



## Presentation

# Sociocultural community development and youth in context of indignation and national revolts

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The surges of the financial crisis of 2008 and the rejection of authoritarian governments mobilized youth worldwide during the last years. The increase of disparities and impoverishment of wide segments of population, the compulsory austerity and the absence of redistributive policies are denounced everywhere. In this context of indignation and national revolts, sociocultural community development with youth, even by youth, enters a phase of introspection and action.

The section ANALYSES opens with the article of Mohamed Habib Khadhraoui, « Les rapports des acteurs de l'animation socioculturelle avec leur nouvel environnement social en Tunisie », which examines the permanent dialectic between social dynamics and sociocultural community development in this country recently affected by a «revolution». The phase of current transition arouses different attitudes from the actors, as they opt for construction (new constitution, media and judicial system, elections and transitional justice) or reconstruction, by definition more chaotic. In this context, the essential stake for sociocultural community developers consists, according to the author, in positioning as one of the strategic actors for social reconfiguration and reconstruction of social links.

Recognizing straightaway the character homogenizing public policies, Joan Subirats indicates in his article entitled « Una visión desde las políticas públicas en pleno cambio de época y con riesgos significativos de exclusión social » that it is not strange that government services, having applied their social and educational policies, find in certain social movements precious allies to translate the statutory principles into personalized interventions with a vulnerable population. The author considers that it is important to recognize their social role and, to avoid their instrumentalization, to look for more equal decision-making formulae with public authorities.

For Mustapha Poyraz, who signs the article « Les animateurs de quartiers : entre l'éducation populaire et la régulation sociale », sociocultural community development go away gradually from its initial marks by specializing and by becoming institutionalized, in spite of the speech of sociocultural community developers who always claim their attachment in the original values of the job. Interviews realized with professionals working in the suburb of Paris inform us about

what's still linked to popular education in the professional identity of sociocultural community developers and to what extent they have to compose with the principles of popular education and the requirements of institutions and political representatives.

Janik Bastien-Charlebois revisits in her article « Réanimer l'action culturelle: un souffle nouveau à trouver dans des actions culturelles autonomes » the concept of cultural action. She considers that the stumbling blocks of cultural democratization did not exhaust the possibilities of commitment of sociocultural community development in this way. To validate this postulate, the author proposes a theoretical reflection putting in contrast the purposes and methods of sociocultural community development, then definitions and impacts of cultural action. She considers a necessity, in this conceptual redeployment, to envisage the existence of autonomous cultural actions.

The section EXPERIMENTS contains three texts. The first one, entitled « De l'apprentissage solidaire au développement durable des acteurs de la formation initiale à travers un projet collaboratif », of Emilia Munteanu, tells about the realization of a project of a summer French-speaking School for young people from 7 to 22 years old coming from eleven schools in Romania. From electronic exchanges between Rumanian and Belgian students, a team of young French speakers established to develop a training program. Among other apprenticeships observed, the author underlines learning of solidarity and a higher environmental sensibility.

In their text entitled « Co-construire avec des associations algériennes et françaises de projets éthiques pour et avec la jeunesse. Pour quelle société démocratique ? », Jean-Luc Benguigui and Ramon Ortiz de Urbano consider that the best way to transmit principles connected to ethics, citizenship and intercultural dialog consist in associating even-educative young people. They have for proof the dynamics established within the framework of an experiment of co-construction of training projects carried by the association des centres d'animation de quartiers de Bordeaux and the association Santé Sidi El Houari d'Oran.

In the open section, Anithe de Carvalho defends the thesis, in her essay « La fin du mythe de l'art underground anti-institutionnel : l'utopie de la démocratie culturelle et l'environnement labyrinthe », that underground artistic of the 1970s was got back by the Establishment under the cover of cultural democracy. After the October crisis, the implementation of programs such as Perspectives Youth, Local Initiatives and Explorations allowed to finance projects as Vive la rue Saint-Denis ! had no other purposes, according to the author, but to integrate into the socioeconomic system a youth counter-cultural, pro-independence (in Quebec), marxist and in unemployed.

Finally, two recent publications are the object of a comment signed by Jean-Pierre Augustin in the section READINGS NOTES. It is about Jacques Ion's work, *S'engager dans une société d'individus* (Armand Colin, Paris, 2012) and Régis Cortesero (dir.), *La banlieue change ! Inégalités, justice sociale et action publique dans les quartiers populaires* (Le Bord de L'eau, Lormont, 2012).

Enjoy the reading!