



The department of Languages and Communication and Sciences of Education at the ENSET-Rabat in partnership with the Rabat Social Studies Institute and the research group Language Contact in Education : Theory and Pedagogy (LCETP) at the Faculty of Education (FSE) organizes a :

## Study Day

### **Violence, Marginality and Youth in Morocco: Realities and Prospects**

**May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018. ENSET-Rabat**

Youth demographic size and their massive involvement in protest movement have put them at the center of researchers and decision makers' interest recently. Various recent reforms and measures have been adopted for a better inclusion of youth. Some dispositions of the constitution of 2011 call for state's commitment to promote youth participation in public life. In the same regard, an integrated national strategy of youth has been elaborated in 2014. Despite these significant advances, a better integration of youth and a significant decrease of violence(s) they face constitute a challenging matter.

As recent statistics in 2017 by the High Commission of Planning show, more than 29.3% of the Moroccan youth aged between 15 and 25 years old are outside school. They don't receive any kind of education and most of them are unemployed. Youth beyond this age and who are considered to belong to this social category (according to some criteria such as self-definition of youth, age of marriage, age of first job, etc,..) are excluded from benefiting from governmental youth-based programs and many other privileges because of the predefined age criterion. In spite of the multidimensional and cumulative nature of marginalization, youth-oriented public policies still focus more on their integration into the job market, and unfortunately discuss at occasions how to face their political and cultural marginalization. Accordingly, the relationship between youth's socioeconomic exclusion and different forms and degrees of violence explains such mounting interest of public policies in the socioeconomic integration to the detriment of the political and cultural integration. This integration approach seems to be part and parcel of a vision that seeks primarily to preserve social peace.

This study day brings to the fore these potential links between youth marginality and violence in Morocco. The representations of youth, the meanings they give to violence, their daily life conditions, the registers of mobilization they deploy to influence public policies and their aspirations for change are themes that will be brought to debate via two field-based studies. The first one is a national study on youth, marginality and violence conducted by the Rabat Social Studies Institute in

eight regions of the Moroccan territory. The second one was directed by the World Bank on violence and schools. This event is, indeed, an opportunity to exchange, reflect on and debate an issue of youth, marginality and violence and their manifestations at the university, school, family and in the public sphere.

### **Organizing Committee:**

Prof. Ilham Sadoqi, President of the organization committee, department of languages, communication and sciences of education, ENSET-Rabat

### **Organizing committee members:**

-Prof. Saloua Zerhouni, President of Rabat Social Studies Institute

-Prof. Toufik El Ajraoui, Department of Languages and Communication (LCSE), ENSET, Mohammed V University in Rabat

-Prof. Abdellah Salmi, Department of Languages and Communication (LCSE). ENSET Mohammed V University in Rabat

-Prof. Khalid El Bikri, Director of ENSET, Mohammed V University in Rabat

-Prof. Malika Zazi, Vice-director in charge of pedagogical affairs, ENSET, Mohammed V University in Rabat

-Media Group, the ENSET's Sociocultural Committee

-Prof. Taibi Nour, Head of the research group (LCETEP) Faculty of Education, Mohammed V University in Rabat