

# ciMAG

Édition #34



drosos (...)

Photo prise par Youssef Boumbarek

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# Contraste



Ayoub Boussef



L'analyse de cette photo nous renvoie immédiatement vers deux aspects de notre société.

D'un côté, des gens pressés qui n'hésitent pas à bousculer les autres pour monter les premiers dans le bus alors que celui-ci vient d'arriver et que toutes les places sont libres. Parmi eux se trouvent des étudiants de l'ISTA bien qu'ils suivent un cursus de l'enseignement supérieur et qu'ils sont censés avoir acquis une certaine conscience des valeurs dont celle du respect de l'autre.

De l'autre côté, des jeunes gens, participants du programme MOMKIN 19 qui rejettent cette mauvaise habitude et qui ne suivent pas le mouvement.

Personnellement, j'estime qu'il est temps d'en finir avec ces attitudes irrespectueuses et d'en témoigner pour que les générations futures adoptent des principes corrects dans la vie collective de la société.

# Un Samedi Noir



Salma Hassim

**C**'était un jour de printemps, un samedi matin. Il faisait beau et calme. Il y avait peu de véhicules qui roulaient. Les enfants étaient concentrés sur leurs téléphones. Les passants avaient chacun des écouteurs plantés dans leurs oreilles. Tout à coup, il s'est passé une chose inattendue qui a bouleversée le cours normal de la journée. Une chose que personne n'aurait pu prévoir...

La panique était totale. Tout le monde était choqué. Personne n'a jamais prévu qu'un jour l'électricité disparaîtrait. Tout est en panne, les téléphones, les télévisions, les réfrigérateurs, les guichets automatiques, les GPS... Les routes étaient bloquées par les accidents de véhicules qui ont eu lieu à cause des feux rouges qui ne marchaient plus. Dans les hôpitaux, les gens mouraient puisque les machines ne fonctionnaient plus. C'était une journée dans laquelle la vie de l'Homme dépendait de l'électricité. Une notion récente qui a bouleversé l'humanité, et qui est devenu pour l'Homme indispensable comme une drogue sans même qu'il ne s'en rende compte...

Qui aurait jamais cru que l'Homme pouvait mourir à cause de l'abandon d'une chose inventée par lui même ?



# Éclats de rires !



Rkiya Redouane

**D**es éclats de rire aléatoires à propos de petites banalités qui éveillent notre spectre diabolique. Plutôt notre esprit enfantin qui nous hante, et qui nous surgit à nouveau. Des éclats de rires hypnotisant, menant à l'hystérie, donnant l'impression d'être extasié, plongé dans la béatitude, jouissant du moment donné sans se soucier de ce qui viendra après. Cette joie extrême, éphémère, envahit notre état d'âme.

Resteras-tu encore ?

Pour succomber à la tentation de réanimer notre vie emprisonnée par la pression stressante et contagieuse de notre ère.

On te demande, d'apporter les documents qui faut pour ton certificat éternel résidentiel. Sache bien que t'as tous les droits permis de ton côté.



# L'importance des soft skills !



Rkiya Redouane

Les soft skills sont des qualités d'un savoir-être qui se différencient d'une personne à une autre. Parmi ces savoirs-être, on trouve :

- La gestion du stress
- L'esprit d'équipe
- L'organisation
- La capacité d'écoute
- L'adaptabilité et l'esprit créatif... etc

Ces qualités créent le nouvel enjeu du travail et le vrai besoin de l'ère du 21ème siècle.

Autrement dit, les compétences douces sont indispensables, dont on trouve l'exemple chez :

- \* Le médecin qui doit avoir le sens du contact humain
- \* Un ingénieur qui doit savoir travailler en équipe
- \* Un vendeur qui doit communiquer efficacement

On peut en déduire aussi que le talent fait parti des soft skills. Personnellement, je compte ou plutôt je travaille sur ce point pour en faire une mission de vie par laquelle je peux prendre plaisir de mon métier.



# C'est du melon !



Meriam Ait Taleb



**D**ans un petit quartier, un nouveau marchand ambulant s'est installé au coin de la rue. Il appelle les habitants pour acheter son fromage enrobé d'un emballage rouge. Comme les prix sont très bas, les gens en achètent de grandes quantités

Bouchta a acheté le fromage, il est si heureux de pouvoir l'apporter à sa famille. En entrant à la maison, sa femme Naima était en train de préparer le déjeuner, et avec fierté, il lui a donné le panier des achats en disant : "Aujourd'hui, vous allez goûter du fromage rouge !". Naima a dû changer le menu du déjeuner pour qu'il puisse être adapté au nouvel ingrédient.

Elle a pensé à tous les plats qui pouvaient contenir du fromage, et qui plairaient à sa famille. Mais en ouvrant l'emballage du fromage, elle s'est rendue compte que ce n'en était pas, mais puisqu'il avait été acheté par son mari, elle a pensé qu'elle s'était trompée par ignorance, et elle a fini par ne rien dire.

À l'heure du déjeuner, la table était pleine de petits plats délicieux préparés par Naima. Bouchta et ses enfants étaient impatients de manger.

Le résultat obtenu fut décevant. Ils ne connaissaient pas le goût du fromage, mais ils savaient très bien que ce n'en était pas. Bouchta et Naima ont mangé en silence, les yeux baissés, ils ont essayé de ne pas croiser le regard de leurs enfants.

Ali, leur fils aîné a brisé le silence en disant que le goût lui était familier, qu'il ressemblait à quelque chose qu'il connaissait très bien, mais qu'il n'avait pas pu l'identifier. Son petit frère est intervenu en criant : "Mais c'est du melon !".

Bouchta leur a soudainement crié dessus : "Vous ne connaissez même pas le fromage et vous m'embêtez avec vos phamat !

Le silence régna dans la salle et personne n'osa parler.

Bouchta s'est rendu compte que le vendeur l'avait trompé, comme tous les habitants du quartier.

Mais vu que les prix sont bas, les habitants continuent d'acheter le fromage.

# عالم متوازي



Meriam Ait Taleb



ألوان مختلفة ومبهجة تسود المكان، وأشكال تختلف من جزء لآخر. كل جدار يحمل فنا بمفرده، وكل جزء منه يستحق الوضع في أكبر متاحف الكون، مجسمات من كل نوع تكون جدراناً صلبة و متماسكة، تزين كل ركن بلوحة لم يشهدها ركن آخر قبله

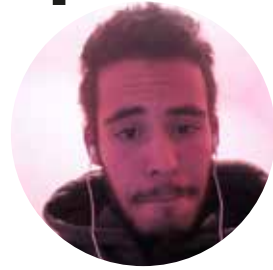
هكذا عرفت المدينة السفلية منذ الأزل، بعمرانها المتنوع والمبهر، وعلو بنايها الشاهق. اختلافها هو ما ميزها عن كل نظيراتها من المدن، وهو ما جعلها أكثرهم صموداً بالرغم من تعاقب الدهر، إلا أن الحياة لا زالت تحف كل زواياها. تحاول، عبثاً، منذ مدة البروز إلى السطح، لكن جسماً ضخماً يمنعها من ذلك. جسم انبثق من العدم، من الهلوسات واللامنطق، ثم فجأة توسع و عظم وأصبح مدينة أكبر من كل ما عرفه التاريخ، ورويدا رويدا حجب عن الأسفل الضوء والهواء بقدر اختلاف بنیان المدينة السفلية يتشابه كل شبر من هذه المدينة العلوية، نفس التصميم يتكرر من جدار لآخر، مربعات مغلقة تكسوا كل حائط وألوان قائمة تعم الأزقة. بنیان واه لا أساس له، في كل يوم يسقط منه جدار و يعاد بناء آخر بنفس الطريقة كأن الأول لم يوجد من قبل، وحدها الجدران الكبيرة من تترك أثراً لا يمحو إلا بعد مرور الكثير من الوقت.

قليلون هم، سكان هذه المدينة من يعلمون بوجود المدينة السفلية، و يمنعون عن أنفسهم مشاركة هذا الخبر مع الآخرين، خوفاً من أن انبهارهم باختلافها و انتقالهم لربما جميعاً للسكن في الأسفل

أما سكان المدينة السفلية، فمؤمنون أشد الإيمان بتشتت الجزء العلوي و عودتهم للريادة مجدداً، ما هي إلا مسألة وقت و صبر



# gr qrw irujhw wr eh dzhvrph



Morad El Bahloul

Imagine you have an important information that no one should know about, you need to communicate that information to your friend and no one else but your friend. You need some sort of medium helping you to safely get the information to the other side. You wrote the information on a paper, put it in a box and lock it with a combination padlock which both of you already have the correct combination to unlock it.

Encryption and decryption are pretty much like this analogy but using virtual rather than physical locks.

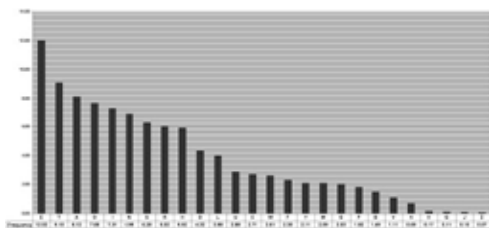
Cryptography is about abandoning physical locks and adopting cyphers instead, as locks can easily be broken due to the mechanical aspect of them.

The very first type of cyphers, a substitution cipher, goes back to 58 BCE. It was used by Julius Caesar and therefore it is known as Caesar cypher.

In his military commands, Caesar shifted each letter to appear meaningless to the outsiders. If your friend and you wants to adopt the Caesar cypher you need to agree in advance on the shift. For example, if you decided to shift letter three letters forward, the following text "East is east west is west and never the twain shall meet" will become "hdvw lv hdvw zhvw lv zhvw dqg qhyhu wkh wzdlq vkdoo phhww" as "E" becomes "H" and "A" becomes "D" and so on.

This method of encryption has been used for hundreds of years but it has a fatal flaw. 800 years later, an Arab mathematician called Al-kindi broke it down. He reasoned that each language has its own properties that separates it from others, like a fingerprint. Any piece of writing in english for example has a fairly consistent pattern when it comes to the frequency of letters.

Bellow is a chart of English Letter Frequency (based on a sample of 40,000 words)



If we are to count the frequency of words in what's been written before the chart, excluding the encrypted example, we

notice that the most repeated letters are in the following order: 138 of "E", 120 of "T", 111 of "A" and 106 of "O" which matches the data on the chart.

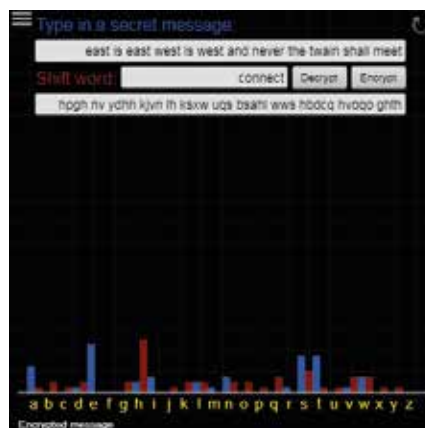
You can easily break the cypher by counting the frequency of letters of the encrypted text and then you can tell that the most repeated letter in the text is "E".

In the encrypted example "H" is the most repeated letter so, it is more likely to be the letter E, therefore we can safely assume that when E becomes H we have shifted 3 letters forward to encrypt the message and based on that we can get the original text. When breaking the cypher you need to rely not only on the most repeated letter but also other letters frequency and their relation to each other.

Frequency analysis not only makes us identify the letters but also identify the language at hand.

Another form of encrypting has been developed, it is called polyalphabetic cypher but it only lighten the fingerprint and does not completely hides it.

This is how it works; imagine that your friend and you shared a secret shift word; let's say "connect". First, you turn letters to numbers according to the letter place within the alphabets. So "connect" becomes "3-15-14-14-5-3-20" next, this sequence of number is repeated along the message. Then, each letter is encrypted by shifting to the number that match it. In other words, if we take our example, we would shift the letter "E" in "east" by 3 which becomes "H", shift "A" by 15 and gives us "P" untell we eventually end up with "hpgh nv ydhh kjvn lh ksxw uqs bsahl wws hbdcq hjoqo ghth"



The strength of this method lies in the idea of using multiple shifts instead of only one.

However, this method does not completely erase the fingerprint of the language because there is a repeated sequence of numbers that shows up over and over in a traceable pattern. Once the code-breaker identifies the sequence of numbers, it would be a matter of time to decipher the code. In the example above when the code-breaker determines the length of the shift word, not the word itself, he would do the frequency analysis of every 7th letter and end up decrypting 7 Caesar ciphers which turned out to be very solvable. You can think of polyalphabetic cypher in this example as if we are having 7 versions of a text and each one is encrypted using a different shift of the Caesar cypher, and then you combine them together to come up with a whole new text where the same encrypted version shows up every seventh letter in the new text. The longer the shift word the harder it gets to decrypt it as it becomes more and more challenging to identify the length of the shift word.

The strongest way for you to encrypt your message is The one-time pad cypher. It works through having a randomized shift numbers that is as long as your text. In this way you won't fall into repetitive pattern and you will have a uniformed frequency, therefore no one can decrypt your text except your friend who already have the shift numbers.

I have recently been in contact with a friend which I haven't had his contact before. Once I added him on WhatsApp I got a message from the application telling me that my messages are secured with end-to-end encryption which incited me to look into the matter, and write this article.

# هل نحن في حاجة إلى بديل أم الى عهد حماية تانية



Ayoub Bousseem

بمجرد أن تلاحظ سلوكيات المجتمع المغربي الحالي ستدرك حجم التخلف الإنساني و الفكري الذي أصبحنا نعيش فيه. سلوكيات مارسها الشباب و الكبار على حد سواء لا تبعت للتفاؤل لمستقبل الأجيال القادمة

لا شك أن هاته السلوكيات لم تأتي من فراغ، فهي مجرد انعكاس لنتيجة الفشل للسياسات السابقة من التعليم إلى قانون الأسرة، فالرغم من تعدد المؤسسات و المخططات لتنمية المواطن المغربي، نلاحظ غياب مخطط يعالج أصل المشكل ألا و هو تنمية فكر المواطن المغربي

لهذا نحن في حاجة إلى بديل حقيقي يحرك ملكة الفكر والنقد حتى يستطيع الكائن المغربي التحرر من قعر التخلف الذي يعيش فيه حاليا

على الرغم من مساوئ عهد الحماية الفرنسية للمغرب فلا يمكن إنكار الجانب الإيجابي لها، فقد كان من مبررات هاته الحماية، تعريف المواطن المغربي على أساسيات العيش وفقا لما كان متعارف عليه خلال القرن العشرين



# Reflection: Workshop on Cultural intelligence with Tina Liberto



Abdelhadi El Bguir

The workshop we had today with Miss Tina about cultural intelligence was informative and insightful. Here spontaneous was of delivering information was quite unique and I could easily understand the different concept she presented.

As the world is getting more globalized and becoming a small village, cultural contact is increasing. Through social media or daily interaction, we might happen to find ourselves talking, discussing, dealing, working with people with different cultural backgrounds. Therefore, developing cultural intelligence is crucial. We started the workshop by a quick discussion of what the notion might signify for each of us. The prevailing definition was that it means the ability to understand the differences and similarities between cultures. Then we moved to an exercise that I liked the most. Miss Tina provided a list of values and asked us to choose 10 values according to their importance to us. The exercise, as already mentioned was a self-reflection. "What do I value the most?" I asked myself.

I chose my 10 important values, 'self-respect' and 'knowledge' were at the top. The reason I have chosen Knowledge to be my top value is that I consider it as a big door that opens to all other values. Responsibility, citizenship, relationships, curiosity, wealth, and many other values are important as well, but the basis for all of these is knowledge. Self-respect is no exception, everything is pointless if you don't respect yourself. It is worth mentioning that the more you boost your knowledge, the more your self-respect arise.

When choosing your values, they always come in a hierarchical order, that is to say, if your top value is 'wealth' and then after it you put 'self-respect', it means that your pursuit of wealth will cover the importance of self-respect and you will be ready to do whatever it takes to gain money.

After I have finished the exercise, I asked myself whether the order of the values is always the same or it is changing. Indeed, it happens sometimes that your top value on a certain day might be 'autonomy' but the other day you may go, for instance, through financial crises and your top value becomes 'money'.

The answer came through the discussion with Miss Tina. Our values are dynamic and not static. They change according to our condition and status and the values do exchange the position according to many factors, be them financial, social, or psychological factors.

However, that answer triggered another question in my mind, are not there some unchanging values?! The importance of values is based on beliefs and principles. For example, someone might put 'wealth' on the top of his/her hierarchy of values because they believe that it is the way to happiness or for meaningful life. That means that although values can be sometimes dynamic and changing, there are some values that are deeply rooted in ourselves and make part of our sense of self and shape our identity.

Fortunately, I could have an answer for that. Miss Tina explained that when exposed to another culture, there are values that make up the Core and some make up the Flex of one's values system. The Former refers to the static, rooted, rigid set of beliefs, behaviors or habits. These set contribute to our sense of identity and they are hard to change. The latter refers to the flexible part of the system, meaning that you are more open to others. Cultural intelligence requires a balance between both, If the core is taking over, you will be more likely to face problems with people with different values/cultures, on the other hand, having if the Flex is dominating, you will lose your sense of identity and belonging.

The workshop I had today with Miss Tina Liberto was a great plus to my rudimentary understanding of the topic. Nowadays, Cultural intelligence is of paramount importance in our globalized world. As a very first step to developing this capacity one should fully understand their own culture, and the best way to do that is by being open to new cultures so he can compare and see the differences and similarities. Thanks to our great guest I could grasp all of these smoothly.

# The change is the only constant



Yassine Oulhiq

## Connect

“Humankind is facing unprecedented revolutions, all our old stories are crumbling, and no new story has so far emerged to replace them. How can we prepare ourselves and our children for a world of such unprecedented transformations and radical uncertainties?” that’s what Yuval Noah Harari said in his book 21 Lessons for the 21st Century.

These days no one knows how the future will look; it is exactly the opposite of how life was one thousand years ago. Now, we can’t even predict how the human body will look like in one hundred years, because of the artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, and biotech.

Everything will be changed for sure, from politics to economy; traffic accidents to energy, even the human behavior will be changed. Since no one knows the future, we are all curious and confused about how we are going to confront these changes. The least we can do is to understand the current situation, its problems, and try to see the big picture.

In Morocco, a beautiful country in North Africa, we have two seas, we have phosphate and a big solar energy station. We have schools but a lot of illiterate people. We have rich culture and tradition with good tourism and also we have a good relationship with UAE and Saudi Arabia.

It is very complicated to understand, but that’s why Morocco is awesome.

## Prison break

According to Yuval Noah Harari, more and more humans crossing more and more borders in search of jobs, security and a better future, is creating huge problems.

If you asked randomly a young Moroccan if they want to stay here in Morocco or leave, there is a 40% chance that the answer will be to leave.

The *ECONOMIST* says that the reasons why Moroccan youths want to leave the country are the lack of trust in the government, the bad social situation, the lack of job opportunities and others. Jean Zaganaris, psychologist and a searcher professor in EGE Rabat, and University Mohammed VI Polytechnic said: “the main reason to leave your country is that you convinced yourself that it will be better outside”.

The most people that have this idea are between 15 – 24 years and most of people who want to go are women. Women in Morocco suffer from, sexual harassment, the authority of men, and discrimination due to their sex.

Furthermore, it’s not only about Moroccans who wants to leave, it is also about sub-Saharan immigrants in Morocco. Morocco is the closest country to Europe in Africa, which makes Morocco a transitional area for sub-Saharan people running away from wars, starvation, racism...

Emigration is one of the biggest global issues.

## Madness

For a long time I’ve been trying to know and understand my country’s problems, to figure out the reason behind its madness.

People are so attached to their cultures or believing they have the ultimate truth, so they discriminate against people with different judgments, religious perspectives, political affiliations, or even ethnic differences.

I wanted to know why people afraid of differences?

## Different!

What does this word means for most people?

Does it have a negative connotation? Maybe we can adopt another perspective of seeing life, or another way of thinking.

Even though our appearance changes, we still all human beings, right? Why we don’t just understand this? One should be out of his mind to make sense of this chaotic world!

## So how shall we solve this?

To me the problem is not a matter of politics, economy, or anything else, it’s in human’s brains. It is about education, culture and accepting difference. I’m not sure that the change is that easy, but the thing I’m sure of is that the change doesn’t come with great numbers of people protesting and fighting, that is a fact proved through human history.

The change is based on knowledge, awareness, critical thinking, that’s what we should focus on as youths.

We should take responsibility and recognize that we have great power. The last generation failed to do a lot of things in order to ensure the wanted change. Our generation should learn and try to create the appropriate logical changes that fits with the 21st century challenges. That way, we can make a real change.