

A B S T R A C T S / R E S U M S

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Reflections on the organizations of immigrant in the Valencian Community: four decades of migratory flows and associationism

This article tries to analyze how immigrant associationism has grown in the Valencian Community during the last two decades, and from a double perspective. In the first place, we carry out a diachronic approach to reveal the connections between this sort of associations and the increasing migratory flows in the area. We focus on some of the new aspects of the associative model we could bring out. Secondly, we do a synchronic study in order to show an integral point of view, paying attention especially to some features, such as the moment of creation, the cohesive basis (nationality, religion...) and the structure arrangements. We based this analysis on data from *El Registro Autonómico de Asociaciones de la Comunidad Valenciana* (the local registry office for associations), and some recent research on this subject.

Keywords: associationism, immigrant, Valencian Community

DE CASTRO, Carlos

European Institutions and the Reorganization of Working Times

This article pretends to examine the contribution of the European regulation to the current reorganisation of working times. In the first section it will give an account on the main temporal aspects of the Spanish labour markets and on the way European institutions define them as problematical according with their strategic objectives. In the second section, the main categories from the governmentality approach are explored. They will make to consider the new European model of regulation as a specific form of government possible. In the third section, two ways of intervention upon working times will be explained: directives and the strategy of flexicurity. Finally, the conclusions on the relations between the new regulation model and the way individuals define themselves will be sketched.

Keywords: European Regulation, Working times, governmentality, flexicurity.

MATAMALES ARRIBAS Reyes i UCEDA I MAZA, F. Xavier

This essay conducts a reflexive and descriptive analysis which focuses on building up a productive disagreement among the educational system and social services. Both systems require collaborating with human and social capital. Thus, we must work together in order to overcome the socially disadvantaged situations provoked by the phenomenon of school failure and absenteeism. We are especially focused on minors who present both educational and social paths which are associated to school failure, and who could be part of the vulnerable and socially excluded itineraries and scenarios of the immediate future. The development of a socio-educational project for the present society, characterized by inequality, diversity and the new multiculturalism, makes it necessary for us to have an honest analysis of what is taking place.

Particularly, we should analyze the relationship between these systems, and we aim to find its strengths and weaknesses, so that we can act jointly to compensate minors, which will be our future human capital, socially and educationally.

Keywords:

MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ, Oscar Alfonso y COGCO CALDERÓN, Adolfo Rogelio

The “Opportunities” Program and its application in the North-East Mexican states. An analysis based on the local social actors in the urban Metropolitan area of the city of Monterrey, Mexico.

The common denominator of poverty alleviation programs in Mexico is that they are designed by the federal government without the state and the local government participation. Therefore, sub-national governments only participate in the implementation of certain actions according to the decentralization context prevailing in Mexico. However, this situation directly affects the performance of this kind of social programs, due to such actions have been designed by the federal government. This essay discusses the aforementioned problem into the urban context of a neighbourhood zone within the metropolitan area of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Keywords: Decentralization, conditional cash transfer programs, Poverty

MEHDIOUI, Rachida, CHATTOU, Zoubir y ZAID, El Houssine

La interrelación entre los factores socioeconómicos de las poblaciones locales y los recursos botánicos en el bosque de Amsittene (Essaouira-Marruecos)

El uso de las plantas medicinales ha pervivido como tradición durante muchos años en las comunidades de Haha, en el Marruecos meridional. Nuestro estudio se basa en la investigación y la observación de campo realizadas en diferentes fases en la comunidad rural situada cerca del macizo de Amsittene (Essaouira), en su parte noreste. Así, dos investigaciones etnobotánicas fueron realizadas aleatoriamente sobre el terreno. La primera, en el 2004, ha tenido en cuenta a 90 habitantes de aldeas del norte y del este del macizo de Amsittene. La segunda, en el 2005, fue realizada entre 92 habitantes de aldeas de la zona oriental del macizo. El objetivo era analizar el impacto del contexto local (pobreza, analfabetismo, etc.) en la frecuencia de la utilización de los recursos botánicos, especialmente las plantas medicinales. Las comunas rurales en cuestión viven en áreas donde la pobreza y el analfabetismo han alcanzado unas cifras muy elevadas y alarmantes. El examen también fue realizado entre los vendedores de las plantas medicinales del mercado semanal local: los zocos de Imi N'Tlit y Smimou. Las pesquisas entre los usuarios de plantas medicinales han proporcionado informaciones significativas. Durante la investigación se identificaron 41 plantas medicinales. El estudio ha demostrado que la presión sobre las plantas medicinales es al mismo tiempo endógena, como resultado de las prácticas locales de la población, y exógena, como resultado de las prácticas de los intermediarios comerciales que están implicados en gran medida en la red de negocios de plantas medicinales. Los niveles de presión sobre el genotipo medicinal de nuestra área de estudio se diferencian según muchos factores: los agentes, la técnica de recogida y las partes de las plantas que se utilizan. Entre todas las presiones existentes, la apertura de un nuevo mercado de una manera desorganizada, debido principalmente a una demanda exterior cada vez mayor, aparece como el factor que amenaza más a las plantas medicinales de Amsittene. Un uso sostenible de las plantas medicinales es por lo tanto necesario, y sería conveniente elaborar una estrategia global de conservación para implementar un sistema eficiente de explotación de estos recursos.

Palabras clave: Plantas medicinales, bosque de Amsittene, investigación etnobotánica, socioeconomía, plantas amenazadas.

MICÓ MICÓ, Àgueda

The local political elite of Valencia: the mayors

This research analyzes the Valencian local political elite, specifically the mayors which have been at the front of the city halls of Valencia since the first democratic elections in 1979 to nowadays. The study of the local arena, in the political science knowledge area, has not been a priority field of investigation for the Spanish and Valencian scientists up to now.

With this research we would like to study in depth the characterisation, from the political and sociological point of view, of the Valencian mayors to be able to better understand local institutions. Going into the mayors and their political arena in depth is a fundamental part for understanding, respecting and improving the political system.

Keywords: Mayor, Leadership, city halls of Valencia, Political parties.

OLAZ CAPITÁN, Ángel José

New forms of work organization in the financial sector (Impact Analysis and unwanted effects on the worker)

This study analyzes the paradoxical situation of workers in the financial sector, integrating new forms of work organization with Taylorist schemes. According to data provided by the *Banco de España*, the *Asociación Española de la Banca* and the *Fundación Tripartita para la Formación en el Empleo*, we point out a significant increase in the activity and the improvement in profitability per employee. The main results confirm, however, a number of unwanted effects on the worker, such as the intensification of activities, the lost of effective control on the work process, a selective training, and a degradation in the quality of life. These aspects explain the transfer of the old Taylorist criteria, distinctive of the industrial society, to new sectors such as the financial services of the current society and its impact on workers

Keywords: Intensifying activities, Labour atmosphere, Work process control, Professional Qualifications, Learning polarization.

