



CODESRIA

S  
E  
R  
I  
E  
S  
  
D  
E  
S  
  
B  
I  
B  
L  
I  
O  
G  
R  
A  
P  
H  
I  
E  
S  
  
D  
U  
  
C  
O  
D  
I  
C  
E  
  
**2012**

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa  
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique  
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África  
ایقیرفأ يف ئامتجإا شوحبلا ئيمن سلجم

Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme  
Programme Formation, bourses et subventions

**Child and Youth Institute / Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse**

Dakar / Senegal, 22 October/Octobre – 09 November/Novembre 2012

**Youth, Social Transformations and  
Development in Africa**

**Jeunesse, transformations sociales et  
développement en Afrique**

Bibliography / Bibliographie

CODESRIA

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV  
B.P. 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal  
Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 22/23 - Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89  
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org>  
Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>  
Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/codesria/181817969495>

## **Table of Contents / Table des matières**

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Part I / Partie I : Hard copy documents / Documents sur support papier .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Part II / Partie II : Electronic documents / Documents électroniques.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Part III / Partie III : Annexes : Call for applications / Appel à candidatures .....</b>	<b>93</b>

## Introduction

The Child and Youth Institute, one of the components of the Child and Youth Studies Programme, has been organized every year since 2002. It 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 2012 session of the Institute will be held from 22 October to 09 November in Dakar, (Senegal), on the theme “*Youth, Social Transformations and Development in Africa*”.

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 “*Annexes*” is indicated the call for applications in English, French and Portuguese for the 2012 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.

**CODICE**

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 des jeunes chercheurs africains sur les questions relatives à l'enfance et à la jeunesse en Afrique et ailleurs dans le monde. La session 2012 de l'Institut aura lieu du 22 Octobre au 09 Novembre à Dakar, (Sénégal), sur le thème «*Jeunesse, Transformations sociales et développement en Afrique*».

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 «*Annexes*» figure l'appel à candidatures en anglais, français et portugais pour la session 2012 de l'Institut.

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

Nous vous souhaitons plein succès à l'Institut.

**CODICE**

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

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

### 1. ABBINK, Jon; VAN KESSEL, Ineke, Ed.

Vanguard or Vandals: Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa  
Leiden: Brill, 2005. - ix-300 p.  
(African Dynamics, Vol. 4)  
ISBN: 90-04-14275-4

/YOUTH/ /POLITICS/ /CONFLICTS/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/  
/MARGINALITY/ /AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /KENYA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /SUDAN/ /CAMEROON/ /ERITREA/  
/TOGO/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /CHILD SOLDIER//ZANZIBAR//HORN OF AFRICA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ABB/13420

### 2. ABDULLAH, Ibrahim

'I am a Rebel': Youth Culture and Violence in Sierra Leone  
In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – p. 172-187  
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

### 3. ABDULLAH, I.; BANGURA, Yusuf; BLAKE, C.

Lumpen Youth Culture and Political Violence: Sierra Leoneans Debate the RUF and the Civil War  
*Africa Development/Afrique et développement*, Vol. XXII, No. 3/4, 1997, p. 171-216

### 4. ABO, Fodjo Kadjo

Que reste-il de l'autorité en Afrique ?  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2008.- 158 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-296-06072-2

/PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /MOUVEMENTS ETUDIANTS/ /ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE/ /FORCES ARMEES/ /AFRIQUE/ /AUTORITE/ /CRISE DE L'AUTORITE/ /ENFANT SOLDAT/ /AUTORITE PARENTALE//AUTORITE RELIGIEUSE//INDISCIPLINE//JUSTICE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.01/ABO/15104

### 5. ADLER, Glenn; STEINBERG, Jonny, Ed.

From Comrades to Citizens: the South African Civics Movement and the Transition to Democracy  
Oxford: Macmillan Press LTD, 2000. - xvi-253 p.  
(International Political Economy Series)  
ISBN: 0-333-77457-4

/CIVIL SOCIETY/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POLITICAL PARTICIPATION/ /YOUTH/  
/URBAN AREAS//SOUTH AFRICA//CIVIC MOVEMENTS/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.07/ADL/13442

### 6. AFARD, Dakar

Programme de leadership pour les jeunes. Les jeunes africaines et la recherche : des potentialités à renforcer  
Dakar: AFARD, 2001.- 158 p.

/JEUNESSE/ /RECHERCHE/ /EMPLOI/ /FEMMES/ /LEADERSHIP/ /ROLES SEXUELS/ /EGALITE DES SEXES/ /LEADERSHIP/ /EDUCATION/ /EDUCATION DES FEMMES/ /ABANDON DE LA SCOLARITE/ /ENVIRONNEMENT/ /SIDA/ /SANTE DE LA REPRODUCTION/ /PRESERVATIFS/ /MONDIALISATION/ /INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE/ /POLITIQUE/ /PAUVRETE/ /AFRIQUE/ /CAMEROUN/ /TCHAD/ /SENEGAL/ /TOGO/ /MADAGASCAR/ /TUNISIE/ /GHANA/ /NIGERIA/ /VIH/ /SIDA/ /EMPLOI DES JEUNES/ /INTEGRATION AFRICAINE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/FA/12949

**7. AFFAYA, Noureddine ; GUERRAOUI, Driss (Recommended)**

L'Afrique vue par ses jeunes : le chaos et l'espoir

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 194 p.

ISBN: 978-2-296-03595-9

/JEUNESSE/ /CONDITIONS ECONOMIQUES/ /CONDITIONS SOCIALES/ /DEVELOPPEMENT POLITIQUE/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/ /AFRIQUE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/AFF/15451

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**8. ALANEN, Leena; MAYALL, Berry, Ed.**

Conceptualizing Child-Adult Relations

London: Routledge, 2001. - xii-157 p.

(Future of Childhood Series)

ISBN: 0-415-23159-0

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN/ /ADULTS/ /GENERATIONS/ /CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/ /CHILD-ADULT RELATIONS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ALA/14608

**9. ALBER, Erdmute; VAN DER GEEST, Sjaak; WHYTE, Susan Reynolds, Ed.**

Generations in Africa: Connections and Conflicts

Berlin: Lit Verlag, 2008. - 416 p.

(Beiträge Zur AfrikaForschung, No. 33)

ISBN: 978-3-8258-0715-3

/GENERATIONS/ /CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/ /MODERNIZATION/ /TRADITION/ /CHILDHOOD/ /YOUTH/ /OLD AGE/ /AFRICA/ /UGANDA/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /KENYA/ /NAMIBIA/ /SWAZILAND/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /BENIN/ /GAMBIA/ /TANZANIA/ /ETHIOPIA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ALB/15471

**10. ALMEIDA-TOPOR, Hélène d'; GOERG, Odile, Ed.**

Le mouvement associatif des jeunes en Afrique noire francophone au XXe siècle

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1989.- 138 p.

(No. spécial de : "Cahier Afrique noire", No. 12, 1989)

ISBN: 2-7384-0172-4

/ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE/ /ASSOCIATIONS/ /DEVELOPPEMENT POLITIQUE/ /AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE/ /MOUVEMENTS DE JEUNESSE/ /ASSOCIATIONS DE JEUNESSE/ /AFRIQUE NOIRE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.07/ALM/15452

**11. ALMEIDA-TOPOR, Hélène d'; GOERG, Odile; COQUERY-VIDROVITCH, Catherine; GUITARD, Françoise, Ed.**

Les jeunes en Afrique : évolution et rôle (XIXe-XXe siècles)

Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1992, Tome 1.- 571 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-1657-8

/JEUNESSE/ /DEMOGRAPHIE/ /MARIAGE/ /MARGINALITE/ /ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE/  
/FORMATION//EMPLOI//TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS//DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL//AFRIQUE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ALM/05965

**12. ALMEIDA-TOPOR, Hélène D'; GOERG, Odile; COQUERY-VIDROVITCH,  
Catherine; GUITARD, Françoise, Ed.**

Les jeunes en Afrique : la politique et la ville  
Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1992, Tome 2.- 526 p.  
ISBN: 2-7384-1658-6

/JEUNESSE/ /POLITIQUE/ /ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES/ /MOUVEMENTS ETUDIANTS/ /ETAT/  
/CULTURE//VILLES//AFRIQUE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ALM/05966

**13. AMEGAN, Kodjo Léon**

De l'Afrique à l'Hexagone : les espérances d'une enfance, les désillusions d'une génération  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2009.- 263 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-296-10794-6

/BIOGRAPHIES//ENFANCE//JEUNESSE//MIGRATIONS//AFRIQUE//TOGO//EUROPE/  
/AUTOBIOGRAPHIES/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 19.02.02/AME/15435

**14. AMOUZOU, Essè**

Pauvreté, chômage et émigration des jeunes Africains : quelles alternatives ?  
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2009. - 271 p.  
(Études africaines)  
ISBN 978-2-296-10534-8

/JEUNESSE/ /PAUVRETE/ /CHOMAGE DES JEUNES/ /POLITIQUE D'EMPLOI/ /EMIGRATION/  
/MIGRATION INTERNE/ /MIGRATION FORCEE/ /MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /AFRIQUE/ /MALI/  
/SENEGAL/ /NIGER/ /TOGO/ /CAMEROUN//EUROPE//AMERIQUES/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/AMO/15432

**15. ANPPCAN, Enugu**

Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child  
Enugu: Chuka Company Limited, [s.d.] – 42 p.  
ISBN: 978-2582-14-X

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//SOCIAL WELFARE//CHILD CARE//AFRICA//AFRICAN CHARTER/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/ANP/04308

**16. ANSELL, Nicola**

Children, Youth and Development  
London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2005. - xviii-286 p.  
(Routledge Perspectives on Development)  
ISBN: 0-415-28769-3

/CHILDREN/ /YOUTH/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /HEALTH/ /EDUCATION/ /CHILD  
LABOUR/ /UNEMPLOYMENT/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /AFRICA/ /DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPATION/  
/CHILD SOLDIER//DEVELOPMENT STUDIES//CHILDHOOD STUDIES/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ANS/13382

**17. ANTOINE, Philippe, RAZAFINDRAKOTO, Mireille; ROUBAUD, François**

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.

**18. ARGENTI, Nicolas**

Dancing in the Borderlands: The Forbidden Masquerades of Oku Youth and Women, Cameroon

In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. - p. 121-149

ISBN: 0-85255-434-6

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**19. ASSOGBA, Yao, Ed.**

La jeunesse en Afrique subsaharienne

Québec, Les Editions de l'IQRC : Presses de l'Université Laval, 2007. – 157 p.

(Regard sur la jeunesse du monde)

ISBN: 978-2-89224-356-7

/JEUNESSE/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/ /EDUCATION/ /MIGRATION/ /EMPLOI/ /COMMERCE/ /DELINQUANCE JUVENILE/ /PRESSE//AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA//AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ASS/15437

**20. ATOUDA BEYALA, Patrick (Recommended)**

Cinquante ans après les indépendances, quel héritage pour la jeunesse africaine ?

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2012. - 146 p.

(Points de vue)

ISBN 978-2-296-96201-9

/HISTOIRE//JEUNESSE//EDUCATION//ELITE//DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL//AFRIQUE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/ATO/15948

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**21. AUDRAIN, Xavier**

Devenir "baay-fall" pour être soi : le religieux comme vecteur d'émancipation individuelle au Sénégal

*Politique africaine*, No. 94, 2004, p. 149-165

**Résumé :** En s'appuyant sur des récits de vie de " talibe baay-fall ", cet article illustre en quoi l'investissement de la jeunesse sénégalaise dans un tel mouvement religieux doit, en partie, se comprendre comme un phénomène d'invention de la modernité à travers des dynamiques religieuses. Grâce au paradoxe de " l'assujettissement

affranchissant ", ce phénomène participerait d'un mode de reconfiguration des rapports de domination sociale et de construction de soi en tant que sujet moral d'une nouvelle société.

**22. AWODOLA, Bosede Florence**

Institutional Challenges of Reintegrating Child ex-Combatants in Post-War Liberia

Ibadan: University of Ibadan, August 2008. - xvi-217 p.

Thesis, PhD, Peace and Conflict, University of Ibadan, Institute of African Studies

/CHILDREN/ /WAR/ /CIVIL WAR/ /DISARMAMENT/ /INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /UNICEF/ /LIBERIA/ /CHILD SOLDIER/

**Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/AWO/14498**

**23. BA, Aïssata Alpha**

Relation entre les théories du genre et les systèmes de représentation des jeunes de trois quartiers urbains Dakarois : Médina, Sicap Baobabs, Fann-Résidence

Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 1998.- 81 p.

Mémoire, Maîtrise, Sociologie, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Département de Sociologie, 1998

/FEMMES//JEUNESSE//ROLES SEXUELS//SOCIETE//SENEGAL//GENRE//FEMINISME//DAKAR/

**Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.03/BAA/11205**

**24. BA, Cheikh Oumar**

Dynamiques migratoires et changements sociaux au sein des relations de genre et des rapports jeunes/vieux des originaires de la moyenne vallée du Fleuve Sénégal

Dakar: Université Cheikh Anta Diop, 1996.- 295 p.

Thèse, Doctorat 3<sup>ème</sup> Cycle, Anthropologie, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Département d'Anthropologie

/MIGRATION/ /MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /FEMMES/ /MOUVEMENTS SOCIAUX/ /RECESSION ECONOMIQUE//CONFLITS DE GENERATION//AFRIQUE//EUROPE//FRANCE//SENEGAL//RELATIONS DE GENRE//FLEUVE SENEGRAL/

**Call No.: \*\*\* 14.07.00/BAC/11315**

**25. BABO, Alfred (Recommended)**

Les jeunes, la terre et les changements sociaux en pays baoulé (Côte-d'Ivoire)

Paris: Karthala, 2010. - 206 p.

(Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600)

ISBN : 2-8111-0336-8 / ISBN : 978-2-8111-0336-1

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**26. BACHELARD, Paul ; ODUNLAMI, Amédée**

Apprentissage et développement en Afrique noire : le levier de l'alternance

Paris : L'Harmattan, 1997. - 202 p.

(Alternances, Développements)

ISBN 2-7384-5462-3

/APPRENTISSAGE/ /EDUCATION/ /ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE/ /FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE/ /SCIENCES DE L'EDUCATION/ /EDUCATION ALTERNATIVE/ /AFRIQUE/ /EDUCATION TRADITIONNELLE/ /EDUCATION FORMELLE/ /TRANSMISSION DE CONNAISSANCES/ /AFRIQUE NOIRE/

**Call No.: \*\*\* 06.03.07/BAC/15445**

**27. BADJOKO, Lucien; CLARENS, Katia**

J'étais enfant-soldat : le récit poignant d'une enfance africaine  
Paris: Plon, 2005. - 162 p.  
ISBN: 2-259-20001-X

/ENFANTS//MILITAIRES//CONGO RD//ENFANT SOLDAT/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BAD/13650

**28. BAHI, Aghi**

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.

**29. BAHI, Boniface**

Dérives et réussite sociale en Afrique : des stratégies juvéniles à Abidjan  
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 234 p.  
ISBN: 978-2296-02810-4

/CONDITIONS DE VIE//JEUNESSE//EMPLOI//SECTEUR INFORMEL//VILLES//COTE D'IVOIRE//AFRIQUE//ABIDJAN/

Call No.: \*\*\* 03.02.05/BAH/14632

**30. BALLER, Susann**

Youth, Theatre and Sports: Creating 'Conscious' Citizens within the Senegalese 'Nawetaan' Movement  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 376-387

**31. BANGOURA, Dominique, Ed.**

Quel avenir pour les jeunes de Guinée Actes de la conférence du 26 juin 2005, Paris  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2005.- 257 p.  
(Etudes africaines)  
ISBN: 2-7475-9697-4

/JEUNESSE//ENFANTS//SYSTEMES D'ENSEIGNEMENT//FORMATION//ETUDIANTS//CONDITIONS DE VIE//MARCHE DU TRAVAIL//MIGRATION//GUINEE//FRANCE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BAN/15430

**32. BARON, Cécile; DUGUE, Elisabeth; NIVOLLE, Patrick, Ed.**

La place des jeunes dans la cité. De l'école à l'emploi ?  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2005, Tome 1. – 299 p.  
ISBN: 2-7475-9268-5

/JEUNESSE/ /MILIEU SCOLAIRE/ /ABANDON DE LA SCOLARITE/ /ECOLES/ /POLITIQUE DE L'EDUCATION/ /INEGALITE SOCIALE/ /JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS/ /INJUSTICE/ /EXCLUSION PROFESSIONNELLE//INSERTION DES JEUNES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BAR/13230

**33. BARRY, Souleymane**

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

/COMPORTEMENT POLITIQUE/ /ELECTIONS/ /VOTE/ /JEUNESSE/ /PARTICIPATION POLITIQUE/ /MOTIVATION/ /SENEGAL/ /PARTICIPATION ELECTORALE/ /ABTENTION /MEDINA/ /DIEUPPEUL/

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

**34. 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.

/URBAN YOUTH/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//LIVING CONDITIONS//CONVENTIONS//GOVERNANCE/ /LOCAL GOVERNMENT//CONVENTIONS ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILD/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/BAR/14646

**35. BAY, Edna G.; DONHAM, Donald L., Ed. (Recommended)**

States of Violence: Politics, Youth, and Memory in Contemporary Africa

Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006. - ix-268 p.

ISBN: 978-0-8139-2569-1

/VIOLENCE/ /POLITICS/ /YOUTH/ /GENDER RELATIONS/ /CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/ /SOCIAL CONFLICTS/ /NATIONALISM/ /CASE STUDIES//AFRICA/ /GUINEA-BISSAU//NIGERIA/ /RWANDA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /ZIMBABWE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/BAY/15495

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**36. BAZENGUSSA-GANGA, Rémy**

Rester jeune au Congo-Brazzaville: violences politiques et processus de transition démocratique

Autrepart, No. 18, 2001, p. 119-134

**Résumé:** Le cas du Congo (Brazzaville) fait apparaître les modalités de construction de la jeunesse en tant que catégorie politique et groupe d'acteurs précis, dans le contexte des changements intervenus en Afrique où certains pays ont vu s'établir une relation entre le processus de transition démocratique et la généralisation des usages de la violence. Ces transformations et les tensions entre générations politiques produisent une configuration où la référence à la vieillesse est bannie par les pratiques de "déparentélisation". Ce sont les plus puissants qui se revendiquent en même temps comme les plus jeunes. Les Congolais attribuent plusieurs acceptations à ce terme. Les groupes définis ont tendance à valoriser des formes précises d'actions violentes. Pour comprendre ces corrélations, l'auteur analyse chaque groupe dans le système de relations qu'il forme avec tous les autres et dans l'univers des représentations par lesquelles les acteurs construisent leur réalité politique. Parmi tous les acteurs de la violence politique, la figure des membres des milices a un caractère d'exemplarité. Son analyse permet d'identifier des tendances plus générales.

**37. BELL, Bill; CHETLEY, Andrew; EDWARDS, Mike; MACDONALD, Neil;  
PENROSE, Angela**

Towards a Children's Agenda: New Challenges for Social Development  
London: Save the Children, March 1995. – 72 p.

/CHILD CARE//CHILDREN//SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT//POLICY MAKING//POVERTY//GENDER/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 02.05.03/BEL/09880

**38. 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.

**39. 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.

**40. BIAYA, Tshikala K.**

Les jeunes, la violence et la rue à Kinshasa : entendre, comprendre, décrire  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2000.- 40 p.  
(Série Nouvelles Pistes, No.1/2000)

/JEUNESSE//VIOLENCE//ENFANTS DES RUES//CONGO RD//KINSHASA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BIA/12954

**41. 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  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**42. BIEL, Melha Rout**

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

/CHILDREN/ /YOUTH/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /AIDS/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CONFLICTS/ / CIVIL WAR/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /CHILD SOLDIER/ /AFRICA/ /KENYA/ /SUDAN/ /ZAMBIA/ /UGANDA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BIE/13772

**43. 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, 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 capacités 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

**44. BLACK, Maggie**

Taking Children Seriously: The Rise of the Children's Cause  
*Development: Journal of the Society for International Development*, No. 1, 1995, p. 23 - 26

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CONVENTIONS/ /UN/ /CHILD CARE/ /UNICEF/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT//SOCIAL PROBLEMS//POVERTY CONVENTIONS/

**45. BØÅS, Morten; HATLØY, Anne**

'Getting in, Getting out': Militia Membership and Prospects for Re-integration in Post-war Liberia  
*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 46, no. 1, 2008, p. 33-55

**Abstract:** Liberian ex-combatants are generally seen as uprooted urban youths with a history of unemployment, underemployment and idleness. The data that form the basis of this article suggest another picture. The data were collected in November 2005, interviewing 491 ex-combatants in Monrovia. What caused the Liberian youth to fight were mainly security concerns, suggesting that the effects of 'idleness' and 'unemployment' are overstated with regards to people joining armed groups. They went to school, worked and lived with parents or close relatives prior to the war. They are not T. Mkandawire's (2002) uprooted urban youths or I. Abdullah's (1998) 'lumpens'. They lived quite ordinary Liberian lives, and based their decision on whether to join an armed group on the security predicament that they believed that they and their families were facing. This suggests that disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and rehabilitation approaches are in need of re-thinking that links them more directly to social cohesion and societal security.

approach and participatory methods.

**46. BOLZMAN, Claudio ; GAKUBA, Théogène-Octave ; GUISSÉ, Ibrahima, Ed.**

Migrations des jeunes d'Afrique subsaharienne : quels défis pour l'avenir?  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2011.- 195 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-296-55058-2

/MIGRATION/ /JEUNESSE/ /FAMILLE/ /ASSOCIATIONS/ /ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES/ /ETAT/ /AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA/ /CAMEROUN/ /MAURITANIE/ /SENEGAL/ /EMIGRATION CLANDESTINE/ /AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.07.01/BOL/15447

**47. BOND, George Clement; GIBSON, Nigel C., Ed.**

Contested Terrains and Constructed Categories: Contemporary Africa in Focus

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

ISBN: 0-8133-3678-3

/INTELLECTUALS/ /KNOWLEDGE/ /MAPPING/ /WRITING/ /ECONOMIC HISTORY/ /POLITICS/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /POVERTY/ /LABOUR MOVEMENTS/ /CHILDREN/ /SEXUALITY/ /AIDS/ /AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /ZIMBABWE/ /ANGOLA/ /GHANA/ /SENEGAL/ /MADAGASCAR/ /AFRICAN STUDIES/ /KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION/ /INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES/ /CHILD SOLDIERS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.05/BON/12705

**48. BOTIVEAU, Raphaël**

The A.N.C. Youth League or the Invention of a South African Youth Political Organisation

Johannesburg: IFAS, 2006. – 66 p.

(IFAS Working Paper Series / IFAS, No.10)

/POLITICS/ /YOUTH/ /YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS/ /NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS/ /FREEDOM/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /ANC/ /POLITICAL ORGANIZATION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 04.04.02/BOT/13984

**49. BOURDILLON, Michael F.C.; SANGARE, Ali, Ed.**

Negotiating the Livelihoods of Children and Youth in Africa's Urban Spaces = Négocier pour sa vie : les enfants et les jeunes dans les espaces urbains de l'Afrique

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2012. - viii-245 p.

(CODESRIA Book Series)

This book is a product of the CODESRIA Child and Youth Institute, session 2009

Ce livre est une compilation des articles issus de l'institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse du CODESRIA, session 2009

ISBN: 978-2-86978-504-5

/CHILDREN/ /YOUTH/ /TOWNS/ /URBAN ENVIRONMENT/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /UNEMPLOYMENT/ /CREATIVITY/ /SURVIVAL STRATEGIES/ /AFRICA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BOU/15762

**50. BOURQIA, R.; AYADI, M. El; HARRAS, M. El; RACHIK, H.**

Les jeunes et les valeurs religieuses

Casablanca: Editions EDDIF, 2000. - 259 p.

ISBN: 9981-09-052-2

/JEUNESSE/ /RELIGION/ /CULTURE/ /SEXUALITE/ /ISLAM/ /CULTE/ /DOCTRINES POLITIQUES/ /FAMILLE/ /RELATIONS ENTRE LES SEXES/ /CROYANCE/ /MAROC/ /VALEURS RELIGIEUSES/ /CULTURE RELIGIEUSE/ /TOLERANCE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BOU/12294

**51. BOYDEN, Jo**

Childhood and the Policy Makers: A Comparative Perspective on the Globalization of Childhood

In: *Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood: Contemporary Issues in the Sociological Study of Childhood* / Ed. by Allison James and Allan Prout

2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.

London: Routledge, 1997. - p. 190-229

ISBN: 978-0-7507-0596-7

**52. BOYDEN, Jo**

Social and Cultural Meanings of Childhood

*Development: Journal of the Society for International Development*, No. 1, 1996, p. 18-22

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CHILDREN/ /CONVENTIONS/ /THEORY/ /SOCIAL NORMS/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/

**53. BRETT, Rachel; SPECHT, Irma**

Young Soldiers: why they Choose to Fight

Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2004.- xvi-192 p.

ISBN: 1-58826-285-5

/YOUTH/ /MILITARY PERSONNEL/ /CONFLICTS/ /WAR/ /VOLUNTEERS/ /RECRUITMENT//CHILD SOLDIERS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BRE/13262

**54. BULU, Léon Tsambu**

Enfants et jeunes dans le métier de la danse au sein des groupes musicaux modernes à KinshasaIn: *Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa* / Ed. by Osita Agbu

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. – p. 197-223

(CODESRIA Book Series)

ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

Call No.: \*\*\* 13.09.02/AGB/14476

**55. CAIRNS, Ed.**

Children and Political Violence

Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1996. - x-219 p.

(Understanding Children's Worlds)

ISBN: 1-55786-351-2

/CHILDREN/ /VIOLENCE/ /WAR/ /POLITICAL CONFLICTS/ /PSYCHOLOGY/ /AGGRESSION/ /PEACE/ /POLITICAL VIOLENCE//STRESS//MORAL DEVELOPMENT/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/CAI/13385

**56. 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.

ISBN: 2-7475-9273-1

/JEUNESSE/ /PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /HABITAT/ /EDUCATION/ /ECOLES/ /CULTURE/ /EMPLOI/ /JUSTICE SOCIALE/ /POLITIQUE DE L'EMPLOI//INSERTION DES JEUNES/ /EXCLUSION PROFESSIONNELLE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/CAL/13231

**57. CARTER, Sandra G.**

Morocco, Youth Bands, Social Networking and the Internet  
*The Maghreb Review*, Vol. 32, No. 4, 2007, p. 349-375

**58. 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

**59. CHAWLA, Louise**

Growing Up in an Urbanizing World  
Paris: UNESCO, 2002. – 254 p.  
ISBN: 1-85383-828-4

/TOWNS//URBANIZATION//HUMAN DEVELOPMENT//CHILDREN//CHILD DEVELOPMENT//YOUTH//  
/ARGENTINA//AUSTRALIA//INDIA//NORWAY//POLAND//SOUTH AFRICA//UNITED KINGDOM//  
/UNITED STATES//

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/CHA/14612

**60. CHELPI-DEN HAMER, Magali**

Militarized Youths in Western Côte d'Ivoire: Local Processes of Mobilization,  
Demobilization, and Related Humanitarian Interventions, 2002-2007  
Leiden: African Studies Centre, 2011. - xvi-266 p.  
(African Studies Collection / ASC, No. 36)  
ISBN: 978-90-5448-107-2

/YOUTH/ /MILITARISM/ /WAR/ /HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /MILITARIZATION//  
/DEMILITARIZATION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.03/CHE/15862

**61. CHENEY, Kristen E. (Recommended)**

Pillars of the Nation: Child Citizens and Ugandan National Development  
Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2007. - x-299 p.  
ISBN: 978-0-226-10248-1

/CHILDREN//YOUTH//NATION//NATIONALITY//CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//UGANDA//NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/CHE/15955

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**62. CHEUZEVILLE, Hervé**

Kadogo: enfants des guerres d'Afrique Centrale : Soudan, Ouganda, Rwanda, RD Congo  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2003.- 311 p.  
ISBN: 2-7475-4851-1

/ENFANTS//MILITAIRES//CONFLITS//GUERRE//VICTIMES//AFRIQUE CENTRALE//SOUDAN//  
/OUGANDA//RWANDA//CONGO RD//ENFANTS SOLDATS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/CHE/13265

**63. CHRISTIANSEN, Catrine; UTAS, Mats; VIGH, Henrik E., Ed.**

Navigating Youth Generating Adulthood: Social Becoming in an African Context  
Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 2006. - 272 p.  
ISBN: 91-7106-578-4

/YOUTH/ /ADOLESCENTS/ /CHILDREN/ /ADULTHOOD/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT//SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY//CASE STUDIES//AFRICA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/CHR/15680

**64. CHRISTENSEN, Pia; ALLISON, James, Ed.**

Research with Children: Perspectives and Practices  
2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.  
New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2009. - xvi-295 p.  
ISBN: 978-0-415-41684-9

/RESEARCH//CHILDREN//CHILDHOOD//PSYCHOLOGY//GENERATIONS//METHODOLOGY//GENDER RELATIONS//RACE RELATIONS//STREET CHILDREN//DISABLED CHILDREN//WAR//ETHNOGRAPHY//RESEARCH METHODS//MACROANALYSIS//QUALITATIVE RESEARCH//QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH//PARTICIPATION RIGHTS//

Call No.: \*\*\* 18.01.01/CHR/15481

**65. COE, Cati**

Dilemmas of Culture in African Schools: Youth, Nationalism, and the Transformation of Knowledge  
Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005. - ix-241 p.  
ISBN: 0-226-11129-6

/CULTURE//SCHOOLS//EDUCATION//STATE//DANCE//CHRISTIANITY//FOLK CULTURE//YOUTH//NATIONALISM//AFRICA//GHANA//

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.02.01/COE/15493

**66. COLE, Jennifer; DURHAM, Deborah, Ed.**

Generations and Globalization: Youth, Age, and Family in the New World Economy  
Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2007. – 226 p.  
(Tracking Globalization)  
ISBN: 978-0-253-21870-4

/GENERATIONS//CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS//GLOBALIZATION//CHILDHOOD//YOUTH//OLD AGE//FAMILY//AGE GROUPS//SOCIAL ASPECTS//

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/COL/15472

**67. COLLIGNON, René ; DIOUF, Mamadou, Ed.**

Les jeunes : hantise de l'espace public dans les sociétés du Sud?  
*Autrepart*, No. 18, 2001, 193 p.

**68. COMAROFF, Jean; COMAROFF, John**

Reflections on Youth from the Past to the Postcolony  
In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana, Filip De Boeck  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – p. 19-30  
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**69. COPPIETERS'T WALLANT, Renaud**

Jeunesse marginalisée, espoir de l'Afrique : un juge des enfants témoigne  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1992.- 188 p.  
ISBN: 2-7384-1259-9

/JEUNESSE/ /MARGINALITE/ /DELINQUANCE JUVENILE/ /CRIMINALITE/ /PROSTITUTION/ /DROGUES/ /AFRIQUE/ /VOL/ /MENDICITE/ /VAGABONDAGE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/COP/13288

**70. CORSARO, William A.**

The Sociology of Childhood  
3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.  
Los Angeles: Sage, 2011. - xv-437 p.  
(Sociology for a New Century Series  
ISBN: 978-1-4129-7943-6

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /SOCIAL THEORY/ /SOCIAL STRUCTURE/ /FAMILY/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /CULTURE/ /HUMAN RELATIONS/ /SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /FAMILY DESINTEGRATION/ /POVERTY/ /QUALITY OF LIFE/ /PEER CULTURE/ /SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION/ /DISPUTES/ /FRIENDSHIP/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/COR/15474

**71. COULIBALY, Malick**

Les enfants du soleil de la démocratie  
Paris: Cauris Editions, 2006. - 150 p.  
ISBN: 2-914605-23-4

/DEMOCRATIE/ /ELEVES/ /GREVES/ /MALI/

Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.02/COU/14091

**72. COURADE, Georges, Ed.**

L'Afrique des idées reçues  
Paris: Belin, 2006.- 399 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-7011-4321-7

/SOUS-DEVELOPPEMENT/ /RESSOURCES NATURELLES/ /CORRUPTION/ /SIDA/ /MIGRATION/ /DEBOISEMENT/ /ESCLAVAGE/ /GUERRE/ /ETHNICITE/ /ETAT/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /PAUVRETE/ /AGRICULTURE/ /PAYSANNERIE/ /ACCROISSEMENT DE LA POPULATION/ /JEUNESSE/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /ECONOMIE OCCULTE/ /INDUSTRIALISATION/ /INTERNET/ /DECENTRALISATION/ /AFRIQUE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 03.02.03/COU/14049

**73. COULTER, Chris**

Bush Wives and Girl Soldiers: Women's Lives through War and Peace in Sierra Leone  
Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2009. - x-289 p.  
ISBN: 978-0-8016-7512-2

/WOMEN/ /MILITARY PERSONNEL/ /WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION/ /WAR/ /PEACE/ /RURAL WOMEN/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /HISTORY/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /GIRL SOLDIERS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.03/COU/15807

**74. CRUISE O'BRIEN, Donal B.**

A Lost Generation? Youth Identity and State Decay in West Africa  
In: *Postcolonial Identities in Africa* / Ed. By Richard Werbner and Terence Ranger

London: Zed Books, 1996. – p. 55–74  
(Postcolonial Encounters)  
ISBN: 978-1-85649-416-8

**75. CURTIS, Kelly (Recommended)**

Empowering Youth: How to Encourage Young Leaders to do Great Things  
Minneapolis: Search Institute Press, 2008. – vi-154 p.  
ISBN: 1-57482-254-3

/YOUTH/ /LEADERSHIP/ /COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION/ /SOCIAL WORK/ /YOUTH DEVELOPMENT/  
/YOUTH PARTICIPATION/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/CUR/15957  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**76. DANDOU, Pépin Wenceslas Firmin**

La Conférence épiscopale du Congo-Brazzaville : ses défis face à l'éducation de la jeunesse  
(Églises d'Afrique)  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2008.- 185 p.  
(Eglises d'Afrique / MANGA-AKOA, François  
ISBN: 978-2-296-06611-3

/ EGLISE/ /JEUNESSE/ /EDUCATION/ /PAIX/ /SIDA/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION DE MASSE/  
/CONGO/ /CONFERENCE EPISCOPALE//MOUVEMENTS RELIGIEUX//SECTES//TRIBALISME/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.04.04/DAN/15446

**77. DAWES, Andrew; FINCHILES-CU, Gillian**

Fear and Loathing at the Southern Tip: Violence and Teenagers in South Africa  
*Development: Journal of the Society for International Development*, No.1, 1998, p. 53 - 58

/SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /CRIME/ /YOUTH UNREST/ /JUVENILE DELINQUENCY/ /SEGREGATION/  
/VIOLENCE//ADOLESCENTS//SOUTH AFRICA/

**78. DE BOEK, Filip; HONWANA, Alcinda**

Children and Youth in Africa: Agency, Identity and Place  
In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. - p. 1-18  
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**79. DE WAAL, Alex; ARGENTI, Nicolas, Ed.**

Young Africa: Realizing the Rights of Children and Youth  
Trenton: Africa World Press, 2002. - xiv-284 p.  
ISBN: 0-86543-842-0

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//YOUTH//CHILD SURVIVAL//WAR//MILITARISM//AIDS//HIV//RELIGION/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/DEW/12707

**80. DELAGRANGE, Gilbert**

Comment protéger l'enfant ? Protection, éducation, répression  
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 249 p.  
(Questions d'enfances)

ISBN: 2-84586-435-3

/PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE//PARENTS//EDUCATION//IMMIGRATION//ABUS SEXUELS//SERVICES DE PRISE EN CHARGE DES ENFANTS//MAUVAIS TRAITEMENTS ENVERS LES ENFANTS//SERVICES SOCIAUX//FAMILLE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.05.03/DEL/12844

**81. DELGADO, Melvin; STAPLES, Lee (Recommended)**

Youth-Led Community Organizing: Theory and Action

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. – 258 p.

ISBN: 978-0-19-518276-7

/YOUTH//YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS//COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT//YOUTH DEVELOPMENT//

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/DEL/15956

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**82. DIAKITE, Tidiane**

Appel à la jeunesse africaine : comment se fait-il que l'Afrique aidée par la France ne progresse pas ?

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2001.- 142 p.

(Etudes africaines)

ISBN: 2-7475-1054-9

/JEUNESSE//DEMOCRATIE//OBSTACLES AU DEVELOPPEMENT//IMMIGRATION//MONDIALISATION//AFRIQUE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/DIA/13400

**83. DIMITRIADIS, Greg**

Studying Urban Youth Culture Primer: Primer

New York: Peter Lang Primers, 2008. – 166 p.

ISBN: 978-0-8204-7269-0

/URBAN YOUTH//CULTURE//EDUCATION//ANTHROPOLOGY//SOCIOLOGY//RESEARCH//

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.04/DIM/14604

**84. DIOP, Babacar (Recommended)**

Le feu sacré de la liberté: mon combat pour la jeunesse africaine

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2010. - 252 p.

ISBN 978-2-296-10286-6

/JEUNESSE//ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE//MOUVEMENTS ETUDIANTS//UNIVERSITES//POLITIQUE//HISTOIRE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/DIO/15951

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**85. DIOP, Momar Coumba, Ed.**

Pauvreté, jeunes de la rue et sida : les cas d'Abidjan et d'Accra = Poverty, Street Children and Aids : the Case Studies of Abidjan and Accra

Paris: Karthala, 2002.- 126 p.

ISBN: 2-84586-306-3

/ENFANTS DES RUES//PAUVRETE//VILLES//SIDA//MALADIES SEXUELLEMENT TRANSMISSIBLES//RISQUES SANITAIRES//PAUVRETE URBAINE//COTE D'IVOIRE//GHANA//ABIDJAN//ACCRA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/DIO/13263

**86. DIOP, Moustapha**

Analyse des conditions de vie des enfants en situation difficile : cas des talibés mendiants à Grand Yoff

Dakar: Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée, 2008.- 81 p.

Mémoire, Diplôme de Médiateur Pédagogique, Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée, Département Education, Animation du Développement

*/ENFANTS DES RUES/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /HYGIENE/ /SECURITE/ /SANTE/ /MALADIES INFECTIEUSES//EDUCATION//ISLAM//MENDICITE//GRAND YOFF//SENEGAL/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/DIO/14496

**87. DIOP, Rosalie Aduayi**

Survivre à la pauvreté et à l'exclusion. Le travail des adolescentes dans les marchés de Dakar  
Paris : Karthala ; Dakar : Afrimap ; CREPOS, 2010.- 234 p.

(Hommes et sociétés: Sciences économiques et politiques)

ISBN : 978-2-8111-0384-2

*/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /FILLES/ /VILLES/ /COMMERCE/ /MARCHE/ /VENDEURS/ /AFRIQUE/ /SENEGAL//JEUNES FILLES//DAKAR/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 13.09.02/DIO/14953

**88. DIOUF, Mamadou**

Fresques murales et écriture de l'histoire: le Set/Setal à Dakar

*Politique Africaine*, No. 46, Juin 1992, p.41-53

ISSN: 0244-7827

*/HISTOIRE/ /ECRITURE/ /ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE/ /DEGRADATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT/ /VILLES//SENEGAL//SET-SETAL//INVESTISSEMENTS HUMAINS//DAKAR/*

**89. DIOUF, Mamadou ; COLLIGNON, René**

Les jeunes et le temps du monde : identités, conflits et adaptations

*Autrepart*, No. 18, 2001, p. 5-15

**90. DIOUF, Mamadou**

Urban Youth and Senegalese Politics: Dakar 1988–1994

*Public Culture*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1996, p. 225–49

**91. DJIÉ, Ahoué (Recommended)**

La jeunesse ivoirienne face à la crise en Côte d'Ivoire: le point de vue des jeunes

Paris : L' Harmattan, 2011. - 556 p.

(Études africaines)

ISBN 978-2-296-55597-6

*/JEUNESSE/ /CRISE/ /ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE/ /ETAT/ /VIOLENCE/ /PARTICIPATION POLITIQUE/ /RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE/ /FRANÇAFRIQUE/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/DJI/15949

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**92. DOISE, Willem; DESCHAMPS, Jean-Claude; MUGNY, Gabriel**

Psychologie sociale expérimentale

3e Ed.

Paris: A. Colin, 2010. - 300 p.  
(Collection U, 371. Série Sociologie)  
ISBN 978-2-200-01497-1

/PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE/ /EXPERIMENTATION/ /GROUPES SOCIAUX/ /RAPPORTS SOCIAUX/  
/IDENTITE SOCIALE//DEVIANC//INFLUENCE SOCIALE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/DOI/15442

**93. DOLBY, Nadine E.**

Constructing Race: Youth, Identity and Popular Culture in South Africa  
New York: State University of New York Press, 2001. – 156 p.  
(SUNY series, Power, Social Identity and Education)  
ISBN: 0-7914-5082-1

/YOUTH/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /RACE RELATIONS/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /INTERETHNIC  
RELATIONS//FOLK CULTURE//SOUTH AFRICA//RACIAL IDENTITY/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/DOL/13378

**94. DOLBY, Nadine; RIZVI, Fazal, Ed. (Recommended)**

Youth Moves: Identities and Education in Global Perspective  
New York: Routledge, 2008. – xiv-241 p.  
ISBN: 0-415-95562-9

/YOUTH//CULTURE//SOCIAL CONDITIONS//MODERNIZATION//FOLK CULTURE//EDUCATION/  
/GLOBALIZATION//TRANSNATIONALISM/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/DOL/15953  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**95. DORTIER, Jean-François**

Les sciences humaines : panorama des connaissances  
Paris: Editions Sciences Humaines, 2009.- 476 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-912601-79-7

/SCIENCES SOCIALES/ /ANTHROPOLOGIE/ /ARCHEOLOGIE/ /HISTOIRE/ /SCIENCE ECONOMIQUE/  
/GEOGRAPHIE/ /PHILOSOPHIE/ /PSYCHOLOGIE/ /PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE/ /LINGUISTIQUE/  
/SCIENCES POLITIQUES/ /SOCIOLOGIE/ /PREHISTOIRE/ /PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/ /SCIENCES  
COGNITIVES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/DOR/15454

**96. DOSSOGNE, Caroline**

Anxiété et choix, les prémisses d'un processus identitaire?  
*Cahiers d'études africaines*, Vol. 47, No. 185, 2007, p. 145-173

**Résumé:** Cet article décrit le processus d'identification et de subjectivation de jeunes Africains dans une ville émergente du Burkina Faso. Après l'évocation des parcours de vie de quatre jeunes issus de la ville de Ziniaré, il s'agit tout d'abord de cerner les mécanismes d'ambivalence de l'intégration sociale et politique en examinant les difficultés rencontrées dans leur tentative d'émancipation. Ils subissent, en effet, à travers l'image négative que constitue l'étiquette "jeunes de Ziniaré" une forme de violence symbolique. Ainsi, leurs difficultés à accéder au marché de l'emploi, l'ambivalence du mécanisme d'intégration politique et sociale ainsi que la vision très pessimiste de leur cadre de vie concourent à leur faire ressentir l'impuissance de pouvoir changer le cours d'une conjoncture défavorable. Doublé d'insécurité émotionnelle, ce sentiment favorise l'émergence d'une forme d'anxiété. Le rôle de petits groupes, autrement appelés 'grins', permet, d'une part d'atténuer cette angoisse et, d'autre part, de maintenir une présence dans la vie de la cité. Néanmoins, si la production d'une telle situation identitaire collective n'est pas sans rappeler les groupements d'âge chez les Mossi (les 'naams'), l'entente qui lie le groupe reste de type contractuel et sert souvent des fins individuelles.

**97. DRISKELL, David**

Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth: A Manual for Participation  
Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 2002. - 208 p.  
ISBN: 978-1-85383-853-8

/TOWNS//COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT//SOCIAL PARTICIPATION//CHILDREN//YOUTH//YOUTH'S  
PARTICIPATION/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/DRI/14613

**98. DURHAM, Deborah**

'They're Only Playing': Song, Choirs and Youth in Botswana  
In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana  
and Filip De Boeck  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. - p. 150-171  
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**99. EGSMOSE, Ragna Kopp**

Conflicting Values between the Traditional Socialization Systems and the Modern Formal  
Educational System and the Consequences for the Girls: with the Case of the Kikuyu  
*Journal of Eastern African Research and Development*, Vol. 20, 1990, p. 95-103

/CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/ /SOCIALIZATION/ /TRADITION/ /EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS/  
/MODERNIZATION//WOMEN//KENYA//GIRLS/

**100. EIDE, Asbjorn; KRAUSE, Catarina; ROSAS, Allan, Ed.**

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: a Textbook  
Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1995. - 506 p.  
ISBN: 0-7923-3278-4

/HUMAN RIGHTS//RIGHTS TO CULTURE//SOCIETY//SELF-DETERMINATION//STANDARD OF LIVING/  
/FOOD/ /HOUSING/ /CIVIL RIGHTS/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /HEALTH/ /SOCIAL SECURITY/ /RIGHT TO  
WORK/ /RIGHT TO EDUCATION//ENVIRONMENT//WOMEN//CHILDREN//INDIGENOUS POPULATION/  
/MINORITY GROUPS/ /IMMIGRANTS/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /TECHNICAL COOPERATION/  
/TEXTBOOKS//ECONOMIC RIGHTS//SOCIAL RIGHTS//CULTURAL RIGHTS//RIGHT TO FOOD//RIGHT  
TO DEVELOPMENT//ARMED CONFLICTS/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/EID/08724

**101. ENDA-TIERS-MONDE, Dakar**

Enfants en recherche et en action: une alternance africaine d'animation urbaine  
Dakar: Enda-Editions, 1995.- 250 p.  
(Série Etudes et Recherches / Enda, No. 181-182-1983)  
ISBN: 92-9130-012-8

/ENFANTS/ /PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /PROGRAMMES DE FORMATION/ /RECHERCHE/ /MOTIVATION/  
/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS//DROITS DE L'ENFANT//VILLES//ANIMATION URBAINE//AFRIQUE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/END/08638

**102. ENDA-TIERS-MONDE, Dakar**

Voix des enfants d'Afrique : travail, forcé et organisation des enfants et jeunes travailleurs  
Dakar: Enda-Editions, 1999.- 148 p.

(Série Etudes et Recherches / Enda, No. 200-201)  
ISBN: 92-9130021-7

/ENFANTS/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/  
/ORGANISATIONS DES ENFANTS/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/END/12535

**103. ENSOR, Marisa O., Ed. (Recommended)**

African Childhoods: Education, Development, and Peace Building on the Youngest Continent  
New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.

ISBN: 9781137024695 / ISBN: 1137024690  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**104. ETHERTON, Michael; BANHAM, Martin; GIBBS, James; OSOFISAN, Femi;  
PLASTOW, Jane, Ed. (Recommended)**

African Theatre: Youth  
Oxford: James Currey, 2006. - xiv-272 p.  
ISBN: 1-85255-590-3

/YOUTH//THEATRE//CHILDREN//PERFORMING ARTS//AFRICA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.0/BAN/15954  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**105. EVERATT, David**

"Where's our Share?" : Youth and the Democracy Dividend in Post-apartheid South Africa  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 404-419

**106. EVERS, Sandra J. T. M.; NOTERMANS, Catrien; OMMERING, van Erik, Ed.**

Not just a Victim: The Child as Catalyst and Witness of Contemporary Africa  
Leiden: Brill, 2011. – viii- 275 p.  
(Afrika-Studiecentrum Series, Vol. 20)  
ISBN 978-90-04-20400-3

/CHILDREN/ /ETHNOLOGY/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /ATTITUDES/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /KINSHIP/  
/LABOUR//HEALTH//MIGRATION//CONFLICTS//AFRICA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/EVE/15464

**107. EZEMBE, Ferdinand**

L'enfant africain et ses univers : approches psychologiques et culturelles  
Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 359 p.  
(Questions d'enfance)  
ISBN: 2-84586-453-1

/ENFANTS/ /FAMILLE/ /PLURALISME CULTUREL/ /ESCLAVAGE/ /PSYCHOLOGIE/ /MYTHOLOGIE/  
/RELIGION/ /MAUVAIS TRAITEMENTS ENVERS LES ENFANTS/ /SEXUALITE/ /MIGRATION/ /ABUS  
SEXUELS/ /INCESTE/ /DIVERSITE CULTURELLE/ /COLONISATION/ /ORGANISATION DE LA FAMILLE/  
/AFRIQUE//FRANCE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/EZE/12843

**108. FOKWANG, Jude**

Ambiguous Transitions: Mediating Citizenship among Youths in Cameroon  
*Africa Development/Afrique et développement*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1/2, 2003, p. 173-201

**109. FOKWANG, Jude**

Youth Involvement in Civil Society in Cameroon since 1990

*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 308-326

**110. FOUQUET, Thomas**

Le rêve d'ailleurs

*Géopolitique africaine / OR.IMA International*, No. 22, 2006, p. 139-149

**111. FUGLESANG, Minou**

Veils and Videos: Female Youth Culture on the Kenyan Coast

Stockholm: Stockholm Studies in Social Anthropology, 1994. - ii-322 p.

ISBN: 91-7153-191-2

/CULTURE/ /WOMEN/ /URBAN YOUTH/ /MEDIA/ /EDUCATION/ /TOURISM/ /DANCE/ /VIDEO  
CASSETTES//KENYA/ /YOUNG WOMEN//YOUTH CULTURE//FASHION//ROMANCE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.02.01/FUG/13731

**112. GASSER, Geneviève**

Être jeune à Zinguinchor

*Autrepart*, No. 18, 2001, p. 135-150

**Résumé:** Les récits de vie de jeunes à Ziguinchor (région de Casamance au Sénégal) révèlent qu'une partie d'entre eux vivent en apparence sans histoire. Ils partagent les références culturelles des jeunes Sénégalaïs et celles de la culture globale. Cependant, un second groupe s'identifie à la lutte armée pour l'indépendance de la Casamance. Un petit nombre d'entretiens a montré que ces jeunes reprennent, sans l'altérer substantiellement, le discours de légitimation de la guerre tenu par le MFDC (Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance). Selon ces jeunes, le sous-emploi dans leur région est une cause du conflit. La frontière entre le premier et le second groupe n'est pas nette, les jeunes pouvant passer d'un statut à l'autre sans contradiction. L'enquête n'apporte pas une réponse définitive à la question de savoir ce qui pousserait ces sympathisants à prendre réellement le statut de jeunes guerriers.

**113. GAUTHIER, Madeleine ; GUILLAUME, Jean-François, Ed. (Recommended)**

Définir la jeunesse ? : d'un bout à l'autre du monde

Québec: Les Editions de l'IQRC, 1999.- 270 p.

Textes présentés lors d'un colloque de l'Association internationale des sociologues de langue française, tenu à Évora au Portugal

ISBN 2-89224-296-7

/JEUNESSE//SOCIOLOGIE//CONDITIONS SOCIALES//ATTITUDES//OPINION PUBLIQUE/

/SOCIALISATION//CULTURE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/GAU/15952

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**114. GERARD, Etienne ; PROTEAU, Laurence**

Ecole et "jeunes" dans les médias du Sud

Bondy : ARES, 2002. - 317 p.

Numéro spécial de : *Cahiers de la recherche sur l'éducation et les savoirs*, No. 1, 2002

ISBN : 2-7351-0948-8

**115. GERARD, Jérôme**

Election présidentielle du Sénégal (Février 1993): « Sopi » pour la jeunesse urbaine

*Politique Africaine*, No. 50, Juin 1993, p.108-115

/ELECTIONS/ /JEUNESSE/ /OPPOSITION POLITIQUE/ /SENEGAL/ /FRAUDE ELECTORALE/ /JEUNESSE URBAINE/

**116. GHIGLIONE, Rodolphe ; MATALON, Benjamin**

Les enquêtes sociologiques : théories et pratique

6<sup>ème</sup> Edition

Paris : Armand Colin, 2005. - 301 p.

(Collection U, Sociologie)

ISBN 978-2-200-21745-7

/ENQUETES/ /SOCIOLOGIE/ /INTERVIEWS/ /QUESTIONNAIRES/ /ANALYSE DES DONNÉES/ /ANALYSE STATISTIQUE//ENQUETES SOCIOLOGIQUES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 18.04.01/GHI/15450

**117. GITHINJI, Peter (Recommended)**

Sheng, Styleshifting and Construction of Multifaceted Identities: Discursive Practices in the Social Negotiation of Meaning

Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Dr Müller, 2009. - 193 p.

ISBN 978-3-639-17027-6

/LANGUAGES/ /LINGUISTICS/ /INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /YOUTH/ /KENYA/ /SHENG/ /LINGUISTIC PRACTICES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.06.01/GIT/15958

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**118. GOKAH, Theophilus Kofi**

Children on the Boundaries of Time and Space in Sub-Saharan Africa : Aspiration or Achievement of Policy

Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Press, 2006. – xxiii-160 p.

ISBN: 1-84718-035-3

/CHILD WELFARE/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /GOVERNMENTAL POLICY/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.05.03/GOK/15486

**119. GOMEZ-PEREZ, Murie ; LEBLANC Marie Nathalie, Ed. (Recommended)**

L'Afrique des générations. Entre tensions et négociations

Paris: Karthala, 2012. – 824 p.

ISBN: 9782811106317

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**120. GREIG, Anne; TAYLOR, Jayne; MACKAY, Tommy**

Doing Research with Children

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, 2007. – 206 p.

ISBN: 978-1-4129-1845-9

/RESEARCH//CHILDREN/ /RESEARCH METHODS/ /EVALUATION/ /ETHICS/ /QUALITATIVE RESEARCH/ /QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH/

Call No.: \*\*\* 18.01.01/GRE/15475

**121. GRIESEL, R. Dev; SWART-KRUGER, Jill; CHAWLA, Louise**

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.

**122. 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.

**123. GUEU, Denis**

Le phénomène de la marginalité juvénile dans les grandes agglomérations africaines : le cas des enfants et adolescents mendiants d'Adjame à Abidjan

Abidjan: Université de Cocody, [s.d.].- 278 p.

Thèse, Doctorat unique, Sociologie criminelle, Université de Cocody, UFR Criminologie

/ENFANTS DES RUES/ /MARGINALITE/ /PAUVRETE/ /HANDICAPES PHYSIQUES/ /RELIGION/ /VILLES/ /MENDICITE/ /MARGINALITE JUVENILE/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /ABIDJAN/ /ADJAME/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/GUE/13178

**124. 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.

Mémoire, DEA, Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis, UFR de lettres et sciences humaines, Section de sociologie

/JEUNESSE/ /PAUVRETE/ /VILLES/ /CULTURE/ /STRATEGIES DE SURVIE/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/ /SENEGAL/ /DAKAR/ /YEUMBEUL/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/GUE/14530

**125. HAMMARBERG, Thomas**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child: New Attitudes to Children

*Development: Journal of the Society for International Development*, No. 1, 1996, p. 27-31

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /AGENDAS/ /INTERNATIONAL POLITICS/ /UN SYSTEM/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT//CONVENTIONS/

**126. HANNA, Sudhanshu; DEVEREUX, Stephen; WEBB, Douglas, Ed.**

Social Protection for Africa's Children

London: Routledge, 2011. - xxii-246 p.

(Routledge Studies in Development Economics, No. 86)

ISBN: 978-0-415-58333-6

/CHILD WELFARE/ /CHILDREN/ /ORPHANS/ /SOCIAL WELFARE/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /SCHOOLING/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /GRANTS/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/ /AFRICA/ /VULNERABLE CHILDREN/ /CASH TRANSFER/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.05.03/HAN/15485

**127. HANSEN, Karen Tranberg; DALSGAARD, Anne Line; GOUGH, Katherine V.; MADSEN, Ulla Ambrosius; VALENTIN, Karen; WILDERMUTH, Norbert**

Youth and the City in the Global South

Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2008. – 231 p.

ISBN: 978-0-253-35109-8

/URBAN YOUTH/ /TOWNS/ / CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/HAN/14615

**128. HASHIM, Iman; THORSEN, Dorte**

Child Migration in Africa

Uppsala: The Nordic Africa Institute, 2011. – x-150 p.

(Africa Now)

ISBN: 978-1-84813-456-0

/CHILDREN/ /MIGRATION/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS/ /AFRICA/ /WEST AFRICA/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /CHILD MIGRATION/ /SOCIAL NETWORKS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HAS/15469

**129. HASHIM, Imam**

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 interconnections 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.

**130. HAZLEHURST, Kayleen; HAZLEHURST, Cameron, Ed.**

Gangs and Youth Subcultures: International Explorations

New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 1998. – 354 p.

ISBN: 1-56000-363-4

/CRIME/ /YOUTH/ /CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS/ /SUBCULTURE/ /VIOLENCE/ /GANGS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/HAZ/14617

**131. HELVE, Helena; HOLM, Gunilla, Ed.**

Contemporary Youth Research: Local Expressions and Global Connections

Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005. - xv-223 p.  
ISBN: 0-7546-4161-9

/YOUTH/ /RESEARCH/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /EDUCATION/ /TECHNOLOGY/ /LABOUR/ /CULTURE/  
/CULTURAL IDENTITY//YOUTH STUDIES/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HEL/14450

**132. HELVE, Helena; WALLACE, Claire, Ed.**  
Youth, Citizenship and Empowerment  
Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001. - xvii-327 p.  
ISBN: 0-7546-1646-0

/YOUTH/ /NATIONALITY/ /MARGINALITY/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /VIOLENCE/ /SEXUAL ABUSE/  
/GLOBALIZATION//CHILDHOOD//STREET CHILDREN//CHILD LABOUR//CIVIL SOCIETY//POLITICS/  
/LOCAL DEVELOPMENT//EUROPE//SLOVAKIA//SOUTH AFRICA//UKRAINE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HEL/13063

**133. HENDRY, Leo B.; SHUCKSMITH, Janet; LOVE, John G.; GLENDINNING, Anthony**  
Young People's Leisure and Lifestyles  
London: Routledge, 1993. – 209 p.  
ISBN: 0-415-04350-6

/YOUTH/ /LEISURE/ /SPORTS/ /SCHOOLS/ /LABOUR/ /HEALTH/ /FAMILY/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/  
/LIFESTYLES//FRIENDSHIP/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HEN/13410

**134. HONWANA, Alcinda; DE BOECK, Filip**  
Makers and Breakers: Children and Youth in Postcolonial Africa  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – xii-244 p.  
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6

/CHILDREN//YOUTH//STREET CHILDREN//CIVIL WAR//AFRICA//POSTCOLONIAL/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**135. HONWANA, Alcinda Manuel (Recommended)**  
The Time of Youth: Work, Social Change, and Politics in Africa  
Sterling: Kumarian Press Pub, 2012. – 240 p.  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**136. HUNGERLAND, Beatrice; LIEBEL, Manfred; MILNE, Brian; WIBSTUTZ, Anne**  
Working to be Someone: Child Focused Research and Practice with Working Children  
London, 2007. - 268 p.  
ISBN: 978-1-84310-523-7

/CHILD LABOUR/ /CULTURAL FACTORS/ /YOUTH ORGANIZATION/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /SOCIAL RESEARCH//CASE STUDIES//AFRICA//ASIA//INDIA//MEXICO//ZIMBABWE//CITIZENSHIP/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 13.09.02/HUN/14637

**137. INGANJI, Ephrem (Recommended)**  
Une jeunesse perdue dans un abattoir d'hommes. Rwanda, un voyage dans un pays ensanglanté

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2008. - 206 p.  
ISBN 978-2-296-06864-3

/JEUNESSE//GENOCIDE//HISTOIRE//RWANDA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/ING/15950  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**138. INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, Québec**  
Making Children's Rights Work in North Africa: Country Profiles on Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia  
Québec: International Bureau for Children's Rights, 2007. – 212 p.

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//CONVENTIONS//CASE STUDIES//NORTH AFRICA//ALGERIA//EGYPT//LIBYA//MOROCCO//TUNISIA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/INT/13814

**139. 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.  
Thèse, Doctorat de DEA, Sociologie, Université de Kisangani, Faculté des sciences sociales, administratives et politiques, Département de sociologie

/MUSIQUE//JEUNESSE//SOCIALISATION//EDUCATION//CONGO RD//RAP//EDUCATION DES JEUNES//KISANGANI/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.05.03/IYE/13691

**140. JAGODZINSKI, Jan**  
Youth Fantasies: the Perverse Landscape of the Media  
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. - ix-281 p.  
ISBN: 1-4039-6165-4

/YOUTH//MEDIA//GAMES//VIDEO GAME//CYBERSPACE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/JAG/13388

**141. JAMES, Allison ; JENKS, Chris ; PROUT, Alan**  
Theorizing Childhood  
Cambridge: Polity Press, 1998. - 247 p.  
ISBN: 978-0-7456-1565-3

/CHILDHOOD//SOCIOLOGY//SOCIETY//SPACE//CULTURE//CHILD LABOUR/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/JAM/15484

**142. JAMES, Allison; PROUT, Alan, Ed.**  
Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood: Contemporary Issues in the Sociological Study of Childhood  
2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.  
London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 1997. - xvii-260 p.  
ISBN: 978-0-7507-0596-7

/CHILDHOOD//SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS//PSYCHOLOGY//SOCIAL SCIENCES//STREET CHILDREN//SEXUAL ABUSE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/JAM/15466

**143. JAMES, Allison ; PROUT, Alan**

Re-presenting Childhood : Time and Transition in the Study of Childhood

In: *Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood: Contemporary Issues in the Sociological Study of Childhood* / Ed. by Allison James and Allan Prout

2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.

London: Routledge, 1997. – p. 230-250

ISBN: 978-0-7507-0596-7

**144. 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.

**145. JENKS, Chris**

Childhood

2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.

London: Routledge, 2005. – xiii-173 p.

ISBN: 978-0-415-34167-7

/CHILDHOOD//CHILDREN//SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS//SOCIAL THEORY//SOCIAL CONTROL//CHILD ABUSE//SOCIAL SPACE//TRANSGRESSION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/JEN/15479

**146. JENSEN, Steffen**

Gangs, Politics and Dignity in Cape Town

Oxford: James Currey, 2008. - xi-212 p.

ISBN: 978-1-84701-103-9

/CRIME//YOUTH//SOCIAL CONDITIONS//VIOLENCE//STREET CHILDREN//POLICE//SOUTH AFRICA//GANGS//CAPE TOWN/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/JEN/14616

**147. JOHNSON, Victoria; IVAN-SMITH, Edda; GORDON, Gill; PRIDMORE, Pat; SCOTT, Patta, Ed.**

Stepping forward: Children and Young people's Participation in the Development Process

London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1998. - xx-332 p.

ISBN: 1-85339-448-3

/CHILDREN//YOUTH//DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES//CULTURE//CHILD LABOUR//PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH//PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT//PARTICIPATIVE APPROACHES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/JOH/13377

**148. JONES, Nicola; SUMNER, Andy**

Child Poverty, Evidence and Policy: Mainstreaming Children in International Development

Bristol: The Policy Press, 2011. - xii-251 p.

ISBN: 978-1-84742-445-7

/CHILDREN/ /POVERTY/ /CHILD WELFARE/ /AFRICA/ /ASIA/ /LATIN AMERICA//INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/JON/15482

**149. KAMETE, Amin Y.**

Youth in Urban Governance: Rationalities, Encounters and Interaction in Zimbabwe  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 327-343

**150. KAOUKJI, Dwan; M'JID, Najat, Ed**

Children's Services in the Developing World  
Surrey: Ashgate, 2009. -xxvii-383 p.  
(The Library of Essays in Child Welfare and Development)  
ISBN: 978-0-7546-2779-1

/CHILD WELFARE/ /CHILDREN/ /CHILD DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/ /CHILD CARE SERVICES/ /WAR/ /DISEASES/ /DISASTERS/ /POVERTY/ /MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.05.03/KAO/15476

**151. KEHILY, Mary Jane, Ed.**

An Introduction to Childhood Studies  
2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.  
Berkshire: Open University Press, 2009. - x-232 p.  
ISBN: 978 0 335 22870 6

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /SEXUALITY/ /MASS MEDIA/ /HISTORICAL ANALYSIS/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/KEH/14647

**152. KING, Maylene Shung; SEPTEMBER, Rose; OKATCHA, Frederick Moses; CARDOSO, Carlos, Ed.**

Child Research in Africa  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - 97 p.  
(CODESRIA Monograph Series)  
ISBN: 978-2-86978-262-4

/CHILDREN/ /RESEARCH/ /AFRICA/ /CHILD RESEARCH/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/KIN/14595

**153. KISIANG'ANI, Edward Waswa**

The Youth and African Heritage in the New Millennium: Some Reflections  
*CODESRIA Bulletin*, No. 3/4, 2002, p. 8-15

**154. KNUTSSON, Karl Eric**

Children and the Future: Worthy Causes or Worthy Citizens?  
*Development: Journal of the Society International Development*, No. 1, 1996, p.12-17

/CHILDREN/ /CHILDHOOD/ /CHILD DEVELOPMENT/ /CHILD CARE/ /UN SYSTEM/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /UNICEF/

**155. KOHLHAGEN, Dominik**

Frime, escroquerie et cosmopolitisme : le succès du "coupé-décalé" en Afrique et ailleurs  
*Politique africaine*, No. 100, Décembre 2005/Janvier 2006, p. 92-105

**Résumé:** Vers la fin de l'année 2002, dans une Côte d'Ivoire en pleine crise, le nouveau style de musique "coupé-décalé" ou "couper-décaler" s'est imposé comme l'une des principales musiques populaires en Afrique francophone. Produit par des personnes qui disent avoir "réussi" à l'étranger, le coupé-décalé présente l'ailleurs comme le lieu qui permet d'accéder à la société de consommation pour revenir ensuite se faire célébrer au pays. Il donne expression à des changements générationnels affectant autant les modes de vie dans les sociétés africaines que la manière de s'y projeter dans le monde. À travers lui, la jeunesse urbaine reformule ses inscriptions identitaires à travers des stratégies d'autonomisation et de subjectivation.

**156. KONATE, Yacouba**

Les enfants de la balle: de la Fesci aux mouvements de patriotes  
*Politique africaine*, No. 89, 2003, p. 49-70

**Résumé :** L'explosion de la crise politico-militaire que traverse la Côte d'Ivoire depuis le 19 septembre 2002 a révélé au grand jour le rôle politique de la jeunesse en général et de la jeunesse universitaire en particulier dans le débat et l'action politiques. Sous certains rapports, on peut dire que la guerre d'une part, l'ultranationalisme qui lui répond d'autre part, participent d'une culture de la violence qui, depuis 1990, a investi l'Université.

**157. KOUDOU, Kessié, Raymond**

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.  
(Espaces interculturels)  
ISBN 2-7384-4727-9

/EDUCATION/ /DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ENFANT/ /ENFANTS/ /ADOLESCENTS/ /SOCIALISATION/  
/DELINQUANCE JUVENILE/ /AFRIQUE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT MORAL/ /PRATIQUES EDUCATIVES/  
/VALEURS MORALES/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 06.02.01/KOU/15433

**158. KOUDOU, Kessié Raymond**

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.- 241 p.  
Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat, Psychopédagogie, Université de Toulouse. Le Mirail, U.F.R. des Sciences du Comportement et de l'Education

/COMPORTEMENT/ /ENFANTS/ /ADOLESCENTS/ /PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE/ /PSYCHOLOGIE/  
/EDUCATION/ /VALEURS CULTURELLES/ /MILIEU SOCIAL/ /MILIEU SCOLAIRE/ /MILIEU FAMILIAL/  
/COTE D'IVOIRE/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.02/KOU/02604

**159. KOUDOU, Kessié Raymond**

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 2.- 241p.  
Thèse, Doctorat d'Etat, Psychopédagogie, Université de Toulouse. Le Mirail, U.F.R. des Sciences du Comportement et de l'Education

/COMPORTEMENT/ /ENFANTS/ /ADOLESCENTS/ /PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE/ /PSYCHOLOGIE/ /EDUCATION/ /VALEURS CULTURELLES/ /MILIEU SOCIAL/ /MILIEU SCOLAIRE/ /MILIEU FAMILIAL/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.02/KOU/02605

**160. KROL, Pierre-André**

Avoir 20 ans en Afrique: reportage

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1994. - 249 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-2352-3

/JEUNESSE/ /ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE/ /FAMILLE/ /SEXUALITE/ /RELIGION/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /POLITIQUE/ /SIDA/ /MODERNISATION/ /TRADITION/ /AFRIQUE/ /SORCELLERIE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/KRO/15444

**161. KYNOCH, Gary**

We are Fighting the World: a History of the Marashea Gangs in South Africa, 1947-1999

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

(New African Histories Series)

ISBN: 1-86914-072-9

/VIOLENCE/ /MINING/ /URBAN AREAS/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /MARASHEA/ /GANGS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 02.04.02/KYN/14638

**162. LARDELLIER, Pascal**

Le pouce et la souris: enquête sur la culture numérique des ados

Paris: Fayard, 2006.- 229 p.

ISBN: 2-213-62717-7

/TECHNOLOGIE DES COMMUNICATIONS/ /TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION/ /INTERNET/ /CULTURE/ /NOUVELLE TECHNOLOGIE/ /MOYENS DE COMMUNICATION/ /JEUNESSE/ /RESEAUX/ /CULTURE NUMERIQUE/ /REVOLUTION CULTURELLE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 08.16.03/LAR/13863

**163. 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)

**164. 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.

**165. LEAHY, Terry**

Taking up a Position: Discourses of Femininity and Adolescence in the Context of Man/Girl Relationships

*Gender and Society*, Vol. 8, No. 1, March 1994, p. 48-72

/YOUTH//FEMININITY//MAN-GIRL RELATIONSHIP//ROMANTICISM/

**166. LEBLANC, Marie Nathalie**

L'orthodoxie à l'encontre des rites culturels : enjeux identitaires chez les jeunes d'origine malienne à Bouaké (Côte d'Ivoire)

*Cahiers d'études africaines*, Vol. 46, No. 182, 2006, p. 417-436

**Résumé:** Selon la trame historique de la colonisation et des modalités de la redéfinition de la citoyenneté en Côte-d'Ivoire, l'espace national ivoirien s'est constitué en incluant un nombre significatif d'individus d'origine étrangère, principalement malienne et burkinabè. Dans la ville de Bouaké (deuxième ville de Côte-d'Ivoire), les personnes d'origine malienne représentent une large proportion de cette population. Au cours des années 1990, l'islam est devenu le pilier des identités individuelles et collectives d'un nombre croissant de jeunes habitant cette ville, contrairement à leurs aînés dont les réseaux et les pratiques sociales s'articulent, en grande partie, aux lieux d'origine au Mali. Ils s'identifient à un islam reposant sur l'alphabétisation en langue arabe et la communauté islamique universelle (umma), rejetant ainsi tout élément de différenciation ethnique et culturelle. Cette version arabisante de l'islam vise à enrayer toutes pratiques perçues comme syncrétiques, principalement en ce qui concerne la perméabilité entre orthodoxie et culture, orthodoxie et tradition, ou orthodoxie et ethnicité.

**167. LEJEUNE, Catherine ; DERRIENNICK, Hervé, Ed.**

Accompagner des projets de jeunes artisans et micro-entrepreneurs en Afrique : réflexions, méthodes et outils. Manuel à l'usage des animateurs

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1996. - 208 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-4118-1

/JEUNESSE/ /ARTISANAT/ /PETITES ENTREPRISES/ /PROJETS DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ /APPRENTISSAGE/ /GESTION D'ENTREPRISES/ /FINANCEMENT DE PROJETS/ /FORMATION/ /COMMERCIALISATION//AFRIQUE//MICRO-ENTREPRISES/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/LEJ/15448

**168. LENTZ, Carola**

Unity for Development: Youth Associations in North - Western Ghana

*Africa: Journal of the International African Institute*, Vol. 65, No. 3, 1995, p. 394-429

/YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS//POLITICAL PARTICIPATION//RISK//ETHNIC FACTORS//GHANA/

**169. LETOURNEAU, Jocelyn, Ed. (Recommended)**

Le lieu identitaire de la jeunesse d'aujourd'hui: étude de cas

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997. - 167 p.

ISBN 2-7384-5231-0

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**170. LEVY, André ; DELOUVEE, Sylvain**

Psychologie sociale : textes fondamentaux anglais et américains  
Nouv. Ed.

Paris : Dunod, 2010. - vi-405 p.

(Psycho sup, Psychologie sociale)

ISBN 978-2-10-053087-8

/PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE//PERSONNALITE//COMMUNICATION//RELATIONS INTERGROUPES/  
/CHANGEMENT SOCIAL//SOCIALISATION//CONFLITS SOCIAUX//IDENTITE SOCIALE/  
/EPISTEMOLOGIE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/LEV/15455

**171. LEWIS, Ann; LINDSAY, Geoff, Ed.**

Researching Children's Perspectives

Berkshire: Open University Press, 2000. – xv-239 p.

ISBN: 0-335-20279-9

/CHILDREN//RESEARCH//METHODOLOGY//CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//ETHICS//LAW//SOCIOLOGY/  
/PSYCHOLOGY//HEALTH//EDUCATION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/LEW/15489

**172. 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.

**173. LLOYD, Cynthia B., Ed.**

Growing Up Global: The Changing Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries. Panel on Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries

Washington: The National Academies Press, 2005. – xix-700 p.

ISBN: 0-309-09528-X

/ADULTHOOD//SCHOOLING//HEALTH//LABOUR//NATIONALITY//MARRIAGE//FAMILY//  
/DEVELOPING COUNTRIES//TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD//CITIZENSHIP//PARENTHOOD/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/LLO/14954

**174. MACCORMACK, Freida Ibiduni**

Have International Agency Programmes been able to Empower Youth in Post-conflict Sierra Leone: A Case Study of GTZ-International Services

*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 344-361

**175. MACHEL, Graça**

The Impact of War on Children: A Review of Progress since the 1996 United Nations Report on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children  
London: Hurst and Company, 2001. - xv-230 p.  
ISBN: 1-85065-485-9

*/WAR/ /CHILDREN/ /VICTIMS/ /AIDS/ /HIV/ /CHILD WELFARE/ /WOMEN/ /PEACE/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /CHILD SOLDIERS//SEXUAL VIOLENCE/*  
Call No.: \*\*\* 01.02.07/MAC/13261

**176. MAIRA, Sunaina; SOEP, Elisabeth, Ed.**

Youthscapes: the Popular, the National, the Global  
Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. - xxxv-257 p.  
ISBN: 0-8122-1896-5

*/YOUTH/ /CULTURE/ /FOLK CULTURE/ /CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS/ /SOCIAL MOVEMENTS/ /EDUCATION//MEDIA//GLOBALIZATION//CHILD SOLDIER/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/MAI/13394

**177. 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)

**178. MANGA LEBONGO, Jean Marcellin**

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.  
Mémoire, DEA, Sociologie, Université de Yaoundé I, Faculté des arts, lettres et sciences humaines, Département de sociologie

*/JEUNESSE URBAINE/ /CREATIVITE/ /CREATION ARTISTIQUE/ /LINGUISTIQUE/ /CAMEROUN/ /CREATIVITE SOCIALE//CREATIVITE ECONOMIQUE//CREATIVITE LINGUISTIQUE/*  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/MAN/14776

**179. MARKS, Monique (Recommended)**

Young Warriors: Youth Politics, Identity and Violence in South Africa  
Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 2001. – xx-171 p.  
ISBN 1-86814-370-8  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**180. MAYALL, Berry**

Towards Sociology for Childhood: Thinking from Children's Lives  
Berkshire: Open University Press, 2002. – vi-217 p.  
ISBN: 0-335-20842-8

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /HUMAN RELATIONS/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /FAMILY/ /PARENTS/ /ETHICS/ /GENERATIONS/ /GENDER RELATIONS/ /SOCIAL STATUS/ /CHILD-ADULT RELATIONS/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/MAY/15480

**181. MBEMBE, J.A.**

Les jeunes et l'ordre politique en Afrique Noire  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1985.- 247 p.  
(Logiques Sociales)  
ISBN 2-85802-542-5

/JEUNESSE/ /POLITIQUE/ /SYSTEMES D'ENSEIGNEMENT/ /SYSTEMES DE VALEURS/ /MUTATIONS/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE//AFRIQUE/

Call No. \*\*\* 14.02.02/MBE/03737

**182. MBOW, Penda; TAMBA, Moustapha, Ed.**

L'émigration clandestine, le profil des candidats: étude réalisée par le bureau des jeunes du mouvement citoyen  
Dakar: Mouvement citoyen, [s.d.].- 91p.

/EMIGRATION/ /JEUNESSE/ /CONDITIONS ECONOMIQUES/ /CONDITIONS SOCIALES/ /TRANSPORT MARITIME//SENEGAL/ /EMIGRATION CLANDESTINE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.07.01/MBO/13525

**183. MBUYI MIZEKA, Alfred**

L'intelligence cognitive du jeune enfant d'Afrique noire  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2001. – 356 p.  
(Collection Psycho-logiques)  
ISBN: 2-7475-1360-2

/PSYCHOLOGIE//JEUNESSE//ENFANTS//PSYCHOLOGIE DE L'EDUCATION//APPRENTISSAGE/ /ECOLES//AFRIQUE/ /INTELLIGENCE COGNITIVE//AFRIQUE NOIRE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/MBU/15499

**184. MENSA-BONSU, Henrietta J.A.N.; DOWUONA-HAMMOND, Christine, Ed.**

The Rights of Child in Ghana: Perspectives  
Accra: Woeii Publishing Services, 1994. - xiv-122 p.  
ISBN: 9964-978-19-7

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//CHILD ABUSE//STREET CHILDREN//CHILD SURVIVAL//LEGAL PROTECTION/ /CIVIL RIGHTS//CRIMINAL LEGISLATION//OBLIGATIONS OF THE CHILD//GHANA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/MEN/09069

**185. MIABE, Freddy Nadaire**

Une stratégie pédagogique de formation et d'insertion socioprofessionnelle des jeunes déscolarisés par l'apprentissage de petits métiers d'utilité immédiate : essai d'évaluation de l'expérience de l'ONG Aide à l'Enfance du Congo Brazzaville  
Dakar: Université Marien Ngouabi, 2007-2008.- 74 p.  
Mémoire, DEA, Didactique des disciplines et évaluation, Sciences de l'éducation, Université Marien Ngouabi, Ecole normale supérieure, chaire UNESCO en sciences de l'éducation pour l'Afrique centrale, 2007-2008

/FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE/ /SYSTEMES D'ENSEIGNEMENT/ /SCIENCES DE L'EDUCATION/ /JEUNESSE/ /APPRENTISSAGE/ /TRAVAIL/ /ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES/ /INSERTION PROFESSIONNELLE//CONGO//BRAZZAVILLE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 06.03.07/MIA/14494

**186. MILLER, Christopher A.**

Only Young Once: an Introduction to Nonviolent Struggle for Youths  
Addis Ababa: University for Peace, Africa Programme, 2006. - 88 p.  
(Nonviolent transformation of conflict-Africa)

/YOUTH//VIOLENCE//NONVIOLENCE//NONVIOLENT STRUGGLE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/MIL/15897

**187. MOHAMED-ABDI, Mohamed**

De gaashaanqaad à mooryaan: quelle place pour les jeunes en Somalie?  
*Autrepart*, No. 18, 2001, p. 69-84.

**Résumé:** Traditionnellement, en territoire somali, le système des classes d'âge prenait en charge les jeunes pour en faire des adultes et les intégrer à la société. La guerre civile qui a ragé à partir de décembre 1990 a modifié cet état de fait. Après avoir spécifié le sens des termes somali pour désigner les jeunes ('kuray', 'gaashaanqaad', 'sindheer', 'mooryaan', 'dayday')... et montré la place de ceux-ci dans la société somali à différentes époques, le présent article s'efforce de décrire le processus d'évolution qui, partant d'une prise en charge structurelle des jeunes par la société, a abouti à leur révolte sanglante. La dernière partie traite de la situation actuelle des jeunes, dans le cadre d'un essoufflement du conflit civil et de l'aboutissement de la conférence d'Arta (Djibouti, 2000).

**188. MOLLER, Valerie; MTHEMBU, Theresa; RICHARDS, Robin**

The Role of Informal Clubs in Youth Development: A South African Case Study  
*Journal of Social Development in Africa*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1994, p.5-29

/YOUTH CENTRES/ /YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /MOTIVATION//SOUTH AFRICA//YOUTH CLUB//DURBAN/

**189. MONGO DZON, Cyriaque Magloire (Recommended)**

Nés après les indépendances : et si la jeunesse africaine sacrifiée avait la parole  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2009. - 137 p.  
(Points de vue)  
ISBN: 978-2-296-10656-7

/JEUNESSE/ /POLITIQUE/ /AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT/ /IMMIGRATION/ /COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE//DEMOCRATIE//PAUVRETE//AFRIQUE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/MON/15896

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**190. MORATTI, Francesca (Recommended)**

L'Afrique sur le WEB : l'impact d'internet sur les jeunes au Bénin entre symbolique et virtuel  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2009.- 166 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-296-07306-7

/INTERNET/ /JEUNESSE/ /CULTURE/ /REVOLUTION/ /AFRIQUE/ /BENIN/ /SITE WEB/ /FRACTURE NUMERIQUE//IMPACT CULTUREL/

Call No.: \*\*\* 08.06.01/MOR/15895

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**191. 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

**192. MOSCOVICI, Serge, Dir.**

Psychologie sociale

Paris : Quadrige, 2003. - 618 p.

(Collection Quadrige, Manuels)

ISBN 978-2-13-053917-9

/PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE//INDIVIDUS//GROUPES SOCIAUX//INNOVATIONS//COMMUNICATION DE MASSE//DISCRIMINATION RACIALE//PROBLEMES SOCIAUX//REPRESENTATIONS SOCIALES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/MOS/15443

**193. MOULIN, Brigitte, Ed.**

La ville et ses frontières : de la ségrégation sociale à l'ethnicisation des rapports sociaux

Paris: Karthala, 2001.- 252 p.

(Hommes et sociétés)

ISBN: 2-84586-238-5

/VILLES//FRONTIERES//QUARTIERS//ASSOCIATIONS//JEUNESSE//VIOLENCE//ETHNICITE//PROBLEMES SOCIAUX//FEMMES//FRONTIERE SOCIALE//FRONTIERE URBAINE//INSECURITE SOCIALE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/MOU/12799

**194. MUFUNE, Pempelani**

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 multisectoral and integrated approach is needed to deal with youth problems. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**195. MUHULA, Raymond**

Youth and Politics in Kenya: Promise or Peril?

*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 362-375

**196. MVÉ BEKALE, Marc (Recommended)**

Lettre à la jeunesse gabonaise: pour une intensification de la résistance morale et intellectuelle à la saga despotique des Bongo  
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 47 p.  
(Modernité africaine)  
ISBN 978-2-296-56219-6

*/JEUNESSE//REGIMES POLITIQUES//DEMOCRATIE//CORRUPTION//PAUVRETE//VIOLENCE//GABON/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/BEK/15945  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**197. MWITURUBANI, Donald; GEBRE, Ayalew; PAULO, Margarida; MATE, Rekopantswe; SOCPA, Antoine**

Youth, HIV/AIDS and Social Transformation in Africa  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009.- x-130 p.  
(CODESRIA Book Series)  
ISBN: 978-2-86978-255-6

*/YOUTH/ /AIDS/ /HIV/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR/ /SEXUALITY/ /AFRICA/ /TANZANIA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /ZIMBABWE/ /CAMEROON/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/MWI/14529

**198. NATIONS UNIES. DROITS DE L'HOMME, Genève**

Les droits de l'enfant  
Geneva: Nations Unies, Décembre 1990.- 35 p.  
(Fiche d'Information des Droits de l'Homme, No. 10)

*/DROITS DE L'HOMME/ /ENFANTS/ /CONVENTIONS/ /DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ENFANT/ /AIDE A L'INFANCE/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/NAT/02837

**199. NAYAK, Anoop**

Race, Place and Globalization: Youth Cultures in a Changing World  
Oxford: Berg, 2003. - ix-208 p.  
ISBN: 1-85973-609-2

*/YOUTH/ /CULTURE/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /SUBCULTURE/ /ETHNICITY/ /RACISM/*

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/NAY/13438

**200. NGAKOUTOU, Timothée**

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

*/JEUNESSE/ /SOCIETE/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/ /CHANGEMENT CULTURELS/ /URBANISATION/ /FAMILLE/ /MIGRATION/*

**201. NGODI, Etanislas**

Problématique du travail des enfants et stratégies de survie au Congo Brazzaville  
In: *Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa* / Ed. by Osita Agbu  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. – p. 133-150

(CODESRIA Book Series)

ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

Call No.: \*\*\* 13.09.02/AGB/14476

**202. NJOGU, Kimani; OLUOCH-OLUNYA, G., Ed. (Recommended)**

Cultural Production and Social Change in Kenya: Building Bridges

Nairobi: Twaweza Communications, 2007. - 261 p.

(Art, Culture & Society Series; 1)

ISBN 9966-97437-7 / ISBN 978-9966-97437-2

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**203. NTARANGWI, Mwenda**

East African Hip Hop: Youth Culture and Globalization

Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2009. - xi-158 p.

ISBN: 978-0-252-07653-4

/YOUTH//MUSIC//FOLK CULTURE//GLOBALIZATION//ECONOMIC CONDITIONS//POVERTY//HEALTH//SEXUALITY//AIDS//HIV//EAST AFRICA//KENYA//UGANDA//TANZANIA//HIP HOP/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.03/NTA/15861

**204. NUTTALL, Sarah**

Liberté de style : culture de consommation chez les jeunes de Johannesburg

*Politique africaine*, No. 100, Décembre 2005/Janvier 2006, p. 248-271

**Résumé:** Johannesburg est la quintessence de la métropole africaine. Une dimension essentielle de cette cité dans l'ère post-apartheid est "Y", une culture avec des codes réappropriés, centrée sur la jeunesse ("youth"), aboutissant à la création d'un "soi" contemporain, qui embrasse la mode, la musique, la publicité. Cette culture est revendiquée au-delà des frontières de classe, d'instruction et de couleur, et rompt avec le passé par l'adoption d'une manière d'être sophistiquée. Inspirée un moment par la culture noire américaine du hip-hop et, comme elle, hostile à l'assimilation, la "culture Y" et ses attributs publicitaires mettent l'accent sur les styles de vie transraciaux de la jeunesse urbaine, différents de ceux rencontrés à Johannesburg il y a vingt ans.

**205. OBADARE, Ebenezer**

Statism, Youth and Civic Imagination: a Critical Study of the National Youth Service Corps

Programme in Nigeria

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2010. - 74 p.

ISBN: 978-2-86978-303-4

/CIVIC SERVICE//YOUTH//STATE//NATIONALITY//NIGERIA/- /STATISM//CITIZENSHIP//PATRIOTISM/

Call No.: \*\*\* 04.03.06/OBA/14796

**206. OBADARE, Ebenezer**

White-collar Fundamentalism: Interrogating Youth Religiosity on Nigerian University Campuses

*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 45, No. 4, 2007, p. 517-537

**Abstract:** Home historically to a politically engaged youth sector, Nigeria has, over the past two decades, witnessed a growing incidence of religious extremism involving educated youth, especially within university campuses. For all its important ramifications, and despite the continued infusion of social and political activity in the country by religious impulse, this phenomenon has yet to receive a systematic or coherent treatment in the relevant literature. This paper aims to locate youthful angst displayed by Nigerian university students within the context of postcolonial anomie and the attendant immiseration of civil society. Youth religious extremism on Nigerian campuses reflects both young people's frustration with national processes, and their perceived alienation from modernity's 'cosmopolitan conversation'.

**207. OBENGA, Théophile**

Appel à la jeunesse africaine : contrat social africain pour le 21ème siècle  
Paris : Éd. Ccinia Communication, 2007. - 124 p.  
(Collection Sambela)  
ISBN 2-915568-11-1

/JEUNESSE/ /IMMIGRATION/ /OBSTACLES AU DEVELOPPEMENT/ /GOUVERNANCE/  
/MONDIALISATION/ /CORRUPTION/ /SIDA/ /VIH/ /GEOPOLETIQUE/ /AFRIQUE/ /RENAISSANCE  
AFRICAINE//ETAT FEDERAL AFRICAIN/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/OBE/15461

**208. OBI, Cyril**

Youth and the Generational Dimensions to Struggles for Resource Control in the Niger Delta  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2006.- 48 p.  
(CODESRIA Monograph Series)  
ISBN: 2-86978-180-6

/YOUTH/ /CONFLICTS/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/ /NIGERIA/  
/RESOURCES CONTROL//NIGER DELTA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/OBI/13251

**209. OSAGHAE, Eghosa E.; IKELEGBE, Augustine; OLARINMOYE, Omobolaji  
O.; OKHOMINA, Stephen I.**

Youth Militias, Self Determination and Resource Control Struggles in the Niger-Delta Region  
of Nigeria  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2011. - x-96 p.  
(CODESRIA Research Reports. Conflicts and Conflict Resolution in Africa / CDP, No. 5)  
ISBN: 978-2-86978-490-1

/CONFLICTS/ /YOUTH/ /YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS/ /CONFLICT RESOLUTION/ /SELF DETERMINATION/  
/RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /VIOLENCE//NIGERIA//MILITIA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.06/OSA/15029

**210. PERRET-CLERMONT, Anne-Nelly**

La construction de l'intelligence dans l'interaction sociale  
5<sup>ème</sup> Ed. rév. et augm.  
Bern: Peter Lang, 2000. - 305 p.  
(Exploration, Série Recherches en sciences de l'éducation)  
ISBN 3-906758-23-0

/PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE//METHODES DE RECHERCHE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT SOGNITIF/  
/INTERACTIONS SOCIALES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.01.01/PER/15497

**211. PORTER, Gina; BLAUFUSS, Kathrin; ACHEAMPONG, Frank Owusu**

Youth, Mobility and Rural Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa: Perspectives from Ghana and  
Nigeria  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 420-431

**212. 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.

**213. PRIDMORE, Pat; STEPHENS, David**

Children as Partners for Health: a Critical review of the Child-to-Child Approach

London: Zed Books, 2000. - xiii-194 p.

ISBN: 1-85649-636-8

/HEALTH EDUCATION/ /CHILDREN/ /HYGIENE/ /SCHOOLS/ /LEARNING/ /SHOOL CHILDREN/ /HEALTH PROMOTION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 06.03.04/PRI/12735

**214. PROUT, Alan; JAMES, Allison**

A New Paradigm for the Sociology of Childhood ? Provenance, Promise and Problems

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. - p. 7-33

ISBN: 978-0-7507-0596-7

**215. PROUT, Alan**

The Future of Childhood: Towards the Interdisciplinary Study of Children

London: Routledge, 2005. – ix-167 p.

ISBN: 978-0-415-25675-9

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /SOCIETY/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/PRO/15487

**216. QVORTRUP, Jens**

Childhood in Post-Industrial World

*Development Journal of the Society for International Development*, 1996, p. 64 - 68

/CHILHOOD/ /INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY/ /UNICEF/ /INSTITUTIONALIZATION/ /POPULATION GROWTH/ /IMPOVERISHMENT/

**217. QVORTRUP, Jens; BARDY, Marjatta; SGRITTA, Giovanni; WINTERSBERGER, Helmut (eds.)**

Childhood Matters: Social Theory, Practice and Politics

Aldershot: Avebury, 1994. - xiv-395 p.

ISBN: 1-85628-856-0

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /STANDARD OF LIVING/ /HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION/ /AGE GROUPS/ /FAMILY/ /SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /GENDER RELATIONS/ /FEMINISM/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/QVO/09157

**218. QVORTRUP, Jens, Ed.**

Studies in Modern Childhood: Society, Agency, Culture  
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. – xii-294 p.  
ISBN: 978-1-4039-3933-3

/CHILDHOOD//RESEARCH//SOCIETY//SOCIAL CONDITIONS//YOUTH//SEXUALITY//MEDIA//CHILD WELFARE//CHILD LABOUR//SOCIAL JUSTICE//CHILDREN'S RIGHTS//CULTURE//SOCIAL STRUCTURE//PEER CULTURE//TRANSGRESSION//

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/QVO/15478

**219. RARRBO, Kamel**

L'Algérie et sa jeunesse : marginalisations sociales et désarroi culturel  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1995.- 280 p.  
(Histoire et Perspectives méditerranéennes)  
ISBN: 2-7384-3472-X

/JEUNESSE//ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE//EDUCATION//FORMATION//EMPLOI//GESTION DU RISQUE//USAGE DE STUPEFIANTS//DELINQUANCE JUVENILE//SOCIALISATION//LOISIRS//ALGERIE//

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/RAR/13401

**220. REINIER, Sébastien**

En quête d'émancipation politique  
*Géopolitique africaine* / OR.IMA International, No. 22, 2006, p. 127-138

**221. RICHTER, Linda M.; PANDAY, Saadhna**

Youth in Africa: Participation and Protection  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, No. 3, 2007, p. 291-307

**222. REYNOLDS, Pamela**

Children of Tribulation : the Needs to Heal and the Means to Heal War Trauma  
*Africa : Journal of the International African Institute*, Vol. 60, No. 1, 1990, p.1-38

/CHILDREN//WAR//NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT//TRADITIONAL MEDICINE//HEALTH//EDUCATION//ZIMBABWE//

**223. REYNOLDS, Pamela**

Forming Identities. Conceptions of Pain and Children's Expressions of it in Southern Africa  
In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Edited by Alcinda Honwana; Filip De Boeck  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005– p. 81-101  
ISBN: 0-85255-434-6  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**224. RICHARDS, Paul**

Fighting for the Rain Forest: War, Youth and Resources in Sierra Leone  
Oxford: James Currey, 1996. - xxix-182 p.  
(African Issues)  
ISBN: 0-85255-397-8

/WAR//SOCIAL CONFLICTS//VIOLENCE//YOUTH//ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT//SIERRA LEONE//  
/INSECURITY/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 01.02.07/RIC/10926

**225. RICHOU, Françoise (Recommended)**

La jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne (J.O.C.): genèse d'une jeunesse militante  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997. – 240 p.  
(Logiques sociales)  
ISBN 2-7384-5504-2

/ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE//JEUNESSE//CHRISTIANISME//MOUVEMENTS OUVRIERS//JEUNES  
TRAVAILLEURS/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.07/RIC/15944  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**226. ROBERTS, Benjamin**

Youth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Processes in sub-Saharan Africa  
*Africa Insight*, Vol. 37, no. 3, 2007, p. 432-453

**227. ROBSON, Elsbeth; PORTER, Gina; HAMPSHIRE, Kate; BOUDILLON,  
Michael**

'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.

**228. RODRIGUEZ-TORRES, Deyssi**

À chacun son trottoir: l'appropriation des espaces publics par les jeunes de Nairobi  
*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)

**229. ROSS, Andrew; ROSE, Tricia, Ed.**

Microphone Fiends: Youth Music, Youth Culture  
New York: Routledge, 1994. - ix-276 p.  
ISBN: 0-415-90908-2

/MUSIC/ /YOUTH/ /CULTURE/ /FOLK CULTURE/ /RACE/ /ETHNICITY/ /HIP HOP/ /RAP/ /ROCK/  
/CULTURAL STUDIES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.05.03/ROS/13404

**230. ROUSSEAU, Cécile**

Rêver ensemble le départ : construction du mythe chez les jeunes Somaliens réfugiés  
*Autrepart*, No. 18, 2001, p. 51-68

**Résumé:** Cet article se fonde sur des travaux de recherche de terrain exécutés dans la Corne de l'Afrique et au Canada. Chez les jeunes réfugiés de la Somalie du Nord en attente du départ, la substitution du "voyage rêvé" au "voyage réel" en conduit parfois certains à perdre contact avec la réalité et à sombrer dans la folie. La coutume de la mastication du qat en séances collectives peut conduire, en cas d'échec du départ, à une phase d'abattement faisant suite à l'euphorie libératrice provoquée par la plante. Les auteurs fondent leur démonstration sur trois arguments: a) le pastoralisme conduit les Somaliens à valoriser le voyage en tant que moyen de maturation; b) le groupe d'âge développe une dynamique migratoire spécifique; c) l'éthique de la solidarité fait participer un grand nombre de personnes à l'aventure des jeunes migrants.

**231. SALIFOU, André**

Entretiens avec mes enfants sur la démocratie en Afrique: définition, fondements, institutions et fonctionnement  
Paris: Présence africaine, 2005. – 335 p.  
ISBN : 2-7087-0765-5

/DEMOCRATIE/ /ENFANTS/ /ETAT/ /CONSTITUTIONS/ /REGIMES POLITIQUES/ /ELECTIONS/ /PARTIS POLITIQUES//AFRIQUE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.02/SAL/15458

**232. SAMSON, Fabienne**

Identités islamiques dakaroises : étude comparative de deux mouvements néo-confrériques de jeunes urbains  
*Autrepart*, No. 39, 2006, p. 3-19

**Résumé:** Le Dahiratoul Moustarchidina Wal Moustarchidaty et le Mouvement Mondial pour l'Unicité de Dieu sont deux mouvements islamiques au Sénégal volontairement implantés en ville pour se démarquer au sein d'un champ religieux très compétitif. Néo-confrériques, inspirés par un islam réformiste, ils s'adressent exclusivement à un public de jeunes auxquels ils offrent de nouveaux lieux de sociabilités dans un environnement urbain décrié. Ils sont des communautés fermées qui cherchent pourtant à s'imposer d'une manière ostentatoire en ville, et ils proposent ainsi aux fidèles des repères grâce auxquels ils peuvent dorénavant croire en une nouvelle société fondée sur leurs préceptes religieux. Mouvements éducatifs, leur principal objectif est la réislamisation de la société sénégalaise grâce à un enseignement de masse. Leurs modes de prosélytisme sont variés, modernes et essentiellement tournés vers des actions sociales et citoyennes. Toutefois, ils s'impliquent de plus en plus franchement aujourd'hui dans le politique, devenant des lieux de sociabilité militante. Ils sont alors aussi des espaces de revendication pour des jeunes qui les instrumentalisent comme mode de contestation de la société tout en préférant souvent rester paradoxalement distants vis-à-vis des causes politiques de leurs leaders spirituels.

**233. SCHLYTER, Ann**

Recycled Inequalities: Youth and Gender in George Compound, Zambia  
Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 1999. – 135 p.  
(Research Report / Nordic Africa Institute, No. 114)  
ISBN: 91-7106-455-9

/GENDER RELATIONS/ /GENDER EQUALITY/ /YOUTH/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /POLITICS/  
/DEMOCRACY//HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION/ /MARRIAGE/ /SEXUALITY//SEX EDUCATION//ZAMBIA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.01/SCH/12085

**234. SERAPHIN, Gilles**

Vivre à Douala. L'imaginaire et l'action dans une ville africaine en crise  
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2000. – 302 p.  
(Collection Villes et entreprises)  
ISBN: 2-7384-8793-9

/VILLES/ /SOCIETE/ /ANTHROPOLOGIE/ /HISTOIRE/ /GROUPES SOCIAUX/ /CRISES/ /RECESSION  
ECONOMIQUE/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /STRATEGIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ /EDUCATION/ /EMPLOI/  
/ASSOCIATIONS/ /RELIGION/ /TRADITION/ /MIGRATION/ /POLITIQUE/ /CONFLICTS/ /CAMEROUN/  
/VILLES EN CRISE//DOUALA/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/SER/15462

**235. SERRA, Carlos**

Sur le carreau : une étude sur la précarité sociale dans trois villes du Mozambique  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005.- 85 p.  
(Série des monographies du CODESRIA)  
ISBN: 2-86978-167-9

/COMPORTEMENT SOCIAL/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /VENDEURS AMBULANTS/ /HANDICAPES  
PHYSIQUES/ /HANDICAPES MENTAUX/ /PROSTITUTION/ /TRAFIG DE DROGUE/ /MOZAMBIQUE/  
/EXCLUSION SOCIALE//MENDICITE//EBOUEURS//MOZAMBIQUE//NAMPULA//BEIRA//MAPUTO/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.03/SER/12953

**236. SESAY, Amadu, Ed.**

Civil wars, Child Soldiers and Post Conflict Peace Building in West Africa  
Ibadan: College Press and Publishers Limited, 2003 - x-225 p.  
ISBN: 978-2194-27-1

/CIVIL WAR/ /CHILDREN/ /PEACE/ /WEST AFRICA/ /LIBERIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /CHILD SOLDIERS/  
/POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 01.02.07/SES/12903

**237. SEVEDE-BARDEM, Isabelle**

Précarités juvéniles en milieu urbain africain, Ouagadougou : aujourd'hui, chacun se cherche  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997.- 255 p.  
ISBN: 2-7384-5965-X

/JEUNESSE//JEUNESSE URBAINE//RELATIONS ENTRE LES SEXES//SEXUALITE//FEMMES//MARIAGE/  
/ABANDON DE LA SCOLARITE/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /PROSTITUTION/  
/MIGRATION//AFRIQUE//BURKINA FASO//OUAGADOUGOU/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/SEV/13298

**238. SHARP, Lesley A.**

The Sacrificed Generation: Youth, History and the Colonized Mind in Madagascar  
Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002. - xv-377 p.

/YOUTH//EDUCATION//CHILDHOOD//SCHOOLING//NATIONALISM//MADAGASCAR/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/SHA/13406

**239. SHEPLER, Susan**

Globalizing Child Soldiers in Sierra Leone

In: *Youthscapes: the Popular, the National, the Global* / Ed. by Sunaina Maira and Elisabeth Soep

Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. – p. 119-133

ISBN: 0-8122-1896-5

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/MAI/13394

**240. SIKAINGA, Ahmad A.; ALIDOU, Ousseina, Ed.**

Postconflict Reconstruction in Africa

Trenton, Africa World Press, 2006. – vi-251 p.

ISBN: 1-59221-412-6

/CONFLICT RESOLUTION/ /CONCILIATION/ /ETHNICITY/ /WOMEN/ /CHILDREN/ /YOUTH/ /DISARMAMENT/ /RESETTLEMENT/ /ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION/ /CASE STUDIES/ /AFRICA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /SOMALIA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /KENYA/ /NIGER/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /CONGO DR/ /POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION/ /ETNO-CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION/ /POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION//DEMOBILIZATION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 01.02.07/SIK/15465

**241. SIKOUNMO, Hilaire**

Jeunesse et éducation en Afrique Noire

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1995.- 182 p.

(Afrique 2000)

ISBN: 2-7384-2342-6

/JEUNESSE/ /EDUCATION/ /SYSTEMES D'ENSEIGNEMENT/ /CRISE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT/ /ABANDON DE LA SCOLARITE//AFRIQUE//CAMEROUN//AFRIQUE NOIRE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/SIK/13260

**242. SKELTON, Tracey**

Research with Children and Young People: Exploring the Tensions between Ethics, Competence and Participation

*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.

**243. SKELTON, Tracey; VALENTINE, Gill, Ed.**

Cool Places: Geographies of Youth Cultures

London: Routledge, 1998. - xi-383 p.

ISBN: 0-415-14921-5

/YOUTH//CULTURE//MUSIC//SCHOOLS//LABOUR/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/SKE/13492

**244. SLOTH-NIELSEN, Julia, Ed.**

Children's Rights in Africa: A Legal Perspective  
London: Routledge, 2005. - x-352 p.  
ISBN 978-0-7546-4887-1

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /LAW/ /LEGAL STATUS/ /CHILD WELFARE/ /LEGAL PROTECTION/ /VIOLENCE/  
/HUNGER//REFUGEES//AIDS//CHILD LABOUR//AFRICA/ /CHILD SOLDIER/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 04.02.01/SLO/15492

**245. SMITH, Matt, Ed.**

Negotiating Boundaries and Borders: Qualitative Methodology and Development Research  
Amsterdam: Elsevier JAI, 2007. - ix-238 p.  
(Studies in Qualitative Methodology, Vol. 8)  
ISBN: 0-7623-1283-1

/METHODOLOGY/ /DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /BOUNDARIES/ /ETHICS/  
/KNOWLEDGE//SPACE//RESEARCH//QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGY/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 18.03.01/SMI/15467

**246. SSWAKIRYANGA, Richard**

New Kids on the Blocks: African-American Music and Uganda Youth  
*CODESRIA Bulletin /Bulletin du CODESRIA*, No. 1/2, 1999, p. 24-28

**247. STRAKER, James D. Jay**

Youth, Globalisation, and Millennial Reflection in a Guinean Forest Town  
*The Journal of Modern African Studies*, Vol. 45, No. 2, 2007, p. 299-319

**Abstract:** The last two decades have witnessed a surge in studies of youth culture and social practice. In Africa, as elsewhere, this body of youth-centred research and writing has devoted considerable attention to specific groups within a given country's young population, while largely neglecting others seen to lack either culturally innovative or politically subversive traits. Youths in large cities and young combatants involved in insurgency or counterinsurgency have shared centre stage in studies of youthful Africa. This article argues for broadening the research agenda of African youth studies, calling for increased attention to the interpretive work performed by provincial youths as they try to understand and hopefully alter the future prospects of their communities in the new century. Examining a questionnaire administered in the spring of 2000, in which local high-school students commented on multifaceted changes unfolding around them in the forest administrative capital of N'Zérékoré, the author shows how ideas about the meanings of globalization and "the millennium", intertwined with experiences of a recent refugee "crisis", are shaping Guinean youths' sociopolitical reflections and yearnings. In doing so, he stresses just how complicated and cosmopolitan "provincial" life, particularly for young people, has become in Guinea's forest region, as well as the variety and sophistication of the historical "materials" and interpretive schemes through which these youths depict and judge possible local futures.

**248. SY, Albert Mamadou (Recommended)**

Le mal de jeunesse  
Dakar : Presses universitaire de Dakar, 2011. - 169 p.  
ISBN 2-913184-77-4

/JEUNESSE//SOCIETE//EDUCATION//POLITIQUE//ELECTIONS//RELIGION/  
Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/SYM/15947  
(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**249. TAMRU, Bezunesh ; COURET, Dominique**

Addis-Abeba 2001: des images, des jeunes et des jardins  
*Autrepart*, No. 24, 2002, p. 89-105

**Résumé:** Au début de l'année 2001, un nouvel acteur de l'aménagement urbain prend place dans les espaces publics d'Addis-Abeba: l'ONG Gaché Aberra Mola. Ses objectifs affichés sont le développement de la prise de conscience de la population, et en priorité des jeunes, pour un environnement urbain plus propre et plus agréable. Les différents médias ont relayé avec enthousiasme les actions de cette ONG et les jeunes des quartiers, surtout les plus défavorisés, ont interprété l'appel à leur façon, nettoyant et aménageant les espaces de leur quartier, créant parterres et jardins, selon leurs moyens et leur goût, affichant, par des dessins et des écrits, leurs idées et leurs messages. Ils tendent ainsi vers la création d'un art visuel et urbain inusité et nouveau, porteur de valeurs de dignité, de salubrité et d'hygiène publiques et composé d'ordonnancements du végétal, de peintures et d'écritures. À partir de l'analyse de cet événement, il s'agit d'une part, de mieux cerner l'image de la jeunesse qui se modèle actuellement, en regard à celles qui l'ont précédée dans la société éthiopienne, d'autre part, d'éclairer son instrumentalisation comme interface entre des individus en position de marginalisation et leur société.

**250. TIENDA, Marta; WILSON, William Julius, Ed.**

Youth in Cities: A Cross-National Perspective

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. - xii-288 p.

ISBN: 0-521-00581-7

/URBAN YOUTH/ /YOUNG WORKERS/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/ /VIOLENCE/ /PUBLIC HEALTH/ /CASE STUDIES/ /BRAZIL/ /JORDAN/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /UGANDA/ /UNITED STATES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/TIE/14645

**251. TIMERA, Mahamet**

Les migrations des jeunes Sahéliens: affirmation de soi et émancipation

*Autrepart*, No. 18, 2001, p. 37-49

**Résumé:** L'auteur de cet article s'efforce de réviser de façon critique la corrélation qui est souvent établie trop rapidement entre pauvreté et misère d'une part, et émigration de l'autre, car elle est insuffisante et parfois erronée pour rendre compte des causes de l'émigration. Il remarque que la dimension individuelle de la migration, sa fonction d'émancipation, d'autonomisation et d'individualisation paraît relativement absente de nombre de travaux et théories sur la migration vers le Nord des jeunes Sahéliens. Rapportés à la problématique de la réalisation sociale ou de l'impossible réalisation individuelle du fait, entre autres, de la contradiction aînés/cadets, les projets migratoires des jeunes garçons des villes au Sénégal et au Mali, des régions rurales de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal prennent tout leur sens et l'on comprend qu'ils se présentent comme un engagement externe sans commune mesure apparente avec les conditions de vie matérielles des jeunes migrants. Loin d'une vision simplement idyllique, la solidarité s'avère avoir un prix. Son envers est souvent une minorisation sociale oppressante. Dès lors, l'exil se pose comme issue et comme moyen d'autonomisation et de réalisation individuelle.

**252. TITECA, Kristof**

Les Opec boys en Ouganda, trafiquants de pétrole et acteurs politiques

*Politique africaine*, No. 103, 2006, p. 143-159

**Résumé:** Les Opec Boys revendent à Arua (où leur nombre est estimé de 300 à 400) en Ouganda, du carburant de contrebande acheté en République démocratique du Congo. Jeunes gens sous-qualifiés, ce sont néanmoins des acteurs économiques importants, qui disposent en outre d'une forte influence politique. Cette seconde économie est aujourd'hui devenue le terrain de négociations incessantes entre eux et les hommes politiques locaux: d'un côté, ceux-ci ont besoin du soutien politique des Opec boys et de l'autre, les Opec boys ne peuvent se passer de la protection des premiers sans laquelle leur carburant serait confisqué.

**253. TOULABOR, Comi M.**

Jeunes, Violence et Démocratisation au Togo

*Afrique Contemporaine*, No. 180, Octobre-Décembre 1996, p. 116-125

/VIOLENCE//DEMOCRATIE//JEUNESSE//PROBLEMES POLITIQUES//TOGO//VIOLENCE JUVENILE/

**254. TRAORE, Badara Alou**

Politiques et mouvements de jeunesse en Afrique noire francophone : le cas du Mali  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2007.- 135 p.  
ISBN: 978-2-296-04066-3

/ORGANISATIONS DE JEUNESSE/ /MOUVEMENTS SOCIAUX/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /DECENTRALISATION/ /AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL/ /POLITIQUE SOCIALE/ /PARTENARIAT/ /AFRIQUE FRANCOPHONE/ /MALI//INSERTION PROFESSIONNELLE//PROMOTION DES JEUNES//AFRIQUE NOIRE/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.03.07/TRA/15434

**255. TREFON, Théodore, Ed.**

Ordre et désordre à Kinshasha: réponses populaires à la faillite de l'Etat  
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004.- 252 p.

/CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /CONDITIONS SOCIALES/ /PENURIE ALIMENTAIRE/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /MUSIQUE//VILLES//CONGO RD//KINSHASA/

Call No.: \*\*\* 03.02.05/TRE/13223

**256. TRUDELL, Barbara; KING, Kenneth; MCGRATH, Simon; NUGENT, Paul, Ed.**

Africa's Young Majority  
Edinburgh: Centre of African Studies, 2002. - iv-342 p.

/YOUTH//AIDS//CIVIL WAR//RELIGION//MARGINALITY//STREET CHILDREN//LEISURE//CULTURE//MUSIC//AFRICA//CHILD SOLDIER/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/TRU/13770

**257. TWUM-DANSO, Afua**

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.

**258. UKEJE, Charles**

Youths, Violence and the Collapse of Public Order in the Niger Delta of Nigeria  
*Africa Development / Afrique et développement*, Vol. 26, No. 1/2, 2001, p. 337-366

**259. UNITED NATIONS, New York**

World Summit for Children: World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children  
*Development: Journal of the Society for International Development (SID)*, No. 3/4, 1990,  
p. 174-177

/CHILDREN//CHILD CARE//CHILD DEVELOPMENT//UN//CHILD SURVIVAL/

**260. UTAS, M.**

Agency of Victims: Young Women in the Liberian Civil War

In: *Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa* / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana and Filip De Boeck

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – p. 53-80

ISBN: 0-85255-434-6

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/HON/13218

**261. VANGU NGIMBI, Ivan (Recommended)**

Jeunesse, funérailles et contestation socio-politique en Afrique: le cas de l'ex-Zaïre

Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997. - 238 p.

(Sociétés africaines et diaspora)

ISBN 2-7384-6309-6

/JEUNESSE/ /MORT/ /CROYANCE/ /PRATIQUES TRADITIONNELLES/ /ASPECTS SOCIAUX/ /ASPECTS POLITIQUES//AFRIQUE//RD CONGO//FUNERAILLES//ORGANISATION DES FUNERAILLES/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/VAN/15946

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**262. VIGH, Henrik**

Navigating Terrains of War: Youth and Soldiering in Guinea-Bissau

New York: Berghahn Books, 2006. – ix-258 p.

(Methodology and History in Anthropology, Vol. 13)

ISBN: 978-1-84545-149-X

/CHILDREN//YOUTH//MILITARY PERSONNEL//WAR//GUINEA-BISSAU//CHILD SOLDIER/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/VIG/15491

**263. WEDDADY, Nasser; AHMARI, Sohrab, Ed. (Recommended)**

Arab Spring Dreams: the Next Generation Speaks out for Freedom and Justice from North Africa to Iran

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012. - xvi-235 p.

ISBN: 978-0-230-11592-7

/YOUTH//FREEDOM//ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE//SOCIAL CONDITIONS//POLITICS//YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS//MIDDLE EAST//NORTH AFRICA//IRAN/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.02.02/WED/15959

(New acquisition / Nouvelle acquisition)

**264. WERBNER, Richard P.; RANGER, Terence, Ed.**

Postcolonial Identities in Africa

London: Zed Books, 1996. – xi-292 p.

(Postcolonial Encounters)

ISBN: 978-1-85649-416-8

/CULTURE/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /COLONIALISM/ /CRISIS/ /STATE/ /GENERATIONS/ /CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS/ /YOUTH/ /POLITICS/ /BOUNDARIES/ /VIOLENCE/ /RELIGION/ /ISLAM/ /AFRICA/ /WEST AFRICA/ /CONGO DR/ /MALAWI/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /UGANDA/ /CAMEROON/ /NIGER/ /POSTCOLONIAL IDENTITY/ /POSTCOLONIALISM/ /WITCHCRAFT/ /POLITICAL VIOLENCE/ /DECONSTRUCTION/ /IDENTITY DEGRADATION/

Call No.: \*\*\* 05.02.01/WER/15473

**265. WRZESINKA, Alicja**

La Jeunesse Africaine et les Transformations Socioculturelles en Afrique Noire (le Cas du Zaïre)

*Africana Bulletin*, No. 43, 1995, p. 65 - 73

/JEUNESSE/ /SOCIETE/ /CULTURE/ /TRADITION/ /MODERNISATION/ /EDUCATION/ /CHOMAGE DES JEUNES//FAMILLE//ZAÏRE//REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO//AFRIQUE NOIRE/

**266. 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'Euvre 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)

**267. WYSS, Kaspar; NDIAYE, Mamadou; YAMADJI, N'Diékhor; JACOLIN, Pierre, Ed.**

Villes en sursis au Sahel : expériences au Tchad et au Sénégal

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2000.- 280 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-9792-6

/URBANISATION/ /VILLES/ /DEVELOPPEMENT URBAIN/ /PARTICIPATION COMMUNAUTAIRE/ /CHERCHEURS/ /ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES/ /PARTICIPATION DE L'ETAT/ /PARTICPATION DES FEMMES/ /PARTENARIAT/ /GESTION DES EAUX/ /GESTION DES DECHETS/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /CAISSES D'EPARGNE/ /ACTEURS DE DEVELOPPEMENT/ /SAHEL/ /TCHAD/ /SENEGAL/ /N'DJAMENA//KAOLACK//MILEZI//PIKINE//OUAGADOUGOU/

Call No.: \*\*\* 14.04.03/WYS/13268

**268. YAMUREMYE, Désiré**

La réinsertion sociale des enfants soldats : la problématique de leur prise en charge morale, spirituelle et psycho-sociale au Burundi

*Congo-Afrique*, No. 416, Juin-Juillet-Août 2007, p. 455-466

**Part II / Partie II**  
**Electronic documents / Documents électroniques**

## Part II / Partie II : Electronic documents / Documents électroniques

### 1. AITKEN, Stuart C.

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.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20004143.pdf>

File: Aitken\_Stuart\_C.pdf

### 2. ALKIRE, Sabina

Subjective Quantitative Studies of Human Agency  
*Social Indicators Research*, Vol. 74, No. 1, January, 2005, p. 217-260

**Abstract:** Amartya 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.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/27522243.pdf>

File: Alkire\_Sabina.pdf

### 3. 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](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/other_publications/Voices_of_Children.pdf)

File : Anarfi\_John.pdf

### 4. ARNOLDI, Mary Jo

Youth Festivals and Museums: the Cultural Politics of Public memory in Postcolonial Mali  
*Africa Today*, Vol. 52, no. 4, 2005/06, p. 55-76

**Abstract:** Public memory practices are essentially political, and in postcolonial Mali, as elsewhere in Africa, the State's cultural agenda has involved a refocusing and revalorization of the precolonial past through both performance and material culture. In postcolonial Mali, youth arts and sports festivals and the National Museum have been important sites for constructing a national culture. Between 1960 and 1968, the Modiba Keita years, the government strongly emphasized precolonial history and traditional culture, especially of the ancient empires of Ghana, Mali and Songhai. The State appropriated traditional performing arts into youth festivals. The government led by Moussa Traoré (1968-1991) continued this policy and, in the mid-1970s, extended the nationalistic project to material culture by turning its attention to the protection of Mali's tangible cultural heritage. Since the coup d'État in 1991, official support for youth festivals and the National Museum has continued. Through the use of different media, each of these sites has marshalled a constellation of historical memories, symbolic forms, and cultural practices in the service of this nationalist project.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4187739.pdf>

File: Arnoldi\_Mary\_Joe.pdf

## **5. ATIENO, Awinda**

Mungiki, 'Neo-Mau Mau' & the Prospects for Democracy in Kenya

*Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 34, no. 113, September 2007, p. 526-531

**Abstract:** This paper deals with the Mungiki, an armed vigilante gang of destitute youths in Kenya, which began as a spiritual movement in the early 1990s in the Rift Valley. In the middle of the 1990s, Mungiki had moved to the Nairobi slums, and had become a dynamic player in the most important market in Nairobi's lawless areas: violence. Mungiki could be the new Mau Mau. The author examines this gang, based on fieldwork carried out amongst youth activists in Nairobi from 2004 to 2007, amongst others presenting fragments of the Sheng hip-hop poetry used by these youths to describe and come up with solutions to their desperate situation as the lowest economic class in Nairobi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20406425.pdf>

**File:** Atieno\_Awinda.pdf

## **6. AUGE, Axel**

Jeunes, jeunesse et intégration des élites politiques au Gabon : la place des trajectoires sociales individuelles

*Afrique contemporaine*, No. 213, 2005, p. 197-215

**Résumé :** Depuis l'indépendance du Gabon en 1960, deux éléments dominent les parcours individuels des élites politiques et administratives. Le premier renvoie au capital scolaire comme ressource indispensable. Le deuxième fait ressortir l'importance des groupes d'affiliation dont une personne se sent ou se dit membre. Cet article traite de l'importance du système des relations sociales dans la construction des trajectoires individuelles des membres de l'élite politique et administrative gabonaise, c'est-à-dire les personnes occupant une position institutionnelle reconnue publiquement par la richesse, le prestige et/ou le pouvoir de décision politique ou administratif. Il signale le rôle des lieux de formation qui émergent comme autant de cadres sociaux au sein desquels se nouent et se dénouent des histoires relationnelles.

**Abstract:** Since Gabon attained independence in 1960, there have been two dominant factors in the personal itineraries of the political and administrative elite. The first concerns educational capital as an indispensable resource. The second concerns the importance of groups of affiliation to which the individual may feel to belong or actually belongs. This article discusses the importance of the system of social relations in the construction of the personal itineraries of members of the political and administrative elite of Gabon, i.e., people occupying institutional positions publicly recognized with wealth, prestige and/or political or administrative decision-making authority. It also points to the role of the place where one was educated, which is emerging as a social framework in which relationships are forged

**Source :** [http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID\\_ARTICLE=AFCO\\_213\\_0197](http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID_ARTICLE=AFCO_213_0197)

**File:** Augé\_Axel.pdf

## **7. BABO, Alfred**

Faillite de l'État et administration de l'espace public politique par les "jeunes patriotes" en Côte d'Ivoire

*Afrique et développement / Africa Development*, Vol. 34, no. 3/4, 2009, p. 27-45

**Résumé :** En Côte d'Ivoire, depuis le déclenchement de la guerre en 2002, des mouvements de jeunes regroupés dans ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler « jeunes patriotes » sont apparus. Ils ont joué et continuent de jouer un rôle de premier plan dans l'espace public politique. Il apparaît que leur irruption dans cet espace découle de plusieurs facteurs dont l'un des principaux est la conjugaison de la défaillance de l'Etat – gagné par une crise structurelle et institutionnelle profonde – et de l'activisme audacieux de ces jeunes qui visent à la fois à répondre aux appels de la puissance publique, mais en même temps à constituer une alternative aux limites de l'Etat. Dans cette étude qui revisite les rapports Etat société, nous mettons en exergue l'intérêt de la relativisation théorique de l'approche habermasienne de l'espace public, mais aussi du concept de « mouvement sociaux » perçus comme généralement indépendants, sinon contestataires de l'Etat. L'étude montre que les « jeunes patriotes » non seulement évoluent comme des mouvements sociaux, mais en plus interviennent dans l'administration de l'espace public sous la forme, non pas de contestation ou de protestation, mais plutôt de soutien à l'Etat.

**Abstract:** Since the war started in 2002 in Côte d'Ivoire, youth movements which are federated in what is now known as 'The Young Patriots' have emerged, played and continue to play a leading role in the political public sphere. Their

interference appears to be linked to many factors, the most important being a combination of the failure of the State – hit by a deep structural and institutional crisis – and a upfront style of activism by these youth whose desire is to respond to the government's calls but also to provide an alternative to State limitations. State/society relationship is revisited in this paper which emphasizes the importance of theoretically putting the Habermasian approach to public space into perspective, but also the concept of 'social movements' which is generally perceived as independent or even contesting the State. The paper shows that 'Young Patriots' not only behave like social movements but they further intervene in the administration of public space not by contesting or protesting it, but by supporting the State.

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/2-Babo.pdf>

**File:** Babo\_Alfred.pdf

## **8. BALLET, Jérôme; 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

## **9. 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](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

## **10. BAYAT, Asef (Recommended)**

Social Movements, Activism and Social Development in the Middle East

Geneva: United Nation Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 2000. – 47 p.

(Civil Society and Social Movements Programme, Paper Number 3)

**Source:**

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/9C2BEFD0EE1C73B380256B5E004CE4C3/\\$file/bayat.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/9C2BEFD0EE1C73B380256B5E004CE4C3/$file/bayat.pdf)

**File :** Bayat\_Asef.pdf

## **11. 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 participant 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](https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/jspui/bitstream/1866/3365/1/2006v4n1_BERGE.pdf)

**File:** Berge\_Marten\_P\_van\_den.pdf

## **12. 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

## **13. 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>

**File:** Biaya\_Thikala\_K.pdf

#### **14. BILLAUD, Anthony**

Négociation et reconfiguration des pouvoirs locaux : le cas de la ville de Yoff au  
*Afrique contemporaine*, No. 230, 2009, p. 169-185

**Résumé :** Cet article se propose d'analyser les dynamiques de changement social, en se basant sur le cas de la ville de Yoff, au Sénégal. Il est ainsi question d'interroger les processus d'interactions entre la sphère globale, matérialisée, entre autres, par les bailleurs de fonds et par les ONG, et la sphère locale, comprenant les organisations et les acteurs locaux. Les dynamiques de changement social sont en partie le produit de ces interactions, qui prennent la forme de négociations et de redistributions des pouvoirs locaux, qu'il est nécessaire de déconstruire.

**Abstract:** This article examines the dynamics of social transformation and takes as its empirical plinth the case of Yoff city in Senegal. The author thus analyses the interactions between the global sphere, comprising donors and NGOs, and the local sphere, which includes community-based organisations and local actors. The dynamics of social transformation stem partly from these interactions, which arise throughout negotiation processes and the new sharing of local powers.

**Source:** [http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID\\_ARTICLE=AFCO\\_230\\_0167](http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID_ARTICLE=AFCO_230_0167)

**File:** Billaud\_Anthony.pdf

#### **15. BLE, Raoul Germain**

Zouglou et réalités sociales des jeunes en Côte d'Ivoire  
*Afrique et développement / Africa Development*, Vol. XXXI, No. 1, 2006, p. 168-184

**Résumé :** D'où vient cet attrait des jeunes pour la musique zouglou ? Des politiciens, des médias tout puissants, des entreprises du show-business qui inculquent aux jeunes une musique bêtifiante ? N'est-ce pas là réduire les jeunes à une masse amorphe, livrée pieds et bras liés aux chiens de garde du capital ? Ce texte propose une autre explication : la jeunesse, en Côte d'Ivoire, n'est pas une mais bien multiple et différenciée. Elle n'est pas seulement objet mais bien aussi sujet. Elle n'est pas toujours irresponsable comme on voudrait le faire croire. Bien au contraire, elle propose avec force des modèles culturels élaborés à partir de sa propre expérience quotidienne. Les styles musicaux, dont le zouglou en particulier, en font partie. Le zouglou chante ce que vivent les jeunes ivoiriens, ce qu'ils attendent de la société, ce qu'ils contestent.

**Abstract:** How can the youth's crave for Zouglou music be accounted for ? Why are politicians, the almighty media, and the entertainment industry all inculcating the youth such stupid music? Aren't they leading the youth to being passive? Aren't they handing them over to the watchdogs of capital? This text is offering a different explanation. In Côte-d'Ivoire, there is no one single youth; there are rather multiple and differentiated youth. It is not only an object, but also a subject. It is not always irresponsible, as some think. On the contrary, it strongly designs cultural models drawn from its own daily experience. Musical styles, such as Zouglou are part of these models. Zouglou music reflects the life of young Ivoirians, what they expect from the society, and their claims and contestations.

**Source:** <http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/8-ble.pdf>

**File:** Blé\_Raoul Germain.pdf

#### **16. BOWEN, Donna Lee; GREEN, Alexia; JAMES, Christiaan**

Globalisation, Mobile Phones and Forbidden Romance in Morocco  
*The Journal of North African Studies*, Vol. 13, No. 2, 2008, p. 227-241

**Abstract:** Globalisation in the form of must-have mobile phones affects gender and generational relations in the Middle East and North Africa. As this new form of communication technology spreads to secondary and university students, it impacts the traditionally strong institution of the Middle Eastern family. In Morocco, gender relations and generational dynamics are changing as this technology breaks down traditional spatial and associational boundaries between young men and women. Membership in a global citizenry offers young Moroccans both status and western patterns of romance. This study demonstrates that young women and young men utilise mobile phones for different purposes. Mobile phones facilitate behaviour that young people know violates Moroccan social norms, but which are permitted by the western mores conveyed through global media. Our research in Morocco may have resonance in the rest of the Middle East but differs from what research reports in Europe.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629380801996562>

**File:** Bowen\_Donna\_Lee.pdf

**17. 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](http://www.egdi.gov.se/pdf/workpaper.pdf).

File: Boyden\_Joe&Levison\_Deborah.pdf

**18. 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>

File: Bucholtz\_Mary.pdf

**19. BURGESS, Thomas**

Introduction to Youth and Citizenship in East Africa

*Africa Today*, Vol. 51, No. 3, Spring, 2005, (Youth and Citizenship in East Africa) p. vii-xxiv

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4187665.pdf>

File: Burgess\_Thomas .pdf

**20. 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](http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/15_1/a2_PlayInFocus.pdf)

File: Burke\_Catherine.pdf

**21. 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

## **22. 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

## **23. 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).

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20734522.pdf>

**File:** Casas\_Ferran.pdf

## **24. CHELPI, Magali Lara Barbara**

Le mythe du jeune désœuvré : analyse des interventions DDR en Côte d'Ivoire  
*Afrique contemporaine*, No. 232, 2009, p. 39-55

**Résumé :** Les processus de prévention et de résolution des conflits sont en grande partie basés sur l'idée qu'un changement positif peut être induit par des interventions ciblées et planifiées. Il faut pourtant éviter de surestimer l'impact de telles interventions. Cet article explore comment de jeunes civils qui ont été militarisés par le conflit ivoirien ont utilisé un instrument standard de réinsertion couramment employé dans les interventions internationales postconflits, en examinant les options de réinsertion offertes dans le cadre d'un projet pilote visant à réintégrer les ex-combattants. Du point de vue de ces jeunes, quels ont été les avantages et inconvénients à participer à un tel projet? Quels ont été les enjeux économiques et sociaux qui les ont motivés ? Comment utilisent-ils les perspectives de réinsertion que le projet leur propose et comment les ont-ils intégrées (ou non) avec d'autres activités plus lucratives mais en dehors du cadre du projet ? Enfin, dans quelle mesure leur participation au projet a-t-elle ou non facilité leur réinsertion sociale et économique ? L'essentiel des données est basé sur 200 entretiens semi-structurés à Guiglo et à Man, fiefs principaux des milices progouvernementales et de la rébellion à l'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire.

**Abstract:** Conflict prevention and peace-building processes are largely based on the idea that positive change can be induced by targeted interventions. Yet it is a common trap to largely overestimate the impact of these interventions. This contribution explores how young civilians who had been militarized by the Ivorian conflict made use of one standard reinsertion instrument frequently used in post-conflict interventions, by examining the reinsertion options offered within the framework of a pilot project aiming at reintegrating ex-combatants. From the points of views of the youths who took part in the project, what were the socio-economic stakes in favor of participation? How did they make use of the reinsertion prospects the program offered, and how did they combine them (or not) with other income-generating activities outside the project framework? The bulk of the data is based on 200 semi-structured interviews of low-ranked recruits. Interviews took place in Guiglo and Man, with both pro-governmental militias and rebel recruits. Additional interviews were also done with some men and women formerly enrolled in armed groups who did not benefit from any reinsertion support.

**Source :** [http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID\\_ARTICLE=AFCO\\_232\\_0039](http://www.cairn.info/resume.php?ID_ARTICLE=AFCO_232_0039)

**File:** Chelpi-den\_Hammer\_Magali.pdf

## **25. 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

## **26. COULTER, Chris; PERSSON, M.; UTAS, Mats, Ed.**

Young Female Fighters in African Wars: Conflict and Its Consequences  
Stockholm, Nordic Africa Institute, 2008. – 51 p.

ISBN: 9171066276 / ISBN : 9789171066275

**Source:** [http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/young\\_female\\_fighters\\_wars\\_0309.pdf](http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/young_female_fighters_wars_0309.pdf)

**File:** Coulton\_Claudia\_J&Korbin\_Jill\_E.pdf

**27. 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

**28. 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

**29. 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

**30. 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/numerous/pdf/080005.pdf>

**File:** DeBoeck\_Filip&Honwana\_Alcinda.pdf

**31. 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 étaient 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

### **32. 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 périurbains de Dakar, capitale du Sénégal. Elle vise à 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 adolescentes recouvre des activités hétérogènes 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 intérêts des adolescentes d'exercer ce travail sont pluriels mais une logique importante et rationnelle apparaît et réside dans leur contribution à la survie familiale. Dans ce cadre, il représente pour elles une quête positive de sens construite autour de la recherche d'une survie instrumentale, de la satisfaction des besoins personnels et de la conquête d'un nouvel espace de réalisation. Les stratégies développées participent à 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](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Strategie_de_survie_et_culture_de_jeunes.pdf)

**File :** Diop\_Rosalie\_A.pdf

### **33. 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

### **34. 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](http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010031908.pdf)

File : Mamadou\_Diouf&Collignon\_René.pdf

### **35. 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](http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/enfan_0013-7545_1992_num_45_4_2032)

File: Dumont\_Michelle&Moss\_Ellen.pdf

### **36. 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 disjunctions; 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

### **37. 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

### **38. 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

### **39. 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, *Modernity 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

**40. FAIR, Jo Ellen; TULLY, Melissa; EKDALE, Brian; ASANTE, Rabiu K. B.**

Crafting Lifestyles in Urban Africa: Young Ghanaians in the World of Online Friendship  
*Africa Today*, Vol. 55, No. 4, 2009, p. 29-49

**Abstract:** The Internet in Africa has generated a lively debate in the popular press and among commentators about what its growth will mean for Africa and its people. Through in-depth interviews and observations, the authors consider one aspect of Internet practice in Africa: how use of the Internet for making friends and dating allows young, urban Ghanaians to craft lifestyles, incorporating globally circulating cultural and symbolic forms into their identities. They suggest that when young, urban Ghanaians go online to meet, chat, and form relationships with strangers near and far, they are devising, testing out, and sharing sensibilities; they are bringing situation, mood, and new knowledge to bear on the self or selves that they are exploring and tentatively projecting.

**Source:** <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=5ae7ded0-8e2d-4361-abd8-1c159467416a%40sessionmgr12&vid=22&hid=25>

**File:** Fair\_Jo\_Ellen.pdf

**41. FATTORI, 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

**42. 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

**43. FOLEY, Penny**

Voces in Youth Development. Research report

Marshalltown, South Africa: Youth Development Network, 2005. - 144 p.

**Source:** <http://www.ydn.org.za/resources/brochure/Voces%20in%20Youth%20Report%2013.06.05.pdf>

**44. 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

#### **45. 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

#### **46. GABLE, Eric (Recommended)**

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

#### **47. GRANT, Miriam**

Difficult Debut: Social and Economic Identities of Urban Youth in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

*Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines*, 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 - Nkulume, 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)

**Résumé :** Cet article explore les liens entre l'éducation, la vulnérabilité sur les plans économique et du logement, et les relations sociales pour la jeunesse des villes à la suite des crises économiques et sociales / épidémiologiques de plus en plus graves qui ont résulté de l'ajustement structurel et du VIHISIDA au Zimbabwe. Se fondant sur une étude longitudinale de 120 entrevues de ménages auxquelles participaient des jeunes et leurs parents / tuteurs en 1998 et 1999 à Bulawayo au Zimbabwe, l'article examine la manière dont les jeunes prennent la responsabilité de leurs identités sociales et économiques et le rôle qu'y jouent les membres du ménage et de la communauté. L'article conclut par une brève exploration de l'idée selon laquelle le développement et l'éducation de la jeunesse représentent un aspect important du capital social.

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4107245.pdf>

**File:** Grant\_Miriam.pdf

#### **48. 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

#### **49. GWIRAYI, Pesanayi**

Gender and Leadership: Factors Influencing Election into Student Representative Council

*Journal of Social Development in Africa*, Vol. 22, No. 2, December 2007, p. 137-155

**Abstract:** The under-representation of women in leadership positions is symptomatic of every known society, and this is a matter of concern, at least when considered in the context of the equal opportunities discourse. The present study investigated the influence of gender on access to leadership positions in the Student Representative Council (SRC) among final year student teachers at a college in the Harare province of Zimbabwe. The study established the criteria that student teachers used when electing a fellow student to take up a position of leadership in the SRC, and analysed the explanations the students gave for considering a position as being suitable for male or female students or both sexes. Ninety students (50 male and 40 female) participated in the survey. An open-ended questionnaire was used to gather both quantitative and qualitative data. The results suggest that students have gendered perceptions towards particular SRC positions. Thus, a male student was more likely to be elected to the positions of SRC president or secretary general, while a female student was more likely to be elected to the positions of catering officer or treasurer. This appeared to confirm the prevailing view that males tended to control dominant and influential positions in the structures. The study however, concludes that, gender deconstruction is not only desirable, but feasible. The paper makes recommendations aimed essentially at further promoting the discourse on equal opportunities.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=31195202&lang=fr&site=ehost-live>

**File:** Gwirayi\_Pesanayi.pdf

#### **50. HAENNI, Patrick; HOLTROP, Tjitske**

Mondaines spiritualités... : Àmr Khâlid, "shaykh branché" de la jeunesse dorée du Caire

*Politique africaine*, No. 87, 2002, p. 45-68

**Résumé :** `Amr Khâlid, prédicateur en vogue au sein de la jeunesse cairote, doit une bonne part de son succès au fait qu'il répond aux attentes d'une jeunesse plutôt aisée, en quête de spiritualité mais pas prête à renoncer à ses avantages matériels pour autant. En analysant la trajectoire de ce jeune « shaykh » rompu à l'utilisation des nouveaux médias, cet article montre que l'innovation religieuse en Égypte est moins affaire de doctrine que de pratiques sociales où les dynamiques de l'individuation jouent un rôle central.

**Abstract:** Amr Khâlid is a fashionable cleric among the youth of Cairo, who owes his success, in large part, to the fact that he responds to the aspirations of fairly affluent young people seeking spirituality, but not quite ready to forgo material advantage. By analyzing the trajectory of this young sheik, an adept in the use of new

technologies, this article demonstrates that religious innovation in Egypt is less a matter of doctrine than a question of social practices, and especially dynamics of individuation.

**Source:** <http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/087045.pdf>

**File:** Haenni\_Patrick&Holtrop\_Tjitske.pdf

## **51. HAVARD, Jean-François**

Éthos "bul faale" et nouvelles figures de la réussite au Sénégal

*Politique africaine*, No. 82, 2001, p. 63-77

**Abstract:** En Afrique urbaine peut-être plus qu'ailleurs, les cultures juvéniles sont d'abord des cultures de la rue. Le mouvement 'bul faale' ('t'occupe pas') au Sénégal est explicitement un mouvement juvénile et urbain, à la fois culturel - il repose sur des modes d'expression artistiques (le rap) et sportifs (la lutte sénégalaise) - et social, en ce qu'il véhicule un système de valeurs très marqué générationnellement. Il affiche en même temps une volonté de rupture et une capacité d'innovation, qui repose sur des processus de reformulation des identités, à l'interface des dynamiques du dedans et du dehors. Les figures emblématiques du mouvement (les chanteurs de rap, Mohammed Ndao Tyson le lutteur) fonctionnent comme des modèles d'identification; le mouvement lui-même est porteur d'un véritable "ethos" qui valorise la réussite par l'effort et le travail et traduit un indéniable processus d'individualisation. Les jeunes se sont reconnus dans cette volonté d'émancipation et d'affirmation par la différentiation, qui s'exprime notamment dans des pratiques corporelles, spirituelles et culturelles, comportant une reformulation du rapport à l'africanité. L'impact de ce mouvement générationnel est considérable, tant du point de vue social que politique.

**Source :** <http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/082063.pdf>

**File:** Havard\_Jean-François.pdf

## **52. HEGASY, Sonja**

Young Authority: Quantitative and Qualitative Insights into Youth, Youth Culture, and State Power in Contemporary Morocco

*The Journal of North African Studies*, Vol. 12, No. 1, 2007, p. 19-36

**Abstract:** This article presents the results of a quantitative survey among 622 young Moroccans in 2003/04 on concepts of legitimacy under Mohammed VI. The article regards itself as a contribution to the debate about authoritarianism in the Middle East and the production of social consent in Muslim states. It explores changing state-society relations with quantitative as well as qualitative means. The findings show that traditional sources of legitimacy are declining whereas modern rationales and a 'youthful spirit' rise as reasons for accepting the young king's authority. The habitus of youth needs to be regarded as a major contributing element to the stability of the Moroccan monarchy today. The results show clearly that processes of political modernisation and democratisation are more crucial to women than men.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629380601099443>

**File:** Hegasy\_Sonja.pdf

## **53. HIEN, Ollo Pépin**

Présentation de soi et techniques du corps : les élections Miss au Burkina Faso

*Afrique et développement / Africa Development*, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2011, p. 143-168

**Résumé : L'élection** Miss au Burkina Faso est un moment très important pour les filles, surtout démunis, qui y trouvent un moyen de reconnaissance sociale et une voie pour sortir de la pauvreté. C'est pourquoi, pour elles, tous les moyens peuvent être mobilisés pour gagner la compétition. Paradoxalement, il y a aussi une réste en cause des canaux esthétiques qui ont longtemps présidé à la désignation de la beaucoup avec de plus en plus une propension à copier le modèle occidental. Dans cette contribution il s'agit de passer en revue le processus qui a mené à une certaine libération du corps. A ce propos, plusieurs techniques du corps, des jeux de séduction et de domination sont exploitées. D'autant que le corps est devenu un capital d'investissement social.

**Abstract:** Beauty contests in Burkina Faso are a very important moment for girls, especially underprivileged girls, for whom they are a means of obtaining social recognition and finding a way out of poverty. That is why, in their view, any possible means can be used to win the competition. Paradoxically, the aesthetic canons that long presided over the designation of beauty are being challenged and there is a growing tendency to copy the Western model. The aim of this contribution is to review the process that has led to a certain liberation of the

body. In this regard, several physical techniques and games of seduction and domination are used, particularly since the body has become a form of capital used in social investment.

**Source:** [http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/9-Oollo\\_Pepin\\_Hien.pdf](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/9-Oollo_Pepin_Hien.pdf)

**File:** Hien\_Oollo\_Pépin.pdf

#### **54. 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

#### **55. 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

#### **56. 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 intersticiels, 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

**57. HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH. London (Recommended)**

Youth, Poverty and Blood: The Lethal Legacy of West Africa's Regional Warriors

London: Human Rights Watch, 2005. – 74 p.

(Human Rights Watch 17, No. 5 A)

Source: <http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1234>

**58. IFEKA, Caroline**

Youth Cultures & the Fetishization of Violence in Nigeria

*Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 33, no. 110, September 2006, (Ideology & Conflict in Africa), p. 721-736

**Abstract:** The author develops a conceptual framework for analysing youth cultures of resistance and violence in the context of customary and world religions in which old and new gods are important sources of ideological resistance. Condensing around points of intersection between capital and non-capitalist kin-based economies in Nigeria's oil-producing Niger Delta, she argues that militant youth cultures develop through a 'double' articulation between 'parent' cultures largely producing use values, and capitalist cultures pervaded by world religions (Christianity, Islam). The former construe social relations between groups struggling to establish rights over strategic natural resources (land, oil, water) in terms of spirit beings and their protective powers against attack; the latter preside today over production for sale and profit according to impersonal market forces that dissolve the social into relationships between 'things', the products of labour exchanged in the market place.

ASC subject headings: Nigeria; youth organizations; violence; resistance; ritual objects

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4007137.pdf>

File: Ifeka\_Caroline.pdf

**59. 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 commonalities that pattern children's everyday lives.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049178.pdf>

File: James\_Allison&James\_Adrian\_L.pdf

**60. 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

### **61. JONES, Jeremy**

"It's not Normal But It's Common": Elopement, 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](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf)

**File :** CODESRIA\_Bulletin\_3\_4\_09\_English

### **62. 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

### **63. KAGWANJA, Peter Mwangi**

'Power to 'Uhuru" : Youth Identity and Generational Politics in Kenya's 2002 Elections

*African Affairs*, Vol. 105, No. 418, 2006, p. 51-75

**Abstract:** Faced with the challenge of a new, multi-ethnic political coalition, Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi shifted the axis of the 2002 electoral contest from ethnicity to the politics of generational conflict. The strategy backfired, ripping his party wide open and resulting in its humiliating defeat in the December 2002 general elections. Nevertheless, the discourse of a generational change of guard as a blueprint for a more accountable system of governance won the support of some youth movements like the predominantly Kikuyu Mungiki movement. This article examines how the movement's leadership exploited the generational discourse in an effort to capture power. Examining the manipulation of generational and ethnic identities in patrimonial politics,

the article argues that the instrumentalization of ethnicity in African politics has its corollary in the concomitant instrumentalization of other identities - race, class, gender, clan, age and religion.

**Source:** <http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/105/418/51.full.pdf+html>

**File:** Kagwanja\_Peter\_Mwangi.pdf

#### **64. KEEN, David**

Greedy Elites, Dwindling Resources, Alienated Youths : the Anatomy of Protracted Violence in Sierra Leone

*Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft*, No. 2, 2003, p. 67-94

**Abstract:** State collapse and civil war in Sierra Leone cannot be adequately understood in terms of the political economy of diamond mining. Rather, the lack of economic progress, compounded by bad governance, had generated a frustrated generation of youths no longer controlled by traditional social ties and available for organized violence. Current "reconstruction" is reinventing several phenomena that fed into the conflict. These include neoliberalism, continuing debt repayments, a neglect of industry, endemic corruption, the chieftaincy system, a dysfunctional legal system, and a focus of civil society activity and international assistance on Freetown.

**Source:** <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/ipg/ipg-2003-2/artkeen.pdf>

**File:** Keen\_David.pdf

#### **65. KING, Nathaniel (Recommended)**

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

#### **66. KONATE, Yacouba**

Génération zougrou

*Cahiers d'études africaines*, Vol. 42, No. 168, 2002, p. 777-796

**Résumé:** Rejeton de la crise universitaire, sociale et politique qui, en 1990, secoue la Côte-d'Ivoire entière, le zougrou est une création musicale des étudiants en révolte contre la société. Le zougrou se chante en français populaire ivoirien et en nouchi, le langage des jeunes de la rue. Plusieurs facteurs contribueront à en élargir l'audience, donnant à la Côte-d'Ivoire la première musique nationale de son histoire: l'élaboration progressive d'un répertoire basé sur des chansons drôles et humoristiques, la résonance sociale des thèmes abordés, l'essor de la cassette audio remplaçant le disque vinyle: le soutien des radio FM nationales et internationales.

**Abstract:** Offspring of the academic, social and political crisis that shakes out Côte-d'Ivoire as a whole, zougrou is a musical creation of students protesting against their society. Zougrou is sung in Ivorian popular French and in Nouchi, the French spoken by children of the street. Several factors contribute to widen its audience, giving to Côte-d'Ivoire the first national music of its history: the progressive elaboration of a repertory based on funny and humoristic songs; the social output of the topics; the development of cassette radio that replaces the vinyl records; the support of national and international FM channels.

**Source :**

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4393265>

**File:** Konate\_Yacouba\_Generation\_Zougrou.pdf

### **67. KONINGS, Piet**

Solving Transportation Problems in African Cities: Innovative Responses by the Youth in Douala, Cameroon

*Africa Today*, Vol. 53, no. 1, 2006/07, p. 35-50

**Abstract:** Young people have been among the most seriously affected by the current economic crisis in Africa. This study focuses on responses by young people in Cameroon. The youth of New Bell, one of the largest and poorest immigrant quarters in Douala, have devised two innovative activities: one, commonly known as "bendskin", is the use of motorbikes as taxis; the other, "pousse-pousse", is the use of handcarts for transporting merchandise. These activities not only secure a sustainable livelihood and a feeling of self-esteem, but also make a contribution to solving the neighbourhood's transportation problems. Bendskin drivers and poussieurs (handcart operators) are usually organized in small groups along ethnic and friendship lines, and form a social and spatial "neighborhood" within New Bell. Nevertheless, they have proved themselves capable of transcending group boundaries, and they rally round when outsiders, such as other road users and even the police, threaten their colleagues or their common interests.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4187755.pdf>

**File:** Konings\_Piet.pdf

### **68. LEBLANC, Marie Nathalie**

From 'Sya' to Islam: Social Change and Identity among Muslim Youth in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire

*Paideuma*, No. 46, 2000, p. 85-109

**Abstract:** Based on field research conducted in 1992, 1993-1995, and 1998, the author examines how young, urban, educated Muslims of Malian origin living in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire, privilege Islam as the cornerstone of their individual and group identities. As Muslims, this group is moving away from their ancestral ties to Mali, expressed as 'sya', the word in the Dioula-Banmanan language which comes closest to the concept of ethnicity. The shift in identity from 'sya' to Islam is embodied in the creation and growth of neighbourhood-based Islamic youth associations since the early 1990s. Islam provides youths with a distinct identity with which to face gerontocratic relations of power, the structural changes that have affected educational and Islamic institutions in Côte d'Ivoire over the past thirty years, and recent Ivorian politics of cultural difference.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40341784>

**File:** LeBlanc\_Marie Nathalie.pdf

### **69. LEONARDI, Cherry**

'Liberation' or Capture: Youth in between 'Hakuma' and 'Home' during Civil War and its Aftermath in Southern Sudan

*African Affairs*, Vol. 106, No. 424, 2007, p. 391-412

**Abstract:** Generational tension and youth crisis have been prominent themes in recent analyses of civil conflict in Africa. Field research in Southern Sudan in 2004-2006 suggests that the analysis does not fit the Sudanese war and that the situation here is more complex. This article examines a structural opposition in Southern Sudan between the sphere of military/government (the 'hakuma') and the sphere of 'home'. It argues that to be a 'youth' in Southern Sudan means to inhabit the tensions of the space between these spheres. While attempting to resist capture by either sphere, youth have used their recruitment by the military to invest in their home or family sphere. Their aspiration to 'responsibility' illustrates not generational rebellion, but the moral continuity in local society, also evident in discussions of marriage. The article first examines the background to the theme of capture of youth by the 'hakuma', and then turns to the central role of family in military recruitment and war.

**Source:** <http://afrf.oxfordjournals.org/content/106/424/391.full.pdf+html>

**File:** Leonardi\_Cherry.pdf

### **70. 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.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=51126673&site=ehost-live>

**File:** Libório\_Renata\_Maria\_Coimbra&Ungar\_Michael.pdf

### **71. LUKALO, Fibian Kavulani (Recommended)**

Extended Handshake or Wrestling Match? : Youth and Urban Culture Celebrating Politics in Kenya

Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2006. - 66 p.

(Discussion paper, ISSN 1104-8417; 32)

ISBN 91-7106-567-9

**Source:** <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=95382>

**File:** Lukalo\_Fibian\_Kavulani.pdf

### **72. MACINTYRE, Angela, Ed. (Recommended)**

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>

### **73. MADOERIN, Kurt (Recommended)**

Mobilising Children & Youth into their own Child & Youth-Led Organisations

Johannesburg, South Africa: REPSSI, 2008. - 72 p.

ISBN: 9780620420297 / ISBN: 0620420294

**Source:**

<http://www.crin.org/docs/mobilising%20children%20and%20youth%20into%20their%20own%20child%20and%20youth.pdf>

**File :** Madoerin\_Kurt.pdf

### **74. MATE, Rekopantswe (Recommended)**

Youth Lyrics, Street Language and the Politics of Age: Contextualising the Youth Question in the Third Chimurenga in Zimbabwe

*Journal of Southern African Studies*, Vol. 38, No. 1, 2012, p. 107-127

**Abstract:** Debates about the effects of the 'cultural nationalism' that has accompanied the so-called 'Third Chimurenga' in Zimbabwe since 2000, often portray youth as pawns of officials – for example, as national youth

service trainees or as government sponsored artists – rather than as among the worst affected by recent developmental crises, who are struggling against the odds to survive. Yet concern about youth restlessness did, in part, lead to policies, such as the requirement of ‘75 per cent local content’ for public broadcasters, which created opportunities for youth action and led, in turn, to the development of a new musical style known as ‘urban grooves’. However, in 2007, Zimbabwean public radio and television banned the airplay of certain ‘urban grooves’ songs because of their unsavoury lyrics. In this article I analyse the lyrics of these songs in order to argue that together, the songs’ lyrics, and their ban from airtime, point to emergent intergenerational tensions. Some of these tensions revolve around emerging forms, uses and meanings of vernacular languages. Whereas the 75 per cent local content policy imposed by the government in 2001 envisaged an anti-imperialist popular culture through the use of vernacular languages and local media products, youths used vernacular languages to highlight intergenerational sex differences in heterosexual behaviour. They used street language not ordinarily accessible to adults, to deliver an incisive critique of adult sexual excesses. As observed elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, not only do the banned songs provide an insight into youth subjectivities amidst the social contradictions of Zimbabwe’s socio-economic and political crises, they also illustrate how popular music can be a form of civic participation.

**Source:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2012.642722>

**File:** Mate\_Rekopantswe.pdf

### **75. MCHAKULU, Japhet Ezra July**

Youth Participation in Radio Listening Clubs in Malawi

*Journal of Southern African Studies*, Vol. 33, no. 2, 2007, p. 251-265

**Abstract:** This article reports on a qualitative research study that used community radio and radio listening clubs to examine the involvement of youth in community debate in Malawi. The study sample was chosen from young members of radio listening clubs in Mangochi district in Malawi’s southern region. Research topics included the radio listening clubs’ mode of operation in relation to community radio, the issues dominating discussion in each radio listening club and youths’ experiences of constraints placed on debate. Findings suggest that community radio and its associated radio listening clubs have together created an emerging public sphere for the local community, including a space for youths and other disadvantaged groups to discuss solutions to local socioeconomic problems. Intergenerational factors and the divisive nature of the political environment at the national level, however, place some constraints on debate in the clubs. While young club members avoid the more divisive political issues, they, nevertheless, freely discuss those factors that affect socioeconomic development, such as HIV/AIDS, general community health, agriculture/farming and education.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25065195.pdf>

**File:** Mchakulu\_Japhet\_Ezra\_July.pdf

### **76. 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.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=15963397&site=ehost-live>

**File:** McIlwaine\_Cathy&DATTA\_Kavita.pdf

### **77. MEHANNA, Omnia Recommended)**

Internet and the Egyptian Public Sphere

*Africa Development*, Vol. XXXV, No. 4, 2010, p. 195–209

**Abstract:** The Internet offers many actors in the society ways to present and raise discussion of ideas that is not possible or easy to engage in, especially in societies with conservative facades such as the Egyptian society. The

number of Internet users in Egypt had reached 8.6 million by March 2008. This means that more than 10 per cent of the total Egyptian population had access to the Internet. The number of Internet users in Egypt is the third highest in Africa and represents about 17 per cent of the total number of users in Africa. By taking advantage of the opportunity of having greater access to the Internet and using the security of being anonymous, if one desired, provided by this medium of communication, increasing numbers of Egyptians started using the Internet to gain information and engage in political, social and religious discussions. This new E-public sphere in Egypt is not completely virtual, nor is it completely real.

The Internet facilitated more chances to networking, forming alliances and addressing the public. This has led to the emergence of a kind of alternative media run by professionals, semi-professionals and amateurs. And of equal importance, an increasing number of blogs and websites started addressing highly controversial social and religious issues.

This article, focusing on websites and blogs, explores the new trends which the Internet gave rise to, as well as institutions – such as government and established religious institutions – whose power to monopolise public debates has been challenged by the Internet in Egypt, till 2008. The paper also shows how the state interacts with these trends through recent attempts to increase censorship of the Internet, and in particular its usage for political mobilisation.

**Résumé :** L'Internet offre à de nombreux acteurs de la société des moyens de présenter et d'agiter des débats d'idées qu'il n'est pas possible ou facile d'aborder, en particulier dans les sociétés aux façades conservatrices comme celle de l'Egypte. Le nombre d'internautes en Egypte avait atteint 8,6 millions en mars 2008. Cela signifie que plus de 10 pour cent de l'ensemble de la population a accès à l'Internet. Ce nombre est le troisième plus important en Afrique et représente environ 17 pour cent du nombre total d'utilisateurs d'Internet en Afrique. Mettant à profit la possibilité d'un accès accru à l'Internet et la sécurité de l'anonymat offert à ceux qui le souhaitent par ce moyen de communication, de plus en plus d'Egyptiens se sont mis à utiliser l'Internet pour obtenir des informations et s'engager dans des discussions politiques, sociales et religieuses. Cette nouvelle sphère publique virtuelle en Egypte n'est ni tout à fait virtuelle, ni tout à fait réelle.

L'Internet permettait de profiter des chances accrues de se mettre en réseau, de former des alliances et de s'adresser au public. Cela s'est traduit par l'émergence d'une sorte de média alternatif gérée par des professionnels, des semi-professionnels et des amateurs. Et tout aussi important, de plus en plus de blogs et de sites web ont commencé à aborder des questions sociales et religieuses très controversées.

Cet article qui porte essentiellement sur les sites web et les blogs explore les nouvelles tendances auxquelles l'Internet a donné naissance, ainsi que les institutions – par exemple gouvernementales et religieuses établies – dont le pouvoir de monopoliser les débats publics a été contesté par l'Internet en Egypte. L'article montre également comment l'État interagit avec ces tendances, à travers les tentatives récentes de renforcer la censure de l'Internet, et en particulier, son utilisation pour la mobilisation politique.

**Source:** [http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/10\\_-Mehanna.pdf](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/10_-Mehanna.pdf)

**File :** Mehanna\_Omnia.pdf

## **78. 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.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=14142597&site=ehost-live>

**File:** Morrow\_Virginia&Richards\_Martin.pdf

## **79. MOULAI-HADJ, Mourad**

Espace public et participation politique en Afrique : le cas de l'Algérie  
*Afrique et développement / Africa Development*, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2011, p. 63-73

**Résumé:** L'année 1989 représente une nouvelle phase dans la vie politique des nations et cela, suite à la chute du mur de Berlin et à la disparition des conflits idéologiques entre les deux pôles antagonistes. Ce changement va enclencher une nouvelle procédure pour la transformation des structures des États et l'articulation de son rôle de

la reformation de l'espace public. L'exemple des événements d'octobre 1988 en Algérie constitue une expérience dans l'apparition d'un nouvel espace public qui allait impulser la vie politique et associative, avec l'avènement du multipartisme et du pluralisme électoral. Cette expérience dans la démocratisation a pu créer un espace public dynamique, avec des mouvements associatifs, une nouvelle citoyenneté, une nouvelle forme de gestion des conflits politiques et une nouvelle culture politique. Quelques données de terrain sur la participation des jeunes Oranais à l'espace public et leurs attitudes politiques aident à argumenter l'approche développée dans cette communication.

**Abstract:** The year 1989 marked a new phase in the political lives of nations, following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of ideological conflicts between the two former antagonistic poles. This change led to a new way of transforming state structures and articulating their role in reforming the public space. The example of the events of October 1988 in Algeria constitutes an experience of the appearance of a new public space that boosted political and associational life, with the advent of the multiple party system and electoral pluralism. This experience of democratization created a dynamic public space, with associational movements, a new citizenship, a new form of management of political conflicts and a new political culture. Data from the field on the participation of Oranese youth in the public space, and their political attitudes, will help back up the approach developed in this article.

**Source:** [http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/5- Mourad\\_Moulai\\_Hadj.pdf](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/5- Mourad_Moulai_Hadj.pdf)

**File:** Moulai-Hadj\_Mourad.pdf

## **80. MOYER, Eileen**

Street-corner Justice in the Name of Jah: Imperatives for Peace among Dar es Salaam Street Youth

*Africa Today*, Vol. 51, No. 3, 2005, p. 31-58

**Abstract:** Young men throughout the world seem fascinated with Bob Marley. Especially fascinated with him are poor, disenfranchised youths, like those living and working in the streets of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, who are the subjects this article. What is it about Bob Marley and Rastafari-inspired discourses of peace and love that make them so appealing? Why are street youths throughout the world growing dreads and praising Jah? By taking a close look at internal peacekeeping strategies employed on a specific street corner located in the middle of the central business district of Dar es Salaam, this article demonstrates that such questions are best answered from a local perspective. While Marley's global appeal may be attributed to shared experiences of inequality, the ways this popularity emerges locally sheds light on the particularities of those experiences.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187688>

**File:** Moyer\_Eileen.pdf

## **81. MUKAMUGAMBIRA, Pascasie; OSEI-HWEDIE, Kwaku**

Factors Influencing Attitudes of Botswana Youth towards Manual Work: Implications for Employment

*Journal of Social Development in Africa*, Vol. 22, no. 2, 2007, p. 107-135

**Abstract:** The article discusses factors that influence attitudes of Botswana youth towards manual work. It is based on a study of 119 youths, aged 15 to 29 years, working in the construction, domestic and farming sectors, in the city of Gaborone (Botswana) and three neighbouring villages. Negative attitudes of youth towards traditional occupations such as farming and domestic service have been identified as one of the factors contributing to youth unemployment. The aim of the study therefore was to investigate attitudes of youth towards manual work, factors that contributed to these attitudes, and the implications of the attitudes for youth employment. Factors identified in the study, that influenced youth attitudes towards manual work were (a) the perceived value of work in the individual's life, (b) intrinsic characteristics of manual work itself and (c) various conditions and physical aspects of manual work.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=31195201&lang=fr&site=ehost-live>

**File:** Mukamugambira\_Pascasie&Osei-Hwedie\_Kwaku.pdf

## **82. 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.

**Source :** <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=8c7bc506-b63d-454f-a71c-2974dc446adb%40sessionmgr12&vid=17&hid=24>

**File:** MURIUKI\_Alexander\_M.pdf

### **83. 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.

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1514826.pdf>

**File:** Murphy\_William\_P.pdf

### **84. 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](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Veronica_Nakijoba_Uganda.pdf)

**File:** Nakijoba\_Veronica.pdf

### **85. 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

### **86. 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](http://www.prb.org/pdf/ChangYouthBehavior_Eng.pdf)

**File:** Neukom\_Josselyn&Ashford\_Lori.pdf

### **87. 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](http://www.prb.org/pdf/ChangYouthBehavior_FR.pdf)

**File:** Neukom\_Josselyn&Ashford\_Lori\_FR.pdf

### **88. 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.

**Source :** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=15715331&site=ehost-live>

**File:** Ngokwey\_Ndolamb.pdf

### **89. 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

## **90. 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](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf)

File : CODESRIA\_Bulletin\_3\_4\_09\_English

## **91. NYAMNJOH, Francis Beng; PAGE, Ben**

'Whiteman Kontri' and the Enduring Allure of Modernity among Cameroonian Youth

*African Affairs*, Vol. 101, No. 405, 2002, p. 607-634

**Abstract:** This article gathers together representations of whiteness constructed by young black Cameroonian. It contributes to arguments about white identity by arguing that the meaning of whiteness is, in part, made by Africans. It assembles descriptions of white people and of the 'whiteman kontri' (the West) that are often contradictory and that include both positive and negative judgements. In this respect these ideas reflect both Cameroonian politics and Cameroonian identity. The young Cameroonian whose ideas the authors were interested in were simultaneously drawn to, and exasperated by, a Western vision of modernity. They were despairing of the existing social and political structure in Cameroon and looked beyond national contexts for their dreams. But they were equally sceptical about the justice of the global economic context and articulated their doubts in terms of antagonism towards whites and defence of African identity. The authors contribute to debates about Occidentalism by suggesting that this is a concept that should be used with caution, since by suggesting an equivalent to 'Orientalism' it suggests equality and endorses an essentialized notion of whiteness and blackness, which can undermine attempts to understand the history of relations between Africa and the West.

Source: <http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/101/405/607.full.pdf+html>

File: Nyamnjoh\_Francis\_Beng&Page\_Ben.pdf

## **92. 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](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf)

File : CODESRIA\_Bulletin\_3\_4\_09\_English

## **93. PERULLO, Alex**

Hooligans and Heroes: Youth Identity and Hip-hop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

*Africa Today*, Vol. 51, No. 4, 2005, p. 75-101

**Abstract:** During the 1990s, the rise in popularity of hip-hop culture in Tanzania brought increased public scrutiny of urban youth due, in part, to preconceived notions of youth culture and rap music. In newspaper articles and public discourses, youth were quickly targeted and labeled hooligans ('wahuni') and often associated with words such as violent, hostile, and disruptive. Youth used music to combat these stereotypes and project images of themselves as creative and empowered individuals in society. In this article, the author examines the ways that youth use rap music to confront stereotypes of young people, and reach the broader listening public through politically and socially relevant lyrics ('ujumbe mkali', "strong messages"). Using transcriptions of lyrics and interviews with artists, the author argues that youth have turned a foreign musical form into a critical medium of social empowerment whereby they are able to create a sense of community among other urban youth, voice their ideas and opinions to a broad listening public, and alter conceptions of youth as hooligans.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4187688.pdf>

File: Perullo\_Alex.pdf

#### **94. PETERS, Krijn (Recommended)**

Re-Examining Voluntarism: Youth Combatants in Sierra Leone  
Pretoria, South Africa: Institute for Security Studies, 2004. – 35 p.  
(ISS Monograph Series, No. 100)  
ISBN: 1919913475 / ISBN: 9781919913476

**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 exploitative 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>

**File:** Peters\_Krijn.pdf

#### **95. 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>

**File:** Peters\_Krijn\_Richards\_Paul.pdf

**96. 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.

**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.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1161278.pdf>

File: Peters\_Krijn&Richards\_Paul.pdf

**97. POLLUTTA, Francesca; JASPER, James M. (Recommended)**

Collective Identity and Social Movements

*Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 27, 2001, p. 283–305

**Abstract** Sociologists have turned to collective identity to fill gaps in resource mobilization and political process accounts of the emergence, trajectories, and impacts of social movements. Collective identity has been treated as an alternative to structurally given interests in accounting for the claims on behalf of which people mobilize, an alternative to selective incentives in understanding why people participate, an alternative to instrumental rationality in explaining what tactical choices activists make, and an alternative to institutional reforms in assessing movements' impacts. Collective identity has been treated both too broadly and too narrowly, sometimes applied to too many dynamics, at other times made into a residual category within structuralist, state-centered, and rationalist accounts.

Source: [http://www.jamesjasper.org/files/collective\\_identity\\_2001.pdf](http://www.jamesjasper.org/files/collective_identity_2001.pdf)

File: Polletta\_Francesca&Jasper\_James\_M.pdf

**98. 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

## **99. 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.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=46723151&site=ehost-live>

**File:** Ruiz-Casares\_Monica.pdf

## **100. 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](http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Natewinde_Sawadogo_Burkina.pdf)

**File:** Sawadogo\_Natewinde.pdf

## **101. 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 Bourdieu'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

**102. 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

**103. SPRING, Anita; ROLFE, Robert ; PARENT, Gregory (Recommended)**

Sub-Saharan Africa Business Environment Report (SABER). Business Information at a Ready Glance, 2011. - 118 p.

Source: [http://warrington.ufl.edu/ciber/docs/SABER\\_2011.pdf](http://warrington.ufl.edu/ciber/docs/SABER_2011.pdf)

File: Spring\_Anita&Rolle\_Robert&Parent\_Gregory.pdf

**104. 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

**105. STAUNTON, Irene**

Our Broken Dreams: Child Migration in Southern Africa  
Maputo: Save the Children UK and Save the Children Norway; Harare: Weaver Press, 2008  
xviii-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](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Our_Broken_Dreams_English_version.pdf)

File: Staunton\_Irene.pdf

**106. 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

**107. TWUM-DANSO, Afua**

Africa's Young Soldiers: The Co-option of Childhood

Pretoria: Institute of Security Studies, 2003. - 61 p.

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/monographs/no82/Content.html>

**108. 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

**109. 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

**110. 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

**111. 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

**112. VAN DIJK, Dana Adriana (Recommended)**

'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](http://webdoc.ubn.ru.nl/mono/d/dijk_d_van/beyothag.pdf)

**File:** Van\_Dijk\_Dana\_Adriana.pdf

**113. VAN GOG, Janneke G. (Recommended)**

Coming back from the Bush: Gender, Youth and Reintegration in Northern Sierra Leone

Leiden: African Studies Centre, 2008. – xii-123 p.  
(African studies collection, ISSN 1876-018X; Vol. 9)

ISBN 978-90-5448-078-5

**Source:** <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Pdf/asc9vanGog.pdf>

**File:** Van\_Gog\_Janneke.pdf

**114. 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

**115. 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

### **116. 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

### **117. 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

### **118. 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](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-T24.pdf)

**File:** Whitehead\_Ann&Hashim\_Imam&Iversen\_Vegard.pdf

### **119. 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

**120. 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>

**File:** Zimmer-Gembeck\_Melanie\_J.pdf

**Part III / Partie III : Annexes**  
**Call for applications / Appel à candidatures / Apelo a candidaturas**

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

### **Child and Youth Institute**

**Theme: Youth, Social Transformation and Development in Africa**

**Date: 3 – 21 September, 2012**

**Venue: Dakar, Senegal**

### **CALL FOR APPLICATIONS**

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce its 2012 Child and Youth Institute that will be held for three (3) weeks, from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> September 2012. 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 children and youth 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 2012**

The theme for the 2012 edition of the Child and Youth Institute is **Youth, Social Transformation and Development in Africa** and seeks to bring together scholars to dig deeper into theoretical and empirical ways of understanding the role played by youth in transforming the social, economic, and political spheres or arenas in Africa. Conceptualizing, defining, and representing youth and their worlds has become an important focus of scholars seeking to examine how research itself has constructed youth as distinct social groups that are

often presented as disruptive to an otherwise coherent social order and social institutions. Studies that have looked at youth as delinquent, misguided, as causing social crises, as being coerced into mischief, or as subjects rather than agents of their own lives, have provided interesting insights into perceptions and constructions of the youth. Similarly studies by scholars who insist that youth in Africa be regarded through theoretical and empirical lenses that go beyond these stereotypical notions of rebellion and vulnerability have shown how recent advances in technology, the intensification of global processes, and the continued weakening of the nation-state, are contributing to new and complex ways of understanding what it means to be youth in Africa today. Indeed, questions of what constitutes youthhood and the degree to which the lives of youth can be deeply understood have been marred by definitions and research questions often derived from socio-cultural and politico-economic contexts external to the direct experiences of most African youth. It is imperative for scholarship on youth in Africa to not only challenge any one-sided or simplistic explanations of the lives of the youth but also contend with the fact that they are a large and steadily growing population who undergo changes and also influence changes as the society itself keeps transforming.

Demographically Africa is a young continent with up to forty percent of its population aged between fifteen and twenty-four and more than two thirds below thirty years. This conspicuous size of the youth has contributed to the complex and at times vicarious place they occupy in Africa today and hence demands a deepened approach to research and analyses capable of capturing this complexity of youth identity, lives, ambitions, and the critical role they play in transforming their societies. New ways of regarding this complexity are critical because classical sociological views of society that see it as being reproduced through a linear and chronological process marked by stages of childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, will not suffice simply because such views tend to promote the “youth as a problem” approach, often seeing practices such as participation in combat operations or failure to marry at “the right time” as chaotic and deviationist from social order. While these perceptions fit very well with a traditional African social worldview shaped by gerontocracy where cultural and political power are wielded by those with accumulated experiential knowledge, youth demographics and their desire for broad social changes can no longer be wished away. Today, as some small but growing body of scholarship that favors culture making as a creative, contested, and complex process of social (re)production, has shown, youth are actively shaping society through such strategies as the invention of new forms of language; creative contributions to economies through popular culture; reconstituting political movements through participation in armed rebellion or non-violent demonstrations; and the reshaping of public discourse through social media and expressive culture, among many. The “Arab Spring” is a good illustration of such vitality and creativity with youth at the forefront of public protest movements that have led to regime changes in both Tunisia and Egypt. Through activism sparked by this generation’s increasingly interconnectedness brought by social media and technology, these youth, like many of their counterparts in other parts of Africa, are responding to the reality of low wages, high unemployment, and poor governance, all closely tied to economic issues.

The relentless socioeconomic and political changes propelled by Western financial institutions and governments have contributed, for instance, to a gradual transformation of the African terrain through a process that has weakened the state apparatus and heightened the place of youth at the centre of public life as witnessed in some of these movements. Development strategies for the continent that have largely been predicated upon strict austerity measures propelled by the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) of the 1980s and sustained by continued economic liberalisation and marketisation into the 2000s have had

some notable negative effects on Africa's youth. But there are signs of positive change as well. Growth in GDP in countries such as Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana and Equatorial Guinea by the end of 2010 reflects the 6% economic growth experienced across the continent before the 2008 global economic recession. Previous studies have also shown that youth labour can play a significant role in the development process, especially in countries where rural societies are predominant. Today, we know that with the progresses made in science and technology the youth population is well prepared to assimilate and master the scientific and technological tools that are necessary to propel development. However, such development is often unaccompanied by growth in infrastructure as well as democratic processes. In many parts of the continent, the standard of living has improved but the gap between the rich and poor continues growing, unemployment remains rampant and the youth are adversely affected. And to be sure this is not limited to Africa but is noticeable globally. The 2008 financial crisis and its social impacts in the North, for instance, show that youth issues and social change have become a global challenge in the context of what some call the 'crisis of capitalism' or what others see as the 'end of capitalism'. Manifestations of outrage and disappointment such as those exemplified the "occupy wall street" movement show youth seeking to arrest a social system by demanding more social justice and equality and in turn forcing youth issues to cross many boundaries. While these issues are more critical in Africa mainly because of the youthfulness of Africa's population and the many challenges faced in such areas as education, training, employment, and health, they call for an awareness among scholars for the need to critically position youth at the center of any analysis of social transformation and development both locally and globally.

The preceding discussions invoke a number of research questions that can be taken up by the participants for further scrutiny: How do we reconcile and understand all the competing socioeconomic and political realities in Africa today? How can the youth as a demographic majority wield power, transform their world marked by high unemployment levels and within a context of inconsistent economic growth by using new patterns of communication and technology to? What role, if any, are youth in Africa today playing in transforming their societies and how are these transformations in turn shaping overall development? What are the roles of decentralized grassroots movements instigated by youth and what they portend for socioeconomic and political changes in their countries given the example seen in Egypt where a more established party (Muslim Brotherhood) garnered enough support to take over political leadership and left many youth involved in the initial movement disenfranchised? Are youth in Africa transforming their societies or are their movements too loosely put together falling short of making lasting changes in their societies? What is the place of global processes and connections in shaping and sustaining socioeconomic and political development for youth in Africa today? What are some of the ways youth have been involved in democratic processes in their countries or communities and how has this participation shaped youth identities and political ideas? Is social media going to determine the ways in which youth will engage with their societies and the larger world and if so to what end? What does the gendered dimension of youth struggles to transform their societies look like? Are there some examples of youth engagement in economic and technological innovations that are influencing national and regional trends in business and investment? Participants at this year's Institute are expected to address these and related issues and queries.

### **Coordination**

The 2012 Child and Youth Institute will be directed by Professor Mwenda Ntarangwi of Calvin College (USA). As Director of the Institute, Professor Mwenda Ntarangwi 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, Professor Mwenda Ntarangwi 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:

- An application letter;
- A curriculum vitae;
- Two (2) published papers;
- 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:

- An application letter;
- A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
- A curriculum vitae;

- 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 2012 Institute;
- 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 **Friday 22 June 2012**. Successful applicants will be notified not later than the **third week of July 2012**.

### **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 June to late July 2012. The draft papers should be submitted to CODESRIA not later than **15 August, 2012**.

### **Date and Venue**

The Institute will be held from **3<sup>rd</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2012** 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](mailto:child.institute@codesria.sn)  
Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

Facebook : <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Twitter : <http://twitter.com/codesria>

## **Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse 2012**

**Thème: La jeunesse, les transformations sociales et le développement en Afrique**

**Date: 3-21 septembre 2012**

**Lieu: Dakar (Sénégal)**

### **APPEL À CANDIDATURES**

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2012 de son Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse qui se déroulera sur trois (3) semaines, du 3 au 21 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 sont les suivants :

1. encourager le partage d'expériences entre chercheurs, acteurs 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 enfants et les jeunes sont confrontés sur le continent africain ;
3. encourager la participation des enseignants et des chercheurs dans les discussions et les débats portant sur les processus de développement des enfants et des jeunes 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 ainsi que 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 devant 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 : La jeunesse, les transformations sociales et le développement en Afrique**

Le thème de l'édition 2012 de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse est **La jeunesse, les transformations sociales et le développement en Afrique**. Il s'agit d'examiner de manière

plus approfondie les approches théoriques et empiriques permettant de comprendre le rôle joué par les jeunes dans la transformation des sphères sociales, économiques et politiques en Afrique. La conceptualisation, la définition et la représentation des jeunes et de leurs mondes sont devenues une préoccupation importante pour les chercheurs qui veulent comprendre comment la recherche elle-même a construit les jeunes comme un groupe social distinct, souvent présenté comme perturbateur d'un ordre social cohérent et de ses institutions. Les études qui ont appréhendé les jeunes comme des délinquants, des personnes mal avisées, causant des crises sociales, promptes à faire des bêtises, ou comme des sujets plutôt que des agents de leur propre vie, ont donné un aperçu intéressant des perceptions et des constructions de la jeunesse. De même, des études menées par des chercheurs, pour qui les jeunes en Afrique doivent être considérés sous des angles théoriques et empiriques allant au-delà de ces notions stéréotypées de révolte et de vulnérabilité, ont montré comment les progrès récents en matière de technologie, l'intensification des processus mondiaux et l'affaiblissement continu de l'État-nation contribuent à renouveler et à complexifier les manières de comprendre ce que signifie être jeune en Afrique aujourd'hui. En effet, les interrogations relatives aux jeunes et celles permettant véritablement d'appréhender leur vie, ont été biaisées par des définitions et des questions de recherche souvent issues de contextes socioculturels et politico-économiques étrangers aux expériences directes de la plupart des jeunes africains. Il est donc impératif que la recherche sur la jeunesse en Afrique remette en cause non seulement les explications unilatérales ou simplistes de la vie des jeunes, mais aussi qu'elle tienne compte du fait que ces derniers constituent une population importante, qui croît de manière constante, subit des changements tout en influant sur eux, car la société elle-même est en perpétuelle transformation.

Sur le plan démographique, l'Afrique est un continent jeune, avec 40% environ de sa population âgés entre quinze et vingt-quatre ans, et plus des deux tiers ayant moins de trente ans. Ce poids remarquable de la jeunesse a rendu plus complexe la place parfois secondaire qu'elle occupe en Afrique aujourd'hui ; ceci exige en matière de recherche une approche approfondie et des analyses capables de rendre compte de cette complexité de l'identité, de la vie, des ambitions des jeunes et du rôle essentiel qu'ils jouent dans la transformation de leurs sociétés. De nouvelles manières d'analyser cette complexité sont essentielles, car les points de vue sociologiques classiques de la société qui la voient reproduite à travers un processus linéaire et chronologique marqué par les étapes de l'enfance, de l'adolescence et de l'âge adulte, ne sauraient suffire dès lors qu'ils tendent à promouvoir l'approche de la « jeunesse comme problème », considérant souvent des pratiques telle que la participation à des conflits ou le fait de ne pas se marier au « bon moment » comme chaotiques et déviantes par rapport à l'ordre social. Bien que ces perceptions correspondent parfaitement à une vision sociale traditionnelle du monde africain façonnée par la gérontocratie où le pouvoir culturel et politique est exercé par ceux qui ont accumulés des connaissances empiriques, les données démographiques relatives aux jeunes et leur désir de grands changements sociaux ne peuvent plus être ignorés. Aujourd'hui, comme l'ont montré de nombreuses recherches, certes de faible envergure, qui appréhendent la culture comme un processus créatif, contesté et complexe de (re) production sociale, les jeunes façonnent activement la société grâce à des stratégies telles que l'invention de nouvelles formes de langage, les contributions créatives à l'économie à travers la culture populaire, la reconstitution des mouvements politiques par la participation à des rébellions armées ou à des manifestations non-violentes, et la refonte du discours public à travers les médias sociaux et la culture expressive, entre autres. Le « Printemps arabe » est une bonne illustration de cette vitalité et de cette créativité, avec des jeunes au premier rang des mouvements de protestation publics qui ont conduit à des changements de régime en Tunisie et en Egypte. Grâce à l'activisme suscité par

l'interconnexion croissante de cette génération, du fait des médias sociaux et de la technologie, ces jeunes, comme beaucoup de leurs pairs dans d'autres parties de l'Afrique, réagissent à la réalité des bas salaires, du chômage élevé et de la mauvaise gouvernance, phénomènes étroitement liés aux problèmes économiques. Les changements socioéconomiques et politiques incessants, mus par des institutions financières et des gouvernements occidentaux, ont contribué, par exemple, à une transformation progressive de l'espace africain à travers un processus qui a affaibli l'appareil d'Etat et renforcé la place des jeunes au centre de la vie publique comme en témoigne certains de ces mouvements. Les stratégies de développement du continent, qui ont été en grande partie fondées sur les mesures d'austérité sévères imposées par les Programmes d'ajustement structurel (PAS) des années 1980 et soutenues par la libéralisation économique et la marchandisation continues dans les années 2000, ont eu des effets fortement négatifs sur la jeunesse africaine. Cependant, il y a également eu des signes de changement positif. La croissance du PIB dans des pays comme l'Angola, l'Éthiopie, le Ghana et la Guinée équatoriale avant la fin de l'année 2010 reflète la croissance économique de 6% enregistrée à travers le continent avant la crise économique mondiale de 2008. Des études antérieures ont également montré que le travail des jeunes peut jouer un rôle important dans le processus de développement, en particulier dans les pays où les sociétés rurales sont prédominantes. Aujourd'hui, nous savons qu'avec le progrès de la science et de la technologie, les jeunes sont bien préparés pour assimiler et maîtriser les outils scientifiques et technologiques nécessaires pour stimuler le développement. Cependant, il est fréquent qu'un tel développement ne s'accompagne pas de l'amélioration des infrastructures et des processus démocratiques. Dans de nombreuses régions du continent, le niveau de vie s'est amélioré, mais l'écart entre les riches et les pauvres continue de croître, le chômage reste endémique et les jeunes sont particulièrement affectés. Cela ne se limite pas à l'Afrique, mais est perceptible au niveau mondial. La crise financière de 2008 et ses impacts sociaux dans les pays du Nord, par exemple, montrent que les problèmes des jeunes et le changement social sont devenus un défi mondial dans le contexte de ce que certains appellent la « crise du capitalisme » et que d'autres considèrent comme la « fin du capitalisme ». Les manifestations de colère et de déception, comme celles symbolisées par le mouvement « occuper Wall Street », montrent des jeunes cherchant à bloquer le système social en exigeant plus de justice sociale et d'égalité et à leur tour forçant les problèmes des jeunes à franchir de nombreuses frontières. Bien que ces questions soient plus cruciales en Afrique, en raison principalement de la jeunesse de la population de ce continent et des nombreux défis à relever dans des domaines tels que l'éducation, la formation, l'emploi et la santé, elles appellent à une prise de conscience chez les chercheurs de la nécessité de positionner, de manière critique, les jeunes au centre de toute analyse des transformations sociales et du développement au niveau continental et mondial.

Les discussions précédentes invoquent un certain nombre de questions de recherche qui peuvent être abordées par les participants pour un examen plus approfondi: Comment conciliions-nous et comprenons-nous toutes les réalités socio-économiques et politiques concurrentes en Afrique ? Comment les jeunes, en tant que majorité démographique, peuvent-ils exercer le pouvoir, transformer leur monde marqué par des niveaux de chômage élevés et dans un contexte de faible croissance économique en utilisant les nouveaux modes de communication et les nouvelles technologies? Quel rôle les jeunes jouent-ils aujourd'hui en Afrique dans la transformation de leurs sociétés et comment ces transformations à leur tour déterminent-elles le développement global? Quels sont les rôles des mouvements populaires décentralisés initiés par les jeunes et que présagent-ils en matière de changements socio-économiques et politiques dans leurs pays, vu l'exemple en Egypte, où un parti bien établi (les Frères musulmans) a reçu un appui suffisant pour prendre le leadership politique et laisser de

nombreux jeunes, pourtant impliqués dans le mouvement initial, privés de leurs droits? Les jeunes en Afrique transforment-ils leurs sociétés ou leurs mouvements sont-ils si peu structurés qu'ils n'apportent pas de changements durables dans leurs sociétés? Quelle est la place des relations et des processus internationaux dans la détermination et l'appui au développement socio-économique et politique des jeunes en Afrique ? De quelle manière les jeunes ont-ils été impliqués dans les processus démocratiques dans leurs pays ou leurs communautés et comment cette participation détermine-t-elle l'identité et les idées politiques des jeunes? Les médias sociaux vont-ils déterminer les manières dont les jeunes s'engageront dans leurs sociétés et le monde extérieur et, si oui, à quelle fin? Qu'en est-il de la dimension sexuée des luttes des jeunes pour transformer leurs sociétés? Y-a-t-il des exemples d'engagement des jeunes en matière d'innovations économiques et technologiques qui influent sur les tendances nationales et régionales pour ce qui touche aux affaires et à l'investissement? Les participants à l'Institut de cette année devront aborder ces questions et celles qui leur sont connexes.

### **Coordination**

La session 2012 de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse sera dirigée par le Professeur Mwenda Ntarangwi de Calvin College (USA). En tant que Directeur de l'Institut, le Professeur Mwenda Ntarangwi assurera les tâches suivantes:

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

Le Professeur Mwenda Ntarangwi devra également (co)-éditer les versions révisées des articles présentés par les personnes ressources et évaluer les articles présentés par les lauréats lors de l'institut en vue de les soumettre pour une publication par le CODESRIA.

### **Les personnes ressources**

Les exposés à présenter dans le cadre de l'Institut sont sensés offrir aux lauréats l'occasion d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème de l'institut. Les personnes ressources doivent, par conséquent, être des universitaires confirmés ou des chercheurs en milieu de carrière 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 leurs exposés 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, au plus tard une semaine avant la présentation de leurs exposés;
- Présenter leurs exposés, 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 de 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 avérée 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:

- Une demande de candidature;
- Un curriculum vitae;
- Deux (2) articles publiés;
- Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au maximum, 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:

- Une demande de candidature;
- Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle;
- Un curriculum vitae;
- Une proposition de recherche de dix (10) pages au maximum 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 2012;
- 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 adresses électroniques.

### **Date limite de soumission des candidatures**

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **vendredi 22 juin 2012**. Les candidats sélectionnés seront informés du résultat de la sélection au plus tard dans la **troisième semaine du mois de juillet 2012**.

### **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 juin à fin juillet 2012. Les propositions d'article devront être soumises au CODESRIA au plus tard le **15 août 2012**.

**Date et lieu de l'institut**

L'Institut se déroulera du **3 au 21 septembre 2012** à Dakar (Sénégal).

**Soumission des candidatures**

Toutes les candidatures ou demandes de renseignements complémentaires devront être envoyées à l'adresse suivante:

**Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse  
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.  
Courriel : [child.institute@codesria.sn](mailto:child.institute@codesria.sn)  
Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org/>  
Twitter : <http://twitter.com/codesria>  
Facebook : <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

## **Instituto sobre Criança e Juventude 2012**

**Tema: Jovens, Transformação Social e Desenvolvimento em África**

**Data: 3 – 21 Setembro de 2012**

**Local: Dakar, Senegal**

### **APELO A CANDIDATURAS**

O Conselho para o Desenvolvimento das Ciências Sociais em África (CODESRIA) tem o prazer de anunciar o seu Instituto sobre Criança e Juventude 2012 que será realizado durante três (3) semanas, do dia 3 ao dia 21 de Setembro de 2012. Este instituto é uma das componentes do Programa de Estudos sobre Infância e Juventude e destina-se a reforçar as capacidades analíticas dos jovens investigadores africanos em questões que afectam as crianças e os jovens em África e em outras partes do mundo. O instituto foi concebido como um fórum interdisciplinar anual no qual os participantes podem reflectir em conjunto sobre um aspecto específico das condições das crianças e dos jovens, especialmente em África.

#### **Objectivos**

Os três principais objectivos do Instituto sobre Criança e Juventude são de:

1. encorajar a troca de experiências entre investigadores, activistas da sociedade civil e elaboradores de políticas de diferentes disciplinas, orientações metodológicas e conceptuais e áreas geográficas/linguísticas;
2. promover e aumentar uma cultura de valores democráticos que permita identificar eficazmente as questões com as quais as crianças e os jovens estão confrontados no continente africano; e
3. fomentar a participação de académicos e investigadores em discussões e debates sobre os processos de desenvolvimento da criança e dos jovens em África.

#### **Organização**

As actividades de todos os Institutos do CODESRIA centram-se em apresentações feitas por investigadores africanos, pessoas recurso do continente e da diáspora, e participantes cujas candidaturas para admissão como laureados tenham sido aceites. As sessões são orientadas por um director científico que, com o apoio das pessoas recurso, assegura que os laureados são expostos a uma ampla variedade de questões de investigação e de políticas. Cada laureado deve preparar um artigo de investigação que é apresentado durante a sessão. As versões revistas desses artigos passarão por uma análise dos pares para garantir que respondem ao padrão requerido para publicação pelo CODESRIA. O Centro de Informação e de Documentação do CODESRIA (CODICE) proporcionará aos participantes uma bibliografia abrangente sobre o tema do instituto. O acesso a uma série de centros de documentação em torno de Dakar será também facilitado. O Instituto Criança e Jovens do CODESRIA será realizado em francês e em inglês através de tradução simultânea.

#### **Tema para 2012**

O tema para a edição de 2012 do Instituto da Criança e Juventude é **Jovens, Transformação Social e Desenvolvimento em África** e procura reunir académicos para aprofundarem suas reflexões teóricas e empíricas no sentido de compreensão do papel jogado pela juventude na transformação das arenas ou esferas social, económica e política em África. Conceptualizar, definir e representar a juventude e os seus mundos tornou-se num enfoque importante de académicos que procuram examinar como a própria investigação construiu os jovens enquanto grupos sociais distintos que são muitas vezes apresentados como disruptivos de uma

ordem social coerente e de instituições sociais. Os estudos que olharam para os jovens como delinquentes, desorientados, causadores de crises sociais, ou como sujeitos em vez de agentes das suas próprias vidas, forneceram perspectivas interessantes sobre as percepções e construções da juventude. Do mesmo modo, os estudos realizados por académicos que insistem que a juventude em África seja vista através de lentes teóricas e empíricas que vão para além dessas noções estereotipadas de rebelião e vulnerabilidade, mostraram agora como os avanços recentes em tecnologia, a intensificação de processos globais e o enfraquecimento contínuo do estado-nação estão a contribuir para o aparecimento de maneiras novas e complexas de se compreender o que significa ser jovem em África hoje. De facto, as questões sobre aquilo que constitui a juventude e até que ponto as vidas dos jovens podem ser profundamente compreendidas têm sido perturbadas por questões de definição e de investigação muitas vezes derivadas de contextos socioculturais e político-económicos externos às experiências directas de maioria dos jovens africanos. É imperioso que os académicos que trabalham sobre a juventude em África não apenas desafiem quaisquer explicações simplistas e unilateralistas das vidas dos jovens, mas que também se convençam de que são uma população grande e em crescimento que sofre mudanças e influencia também as mudanças à medida que a própria sociedade se vai transformando.

Do ponto de vista demográfico, a África é um continente jovem com até quarenta por cento de população com idades entre os quinze e os vinte e quatro anos e mais de dois terços menos de trinta anos. Esta dimensão conspícuia da juventude contribuiu para o lugar complexo e por vezes vicário que eles ocupam na África de hoje e necessita portanto de uma abordagem aprofundada à investigação e de análises capazes de captar esta complexidade da identidade, vidas e ambições dos jovens, bem como o papel fundamental que eles jogam na transformação das suas sociedades. Novas maneiras de se olhar para esta complexidade são fundamentais porque as visões sociológicas clássicas da sociedade que consideram isso como uma reprodução através de processos lineares e cronológicos marcados por fases de infância, adolescência e vida adulta, não serão suficientes, pois tendem a promover a abordagem da “juventude como problema”, vendo muitas vezes práticas como a participação nas operações de combate ou a incapacidade de casar na “altura devida” como caóticas e desviacionistas da ordem social. Embora essas percepções se encaixem bem com uma visão social africana a nível mundial moldada pela gerontocracia nas quais o poder político e cultural são manuseados pelos que têm conhecimento experencial acumulado, a demografia e o desejo dos jovens de grandes mudanças sociais já não podem ser ignoradas. Actualmente, um corpo pequeno mas cada vez maior de académicos que são a favor da criação da cultura como um processo criativo, contestado e complexo de (re)produção social, mostra que os jovens estão a moldar a sociedade activamente através de estratégias como a invenção de novas formas de linguagem; contribuições criativas para as economias através da cultura popular; reconstrução de movimentos políticos através da participação em rebelião armada ou demonstrações não violentas; e a reformulação do discurso público através dos media sociais e da cultura expressiva, entre muitas outras maneiras. A “primavera árabe” é uma boa ilustração dessa vitalidade e criatividade com os jovens na frente dos movimentos públicos de protesto que levaram a mudanças de regime tanto na Tunísia, como no Egito. . Através do activismo desencadeado por essa interconexão de gerações cada vez maior criada pela media social e pela tecnologia, estes jovens, tal como muitas das suas contrapartes em outras partes de África, estão a responder à realidade dos baixos salários, desemprego elevado e fraca governação, tudo isto estreitamente relacionado com questões económicas.

As mudanças socioeconómicas e políticas rígidas impelidas por governos e instituições financeiras ocidentais contribuíram, por exemplo, para uma transformação gradual do terreno

africano através de um processo que enfraqueceu o aparelho do Estado e elevou o lugar da juventude para o centro da vida pública, tal como está testemunhado em alguns desses movimentos. As estratégias de desenvolvimento para o continente que foram largamente preditas a partir de medidas de austeridade estritas impelidas por Programas de Ajustamento Estrutural (PAEs) dos anos 80 e apoiados por uma mercantilização e liberalização económicas contínuas nos anos 2000 tiveram alguns efeitos negativos notáveis sobre a juventude africana. Mas há sinais de mudanças positivas também. O crescimento do PNB em países como Angola, Etiópia, Gana e Guiné Equatorial no final de 2010 reflecte os 6% de crescimento económico vividos em todo o continente antes da recessão económica global de 2008. Estudos anteriores mostraram também que a mão-de-obra jovem pode jogar um papel significativo no processo de desenvolvimento, especialmente em países onde as sociedades rurais são predominantes. Actualmente, sabemos que com os progressos feitos na ciência e na tecnologia, a população jovem está bem preparada para assimilar e dominar as ferramentas científicas e tecnológicas que são necessárias para impulsionar o desenvolvimento. No entanto, esse desenvolvimento muitas vezes não é acompanhado pelo crescimento das infraestruturas, assim como por processos democráticos. Em muitas partes do continente, o padrão de vida melhorou, mas o fosso entre os ricos e os pobres continua a aumentar, o desemprego continua a ser galopante e os jovens são afectados adversamente por isso. E isto não se limita à África, mas é mundialmente observável. A crise financeira de 2008 e os seus impactos sociais no Norte, por exemplo, mostram que as questões dos jovens e as mudanças sociais se tornaram num desafio global no contexto daquilo a que alguns chamam a ‘crise do capitalismo’ ou o que outros vêm como o ‘fim do capitalismo’. Manifestações de ultraje e decepção, tais como as exemplificadas pelo movimento “ocupar a wall street” mostram jovens que procuram travar um sistema social pedindo mais justiça social e igualdade e, por seu turno, forçando as questões de jovens a atravessar muitas fronteiras. Embora essas questões sejam mais fundamentais em África, principalmente por causa da juventude da população africana e dos muitos desafios enfrentados nessas áreas tais como a educação, formação, emprego e saúde, elas apelam a uma consciencialização entre os académicos em relação à necessidade de se posicionar criticamente a juventude no centro de qualquer análise de transformação e desenvolvimento social, tanto local, como globalmente.

As discussões precedentes invocam uma série de questões de investigação que podem ser pegadas pelos participantes para um maior aprofundamento: Como reconciliamos e compreendemos todas as realidades socioeconómicas e políticas concorrentes na África de hoje? Como podem os jovens, enquanto maioria demográfica manejar o poder, transformar o seu mundo marcado por elevados níveis de desemprego e dentro de um contexto de crescimento económico inconsistente, usando novos padrões de comunicação e de tecnologia? Que papel, se é que existe, joga a juventude em África hoje na transformação das suas sociedades e como é que essas transformações, por seu turno, moldam o desenvolvimento geral? Quais são os papéis de movimentos de base descentralizados instigados pelos jovens e o que eles pressagiam para as mudanças socioeconómicas e políticas nos seus países, dado o exemplo observado no Egito onde um partido mais estabelecido (Irmandade Muçulmana) colheu apoio suficiente para assumir a liderança política e deixou muitos jovens envolvidos no movimento inicial privados de direitos? A juventude em África está a transformar as suas sociedades, ou os movimentos estão demasiado dispersos ou a fazer mudanças duradouras nas suas sociedades? Qual é o lugar dos processos e conexões globais ao moldar e apoiar o desenvolvimento socioeconómico e político para a juventude africana hoje? Quais são algumas das maneiras em que a juventude poderia estar envolvida nos processos democráticos nos seus países ou comunidades e como é que esta participação moldou as identidades jovens e as ideias políticas? Os media sociais vão determinar formas nas quais os jovens vão

envolver-se nas suas sociedades e no mundo em geral, e se assim for, com que finalidade? Como é que é a dimensão de género nas lutas dos jovens para transformar as suas sociedades? Existem alguns exemplos de envolvimento dos jovens nas inovações económicas e tecnológicas que influenciam as tendências nacionais e regionais nos negócios e investimentos? Espera-se que participantes no Instituto deste ano abordem estas questões e outras interrogações.

### **Coordenação**

O Instituto sobre Criança e Juventude de 2012 será orientado por Professor Mwenda Ntarangwi do Calvin College (USA) Como Director do Instituto, o Professor Mwenda Ntarangwi irá:

- Apoiar na identificação de pessoas recurso que irão orientar discussões e debates durante o Instituto;
- Participar na selecção de laureados;
- Conceber o programa para a sessão, incluindo os subtemas específicos;
- Proferir um conjunto de palestras e orientar uma análise crítica das comunicações apresentadas pelas pessoas recurso e pelos laureados;
- Apresentar um relatório científico por escrito sobre a sessão.
- Para além disso, o Professor Mwenda Ntarangwi vai (co)editar as versões revistas das comunicações apresentadas pelos laureados durante o Instituto com vista a submetê-las para publicação pelo CODESRIA.

### **Pessoas recurso**

As palestras que serão proferidas no Instituto destinam-se a oferecer aos laureados a oportunidade de avançar nas suas reflexões sobre o tema do Instituto. As pessoas recurso deverão assim ser académicos ou investigadores sénior a meio das suas carreiras que publicaram abundantemente sobre o tópico e que têm contribuições significativas a fazer para os debates. Espera-se deles que produzam materiais para as palestras que irão estimular os laureados a se envolver nas discussões e debates em torno das palestras e a bibliografia geral existente sobre o tema.

Depois de seleccionadas, as pessoas recurso devem:

- Interagir com o director do instituto e com os laureados para ajudar estes últimos a reajustarem as suas questões de investigação e a sua abordagem metodológica;
- Apresentar uma cópia dos seus materiais para reprodução e distribuição aos participantes, o mais tardar uma semana depois de terem proferido as suas palestras; Proferir as suas palestras, participar em debates e comentarem sobre as propostas de investigação dos laureados;
- Analisar e apresentar a versão revista das suas notas de palestra ou artigos de investigação para publicação pelo CODESRIA o mais tardar dois meses a seguir à sua apresentação no Instituto.

### **Laureados**

Os candidatos deverão ser estudantes ou professores de Mestrado ou de Doutoramento no princípio das suas carreiras com uma capacidade comprovada de realizar pesquisas sobre o tema do Instituto. Os intelectuais activos nos processos de políticas e/ou movimentos sociais e organizações da sociedade civil são também encorajados a se candidatar. O número de lugares disponíveis para os laureados deste Instituto, a ser seleccionado de todo o continente africano

é de quinze (15). Os académicos não africanos que consigam mobilizar fundos para a sua participação podem também candidatar-se para um número limitado de lugares.

### **Métodos de candidatura**

As candidaturas para o cargo de **pessoa recurso** devem incluir:

- Uma carta de candidatura;
- Um curriculum vitae;
- Dois (2) artigos publicados;
- Uma proposta no máximo de cinco (5) páginas, descrevendo as questões que serão cobertas nas suas **três (3) palestras propostas**, incluindo uma sobre questões metodológicas.

As candidaturas para consideração como **laureados** devem incluir:

- Uma carta de candidatura;
- Uma carta indicando a afiliação institucional ou organizacional;
- Um curriculum vitae;
- Uma proposta de investigação de no máximo dez (10) páginas, em duas cópias, incluindo uma análise descritiva do trabalho que o candidato pretende levar a cabo, uma descrição do interesse teórico do tópico escolhido pelo candidato, e a relação do tópico com a problemática e as preocupações do tema do Instituto 2012;
- Duas (2) cartas de referência de académicos ou de investigadores conhecidos pela sua competência e perícia na área de investigação do candidato (geográfica e disciplinar), incluindo o nome, morada, e ou números de fax/telefone e endereço de correio electrónico.

### **Prazo de candidatura**

O prazo para a apresentação de candidaturas é **sexta-feira, 22 de Junho de 2012**. Os candidatos aceites serão notificados o mais tardar na **terceira semana de Julho de 2012**.

### **Observação importante**

Todos os candidatos seleccionados deverão imperiosamente levar a cabo o seu trabalho de campo, recolher os seus dados e drafts de artigos para o Instituto durante o período de Junho até finais de Julho de 2012. Os drafts dos artigos deverão ser apresentados ao CODESRIA o mais tardar até **15 de Agosto de 2012**.

### **Data e Local**

O Instituto será realizado de **3 até 21 de Setembro de 2012** em Dakar no Senegal.

### **Apresentação de candidaturas**

Todas as candidaturas ou pedidos de informação adicional deverão ser enviados para:

#### **CODESRIA Criança e Juventude**

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](mailto:child.institute@codesria.sn)  
Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

Facebook : <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Twitter : <http://twitter.com/codesria>