

artikulu nabarmenak artículos destacados

azaroa/noviembre



QUEIROLO PALMAS, Luca. [Gangs out! School, public space, exclusion](#). *RES. Revista Española de Sociología*. Madrid. Federación Española de Sociología, 2014, nº 21, pp. 25-46

The article reflects on gangs, a typical element of youth organisation among immigrants and notes the ostracism to which their members are subjected. Young immigrants are minoritized at school; the educational institutions are not interested in their failure levels and, in many cases, they are seeking to avoid an adverse environment. In addition, the administrations try to ignore their presence in public spaces so as not to damage the image of a territory or centre. Their presence in the streets and parks demonstrates the lack of social, educational and youth policies.



SELMA PENALVA, Alejandra. Young workers as a protected group in the workplace. *Actualidad laboral*. Madrid, La Ley, 2014, nº 3.

This article reviews the regulations that promote the employment of young workers, under 30 years of age, either as employees or as self-employed workers. Among others, Law 20/2007 (Legal Statutes of Self-Employed Workers) allows young people to work for their parents as if they were employees. Laws 11/2013, in support of entrepreneurs, and 14/2013 on entrepreneurs provide bonuses, the possibility of reconciling work and unemployment benefits, capitalization of non-contributory unemployment benefits, contracts with training obligations, incentives for micro-companies or social economy companies... Royal Decree Law 3/2012, subsequent to Law 3/2012, in addition to the labour contract in support of entrepreneurs, established incentives for permanent contracts, increases the age limits for training... However, only the reactivation of the production activities can increase the possibilities of finding a job.



GÓNZALEZ BEDEGA, Sergio, et al. And what do young people think about all this? *Revista APD: Asociación para el Progreso de la Dirección*. Madrid, APD, 2014, nº 299, pp. 32-35.

The authors raise a number of issues: the relationship between education and work, the most highly appreciated asset in a CV, how to manage your personal brand or the attributes of a job to make you happy. Their answers reveal that university contributes theoretical knowledge but limited possibilities in practical training. They hold that labour experience, languages, availability and personal skills, among others, are important on a CV. The personal brand is an unknown factor for some authors but the others believe one must be created by participating in social networks in a responsible manner. A happy job requires self-realization, development, motivation, enthusiasm and reconciling work and family life.

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