

artikulu nabarmenak artículos destacados

martxoa/marzo



PÉREZ CAMPOS, Ana Isabel. European Community policy on youth employment. *Revista del Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social* (Ministry of Employment and Social Security Journal), Madrid: Ministry of Employment and Social Security, 2015, nº. 113, pp. 13-38. ISSN 2174-7504.

Faced with youth unemployment, the EU has adopted measures such as “Youth in Movement”, the “Youth Opportunities Initiative” or “Youth Guarantee”. The aim is to guarantee that the public employment services help youths to find Jobs, or to acquire skills for the labour market, taking into account that the youth group is no homogeneous. It is financed by the European Social Fund and must be backed by an active labour market policy. Along with the Youth Guarantee, the Union proposes quality internship periods and creation of a European Alliance for Apprenticeship Training, with which it aims to change attitudes toward vocational training. This is in addition to geographic and vocational mobility, boosted through the EURES portal, that was still not fully operational



CÁCERES ZAPATERO, María Dolores and Enrique MORALES CORRAL. Hyper-connected youth. Virtual communication and sociability. Case study of 24 hour media blackout among Spanish university youths. *Anuario Electrónico de Estudios de Comunicación Social (Electronic Social Communication Studies Year Book)* [Linean = on-line]. Trujillo, Venezuela: *Universidad de los Andes*, Department of Social Communication (Communication, Culture and Society Research Group) of ULA Táchira and the Simón Rodríguez Educational Research Laboratory (LIESR) of ULA Trujillo, vol. 7, nº. 2, July-December 2014. ISSN 1856-9536.

The article presents the results of a study in which a group of youths are subjected to a media blackout for 24 hours. The results show how for many of them it was a difficult, hard task, that generates negative impressions and feelings, isolation and being cut off, frustration, impotence and nervousness. However, others found such impressions and feelings ambivalent, of peace on one hand and of anxiety on another. Some considered the blackout favours face to face relations, concentration or performing individual activities. Their appraisal of the experience, even when reluctant, is positive, awareness of the dependence and enabling them to know themselves better. This study confirms results of other studies conducted in countries on several continents



ORTEGA NUERE, Cristina, Idurre LAZCANO QUINTANA and María Manuel BAPTISTA. Espacios de ocio para jóvenes: de la monitorización a la autogestión. (Leisure spaces for youths: monitoring self-management) *Pedagogía social. Revista interuniversitaria (Social Pedagogy. Interuniversity journal)*. [linean = on-line]. Murcia: Social Pedagogy Department, University of Murcia, 2015, nº. 25, pp. 69-89. ISSN 1139-1723

The article studies leisure spaces such as an axis in youths' life: monitored (gaztetekus) own (gaztetxes) and self-managed (lonjas) in the Basque Country. The former are managed by companies, there are technicians, the activities must be planned, there is public control and youths participate in the offer in different ways according to the municipal district, normally up to 18 years of age. The *gaztetxes* are a self-organised and self-managed leisure space, in which the Local Government may intervene or not, and in which the youths gather and boost cultural and leisure life. The *lonjas* are where purely social relations are conducted, that allow building identity, autonomy and bonds on the basis of a series of rules created by the youths

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GOBIERNO VASCO

HEZKUNTZA, HEZKUNTZA POLITIKA ETA
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