against aggressive behavior in children. An emerging literature considers children's own violent behavior from the perspective of child agency. Children's own voices and perspectives have been largely absent from the anthropological literature on childhood and violence. This review highlights several issues at the intersection of childhood and violence that demand a synthesis and reformulation in anthropology.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25064837.pdf
File: Korbin_Jill_E.pdf

101. LIBORIO, Renata Maria Coimbra ; UNGAR, Michael

Children's Perspectives on their Economic Activity as a Pathway to Resilience
Children & Society, Vol. 24, Issue 4, July 2010, p. 326-338

Abstract: When viewed in the context of children's physical, social, and economic ecologies, children's work has both contextually specific benefits and consequences. This paper examines children's experiences of their economic activity using a theory of resilience as a contextually and culturally embedded phenomenon [British Journal of Social Work, 38 (2008) 218]. Though there is evidence that child labour is a potential threat to children's well-being, some forms of children's work may function as potential sources of health-enhancing resources associated with resilience, resulting in positive psychosocial development. Working children can find through their working experiences positive sources of efficacy and cohesion, strong identity, feelings of well-being, positive relationships, and access to material and social capital.
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102. LLOYD, Cynthia B.; BLANC, Ann K.

Children's Schooling in sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of Fathers, Mothers, and Others
Population and Development Review, Vol. 22, No. 2, June, 1996, p. 265-298

Abstract: The article examines the determinants of children's school enrollment and completion of primary grade four--one of UNICEF's key indicators of social progress--in seven countries of sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on the role of parents and other household members in providing children with educational and residential support. While in most of these countries a substantial majority of 10-14-year-old children are currently enrolled in school, many fewer children by this age have attained a minimum of a fourth grade education, primarily due to late ages of entry into school and slow progress from grade to grade. The resources of a child's residential household--in particular the education of the household head and the household standard of living--are determining factors in explaining variations among children in these aspects of schooling. By contrast, a child's biological parents appear to play a less critical role, as demonstrated by comparing the educational record of orphans with that of children whose parents are still living. Furthermore, children living in female-headed households have better school outcomes than children living in male-headed households, when households with similar resources are compared.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2137435.pdf
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103. LUBECK, Paul M.

The Crisis of African Development: Conflicting Interpretations and Resolutions
Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 18, 1992, p. 519-540

Abstract: The depth and duration of economic decline, coupled with ecological degradation, political paralysis, and institutional decay, has created an unprecedented crisis in sub-saharan Africa. Explanations for the multiple crises of African development focus on debates regarding the necessity of following market-oriented economic policies, the capacity of African states to manage either development or reform and the way in which African institutions reproduce societies that are resistant either to state-centered development or to market forces. After allowing for events that are beyond the control of policy, the three schools--neoliberal, structural-nationalist, and institutional--are used to evaluate the literature on peasant agriculture, industry, and state policy. The experience of Nigeria indicates that commercial agriculture is increasing, that structural reforms can have some positive benefits and that its hydrocarbon sector can form a basis for regional industrialization. Finally, the rise of popular democratic movements suggests how the crisis has unleashed elements of a formerly passive civil society which promise to reform authoritarianism and discipline rentier states.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2083465.pdf
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104. LUGALLA, Joe, L.P.; MBWAMBO, Jessie Kazeni

Street Children and Street Life in Urban Tanzania: The Culture of Surviving and its Implications for Children's Health
International Journal of Urban & Regional Research, Vol. 23, No. 2, June, 1999, p. 229-344

Abstract: The article focuses on problem of street children in Tanzania. Tanzanian' cities have undergone rapid changes that have transformed the urban environment as well as the lives of millions of people who live in this setting. The impact of these changes is affecting almost everybody, particularly the urban poor. One of the growing social problems associated with these changes is the tremendous increase in unsupervised children either living alone or working on urban streets. The majority of these children have for various reasons either abandoned or have been abandoned by their families and have migrated to urban areas in order to earn a living. Their rapid increase in number at a time when Tanzania is experiencing great financial constraints raises concerns and calls for immediate attention. Politicians, policy-makers and urban planners seem to be helpless in their efforts to either resolve the problem or to assist street children and have so far failed to prescribe plausible solutions which are realistic, down-to-earth and concrete.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=2094986&site=ehost-live
File: Lugalla&Mbwambo.pdf

105. LUSTER, Tom; QIN, Desiree B.; BATES, Laura; JOHNSON, Deborah J.; RANA, Meenal

The Lost Boys of Sudan: Ambiguous Loss, Search for Family, and Reestablishing Relationships with Family Members
Family Relations, Vol. 57, No. 4, October, 2008, p. 444-456

Abstract: The Lost Boys of Sudan were separated from their families by civil war and subsequently lived in 3 other countries--Ethiopia, Kenya, and the United States. In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 refugees who located surviving family members in Sudan after an average separation of 13.7 years. The interviews probed their experiences of ambiguous loss, relationships in the refugee camps, the search for family, and reestablishing relationships with family members living on another continent. With guidance from elders, peer groups functioned as surrogate families until the youth reestablished relationships with surviving members of their biological families.
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106. MAXTED, Julia

Children and Armed Conflict in Africa
Social Identities, Vol. 9, No. 1, March 2003, p. 51-72

Abstract: Argues that binary oppositions need to be questioned in order to understand the structural conditions and processes that lead to the involvement of children in armed conflicts in Africa. Impact of warfare on children; Focus on the economic reorganization of societies engendered by pressures associated with the restructuring of global economy; Africa's permeation by forces, relations and pressures.
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107. MCCORMACK, Derek P.

An Event of Geographical Ethics in Spaces of Affect
Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series, Vol. 28, No. 4, December, 2003), p. 488-507

Abstract: This paper contributes to a rethinking of the ethical sensibilities of geographical research in the context of an emerging interest amongst geographers in non-representational registers of thinking and moving. Rather than undermining geographical engagements with questions of the ethical, the paper argues that this emerging interest in questions of the non-representational actually extends the range and repertoire of empirical contexts and conceptual vehicles within and with which such an engagement can take place. The paper argues that attending to and through the relation between affect and ethics is particularly important to this effort. The importance of affect in this regard is illustrated through a series of examples drawn from an 18-month participatory encounter with a specific therapeutic practice, Dance Movement Therapy. Drawing upon such examples, the paper offers some lines of ethical potential that might provide orientation to further geographical research. In doing this, the paper concentrates in particular on the necessity of cultivating a fidelity to the affective event of geographical ethics as much as remaining faithful to the subject or object of an ethical code.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/3804394.pdf
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108. MCCREERY, Kathleen

From Street to Stage with Children in Brazil and Ghana
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 122-146

Abstract: Children have lived and worked on city streets since time immemorial. But in recent years, free-market policies have led to a growing gap between rich and poor, unprecedented urbanization, and the fracturing of traditional social structures. One result has been the development of entire subcultures made up of children, including many whose family ties have been cruelly cut. Childhood is supposed to be a time of safety, laughter, and learning. But these children lead stunted lives characterized by fear, shame, and discrimination. That they

succeed in organizing and fighting back, as they have in Brazil, that they doggedly strive to realize their dreams of betterment, as they do in Ghana, is a wonder. The author's play, When I Meet My Mother, offers a glimpse into the lives of a gang of Brazilian street children in one 24-hour period.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049184.pdf
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109. MCILWAINE, Cathy; DATTA, Kavita

Endangered Youth? Youth, Gender and Sexualities in Urban Botswana
Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography, Vol. 11, No. 4, December 2004, p. 483-512

Abstract: Age is now recognised as a significant social cleavage in research on youth in the South. Using participatory urban appraisal methodologies, this article explores constructions of sexualities among urban youth in Botswana, a country that is currently experiencing an HIV/AIDS epidemic and high levels of teenage pregnancy. We argue that not only are young people sophisticated sexual beings, but that there is a need to adopt more holistic approaches to examining sexualities among them so as to appreciate that constructions of sexualities are multi-faceted, highly diverse and heavily gendered. This appreciation must then be integrated into a multi-sectoral policy approach that moves beyond information provision towards one that addresses changes in gender, cultural and sexual identities.
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110. MACINTYRE, Angela, Ed.

Invisible Stakeholders: Children and War in Africa
Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 2005. – vi-136 p.
ISBN 1-919913-63-7

Abstract: The child as a political actor and conflict stakeholder (but not as a victim) and the political significance of children are usually ignored. This collective volume uses case studies from Angola, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda to illustrate the roles of children and youth in war and change in Africa, from the child soldier to the youth activist, and suggests that the 'youth factor' is an important dimension of security analysis. Contents: Introduction, by Angela McIntyre; The political child, by Afua Twum-Danso; A luta continua: children and youth in Mozambique's struggles, by Ana Leão; Youth, conflict and identity: political mobilisation and subjection in Angola, by Imogen Parsons; From youth to rebellion to abduction: the anatomy of recruitment in Sierra Leone, by Kwesi Aning and Angela McIntyre; Youth mobilisation in Uganda, by Aki Stavrou; Collective and individual identities: experiences of recruitment and reintegration of female ex-combatants of the Tigrean People's Liberation Army, Ethiopia, by Angela Veale; Conclusion, by Adedeji Ebo. [ASC Leiden abstract]
Source: http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Books/InvisibleStakeholders/Contents.htm

111. MEAGHER, Kate

Crisis, Informalizatiion and the Urban Informal Sectorin Sub-Saharan Africa
Development and Change, Vol. 26, No. 1, 1995, p. 259-284

Abstract: Neo-liberal theories of informality have emphasized the potential of the informal sector for independent employment creation and growth. An alternative perspective is provided by the structuralist 'informalization' approach which regards the expansion of informal activity as part of the restructuring strategy of the formal sector in the face of economic recession. The informalization perspective challenges the traditional notions of the informal sector by focusing on such issues as differentiation, social networks, subcontracting and supply linkages with the formal sector, and the role of the state in informal sector expansion. Despite its First World and Latin American focus, the informalization approach offers important insights for the study of urban informal sectors in Africa.
Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-7660.1995.tb00552.x/pdf
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112. MORROW, Virginia; RICHARDS, Martin

The Ethics of Social Research with Children: An Overview
Children & Society, Vol. 10, No. 2, June, 1996, p. 90-105

Abstract: This paper attempts to provide an overview of ethical issues related to social research with children. It sets the discussion in the context of current debates about researching children in the UK, and explores the extent to which children should be regarded as similar to, or different from, adults in social research, focusing on how children are positioned as vulnerable, incompetent and relatively powerless in society in general, and how this conceptualisation of children needs to be taken into account in social research. The paper concludes with some practical and methodological suggestions.
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113. MURIUKI, Andrew M.

Developing a Framework for Protection for the African Child: the Basic Rights
Vulnerable Children & Youth Studies, Vol. 3, No. 1, April 2008, p. 52-64

Abstract: Over the last 15 years, the Great Lakes Region in Africa has become characterized increasingly by small, internal armed conflicts. Many of these conflicts begin in one country but spill over to neighbouring countries as a result of their interwoven history, socio-economic conditions and cultural factors. Grounded in complex disagreements, these internal wars create a culture of sustained violence, putting children at high risk for abduction, rape and slavery, as well as recruitment into the military. All children, even those in areas of armed conflict, should have equal rights. This paper will consider the rights of children in the Great Lakes Region of Africa in light of United Nations laws on the rights of children and the responsibilities of the international community to ensure human rights for all citizens.
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114. MURPHY, William P.

Military Patrimonialism and Child Soldier Clientalism in the Liberian and Sierra Leonean Civil Wars
African Studies Review, Vol. 46, No. 2, September, 2003, p. 61-87

Abstract: This article uses a Weberian model of patrimonialism to analyze clientalist and "staff"' roles of child soldiers in the military regimes of the civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone. It thereby examines institutional aspects of child soldier identity and behavior not addressed in other standard models of child soldiers as coerced victims, revolutionary idealists, or delinquent opportunists. It shifts analytical attention from nation-state patrimonialism to the patrimonial dimensions of rebel regimes. It locates child soldiers within a social organization of domination and reciprocity based on violence structured through patronage ties with military commanders. It identifies child soldier "staff"' functions within the administration of a patrimonial regime. A Weberian focus on the institutionalization and strategies of domination and dependency provides a corrective to views that exoticize child soldiers, decontextualize their behavior, or essentialize their "youth" as an explanatory principle.

Résumé: Dans cet article, nous utilisons un modèle wéberien de patrimonialisme afin d'analyser les rôles clientélistes et "l'emploi" tenu par les enfants soldats au sein des régimes militaires des guerres civiles au Libéria et en Sierra Leone. Nous examinons ainsi les aspects institutionnels de l'identité et du comportement de l'enfant soldat qui ne sont pas abordés dans d'autres modèles traditionnels de l'enfant soldat, en tant que victime forcée, idéaliste révolutionnaire, ou opportuniste délinquant. Nous détournons l'attention de l'analyse du patrimonialisme d'état nation pour nous tourner vers les dimensions patrimoniales des régimes rebelles. Nous situons les enfants soldats à l'intérieur d'une organisation sociale de domination et de réciprocité basée sur une violence structurée par des liens de patronage avec les commandants militaires. Nous identifions les fonctions de "l'emploi" tenu par l'enfant soldat au sein de l'administration d'un régime patrimonial. Une approche wéberienne focalisée sur l'institutionnalisation et les stratégies de domination et de dépendance corrige les approches qui exotisent les enfants soldats, décontextualisent leur comportement, ou essentialisent leur "jeunesse" comme principe d'explication.

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File: Murphy_William_P.pdf

115. MYERS, William E.

The Right Rights? Child Labor in a Globalizing World
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 575, Children's Rights, May, 2001, p. 38-55

Abstract: This article examines some important aspects of the current international debate regarding how to apply concepts of children's rights to child labor. It begins with the question of what, and whose, ideas about children and childhood provide the foundation for globalized children's rights norms, looking into concerns that international child labor policies may be unjustly dominated by European and North American values and ideas at the expense of more representative worldviews. From this perspective, it then reviews the three main international conventions dealing with child labor, discussing certain ideological and strategic differences between them and tracing in their history a gradual movement away from the dominance of Northern ethnocentrism and toward more culturally inclusive and flexible formulations of children's rights standards.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049179.pdf
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116. NAKIJOBA, Veronica

Child Participation: Where are the Children's Voices in Research
Dakar, CODESRIA, 2009. - 23 p.
Conference: New Frontiers of Child and Youth Research in Africa, Douala, Cameroun, 25 – 26 August 2009
Source: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Veronica_Nakijoba_Uganda.pdf
File: Nakijoba_Veronica.pdf

117. NAKER, Dipak; MANN, Gillian; RAJANI, Rakesh

The Gap between Rhetoric and Practice: Critical Perspectives on Children's Participation
Children, Youth & Environments, Vol. 17, No. 3, October 2007, p. 99-103

Abstract: The article discusses various studies published within the issue including one by Caroline Fanelli and colleagues that examine children's role in Zimbabwe's National Action Plan for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and another about an analysis on boys' and girls' participation in the development of the new Children's Bill in South Africa.
Source : http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=31380653&site=ehost-live
File: Naker_Dipak&Mann_Gillian&Rajani_Rakech.pdf

118. NEUKOM, Josselyn; ASHFORD, Lori

Changing Youth Behaviour through Social Marketing. Program Experiences and Research Findings from Cameroon, Madagascar, and Rwanda
Washington, DC: The Population Reference Bureau, 2003. – 22 p.
Source: http://www.prb.org/pdf/ChangYouthBehavior_Eng.pdf
File: Neukom_Josselyn&Ashford_Lori.pdf

119. NEUKOM, Josselyn ; ASHFORD, Lori

Le marketing social au service de la transformation du comportement des jeunes. Résultats des programmes et conclusions des recherché au Cameroun, à Madagascar et au Rwanda
Washington, DC: The Population Reference Bureau, 2003. – 23 p.
Source: http://www.prb.org/pdf/ChangYouthBehavior_FR.pdf
File: Neukom_Josselyn&Ashford_Lori_FR.pdf

120. NGOKWEY, Ndolamb

Children's Rights in the Central Africa Sub-Region: Poverty, Conflicts and HIV/AIDS as Context
International Journal of Children's Rights, Vol. 12, No; 3, September 2004, p. 183-216

Abstract: This article discusses the constraints to the realization of child rights, such as poverty, AIDS and HIV, and armed conflicts, in association with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). The CRC, adopted in November 1989 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, came into force in September 1990, less than one year after its adoption. The ACRWC was adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1990 and came into force only in 2000. While African enthusiasm in ratifying the CRC is commendable, it is striking that it took ten years for the ACRWC to come into force, given the difficulty in obtaining the 15 State ratifications required by Article 47 of the ACRWC. Fourteen years after the coming into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by all countries of the Central African Sub-region, the results are sobering. One does not need to be particularly afro-pessimistic to note that, while some progress has been made, Africa in general and the Central Africa sub-region in particular have experienced either stagnation or reversals in trends when it comes to realizing the rights of children to survival, development, protection and participation and to meeting the needs of children. This sub-region needs to assert itself more as a sub-region and move faster towards regional integration by strengthening its relative weak or lethargic sub-regional institutions in spite of its problems.
Source : http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=15715331&site=ehost-live
File: Ngokwey_Ndolamb.pdf

121. NIEUWENHUYS, Olga

By the Sweat of Their Brow ? 'Street Children', NGOs and Children's Rights in Addis Ababa
Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 71, No. 4, 2001, p. 539-557

Abstract: In the past two decades NGOs helping 'street children' in Addis Ababa have distinguished themselves by their adherence to highly controversial assumptions about the nature of childhood and the failure of the poor to raise their children in ways that they conceive as 'proper'. The ratification of the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child by the Ethiopian government has inspired them to stop food relief in order to persuade the children in their care to seek a way out of their miserable ways of life through work on the street. In a remarkable replication of late Victorian philanthropic thinking, NGOs dispel hereby local middle-class fears that relief agencies may foster truancy and idleness and reassuringly define the code--work--that confers legitimacy on children's presence on the streets. Anticipating their escape from undeniably harsh and unjust family relations, the children of the poor are enticed into accepting this solution as the price of a 'decent' and morally acceptable childhood. They remain nevertheless highly critical of the rights-based approach, claiming that in the name of their rights they are denied what used to be children's normal entitlement such as protected food prices, free basic health and education. The article is based on the findings of an action research project by social workers among the children assisted by eight Addis Ababa-based NGOs in the period 1996-98.

Résumé : Au cours des deux dernières décennies, des ONG d'aide aux ≪ enfants des rues ≫ se sont distinguées à Addis-Abeba en adhérant à des idées extrêmement controversées concernant la nature de l'enfance et l'incapacité des pauvres à élever leurs enfants d'une manière qu'elles considèrent comme « convenable ». La ratification de la Déclaration des droits de l'enfant de l'ONU par le gouvernement éthiopien les a incitées à suspendre l'aide alimentaire pour persuader les enfants dont elles ont la charge de trouver un moyen d'échapper à leurs conditions de vie misérables en travaillant dans la rue. A l'image de la pensée philanthropique de la fin de l'époque victorienne, ces ONG dissipent en ce faisant la crainte des classes moyennes locales de voir les organisations humanitaires encourager l'absentéisme scolaire et l'oisiveté, et définissent de façon rassurante le code: le travail, qui confère une légitimité à la présence des enfants dans la rue. Désireux d'échapper à des rapports familiaux indéniablement difficiles et injustes, les enfants des familles pauvres se laissent persuader d'accepter cette solution comme le prix d'une enfance « décente » et moralement acceptable. Ils demeurent néanmoins très critiques à l'égard de l'approche axée sur les droits, affirmant qu'au nom de ces droits on leur refuse ce à quoi ils avaient autrefois normalement droit, comme la protection du prix des denrées alimentaires, ainsi que des soins de santé et une éducation de base gratuits. L'article se base sur les conclusions d'une étude active réalisée entre 1996 et 1998 par des travailleurs sociaux auprès d'enfants aidés par huit ONG établies à Addis-Abeba.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1161579.pdf
File: Nieuwenhuys_Olga.pdf

122. NIEUWENHUYS, Olga

The Paradox of Child Labor and Anthropology
Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 25, 1996, p. 237-251

Abstract: In relating the child labor debate to the observed variety of children's work patterns, this review reveals the limits of current notions such as labor, gender, and exploitation in the analysis of this work. Particularly in the developing world, most work undertaken by children has for a long time been explained away as socialization, education, training, and play. Anthropology has helped disclose that age is used with gender as the justification for the value accorded to work. The low valuation of children's work translates not only in children's vulnerability in the labor market but, more importantly, in their exclusion from remunerated employment. I argue that current child labor policies, because they fail to address the exclusion of children from the production of value, reinforce paradoxically children's vulnerability to exploitation.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2155826.pdf
File: Nieuwenhuys_Olga.pdf

123. NOLTE, Insa

Identity and Violence: The Politics of Youth in Ijebu-Remo, Nigeria
The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 42, No. 1, March, 2004, p. 61-89

Abstract: This article examines the politics of youth in Ijebu-Remo (henceforth Remo) from the 1950s to the present. The emergence of the politics of youth in the 1950s and 1960s drew on precolonial discourse and was closely associated with the emergence of Remo's anti-federal postcolonial political identity. Since Nigeria's political and economic decline in the mid-1980s, strong feelings of exclusion - strengthened further by the political sidelining of Yoruba-speaking politicians in national politics between 1993 and 1999 - have contributed to an increase of nationalist sentiment in Remo youth politics. This is enacted through secrecy, a reinvention and utilisation of 'traditional' cultural practice, and the growing definition of local identity through ethnic discourse. Traditionally, Remo youth and elite politics have legitimised and supported each other, but the cohesion between these groups has declined since the return to democracy in 1999. Rivalry and conflict over local and national resources have led to bitter intergroup fighting, and young men's strategies to combat social exclusion remain mostly individual.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/3876174.pdf
File: Nolte_Insa.pdf

124. NOTTEN, Geranda ; Bethuel MAKOSSO ; MPOUE, Alain

La pauvreté multidimensionnelle des enfants et des femmes en République du Congo.
Rapport final
Brazzaville: UNICEF,1998. – 121 p.
Source: http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/wcaro_congo_poverty-resized.pdf
File: Notten_Geranda.pdf

125. NTARANGWI, Mwenda

Children's Lives and Children's Voices: An exploration of Popular Music's Representation of Children in East Africa
CODESRIA Bulletin, Nos 3&4, 2009, p. 51-58
Source : http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf
File : CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English

126. O'HIGGINS, Niall

Trends in the Youth Labour Market in Developing and Transition Countries
Washington: World Bank: October 2003. - 52 p.
(World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper Series No. 0321)

Abstract: This paper looks at youth labour market trends concentrating on developing and transition countries. Questions relating to the integration of young people into decent work have in recent times once again begun to

occupy a central position in Government Policy issues. Recently co-ordinated efforts also at the international level have begun to make themselves felt. In particular, on the initiative of Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, the Youth Employment Network (YEN) was established. This is a joint effort of the United Nations, the World Bank and the ILO and has provided a focus for the work of these organisations on problems related to youth employment and unemployment. This paper aims to provide a contribution to debate on the issues by giving an overview of trends in the youth labour market, principally in Transition and developing countries. The first section deals with some basic definitional issues. In section two, the paper then looks at long-run trends in some broad aggregates relevant to youth labour markets. The section discusses long-run movements in population and population share, labour force and labour force participation, education and child labour. The third section then considers labour market outcomes. The discussion centres on which and whose outcomes are appropriate to examine as well as their determinants. The fourth, concluding section draws out some of the implications of the preceding analysis for policy, research and data collection purposes.
Source : http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=758907
File: OHiggins_Niall.pdf

127. O'Kane, Claire

Street and Working Children's Participation in Programming for their Rights
Children, Youth and Environments, Vol. 13, No. 1, Spring 2003, 17 p.

Abstract: This paper draws conceptual and practical lessons from the experiences of Butterflies Programme of Street and Working Children in Delhi, India, within the historical and political framework of child rights-participation focused work in South Asia. It creates space for children's own experiences, perceptions, and concerns as a central component of child focused development work. Empowering street and working children to reflect upon their experiences, articulate their views, plan effective programs and advocate for their own rights will enable them to challenge the status quo regarding children's place and power in society.
The lessons are relevant to current academic discourse on the social construction of childhoods and to debates concerning good development practice with marginalized children. Preparing adults to listen to children can help minimize conflicts that may arise when street children advocate for their own rights due to disparities in power and differing perceptions among stakeholders (e.g., parents, police, non-government organizations). The paper also advocates for strategic approaches that build upon children's self esteem and
give them access to key decision-makers.
Source: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13ArticleReprints/Okane-forFinalVersion_Vol13(1).pdf
File : OKane_Claire.pdf

128. OMARIBA, D. Walter Rasugu.; BOYLE, Michael H.

Family Structure and Child Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa: Cross-National Effects of Polygyny
Journal of Marriage and Family, Vol. 69, Issue, 2, May 2007, p. 528-543

Abstract: This study applies multilevel logistic regression to Demographic and Health Survey data from 22 sub-Saharan African countries to examine whether the relationship between child mortality and family structure, with a specific emphasis on polygyny, varies cross-nationally and over time. Hypotheses were developed on the basis of competing theories on the relationship between child health and family structure. Although children of mothers in polygynous marriages are more likely to die than those of mothers in monogamous unions, the relationship is constant across time. Familial factors including education, socioeconomic status (SES), and urban residence accounted for most of the observed cross-national variation associated with polygyny. Consequently, improving maternal education and household SES would greatly benefit child health in sub-Saharan Africa.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=24650420&site=ehost-live
File: Omariba_D_Walter_Rasugu&Boyle_Michael_H.pdf

129. ONU-HABITAT. Nairobi

L'état des villes africaines 2010. Gouvernance, inégalités et marchés fonciers urbains
Nairobi : ONU-HABITAT, 2010. – 279 p.
ISBN : 978-92-1-132292-7 / HS Number: HS/191/10F
Source : http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3035
File : ONU-HABITAT_Etat_villes_africaines_2010.pdf

130. OTAÑEZ, M G; MUGGLI, M E; HURT, R D; GLANTZ, S A

Eliminating Child Labour in Malawi: a British American Tobacco Corporate Responsibility Project to Sidestep Tobacco Labour Exploitation
Tobacco Control, Vol. 15, No. 3, June 2006, p. 224-230

Objective: To examine British American Tobacco and other tobacco industry support of the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation. Design: Analyses of internal tobacco industry documents and ethnographic data. Results: British American Tobacco co-founded the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation (ECLT) in October 2000 and launched its pilot project in Malawi. ECLT's initial projects were budgeted at US$2.3 million over four years. Labour unions and leaf dealers, through ECLT funds, have undertook modest efforts such as building schools, planting trees, and constructing shallow wells to address the use of child labour in tobacco farming. In stark contrast, the tobacco companies receive nearly US$40 million over four years in economic benefit through the use of unpaid child labour in Malawi during the same time. BAT's efforts to combat child labour in Malawi through ECLT was developed to support the company's "corporate social responsibility agenda" rather than accepting responsibility for taking meaningful steps to eradicate child labour in the Malawi tobacco sector. Conclusion: In Malawi, transnational tobacco companies are using child labour projects to enhance corporate reputations and distract public attention from how they profit from low wages and cheap tobacco.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20747966.pdf
File: Otañez_ M_G.pdf

131. OUMAR, Silue

Youth's Game-playing in Ivorian public Space: Involving the Youth of Street Dialogue Spaces in Politics
CODESRIA Bulletin, Nos 3&4, 2009, p. 43-50
Source : http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf
File : CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English

132. PANTER-BRICK, Catherine

Street Children, Human Rights, and Public Health: A Critique and Future Directions
Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 31, 2002, p. 147-171

Abstract: This review presents a critique of the academic and welfare literature on street children in developing countries, with supporting evidence from studies of homelessness in industrialized nations. The turn of the twenty-first century has seen a sea change of perspective in studies concerning street youth. This review examines five stark criticisms of the category "street child" and of research that focuses on the identifying characteristics of a street lifestyle rather than on the children themselves and the depth or diversity of their actual experiences. Second, it relates the change of approach to a powerful human rights discourse-the legal and conceptual framework provided by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child-which emphasizes children's rights as citizens and recognizes their capabilities to enact change in their own lives. Finally, this article examines literature focusing specifically on the risks to health associated with street or homeless lifestyles. Risk assessment that assigns street children to a category "at risk" should not overshadow helpful analytical approaches focusing on children's resiliency and long-term career life prospects. This review thus highlights some of the challenging academic and practical questions that have been raised regarding current understandings of street children.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4132875.pdf
File: Panter-Brick_Catherine.pdf

133. PEDERSEN, Jon; SOMMERFELT, Tone

Studying Children in Armed Conflict: Data Production, Social Indicators and Analysis
Social Indicators Research, Vol. 84, No. 3, December 2007, p. 251-269

Abstract: The authors seek to give an overview of ways in which social indicators relevant to research on children affected by armed conflict can be developed, and how such research can be carried out. Technical and methodological challenges involved in this pursuit are discussed. It is argued that data production must consider issues of definition and delineation of the phenomenon of war-affected children more actively than it does

currently. An analytical approach is proposed, in which children's characteristics in different situations, or in different stages of conflict, may be used as intakes to understanding how the social processes pertaining to life histories of children in armed conflict are created and reproduced.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20734521.pdf
File: Pedersen_Jon&Sommerfelt_Tone.pdf

134. PETERS, Krijn
Re-examining Voluntarism. Youth Combatants in Sierra Leone
Institute for Security Studies monograph series, 2004
(Monograph, No. 100)

Abstract: The phenomenon of under-age and youthful soldiers in violent conflicts receives much international attention, and the participation of young people in Sierra Leone 's ten-year conflict was no exception. Here and elsewhere, agencies working with children in demobilisation and reintegration programmes tend to view these young people mainly as victims of forced conscription by exploitive and unscrupulous warlords. This view might be correct for many of the very young child combatants. The older child and youth combatants, who together make up a large part of the total number of combatants in armed factions, do not entirely fit in this picture. Not seldom, practitioners are surprised by the more or less voluntary choice of these youngsters to join militias, by their commitment and loyalty to the groups and by their readiness to rejoin militias if new fighting begins or reintegration support is not forthcoming. This monograph will discuss the most important reasons, according to Sierra Leonean youth ex-combatants, leading to their decisions to join the army or rebel forces. These reasons are directly related to economic, educational and socio-political constraints, which receive little attention in the "victim" model. It is shown that the same constraints leading to the decision of many youths to join an armed faction also contribute to their prolonged stay, and, after demobilisation, make them more likely to re-conscript. If these 'root causes' are not properly addressed in the post-war reconstruction phase and peaceful alternatives are not available, youths may have little choice but to pursue violent options once again.
Source : http://www.iss.org.za/pubs/Monographs/No100/Contents.html

135. PETERS, Krijn; RICHARDS, Paul
Jeunes combattants parlant de la guerre et de la paix en Sierra Leone ("When They Say Soldiers Are Rebels, It's a Lie": Young Fighters Talk about War and Peace in Sierra Leone)
Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines, Vol. 38, Cahier 150/152, Disciplines et déchirures. Les formes de la violence, 1998, p. 581-617

Abstract: Les anthropologues ont récemment commencé à rapporter les propos des victimes des récents conflits africains, mais jusqu'ici on a peu prêté attention à la vie et aux idées des combattants dont la plupart ont entre 10 et 18 ans. Les jeunes sont en fait les principales victimes de la récession économique, de l'ajustement structurel et de la guerre. La plupart ont été enrôlés dans les milices contre leur gré. Le mot d'ordre de la démocratie a peu d'impact sur ces jeunes laissés pour compte (dans nombre de pays, la plupart des Africains n'ont en effet pas l'âge de voter). Même si les hommes politiques et les diplomates ont intérêt à continuer à propager l'image d'une Afrique anarchique, il est urgent de saisir les raisons spécifiques des conflits en rendant compte du point de vue des jeunes qui y participent. Cet article présente trois interviews approfondies de combattants gouvernementaux qui sont engagés dans le conflit les opposant au Revolutionary United Front de Sierra Leone. Les données présentées ici suggèrent que même les combattants les plus jeunes sont capables d'effectuer une analyse politique approfondie de l'impasse dans laquelle ils se trouvent. Ceci jette une lumière accrue sur l'effondrement du processus de paix et montre que les hostilités ont toute chance de se poursuivre dans le cadre de l'instauration d'un régime démocratique.

Abstract: Anthropologists have lately begun to report the voices of victims of Africa's recent conflicts but little attention has so far been given to the experiences and interpretations of the actual combatants, many of whom fall within the age range 10-18. Young people are among the major victims of recession, structural adjustment and war. Many have been conscripted into militia forces against their will. Democratization hardly reaches these young victims of social exclusion (in a number of countries a majority of Africans is under the voting age). Politicians and diplomats, to their own advantage, continue to characterise war in Africa as unbridled anarchy. There is an urgent need to begin to understand war from the perspective of youthful participants. The present article (one in a series) presents three in-depth interviews with combatant volunteers from the government side in the war with the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone. The material suggests that even under-age

combatants have considerable political understanding of their predicament, and throws considerable light on the collapsed peace process and why hostilities are likely to continue beyond the restoration of the democratic regime.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4392882.pdf
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136. PETERS, Krijn; RICHARDS, Paul
'Why We Fight': Voices of Youth Combatants in Sierra Leone
Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 68, No. 2, 1998, p. 183-210

Abstract: Young people are the major participants in most wars. In the African civil wars of the last twenty years combatants have become increasingly youthful. Some forces are made up largely of young teenagers; combatants may sometimes be as young as 8 or 10, and girl fighters are increasingly common. The trend to more youthful combatants also reflects the discovery that children--their social support disrupted by war--make brave and loyal fighters; the company of comrades in arms becomes a family substitute. There are two main adult reactions. The first is to stigmatise youth combatants as evil ('bandits', 'vermin'). The other (regularly espoused by agencies working with children) is to see young fighters as victims, as tools of undemocratic military regimes or brutally unscrupulous 'warlords'. But many under-age combatants choose with their eyes open to fight, and defend their choice, sometimes proudly. Set against a background of destroyed families and failed educational systems, militia activity offers young people a chance to make their way in the world. The purpose of this article is to let young combatants explain themselves. The reader is left to decide whether they are the dupes and demons sometimes supposed.

Résumé : La plupart des guerres impliquent majoritairement des jeunes. Les guerres civiles africaines de ces vingt dernières années ont vu l'âge des combattants diminuer progressivement. Certaines armées sont composées en grande partie d'adolescents; les combattants n'ont parfois que huit ou dix ans, et la participation des filles au combat s'accroît. La tendance marquée par l'âge décroissant des combattants reflète aussi la prise de conscience que les enfants, dont la base de soutien social a été perturbée par la guerre, se révèlent être des combattants courageux et loyaux. Les compagnons d'armes se substituent à la famille. La réaction des adultes est double. La première consiste à stigmatiser les jeunes combattants en les diabolisant (en les qualifiant de "bandits" et de "vermine"). L'autre réaction, régulièrement adoptée par les organismes de protection de l'enfance, est de considérer les jeunes combattants comme des victimes ou des outils aux mains de régimes militaires antidémocratiques ou de "seigneurs de guerre" brutaux et sans scrupules. De nombreux combattants mineurs choisissent cependant de combattre en pleine connaissance de cause et défendent leur choix, parfois avec fierté. Sur fond de familles détruites et de systèmes d'éducation défaillants, l'activisme milicien offre aux jeunes une chance de se faire un chemin dans la vie. Cet article vise à donner la parole aux jeunes combattants. Il s'appuie principalement sur des entretiens menés à Freetown en 1996 avec d'anciens combattants mineurs en cours de réadaptation (dans deux différents programmes), ainsi que des entretiens recueillis à l'intérieur du pays auprès de conscrits du RUF/SL qui se sont eux-mêmes démobilisé récemment. Le soin est laissé au lecteur de décider si ces jeunes sont les dupes et les démons que l'on suppose parfois.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1161278.pdf
File: Peters_Krijn&Richards_Paul.pdf

137. PETRAS, James; WONGCHAISUWAN, Tienchai
Free Markets, AIDS and Child Prostitution
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 28, No. 11, March 13, 1993, p. 440-442

Abstract: Without the sex-tourist industry, the leading sector of Thailand's economy in terms of number of persons employed and profits generated, there would be no Thai economic miracle. The social costs of this World Bank-supported pattern of development-child prostitution, incurable diseases and virtual enslavement of large segments of the female labour force-far exceed those of the worst period of the 19th century industrial revolution in the west.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4399484.pdf
File: James_Petras&Tienchai_Wongchaisuwan.pdf

138. POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, Population Services International

Marketing social pour la santé sexuelle des adolescents. Résultats des projets de recherche opérationnelle réalisés au Botswana, au Cameroun, en Guinée et en Afrique du Sud

Washington, DC: The Population Reference Bureau, 2000. – 30 p.
Source: http://www.prb.org/pdf/SocialMarketAdolesc_Fr.pdf
File: SocialMarketAdolesc_Fr.pdf

139. POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, Population Services International

Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health: Results of Operations Research Projects in Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea and South Africa

Washington, DC: The Population Reference Bureau, 2000. – 30 p.
Source: http://www.prb.org/pdf/SocialMarketAdolesc_Eng.pdf
File : SocialMarketAdolesc_Eng.pdf

140. POTVIN, Pierre ; DESLANDES, Rollande ; BEAULIEU, Paula ; MARCOTTE, Diane et al.

Risque d'abandon scolaire, style parental et participation parentale reliée au service scolaire
Revue Canadienne de l'Education / Canadian Journal of Education, Vol. xxiv, No. 4, 1999, p. 441-453

Résumé : La présente étude vise à vérifier les liens entre le risque d'abandon scolaire au secondaire, le style parental et la participation parentale au suivi scolaire. L'échantillon se compose de 810 élèves de première secondaire (12–13 ans). Le risque d'abandon scolaire est mesuré à l'aide du questionnaire Décisions (P. Quirouette, 1988); le style parental et la participation parentale au suivi scolaire sont évalués au moyen des questionnaires de L. Steinberg, S. D. Lamborn, S. M. Dornbusch et N. Darling (1992) et J. L. Epstein, L. J. Connors et K. C. Salinas (1993), traduits et validés au Québec par R. Deslandes (1996). Les analyses de régressions multiples permettent d'identifier deux dimensions du style parental et deux dimensions de la participation parentale au suivi scolaire qui expliquent 23 % de la variance du risque d'abandon scolaire. Les dimensions les plus significatives sont, en ordre d'importance, le soutien affectif parental, l'engagement et l'encadrement parental et la communication avec les enseignants.

Abstract: This study analyzes the correlation of the risk of dropping out in high school with parenting style and parental involvement in schooling. The study sample comprised 810 adolescents (12–13 years old). The risk of dropping out was assessed using the questionnaire Décisions (P. Quirouette, 1988). Parenting style and parental involvement in schooling were evaluated using questionnaires developped by L. Steinberg, S. D. Lamborn, S. M. Dornbusch, and N. Darling (1992) and by J. L. Epstein, L. J. Connors, and K.C. Salinas (1993), translated and validated in Québec by R. Deslandes (1996). Multiple-regression analyses identified two dimensions of parenting style and two dimensions of parental involvement in schooling that together explained 23% of the variance in the risk of dropping out. In order of importance, the most significant dimensions are parental affective support, warmth, supervision, and communication with teachers.
Source: http://www.csse-scee.ca/CJE/Articles/FullText/CJE24-4/CJE24-4-potvin.pdf
File: Potvin_Pierre.pdf

141. REDDY, Shakila; DUNNE, Máiréad

Risking it: Young Heterosexual Femininities in South African Context of HIV/AIDS
Sexualities, Vol. 10, No. 2, 2007, p. 159- 172

Abstract: This article explores gender power relations and the contradictions and confusions associated with sexual identity and normative (hetero-)sexual practices. Theories of 'identity' and 'performativity' are used to understand the relationships between young women's sexual identity constructions and sexual practices within the context of HIV/AIDS in South Africa. The discussion focuses on young women's accounts of their feminine identities with respect to issues of intimacy and romantic love; pregnancy, virginity and respect; desire, danger and disease; future marriage and family. It highlights the fragility and ambiguity in the processes of identity construction and performance of heterosexual femininity in an HIV/AIDS environment. Significantly, the dominant discourses of femininity through which these young women made sense of their sexual selves, stood in

direct contradiction to their sexual safety. Given this, greater understanding of these identity processes would appear vital to successful strategies in the protection against HIV/AIDS in South Africa.
Source: http://sexualities.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/2/159
File: Reddy_Shakila&Dunne_Máiréad.pdf

142. REMINGTON, Francoise

Child Labour: A Global Crisis without a Global Response
Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31, No. 52, December 28, 1996, p. 3354-3355

Abstract: International competition and demand for cheap goods has resulted in global exploitation of child labour in recent years. The World Bank not only continues to finance projects which contribute to the growth of child labour but also eulogises industries which rely on child labour as success stories in its discussion papers.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4404928.pdf
File: Remington_ Francoise.pdf

143. RICHTER, Linda M; DAWES, A. R. L.

Child Abuse in South Africa: Rights and Wrongs.
Child Abuse Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, March-April 2008, p. 79-93

Abstract: In a country in which human rights feature prominently in our discourse about who we are, as well as in the South African constitutional and legal framework, so many wrongs continue to be done to children. One category of wrongs is abuse, but it is not the only one. Poverty, patriarchy and gender violence, as well as the socialised obedience, dependency and silence of women and children, create conditions in which abuse can occur, often with few consequences. South Africa has extremely high rates of both physical and sexual abuse of children. Progressive, rights-based legislation exists to protect children, but it is not adequately supported or resourced by services to fulfil their provisions. Child abuse and neglect will not be significantly reduced in South Africa, without simultaneous improvements in the social and economic conditions in which very large numbers of children live. Copyright © 2008 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=31495498&site=ehost-live
File: Richter_Linda_M&Dawes_Andrew_R_L.pdf

144. RUBLE, Blair A. et al.

Youth Explosion in Developing World Cities. Approaches to Reducing Poverty and Conflict in an Urban Age
Washington: Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars, 2003. – 141 p.
(Comparative Urban Studies Project)
Source: http://www.wilsoncenter.net/sites/default/files/ACF1AEF.pdf
File: Ruble_Blair_ A.pdf

145. RUIZ-CASARES, Monica

Between Adversity and Agency: Child and Youth-Headed Households in Namibia
Vulnerable Children & Youth Studies, Vol. 4, Issue 3, September 2009, p. 238-248

Abstract: This paper analyses the reasons for the emergence and the living conditions of child- and youth-headed households (CHHs) in Namibia. In existence since the late 1990s, CHHs are still an infrequent living arrangement in the country, located generally in rural areas and headed by older siblings in their teens or early 20s. Ethnographic interviews with 33 CHHs revealed that children's own choice and family unavailability or unwillingness to foster are the main reasons for their emergence. The study also revealed functional CHHs, headed by non-orphans as a means to facilitate school access to children from remote rural areas. Whereas most children inherited kitchen utensils, clothes and small personal items, at least 42% of the children interviewed suffered property grabbing by (paternal) relatives. Two out of every three households experienced a decrease in income following the parental death, yet friends, neighbours and relatives still provide different kinds of assistance to children. The presence of an adult, even if very frail, seems to protect children from abuse and facilitate access to resources. Older siblings are generally the ones in charge of running the household as well as raising income. This they do through fetching water and wood, performing domestic work or cultivating for

others; in the urban areas, children collect bottles and unload trucks. Some children manage their own business activities, such as plaiting hair, making and selling baskets, bricks or fatcooks (small fried cakes). Risk of dependency on outside assistance coexists with children's initiative and action. Schools' involvement remains crucial towards the identification of children's needs and the provision of support. Adequate disaggregated data on the situation of CHHs should be gathered systematically to inform policy-makers and service providers in the country.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=46723151&site=ehost-live
File: Ruiz-Casares_Monica.pdf

146. SATZ, Debra
Child Labor: A Normative Perspective
The World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, Child Labor and Development, 2003, p. 297-309

Abstract: Examining child labor through the lenses of weak agency, distributive inequality, and harm suggests that not all work performed by children is equally morally objectionable. Some work, especially work that does not interfere with or undermine their health or education, may allow children to develop skills they need to become well-functioning adults and broaden their future opportunities. Other work, including child prostitution and bonded labor, is unambiguously detrimental to children. Eliminating these forms of child labor should be the highest priority. Blanket bans on all child labor may drive families to choose even worse options for their children, however. Moreover, child labor is often a symptom of other problems-poverty, inadequate education systems, discrimination within families, ethnic conflicts, inadequately protected human rights, weak democratic institutions-that will not be eliminated by banning child labor.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3990140.pdf
File: Satz_Debra.pdf

147. STAUNTON, Irene
Our Broken Dreams: Child Migration in Southern Africa, Ed.
Maputo: Save the Children UK and Save the Children Norway; Harare : Weaver Press, 2008
xviiii-114 p.
ISBN 1-7792-2070-7 / ISBN 978-1-7792-2070-7
Source: http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Our_Broken_Dreams_English_version.pdf
File: Staunton_Irene.pdf

148. SAWADOGO, Natewinde
The Professional Constructions of Childhood and Youth in Africa
Dakar, CODESRIA, 2009. - 22 p.
Conference: New Frontiers of Child and Youth Research in Africa, Douala, Cameroun, 25 – 26 August 2009

Abstract: This paper aims at contributing to the exploration of new areas of research on childhood and youth in Africa. The idea results from two previous academic researches.
The first was concerned with the processes through which sociological discourse on the professions in modern States has formed and transformed over time. In this case, it is found that in the modern States the role of the professions has been ambivalent, revolving around collectivity-orientation and self-interest. Yet, the scientific basis of their knowledge makes them the State's privileged mediators for social control. The second study took scientific knowledge, the basis of professional power, as its object.
Almost all the different theoretical orientations reviewed, in the sociology of sciences, share the view about the socially constructed character of scientific knowledge. In relating these two perspectives, the questions of critical importance in future research might be: as objects of scientific knowledge, have African children and young people been subject to distinctive constructions, which are sensitive to their historicity, by professionals of childhood and youth in Africa? Since the collectivity-orientation of professions cannot be taken for granted, how professions' own processes impact on the understanding of, and acting upon, childhood and youth in Africa?.
Source: http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Natewinde_Sawadogo_Burkina.pdf
File: Sawadogo_Natewinde.pdf

149. SCHIMMEL, N.

A Humanistic Approach to Caring for Street Children**:** The Importance of Emotionally Intimate and Supportive Relationships for the Successful Rehabilitation of Street Children
Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, Vol. 3, No. 3, December 2008, p. 214–220

Abstract: This article illustrates the psychologically damaging effects that result from living on the street and that negatively impact upon street children's well-being and development. It notes that one of the fundamental deprivations which street children face—often the very deprivation that prompts their decision to move away from home to the street—is that of close, supportive and loving relationships with adult caregivers. It argues that the successful rehabilitation of street children requires an intentional emphasis on building emotionally intimate, supportive relationships between street children and social workers. Drawing upon the humanistic psychology of Carl Rogers, which centers upon the prerequisite of unconditional positive regard for healthy human development, it argues that individuals who have suffered from psychic stress and trauma are in particular need of unconditional positive regard in order to gain self-respect, self-confidence and trust and faith in society and in their capacity to successfully reintegrate themselves into society and become contributing members of society. It argues that the overwhelming emphasis of outreach programs to street children in the developing world is on providing them with their basic needs of food, shelter and clothing, but often disregarding their psychological needs. Such an approach to street children may help them in the short term but impedes the likelihood of their achieving a rehabilitation that is sustainable and that meets the full range of their needs in a holistic manner. This article draws upon experiences of street children and social workers, researchers, nurses and volunteers in Africa, Asia and South America to address these concerns.
Source : http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=35826453&site=ehost-live
File: Schimmel_N.pdf

150. SEWELL, William H. Jr.

A Theory of Structure: Duality, Agency, and Transformation
American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 98, No. 1, July, 1992, p. 1-29

Abstract: "Structure" is one of the most important, elusive, and undertheorized concepts in the social sciences. Setting out from a critique and reformulation of Anthony Giddens's notion of the duality of structure and Pierre Boundieu's notion of habitus, this article attempts to develop a theory of structure that restores human agency to social actors, builds the possibility of change into the concept of structure, and overcomes the divide between semiotic and materialist vision of structure.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2781191.pdf
File: Sewell_William_H_Jr.pdf

151. SHARP, Joanne; BRIGGS, John; YACOUB, Hoda; HAMED, Nabila

Doing Gender and Development: Understanding Empowerment and Local Gender Relations
Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series, Vol. 28, No. 3, September, 2003, p. 281-295

Abstract: A major dilemma in Gender and Development (GAD) work is why it is that sometimes women may feel better off colluding with gendered structures that ensure their continued subordination rather than seeking approaches that will allow them to break free of this. Kandiyoti (1988 Gender and Society 2 274-90) has identified this apparent collusion as 'patriarchal bargains', which offer women greater advantages than they perceive can be achieved by challenging the prevailing order. Such women are therefore reluctant to engage in empowering activities that may challenge their gendered bargain. This paper explains this dilemma in the context of GAD work undertaken with Bedouin women in Southern Egypt.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3804577.pdf
File: Sharp_ Joanne.pdf

152. SINCLAIR, Ruth

Participation in Practice: Making It Meaningful, Effective and Sustainable
Children and Society, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 106–118

Abstract: Children's participation in decision-making is complex: it is undertaken for different purposes and is reflected in different levels of involvement, different contexts and different activities. This paper reviews the current state of participation and, drawing on practice and research literature, highlights several aspects of practice where further consideration is needed if participation is to develop positively. This suggests that, if participation is to be more meaningful to children and effective in influencing change, it is necessary to move beyond one-off or isolated participation and consider how participation becomes embedded as an integral part of our relationship with children.
Source:http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=12788580&site=ehost-live
File: Sinclair_Ruth.pdf

153. SMEDT, Johan de
Child Marriages in Rwandan Refugee Camps
Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 68, No. 2, 1998, p. 211-237

Abstract: The Rwandan refugee camps in Tanzania witnessed the marriages of very young adolescents: girls as young as 13-14 married boys of 14-15 years, boys they often did not even know. These marriages usually did not last very long; after a few months many girls were forced to leave--sent away by their husband. People of both sexes and all ages, when asked about the problems in the camp, would always mention these child marriages as one of the biggest problems. They were worried not only about the loss of respect for Rwandan culture and traditional values but also about the future of the marriages and what would become of the children. This article is not based on extensive research into child marriages, but the author was able to interview a number of young people who had got married in the camps, and to collect information and the opinions of other people on these and other cases. Rather than describing marriage customs and wedding ceremonies in Rwanda, and comparing them with what took place in the refugee camps, the article aims to show the impact of (civil) war, the consequent poverty and the destruction of social structures on a community, in order to show how in these circumstances behaviour can change radically. Refugees have to build up a new life in a camp, and the new 'society' is likely to be different from the one they came from, with different rules and changed values. Among various examples of deviant behaviour child marriages were the most remarkable.

Résumé : Les camps de réfugiés rwandais en Tanzanie ont été témoins de mariages entre très jeunes adolescents: des filles de 13-14 ans ont épousé des garçons de 14-15 ans qu'elles ne connaissaient souvent même pas. Ces mariages ne durent généralement pas longtemps; au bout de quelques mois, de nombreuses filles ont été contraintes de partir, chassées par leur mari. Lorsqu'on interroge les hommes et les femmes de tous âges sur les problèmes des camps, ils évoquent toujours ces mariages juvéniles comme l'un des problèmes majeurs. Ils sont inquiets non seulement du manque de respect vis-à-vis de la culture rwandaise et des valeurs traditionnelles, mais aussi de l'avenir de ces mariages et des enfants. Cet article ne s'appuie pas sur une étude approfondie des mariages juvéniles, mais l'auteur a pu interroger des jeunes qui se sont mariés dans les camps et recueillir des informations et des opinions d'autres personnes sur ces mariages et d'autres. Loin de décrire les traditions de mariage et les cérémonies nuptiales au Rwanda, et de les comparer avec celles pratiquées dans les camps de réfugiés, l'article vise à montrer l'impact de la guerre (civile), de la pauvreté et de la destruction des structures sociales qui en résultent sur la communauté, afin de montrer comment les comportements changent radicalement dans de telles situations. Les réfugiés doivent reconstruire leur vie dans le camp, et leur nouvelle "société" risque fort de ne pas ressembler à celle qu'ils ont connue dans le passé, avec des règles différentes et des changements de valeurs. Bien que l'auteur ait identifié d'autres exemples de déviance des comportements, les mariages juvéniles étaient les plus marquants.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1161279.pdf
File: Smedt_Johan_de.pdf

154. SMITH, Daniel Jordan
"These Girls Today Na War-O": Premarital Sexuality and Modern Identity in Southeastern Nigeria
Africa Today, Vol. 47, No. 3/4, Sexuality and Generational Identities in Sub-Saharan Africa, Summer - Autumn, 2000, p. 99-120

Abstract: Over the past few decades, several related changes have contributed to increasing the prevalence of premarital sexual relations in Nigeria. Demographic transformations such as rising age at marriage and increasing levels of urban migration are playing a part in changing the nature of male-female relationships. Sexual relationships are being socially constructed as an appropriate expression of intimacy, but also as a

statement about a particular kind of modern identity. This article examines the social context of premarital sexual relations among young people in Igbo-speaking south-eastern Nigeria. In particular, the paper explores conflicts between contemporary sexual identities and traditional models of gender and family as these tensions unfold in premarital sexual and reproductive decision making.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187370.pdf
File: Smith_Daniel_Jordan.pdf

155. STAFFORD, Anne; LAYBOURN, Ann; HILL, Malcolm; WALKER, Moira
'Having a Say': Children and Young People Talk about Consultation
Children & Society, Vol. 17, No. 5, November 2003, p. 361

Abstract: There has been a recent surge of interest in consulting children and young people about issues affecting them. Research in this area can in the main be said to have been motivated by adult agenda, with little attempt to seek the views of children and young people themselves. This paper is based on what children have said about consultation. They were critical of some of the more widely used methods, largely because they saw them as unrepresentative. The main message from the research is that children want to be consulted if it is done properly, if it is about issues directly affecting them and if they see it as likely to yield results that are likely to benefit them or other young people.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=11427987&site=ehost-live
File: Stafford_Anne&LAYBOURN_Ann.pdf

156. STRULIK, Holger
Child Mortality, Child Labour and Economic Development
The Economic Journal, Vol. 114, No. 497, July, 2004, p. 547-568

Abstract: The paper presents a model where the interplay between fertility, child labour and education can explain economic stagnation when parents live in an environment of high child mortality. If in contrast child mortality is low, the solution of the parental decision problem leads to perpetual economic growth. The two long-run states are connected by a path of demographic transition and economic take-off along which the incidence of child labour disappears. The paper also discusses alternative policies to escape from the low income equilibrium.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3590295.pdf
File: Strulik_ Holger.pdf

157. THOMAS, Nigel; O'KANE, Claire
The Ethics of Participatory Research with Children
Children & Society, Vol. 12, No. 5, November 1998, p. 336-348

Abstract: This paper argues that ethical problems in research involving direct contact with children can be overcome by using a participatory approach. A study of children's participation in decisions when they are looked after is described in terms of how a view of the 'social child' (James, 1995) shaped the approach to establishing contact with children, the choice of topics and methods of communication which were used, and the way in which children were given opportunities to interpret the data for themselves. The paper concludes with the suggestion that a participatory approach can also assist with reliability and validity.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=12063629&site=ehost-live
File: Thomas_Nigel&O'Kane_Claire.pdf

158. TOGUNDE, Dimeji; RICHARDSON, Sarah
Household Size and Composition as Correlates of Child Labour in Urban Nigeria
Africa Development / Afrique et Développement, Vol. 31, No. 1, 2006, p. 50-65

Abstract: This paper draws on interviews with 1,535 parents and their children to examine the relationship between child labour and various household variables in urban Nigeria, where child labour studies have been very limited. The authors provide a comprehensive overview of the household factors and residential dynamics through which child labour evolves. Their findings demonstrate the usefulness of the household production theory in explaining the socioeconomic ramifications and household context of child labour. The findings

indicate that although child labour is mostly caused by poverty and the need to prepare children with skills and training useful for future occupations, the size of the household, number of children in the household, number of children contributing to the household income, child's age, and age at which child started working are all significantly and positively correlated with children's hours of work. However, gender of the children or of the household head and age of the household head have little or no relationship with children's hours of work. Additionally, parental socioeconomic status and family structure variables are associated with fewer hours of children's work. The findings have implications for policies aimed at regulating child labour in Nigeria.
Source: http://www.codesria.org/Links/Publications/ad1_2006/dimeji.pdf
File: Togunde_Dimeji&Richardson_Sarah.pdf

159. TWUM-DANSO, Afua
Africa's Young Soldiers: The Co-option of Childhood
Pretoria: Institute of Security Studies, 2003. - 61 p.
(ISS monograph series, ISSN 1026-0412; No. 82)
ISBN 1-919913-27-0
Source: http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/monographs/no82/Content.html

160. UN-HABITAT, London
State of the World's Cities 2008/2009. Harmonious Cities
London: UN-HABITAT, 2008. – 224 p.
ISBN: 978-92-1-132010-7 / HS Number: HS/1031/08E

Abstract: Half of humanity now lives in cities, and within two decades, nearly 60 per cent of the world's people will be urban dwellers. Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world, where cities gain an average of 5 million residents every month. As cities grow in size and population, harmony among the spatial, social and environmental aspects of a city and between their inhabitants becomes of paramount importance. This harmony hinges on two key pillars: equity and sustainability.
Source : http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2562
File: UN-HABITAT_State_World_Cities_1998

161. UN-HABITAT. London
The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003
London: UN-HABITAT: Earthscan, 2003. – 345 p.
ISBN: 1-84407-037-9 / HS Number: HS/686/03E

Abstract: *The Challenge of Slums* presents the first global assessment of slums, emphasizing their problems and prospects. It presents estimates of the numbers of urban slum dwellers and examines the factors that underlie the formation of slums, as well as their social, spatial and economic characteristics and dynamics. It also evaluates the principal policy responses to the slum challenge of the last few decades. The report argues that the number of slum dwellers is growing and will continue to increase unless there is serious and concerted action by all relevant stakeholders. The report points the way forward and identifies the most promising approaches to achieving the Millennium Declaration target on improving the lives of slum dwellers.
Source: http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=1156
File: UN-HABITAT_The_Challenge_of_Slums_2003.pdf

162. UN-HABITAT, Nairobi
The State of African Cities 2010. Governance, Inequality and Urban Land Markets
Nairobi: UN-HABITAT, 2010. – 224 p.
ISBN: 978-92-1-132291-0 / HS Number: HS/190/10^{E}

Abstract: The State of the African Cities 2010 goes above and beyond the first report, which provided a general overview of housing and urban management issues in Africa. With the subtitle: Governance, inequity and urban

land markets, the report uncovers critical urban issues and challenges in African cities, using social and urban geography as the overall entry points. While examining poverty, slum incidence and governance, the report sheds more light on inequity in African cities, and in this respect follows the main theme of the global State of the World's Cities 2010 report. Through a regional analysis, the report delves deeper into the main urban challenges facing African cities, while provoking dialogue and discussion on the role of African cities in improving national, regional and local economies through sustainable and equitable development. The report has been drafted in cooperation with Urban Land Mark. Through an analytical survey of several African cities, the report examines urban growth, social conditions in slums, environmental and energy issues and, especially, the role of urban land markets in accessing land and housing.
Source : http://www.citiesalliance.org/ca/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/UNH_StateofAfricanCities_2010.pdf
File: UNH_StateofAfricanCities_2010.pdf

163. UNICEF. New York

La situation des enfants dans le monde 2006. Exclus et invisibles
New York: UNICEF, 2006. – 156 p.
ISBN-13: 978-92-806-3917-9 / ISBN-10: 92-806-3917-X
Source: http://www.unicef.org/french/sowc06/pdfs/sowc06_fullreport_fr.pdf
File: UNICEF_La_Situation_des_enfants_dans_le_monde_2006.pdf

164. UNICEF. New York

State of The World's Children 2006. Excluded and Invisible
New York: UNICEF, 2006. – 156 p.
ISBN-13: 978-92-806-3916-2 / ISBN-10: 92-806-3916-1
Source: http://www.unicef.org/sowc06/pdfs/sowc06_fullreport.pdf
File: UNICEF_State_of_The World's_Children_2006.pdf

165. UNITED NATIONS, Geneva

Convention on the Rights of the Child
Geneva: United Nations, 1989. – 11 p.
Source: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/pdf/crc.pdf
File: UN_Convention_Rights_Child.pdf

166. UPRICHARD, Emma

Children as 'Being and Becomings': Children, Childhood and Temporality
Children and Society, Vol. 22, No. 4, July 2008, p. 303-313

Abstract: Notions of 'being' and 'becoming' are intrinsic to childhood research. Whilst the 'being' child is seen as a social actor actively constructing 'childhood', the 'becoming' child is seen as an 'adult in the making', lacking competencies of the 'adult' that he or she will 'become'. However, I argue that both approaches are in themselves problematic. Instead, theorising children as 'being and becomings' not only addresses the temporality of childhood that children themselves voice, but presents a conceptually realistic construction suitable to both childhood researchers and practitioners.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=32575886&site=ehost-live
File: Uprichard_Emma.pdf

167. UPRICHARD, Emma

Questioning Research with Children: Discrepancy between Theory and Practice?
Children and Society, Vol. 24, No. 1, January 2010, p 3-13

Abstract: This paper argues that current child and childhood research is problematical in as much as there is a discrepancy between theory and research practice. Although in theory, children are conceptualised as active agents in the social world, the type of research that children are typically involved in implies that children are competent, knowledgeable and affective only in terms of their own lives, their own spaces, their own childhoods. The implications of this discrepancy are discussed. The paper concludes that although research that contributes

to a greater understanding of childhood experiences is important, it is equally important to involve children in research that goes beyond 'childhood'.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=45577201&site=ehost-live
File: Uprichard_Emma.pdf

168. UTAS, Mats

West-African Warscapes: Victimcy, Girlfriending, Soldiering: Tactic Agency in a Young Woman's Social Navigation of the Liberian War Zone
Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 78, No. 2, Spring, 2005, p. 403-430

Abstract: This study aims to collapse the often gendered opposition of agency and victimhood that typically characterizes the analysis of women's coping strategies in war zones. The term victimcy is proposed to describe the agency of self-staging as victim of war and explore how it is deployed as one tactic-amongst others-in one young Liberian woman's "social navigation" of war zones. Victimcy is thus revealed as a form of self-representation by which a certain form of tactic agency is effectively exercised under the trying, uncertain, and disempowering circumstances that confront actors in warscapes. However the story of Bintu also reveals the complexity of women's strategies, roles, and options as they confront conflicting challenges and opportunities in war zones. While in some circumstances women may take humanitarian aid, in others they may also take up arms. An ethnography of social tactics thus counters reductionist portrayals of women in war zones as merely the passive victims of conflict.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4150840.pdf
File: Utas_Mats.pdf

169. VAN BEERS, Henk

A Plea for a Child-Centered Approach in Research with Street Children
Children, Youth and Environments, Vol. 13, No. 1, Spring 2003, p. 195-201

Abstract: The public image of street children takes little account of root causes of the problem or their own perceptions of the realities of their lives. Their relationship to urban life is seldom analyzed and it is rare to see street girls mentioned without a link being made between their lives on the street and prostitution. A plea is made for a more child-centered, participatory approach to research with street children and some recent examples of this kind of work are discussed.
Source: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CHD%203(2)%20van%20Beers.pdf
File: Van_Beers_Henk.pdf

170. VAN DIJK, Dana Adriana

'Beyond their Age': Coping of Children and Young People in Child-Headed Households in South Africa
Leiden: African Studies Centre, 2008. – xiv-292 p.
(African studies collection, ISSN 1876-018X; 14)

Abstract: This study concentrates on the capacity of children and young people to cope in child-headed households in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. In contrast to the dominant view of these children as vulnerable and in need of protection and support by family and community members, this study focuses on the coping strategies of these youngsters and their access to support and its quality. It analyses coping from two approaches: the livelihood approach and the task model of coping. It assumes social assets or social capital to be fundamental for children and young people in child-headed households. The study further addresses the problematic of conceptualizing child-headed households in the South African context. This new type of information provides valuable insights on how such households could be supported in a more effective way. [ASC Leiden abstract]
Source: http://webdoc.ubn.ru.nl/mono/d/dijk_d_van/beyothag.pdf
File: Van_Dijk_Dana_Adriana.pdf

171. VAN DIJK, Diana

'Beyond Their Age': Coping of children and young people in child-headed households in South Africa
Leiden, African Studies Centre, 2008. – xiv-292 p.

Abstract: This study concentrates on the capacity of children and young people to cope in child-headed households in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. In contrast to the dominant view of these children as vulnerable and in need of protection and support by family and community members, this study focuses on the coping strategies of these youngsters and their access to support and its quality. It analyses coping from two approaches: the livelihood approach and the task model of coping. It assumes social assets or social capital to be fundamental for children and young people in child-headed households. The study further addresses the problematic of conceptualizing child-headed households in the South African context. This new type of information provides valuable insights on how such households could be supported in a more effective way.
Source: https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/13382/ASC-075287668-1018-01.pdf?sequence=2

172. VAN KRIEKEN, Robert

Social Theory and Child Welfare: Beyond Social Control
Theory and Society, Vol. 15, No. 3, May, 1986, p. 401-429
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/657324.pdf
File: Van_Krieken_Robert.pdf

173. VERWIMP, Philip; BAVEL, Jan Van

Child Survival and Fertility of Refugees in Rwanda
European Journal of Population / Revue Européenne de Démographie, Vol. 21, No. 2/3, The Demography of Conflict and Violence / La démographie du conflit et de la violence, June, 2005, p. 271-290

Abstract: In the 1960s and 1990s, internal strife in Rwanda has caused a mass flow of refugees into neighbouring countries. This article explores the cumulated fertility of Rwandan refugee women and the survival of their children. To this end, we use a national survey conducted between 1999 and 2001 and covering 6,420 former refugee and non-refugee households. The findings support old-age security theories of reproductive behaviour: refugee women had higher fertility but their children had lower survival chances. Newborn girls suffered more than boys, suggesting that the usual sex differential in child survival observed in most populations changes under extreme living conditions.

Résumé: Dans les années 1960 et 1990, les conflits internes au Rwanda ont provoqué un afflux de réfugiés dans les pays voisins. Cet article étudie la fécondité cumulée des réfugiées ruandaises et la survie de leurs enfants. Il repose sur l'analyse de données issues d'une enquête nationale menée entre 1999 et 2001 et portant sur 6 420 ménages d'anciens réfugiés ou de non-réfugiés. Les résultats confirment les théories qui mettent en relation comportement reproductif et sécurité pour les vieux jours: les réfugiées ont eu une fécondité plus élevée mais leurs enfants une survie plus faible. Les nouveau-nés filles ont davantage souffert que les garçons, suggérant que les différences habituelles de mortalité selon le sexe, observées chez les très jeunes enfants dans la plupart des populations, peuvent être modifiées dans des conditions de vie extrêmes.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20164305.pdf
File: Verwimp_Philip&Bavel_Jan_Van.pdf

174. VIGIL, James Diego

Urban Violence and Street Gangs
Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 32, 2003, p. 225-242

Abstract: What causes urban street gang violence, and how can we better understand the forces that shape this type of adolescent and youth behavior? For close to a century, social researchers have taken many different paths in attempting to unravel this complex question, especially in the context of large-scale immigrant adaptation to the city. In recent decades these researchers have relied primarily on data gathered from survey quantitative approaches. This review traces some of these developments and outlines how frameworks of analysis have become more integrated and multidimensional, as ethnographic strategies have come into vogue again. For the last couple of decades, either a subculture of violence (i.e., the values and norms of the street gang embrace

aggressive, violent behavior) or a routine activities (i.e., hanging around high crime areas with highly delinquent people) explanation dominated the discussion. To broaden and deepen the picture, many other factors need to be considered, such as ecological, socioeconomic, sociocultural, and sociopsychological, particularly in light of the immigrant experience. A multiple marginality framework lends itself to a holistic strategy that examines linkages within the various factors and the actions and interactions among them and notes the cumulative nature of urban street gang violence. Questions that are addressed in this more integrated framework are: Where did they settle? What jobs did they fill? How and why did their social practices and cultural values undergo transformations? When and in what ways did the social environment affect them? Finally, with whom did they interact? In sum, in highlighting the key themes and features of what constitutes urban street gang violence, this review suggests that the qualitative style that relies on holistic information adds important details to traditional quantitative data.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25064828.pdf
File: Vigil_James_Diego.pdf

175. WELLER, Susie

'Tuning-in to Teenagers! Using Radio Phone-in Discussions in Research with Young People'
International Journal of Social Research Methodology, Vol. 9, No. 4, October 2006,
p. 303–315

Abstract: Since the 1990s, research with children has witnessed epistemological changes which have challenged traditional research methods and have attempted to deconstruct notions of children as passive and incompetent. Such changes, epitomized by children-centred research methods, aim to redress power imbalances by encouraging participants to select their own forms of communication. Participation and innovation are central to this approach. Simultaneously, but quite distinct from research methodology, community radio has become an important mechanism in promoting social inclusion. Globally, this means of community participation has been advocated by organizations that have utilized radio as an educational tool for promoting children's rights. This paper suggests that the synthesis of radio phone-in discussions with the 'New Social Studies of Childhood' forms a constructive basis for developing a participatory research method. Methodological issues arising from a teenage-centred radio phone-in will be explored. The paper concludes by discussing the viability of the radio phone-in as a meaningful method for promoting teenagers', often unheard, voices.
Source: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=22373084&site=ehost-live
File: Weller_Susie.pdf

176. WESSELLS, Michael

Child Soldiers, Peace Education, and Postconflict Reconstruction for Peace
Theory into Practice, Vol. 44, No. 4, Peace Education, Autumn, 2005, p. 363-369

Abstract: Worldwide, children are drawn into lives as soldiers and terrorism as the result of forced recruitment and also by extremist ideologies and their inability to obtain security, food, power, prestige, education, and positive life options through civilian means. Using an example from Sierra Leone, this article shows that peace education is an essential element in a holistic approach to the reintegration of former child soldiers and to the prevention of youth's engagement in violence and terrorism. In the postconflict context, effective peace education has a stronger practical than didactic focus, and it stimulates empathy, cooperation, reconciliation, and community processes for handling conflict in a nonviolent manner. These processes play a key role also in the prevention of children's engagement in violence and terrorism.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3496980.pdf
File: Wessells_Michael.pdf

177. WEST, Harry G.

Girls with Guns: Narrating the Experience of War of Frelimo's "Female Detachment"
Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 73, No. 4, Youth and the Social Imagination in Africa, Part 2, October, 2000, p. 180-194

Abstract: This article examines the way in which female guerrillas both appropriated and contributed to the FRELIMO narrative of women's participation in the struggle for Mozambican liberation. The author argues that ideological commitment to the cause was essential to defining the experience of violence for these girls and young women and that, concurrent with their convictions, they felt empowered rather than victimized by the war. The article contributes to an emerging literature suggesting that the culturally-specific meanings given to the

social category of youth as well as to experiences of violence are essential to understanding the impact upon Africa's youth of the continent's many armed conflicts.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3318250.pdf
File: West_Harry_G.pdf

178. WHITE, Ben

Children, Work and "Child Labour": Changing Responses to the Employment of Children
Development and Change, Vol. 25, No. 4, October 1994, p. 849-878

Abstract: This article examines the ways in which the problem of child labour has been perceived and addressed, from the beginnings of social concern about these issues until the present, with illustrations from The Netherlands and Indonesia. National and international responses to the problem of child labour reflect a number of assumptions which are almost completely at odds with the views and the preferences of children themselves. Paradoxically, powerful lobbies in some of the world's wealthiest countries – which cannot enforce, and in some cases are beginning to relax, their own child labour laws – are trying to insist that the developing countries tighten and/or enforce their laws, under the threat of various forms of sanction or boycott. These increasingly active threats make it highly inadvisable for any exporting country to acknowledge the existence of children's employment at all, for example by protective legislation or other efforts to promote the improvement of children's working conditions.
Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-7660.1994.tb00538.x/pdf
File: White_Ben.pdf

179. WHITEHEAD, Ann; HASHIM, Iman, M.; IVERSEN, VEGARD

Child Migration, Child Agency and Inter-Generational Relations in Africa and South Asia, Brighton: Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex, December 2007. - 46 p.
(Working Paper T24)
Source: http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-T24.pdf
File: Whitehead_Ann&Hashim_Imam&Iversen_Vegard.pdf

180. WHYTE, Susan R.; WHYTE, Michael A.

Children's Children: Time and Relatedness in Eastern Uganda
Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 74, No. 1, Grandparents and Grandchildren, 2004, p. 76-94

Abstract: This article brings two analytic perspectives to bear on temporal aspects of relations to children's children. The first, which we call processual time, is the long-term, 'experience-distant', view of household developmental cycles over a historical period. Beginning with this approach, we describe the arrangements of family and marriage that provide the framework for people's relations to the children of their sons and of their daughters in Bunyole County, eastern Uganda. Household survey material collected over thirty years in one village shows an increase in the number of grandchildren being cared for, as expected in an era when parents are dying of AIDS. However, it also qualifies the hegemonic historical narrative of AIDS by showing that other factors have been and still are at work in influencing the patterns of caring for grandchildren. The second analytical perspective is that of the intersubjective time of shared biographies and common experience. The emphasis here is on the 'experience-near' qualities and practice of relatedness as they are lived and talked about in the lifeworlds of social actors. They are evident in the dyadic relations between grandparents and grandchildren and also in the ways that these relations are embedded in other connections to children and in-laws. When grandparents take on the care of a daughter's children, they are mindful of the past, present and future of her relation to her husband and his family. The concept of 'intersubjective time' points to the intertwining of the lives of three generations and provides a rich complement to the more abstract concern with developmental cycles and historical processes.

Résumé : Cet article se sert de deux perspectives analytiques pour étudier les aspects temporels des relations avec les enfants d'enfants. La première, appelée temps processuel, est la perspective à long terme, «éloignée de l'expérience », des cycles de développement des mé nages sur une période historique. Cette première approche décrit l'organisation familiale et conjugale qui forme le cadre des relations entre les personnes et les enfants de

leurs fils et de leurs filles dans le comté de Bunyole, dans l'est de l'Ouganda. Les données collectées pendant trente ans dans un village dans le cadre d'une étude sur les ménages montrent une augmentation du nombre de petits-enfants pris en charge par leurs grands-parents, comme on peut s'y attendre à une époque où les parents meurent du SIDA. Cependant, elles tempèrent également le narratif historique hégémonique du SIDA en montrant que d'autres facteurs ont joué et jouent toujours un rôle d'influence sur les schémas de prise en charge des petits-enfants. La seconde perspective analytique est celle du temps intersubjectif' des biographies partagées et de l'expérience commune. L'accent est mis ici sur les qualités et la pratique de la parenté « proches de l'expérience » telles qu'elles sont vécues et discutées dans l'univers de vie des acteurs sociaux. Elles se manifestent dans les relations dyadiques entre grands-parents et petits-enfants, ainsi que dans la façon dont ces relations s'inscrivent dans d'autres rapports aux enfants et à la belle-famille. Lorsque les grands-parents prennent en charge les enfants de leur fille, ils ont à l'esprit le passé, le présent et le futur de la relation de leur fille avec son époux et la famille de celui-ci. Le concept de « temps intersubjectif » désigne l'entrelacement des vies de trois générations et fournit un riche complément à la question plus abstraite des cycles de développement et processus historiques.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3556745.pdf
File: Whyte_Susan_R.pdf

181. WOOD, Kate; LAMBERT, Helen; JEWKES, Rachel

"Injuries are Beyond Love": Physical Violence in Young South Africans' Sexual Relationships
Medical Anthropology, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2008, p. 43-69

Abstract: South Africa's complex social and political history has produced conditions for interpersonal violence of multiple kinds to flourish. Violence experienced by girls and young women, including within their sexual relationships, has become an area of intense research and policy interest since the end of apartheid. Drawing on a long-term ethnographic study of young people in an urban township, this article explores how violent practices are variously construed, differentiated, and legitimated, in particular through the assignment of blame and the significance accorded to bodily marking. Pointing to the cultural embeddedness of disciplining techniques in this setting, the article examines local understandings of gender hierarchy and power, young men's vulnerabilities in relation to their partners' actions, and the links between disciplining action and notions of anger, love, and shame. Violence is shown to configure lives and subjectivities and to be productive of relationships, in particular playing a part in the organization of inequality within sexual relationships.
Source: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01459740701831427
File: Wood_Kate&Lambert_Helen&Jewkes_Rachel.pdf

182. WORLD URBAN FORUM 3 ; WORLD YOUTH FORUM

Youth in Urban Development: Bringing Ideas into Action
Discussion Paper, 2006. – 36 p.
Source: http://www.eya.ca/wuf/WYF%202006%20Discussion%20Paper.doc
File: WORLD_URBAN_FORUM_3_Youth_in_Urban_Development.pdf

183. YOUNG, Lorraine; BARRETT, Hazel

Adapting Visual Methods: Action Research with Kampala Street Children
Area, Vol. 33, No. 2, June, 2001, p. 141-152

Abstract: The paper examines the use of four visual 'action' methods for eliciting information from street children about their interactions with the socio-spatial environment. These methods were adapted and used to encourage child-led activities and minimize researcher input. The advantages and constraints associated with the successful implementation of visual methods with children are examined, followed by a brief examination of the 'real' and ethical considerations surrounding their use. The paper concludes that visual methods allow a high level of child-led participation in research, as well as providing a stimulus for eliciting further oral material.
Source : http://www.jstor.org/stable/20004145.pdf
File: Young_Lorraine&Barrett_Hazel.pdf

184. ZELIZER, Viviana A.

The Price and Value of Children: The Case of Children's Insurance
American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 86, No. 5, March, 1981, p. 1036-1056

Abstract: Qualitative analysis of historical data on the development of children's insurance in the United States between 1875 and the early decades of the 20th century explores the complex relationship between the human and the market values of children, specifically the emergence of the economically "worthless" but emotionally "priceless" child. This paper focuses on the legislative struggle between child insurers and child savers who opposed the insuring of children. I whos that although monetary compensation for the death of a child was initially justified by the pecuniary loss for the parents, the final success of the insurance industry was based on more than economic rationality. It made its appeal primarily as burial insurance for poor children. This is a measure of the emerging "sacralization" of children's lives.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2778747.pdf
File: Zelizer_Viviana_A.pdf

185. ZIMMER-GEMBECK, Melanie J.; MORTIMER, Jeylan T.

Adolescent Work, Vocational Development, and Education
Review of Educational Research, Vol. 76, No. 4, Winter, 2006, p. 537-566

Abstract: This article examines the consequences of adolescents' employment experiences for vocational development and educational pursuits within varying historical and social contexts. Attention is directed to the changing social and cultural context for adolescent paid work, the balance of school and work, the influence of work experience on adolescent vocational development and educational/career achievement, and theoretical approaches that guide contemporary vocational development and career maturity studies. In light of current theories, research directions are suggested to enhance understanding of the influences of adolescent employment and work experiences on future educational pursuits and vocational pathways. School-based strategies and programs to promote adolescents' initiative, engagement, and vocational development also are considered.
Source: http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4124414.pdf
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Part III / Partie III : Annexes
Call for applications / Appel à candidatures

Part III / Partie III : Annexes : Call for applications / Appel à candidatures

CODESRIA Child and Youth Studies Institute

Theme: **Children's Agency and Development in African Societies**
Date: 5- 23 September, 2011
Venue: Dakar, Senegal

Call for applications for the 2011 Session

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce its 2011 Child and Youth Institute that will be held for three (3) weeks, from 5th to 23rd September, 2011. The institute is one of the components of the Child and Youth Studies Programme and is aimed at strengthening the analytic capacities of young African researchers on issues affecting children and youth in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The institute is designed as an annual interdisciplinary forum in which participants can reflect together on a specific aspect of the conditions of children and youth, especially in Africa.

Objectives
The main objectives of the Child and Youth Institute are to:
1. encourage the sharing of experiences among researchers, civil society activists and policy makers from different disciplines, methodological and conceptual orientations and
    geographical/linguistic areas;
2. promote and enhance a culture of democratic values that allows to effectively identify issues facing youth and children on the African continent; and
3. foster the participation of scholars and researchers in discussions and debates on the processes of child and youth development in Africa.

Organization
The activities of all CODESRIA Institutes centre on presentations made by African researchers, resource persons from the continent and the Diaspora and participants whose applications for admission as laureates have been successful. The sessions are led by a scientific director who, with the support of resource persons, ensures that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of research and policy issues. Each laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the session. The revised versions of such papers will undergo a peer review to ensure that they meet the required standard for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the institute. Access to a number of documentation centers in and around Dakar will also be also facilitated. The CODESRIA Child and Youth Institute will be held in French and English through simultaneous translation.

Theme for 2011
The theme for the 2011 edition of the Child and Youth Institute is **Children's Agency and Development in African Societies**. The study of children has, traditionally, drawn heavily upon models of childhood much influenced by the twin themes of socialization and development. Sociologists and anthropologists, for instance, hold the view that children required socialization, primarily by families and kin but later by schools and community organizations, through which they would acquire the skills and knowledge necessary for full adult life. This complements the core premises of developmental psychology, the primary discipline within which childhood has been studied, which sees childhood as a series of stages through which children progressively accumulated the psychological and emotional skills necessary for well-adjusted adults. In recent times, however, both paradigms have come in for sustained critical discussion. The 'new social studies of childhood' has, in particular, placed considerable emphasis upon children as 'beings' rather than 'becomings'; and that children's lives need to be studied in the here and now, rather than in terms of what they may or may not become in the future.

One important consequence of this has been a growing concern with the agency of children. The traditional African perception of childhood has been one in which children are held as passive bearers of the imperatives of psychological development or the requirements of participation in civil society as well as the accumulation of those cultural and social norms that govern social life. This perception and practice is supported by the ethos of tightly-knit traditional societies where children's inherent capacities regarding thought processes and initiatives

are deeply subsumed in the demands and aspirations of adults. But this has been changing considerably as a result of the global social and economic transformations in a world increasingly shaped by globalization.

Indeed, the contemporary history of Africa provides an illustration of the participation of children and youth in the struggles for liberation from the yoke of colonialism, apartheid or dictatorship. Modernization, arising from internal social dynamics and exogenous pressures, has affected traditional beliefs and practices. However, this development has created palpable tensions between 'traditionalists' and 'modernizers', governments and NGOs (often at the forefront of social change) adults and children, etc. For instance, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) formally provides considerable scope to childhood and positions children to be involved in the determination of vital aspects of their lives. In spite of the subservient position of children in society, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child which is supposed to be more consistent with our African culture, concedes social change and the resultant capacity of children to be self-determining in many regards.

In reality, however, many of the grounds ceded to children in both the CRC and African Charter are still in contention. The ubiquitous worldwide web has expanded the mental reach and virtual boundaries of African children. All these have expanded children's capacity to be more assertive and proactive in homes and communities as well as invigorated their survival and self-preservation instincts. The consequent emphasis therefore is on the competencies, skills and creativity that children possess, and how they engage with and manipulate the worlds around them.

Yet, are the growing competencies of African children solely attributable to local and global efforts to expand the frontiers of individual power? Or is it the unwitting outcome of the pervasive poverty that has thrust many children in that role of having to make decisions and choices for themselves, even if they do not possess sufficient capacity to do so? After all, the social and economic reality of many African societies is one of extreme poverty and deprivation that drive everybody to be creative and to evolve additional capacities for survival.

The Institute will therefore provide participants with the opportunity to discuss theoretical and empirical studies on children's agency in relation to their engagement in the educational process, access to and negotiation of work, development of survival strategies in extreme conditions of poverty and deprivation, as well as the moral and economic dimensions informing children's engagement in African conflicts. Greater attention will be given to children's perspectives in this regard, while an interdisciplinary approach will be adopted to promote divergent theoretical backgrounds, and the analysis of sub-themes such as Children's Engagement in African Conflicts; Children's Survival Strategies and Resilience; Children's Engagement in Paid Labor and Negotiation of the Work Environment; and Children's Engagement with the Educational Systems.

Coordination

The 2011 Child and Youth Institute will be directed by **Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi** of the University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. As Director of the Institute, Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi will:
-        Assist with the identification of resource persons who will lead discussions and debates during the institute;
-        Participate in the selection of laureates;
-        Design the course for the session, including specific sub-themes;
-        Deliver a set of lectures and conduct a critical analysis of the papers presented by the resource persons and the laureates;
-        Submit a written scientific report on the session.

In addition, Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi will (co) edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the resource persons and assess the papers presented by laureates during the Institute with a view to submitting them for publication by CODESRIA.

Resource Persons

Lectures to be delivered at the Institute are supposed to offer laureates the opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the Institute. Resource persons should therefore be senior scholars or researchers in their mid-careers who have published extensively on the topic, and who have significant contributions to make to debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which will stimulate laureates to engage in discussions and debates around the lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource persons must:

- Interact with the director of the institute and laureates to help the latter readjust their research questions and their methodological approach;
- Submit a copy of their course materials for reproduction and distribution to participants, not later than one week before they deliver their lectures;
- Deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals of the laureates;
- Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation at the Institute.

Laureates

Candidates should be Masters or PhD students or scholars in their early careers with a proven capacity to conduct research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or social movements and civil society organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places available for laureates of this Institute, to be selected across the entire African continent is fifteen (15). Non-African scholars who are able to raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Methods of Application

Applications for the position of **resource person** must include:
1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers;
4. A proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in **their three (3) proposed lectures**, including one on methodological issues.

Applications for consideration as **laureates** must include:
1. An application letter;
2. A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
3. A curriculum vitae;
4. A research proposal of not more than ten (10) pages, in two copies, including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, and the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2011 Institute;

5. Two (2) reference letters from scholars or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses, telephone and/or fax numbers and email addresses.

Application Deadline

The deadline for the submission of applications is **Saturday 30th April 2011**. Successful applicants will be notified not later than the **third week of May 2011**.

Important Notice

All selected applicants should imperatively carry out their field work, collect their data and draft papers for the Institute during the period from May to late July 2011. The draft papers should be submitted to CODESRIA not later than **5th August, 2011**.

Date and Venue

The Institute will be held from **5th to 23rd September, 2011** in Dakar, Senegal.

Submission of Applications

All applications or requests for additional information should be sent to:

CODESRIA Child and Youth Institute
Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV
BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23
Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89.
Email: child.institute@codesria.sn or child.institute@codesria.org
Website: http://www.codesria.org

Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse du CODESRIA

Thème: **La capacité d'agir et le développement des enfants dans les sociétés africaines**
Date: 5-23 septembre, 2011
Lieu: Dakar, Sénégal

Appel à candidatures pour la session 2011

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2011 de son Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse qui se déroulera sur trois (3) semaines, du 5 au 23 septembre 2011. L'Institut est un des volets du Programme d'études sur l'enfance et la jeunesse et a pour objectif de renforcer les capacités analytiques des jeunes chercheurs africains sur les questions relatives à l'enfance et à la jeunesse en Afrique et ailleurs dans le monde. L'institut est conçu comme un forum interdisciplinaire annuel au cours duquel les participants peuvent réfléchir ensemble sur un aspect spécifique des conditions des enfants et des jeunes en Afrique.

Objectifs
Les principaux objectifs de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse se déclinent ainsi :
1. encourager le partage d'expériences entre chercheurs, militants de la société civile et décideurs de différentes disciplines, orientations méthodologiques et conceptuelles, et provenant de zones géographiques/linguistiques différentes.
2. promouvoir et améliorer la culture de valeurs démocratiques qui permet d'identifier et d'aborder efficacement les problèmes auxquels les jeunes et les enfants sont confrontés sur le continent africain, et
3. encourager la participation des universitaires et des chercheurs dans les discussions et les débats sur les processus de développement des jeunes et des enfants en Afrique.

Organisation
Les activités de tous les instituts du CODESRIA sont basées sur des présentations faites par des chercheurs africains, des personnes ressources du continent et de la diaspora et des participants dont les candidatures ont été sélectionnées. Les sessions sont dirigées par un directeur scientifique qui, avec le soutien de personnes ressources, s'assure qu'un large éventail de recherches et de questions politiques sont exposés aux lauréats. Chaque lauréat doit rédiger un article découlant d'un travail de recherche destiné à être présenté au cours de la session. La version révisée de l'article fera l'objet d'une évaluation par les pairs en vue d'une publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie aussi complète que possible se rapportant au thème de l'institut. Les participants auront également la possibilité d'accéder à un certain nombre de centres de documentation situés à Dakar et dans ses environs. L'institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse du CODESRIA se tiendra en français et en anglais par le biais d'un système de traduction simultanée.

Thème de l'édition 2011 de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse
Pour l'édition 2011, le CODESRIA a retenu le thème suivant : « **La capacité d'agir et le développement des enfants dans les sociétés africaines** ». La réflexion sur les enfants s'est traditionnellement beaucoup inspirée des modèles de l'enfance très influencée par la socialisation et le développement. Les sociologues et les anthropologues, par exemple, ont examiné l'idée selon laquelle les enfants ont besoin de socialisation, d'abord par leurs familles et leurs proches, mais plus tard par l'école et les institutions communautaires, à travers lesquels ils acquièrent les compétences et les connaissances nécessaires à la vie adulte. Cette idée a complété les prémisses fondamentales de la psychologie du développement, la principale discipline qui a étudié l'enfance et l'a perçue comme une série d'étapes par lesquelles les enfants accumulent progressivement les compétences psychologiques et émotionnelles nécessaires pour devenir des adultes équilibrés. Toutefois, ces deux paradigmes ont récemment fait l'objet d'un débat critique soutenu. Les « nouvelles études sociales sur l'enfance » ont notamment mis un accent considérable sur les enfants en tant qu'« êtres » plutôt que des « devenirs », et sur le fait que la vie des enfants doit être étudiée hic et nunc, plutôt qu'en fonction de ce qu'ils peuvent ou ne peuvent pas devenir.

En conséquence, la capacité d'agir des enfants en tant que tels, est devenue une préoccupation croissante. La perception traditionnelle de l'enfance en Afrique est celle qui voit les enfants comme des êtres subissant passivement les impératifs du développement psychologique ou les exigences de participation à la société civile ainsi que l'accumulation des normes culturelles et sociales qui régissent la vie sociale. Cette perception est soutenue par la philosophie des sociétés traditionnelles très unies où les capacités inhérentes aux enfants en matière de processus de réflexion et d'initiative sont profondément subsumées dans les exigences et les

aspirations des adultes. Cependant, cette situation a fortement évoluée suite aux transformations sociales et économiques dans un monde de plus en plus façonné par la globalisation.

En effet, l'histoire contemporaine de l'Afrique offre une illustration de la participation des enfants et des jeunes dans les luttes pour se libérer du joug de la colonisation, de l'apartheid ou de la dictature. La modernisation, découlant de la dynamique sociale interne et des pressions exogènes, a affecté les croyances et pratiques traditionnelles. Ce développement a cependant créé des tensions palpables entre les « traditionalistes » et les « modernistes », les gouvernements et les ONG (souvent à l'avant-garde du changement social), les adultes et les enfants, etc. Ainsi, la Convention des Nations Unies relative aux droits de l'enfant (CDE) concède formellement des droits considérables à l'enfance et met les enfants dans une position leur permettant de s'impliquer dans la détermination des aspects essentiels de leur vie. Par ailleurs, la Charte africaine des droits et du bien-être de l'enfant, en dépit de la position de soumission des enfants dans la société censée être plus conforme à notre culture africaine, n'en admet pas moins le changement social et ce qui en résulte, à savoir à bien des égards la capacité résultante des enfants à l'auto-détermination.

En réalité, les divers droits concédés aux enfants dans la CDE et la Charte africaine sont encore un sujet de dispute. Le Web ubiquitaire à travers le monde entier a élargi la portée mentale et les limites virtuelles des enfants africains. Tous ces facteurs ont accru la capacité de s'affirmer et d'être plus dynamiques dans les foyers et les communautés et ont renforcé leur instinct de survie et d'autoconservation. L'accent est par conséquent sur les compétences, les capacités et la créativité que les enfants possèdent, et comment ils prennent part à la vie dans le monde qui les entoure et comment ils manipulent celui-ci.

Cependant, les compétences croissantes des enfants africains sont-elles uniquement attribuables aux efforts faits au niveau local et mondial pour élargir les frontières de la puissance individuelle ? Ne sont-elles pas plutôt voire surtout le résultat involontaire de la pauvreté endémique qui pousse beaucoup d'enfants dans ce rôle de devoir prendre des décisions et faire des choix pour eux-mêmes, même s'ils ne possèdent pas la capacité suffisante pour le faire ? Après tout, la réalité sociale et économique de nombreuses sociétés africaines est que l'extrême pauvreté et la privation amène tout un chacun à être créatif et à développer des capacités nouvelles pour assurer sa propre survie supplémentaire pour la survie.

L'Institut sera une occasion d'ouvrir une discussion sur les études théoriques et empiriques sur la capacité d'agir des enfants par rapport à la participation dans le processus éducatif, l'accès au travail et la négociation de celui-ci, l'élaboration de stratégies de survie dans des conditions extrêmes de pauvreté et de privation, ainsi que les dimensions morales et économiques qui motivent la participation des enfants dans les conflits en Afrique.

A cet égard, une attention particulière sera accordée aux points de vue des enfants, tandis qu'une approche interdisciplinaire sera adoptée pour promouvoir les contextes théoriques pluriels et l'analyse de thèmes comme la participation des enfants dans les conflits en Afrique, les stratégies de survie et de résistance des enfants, la participation des enfants au travail rémunéré et la négociation de l'environnement de travail, la participation des enfants dans les systèmes éducatifs.

Coordination

L'institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse sera dirigé cette année par **Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi** de l'Université d'Education de Winneba au Ghana. En tant que Directeur de l'institut, Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi assurera les tâches suivantes :

-     Aider à l'identification des personnes ressources chargées de faciliter les discussions et les débats;
-     Participer à la sélection des lauréats;
-     Concevoir le cours de la session, notamment les sous-thèmes spécifiques ;
-     Faire une série de conférences et mener une analyse critique des articles présentés par les personnes ressources ou les lauréats;
-     Soumettre un rapport scientifique écrit sur la session.

Le Dr. Yaw Ofosu-Kusi devra également (co)-éditer les versions révisées des articles présentés par les personnes ressources en vue de les soumettre à évaluation pour une publication dans une des collections du CODESRIA. Il devra également assister le CODESRIA dans l'évaluation en vue de la publication des documents présentés par les lauréats lors de l'institut.

Les personnes ressources

Les exposés présentés dans le cadre de l'Institut sont destinés à offrir aux lauréats l'occasion d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème de l'institut. Les personnes ressources doivent, par conséquent, être des universitaires ou des chercheurs confirmés qui ont beaucoup publié sur le sujet, et qui ont une contribution importante à apporter aux débats. Elles devront produire des supports écrits qui inciteront les lauréats à engager la discussion et le débat sur leur exposé ainsi que toute la documentation disponible sur le thème.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources doivent :

- Interagir avec le directeur de l'institut et les lauréats afin d'aider ces derniers à réajuster leurs questions de recherche et leur approche méthodologique
- Soumettre un exemplaire de leurs supports de cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants durant la semaine de la présentation de leurs exposés ;
- Présenter leur exposé, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche et les articles des lauréats ;
- Revoir et soumettre la version révisée de leurs notes de cours ou leurs articles de recherche pour publication par le CODESRIA au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation dans le cadre de l'institut.

Les lauréats

Les candidats doivent être des étudiants en mastère ou en thèse ou des universitaires en début de carrière, ayant une capacité prouvée à faire de la recherche sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le processus politique et/ou les mouvements sociaux et les organisations de la société civile sont également encouragés à se porter candidats. **Le nombre de places offertes par le CODESRIA pour chaque session est limité à quinze (15)**. Les chercheurs non Africains qui peuvent financer leur participation peuvent également faire acte de candidature sous réserve des places disponibles.

Les dossiers de candidatures

Les dossiers de candidatures des **personnes ressources** doivent comprendre :
1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Un curriculum vitae;
3. Deux (2) textes publiés;
4. Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au plus, décrivant les questions qui seront couvertes dans leurs **trois (3) exposés** dont un portant sur les questions de méthodologie.

Les dossiers de candidatures des **lauréats** doivent comprendre;
1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle;
3. Un curriculum vitae;
4. Une proposition de recherche (de dix (10) pages au plus en deux exemplaires), comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail que le candidat veut entreprendre, un résumé exposant l'intérêt théorique du thème choisi par le candidat, ainsi que les relations entre le sujet, la problématique et les centres d'intérêt pris en compte par le thème de l'Institut 2011 ;
5. Deux (2) lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires ou de chercheurs connus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat (du point de vue géographique et concernant la discipline), avec leurs noms, adresses, numéros de téléphone et/ou de fax et adresse électronique.

Date limite de soumission des candidatures

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **30 avril 2011**. Les candidats sélectionnés seront informés du résultat de la sélection au plus tard dans la **troisième semaine du mois de mai 2011**.

Précision importante

Tous les candidats sélectionnés devront impérativement procéder à la collecte de données sur le terrain et la rédaction d'articles pour l'Institut pendant la période allant de mai 2011 à fin juillet 2011. Les propositions d'article devront être soumises au CODESRIA au plus tard le **5 août 2011**.

Date et lieu de l'institut

L'Institut aura lieu du **5 au 23 septembre 2011** à Dakar (Sénégal).

Soumission des candidatures

Toutes les candidatures ou demandes de renseignements complémentaires devront être adressées à :

Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse du CODESRIA

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal.

Tél: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23

Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89.

Email: child.institute@codesria.sn ou child.institute@codesria.org

Site Web: http://www.codesria.org