through migration and participation in the economy. This has been studied in the context of the European Union, where migrant workers have been shown to play an important role in economic growth and development. The study of migration has been a central theme in the field of sociology, and has been widely discussed in academic and policy circles. The impact of migration on host countries and sending countries has been a topic of much debate, with some arguing that migration is beneficial for both countries, while others believe that it has negative consequences for some. 

Introduction

The Case of Moroccans in Pernoul

Chapter 4

Perceiving Democracy in Migration
Persuading democracy in migration

WHAT THE ISSUES ARE WE TAKING ABOUT?

...
IN EUROPE AND ITALY

The Moroccan Immigration

The Moroccan immigration to Europe has now exceeded 2,800,000 units, one of the highest levels of immigration in Europe and Italy. This is a significant departure from the traditional pattern of immigration from Morocco to Europe. In the past, Morocco was mainly an exporter of agricultural products, but in recent years, there has been a shift towards a more diversified economy. Today, Morocco is one of the major destinations for workers from other countries.

In recent years, there have been significant changes in the Moroccan economy, with a shift towards services and tourism. This has led to an increase in the number of Moroccans seeking work abroad. Many Moroccans see Europe as a destination for better opportunities and a higher standard of living. However, the immigration to Europe has also raised concerns about the potential for social and economic integration.

In Europe, the Moroccan immigration has been met with a mix of欢迎和批评. Some European countries have welcomed the influx of workers, seeing it as a way to fill labor shortages and boost the economy. Others have been more concerned about the potential for social and economic integration, with some expressing concerns about the impact on job opportunities and housing.

In Italy, the Moroccan immigration has been less significant than in Europe. However, Italy has also seen a rise in immigration from Morocco in recent years. This has raised concerns about the potential for social and economic integration, with some expressing concerns about the impact on job opportunities and housing.

In conclusion, the Moroccan immigration to Europe and Italy has been a significant development in recent years. While there have been some challenges, there have also been positive developments. The key challenge now is to ensure that the integration process is successful, and that the benefits of immigration are shared by all.
Perceiving Democracy in Morocco


The democratic process involves multiple steps that ensure the participation and representation of all citizens. In this document, we explore the concept of democracy in a more nuanced way, focusing on the role of the citizen in the democratic system.


democracy is a system where power is distributed among citizens, allowing them to participate in decision-making processes. This document aims to provide a comprehensive overview of democracy, highlighting its various aspects and challenges.

The democratic process is characterized by certain principles, such as freedom of speech, equality before the law, and the right to participate in elections. These principles are enshrined in various constitutions and legal frameworks around the world.

Many definitions of democracy emphasize the importance of participation, inclusion, and representation. It is crucial to understand that democracy is not just about elections, but it is a continuous process that involves ongoing engagement and dialogue.

The democratic process is multi-layered, involving various stakeholders such as government, civil society, and the media. Each of these actors plays a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness and legitimacy of the democratic process.

"Where does democracy mean for a single concept?"

The Core Principles of Democracy

Democracy is not just about elections; it is about ensuring that the voices of all citizens are heard and that decisions are made in a transparent and accountable manner. The democratic process is vital for the preservation of freedom, justice, and equality.
The Sense of Democracy

Does Living in Italy Strengthen or Limit It?

By Antonello Di Pietro, University of Rome, Italy

for the „sense of democracy” or the „sense of responsibility among citizens and politicians. When citizens trust the government and feel that they have a say in its decision-making processes, they are more likely to participate in democratic practices. Conversely, when citizens feel that their voices are not being heard or that the government is not acting in their best interests, they may become more disillusioned with democratic processes and be less likely to participate. Therefore, it is important for governments to work towards increasing citizens' trust in the government and ensuring that they feel their voices are being heard. This can be achieved through open and transparent communication, engaging with citizens, and making decisions that are in their best interests. In this way, we can strengthen the sense of democracy and ensure that it remains a valuable and effective tool for achieving the common good.
third-generation immigrants, who are highly resentful of the uncomfortable condition into which they are often forced. The perception of what a democracy should or should not be is thus clearer among those immigrants who have a deeper and more engaged relationship with the host country.

At the same time, however, the perception of the host country’s level of democracy (and, consequently, of democracy itself) is built and transformed through the migratory experience: before emigrating from Morocco, most of the interviewees did not regard Italy as a democracy because of its corrupt political system, the lack of any real turnover in the state, and its structural political instability. This perception of the host country changed while living in Italy; above all, however, what changed was the perception of democracy in the strict sense—the respect of human rights—as opposed to democracy in the broad sense of participation in the political game. The interviewees now acknowledge that fundamental rights and the rule of law are one thing, and the problems of the Italian political elite are another.

At times, the interviewees even manage to find a justification for the difficulties that Italy puts in the way of integration and assimilation, for the imperfections of Italian democracy: a justification that lies in the fact that migration to Italy is still a recent phenomenon, unlike in other European countries such as France or Germany. This is not an acritical defense of the host country, but we can see that it reflects a desire to find an explanation for a state of things that seems to do more harm than good to immigration. In this sense, the Moroccans we interviewed are by no means naïve: some have lived in Italy for many years (10 or 20), others have had experience as migrants to other European countries and are familiar with the models of integration or ways of handling migratory flows found outside of Italy. Yet others have already become Italian citizens. This awareness contributes to creating a “political situation” even where the immigrants are not active in parties, political associations, or trade unions. The need to deal with questions regarding their residency card or changes in flows decrees obliges migrants to follow the host country’s politics, expanding their horizons past their own personal concerns and condition. Immigrants feel that they should take an interest in the “state” of Italian democracy, bringing their own experiences from the home country to it (Jones-Correa 1998). This is also because they feel that they are an active part of the changes that are taking place. Many interviewees recognize that immigration has contributed to bringing problems and economic and social tensions to light (even though the media has often amplified this impact). However, they complain of the Italian political class’s shortcomings, saying that the country’s leaders “should be able to provide ideas, to look ahead. They shouldn’t just pander to society’s fears.”

Italy is indeed a democracy in certain respects, but is considered on the whole a fragile country, unstable, a country that cannot be expected to provide the same civil and political guarantees as other European countries, the same standards of democracy. This is confirmed not only by the interviewees, but also by a series of studies carried out in Morocco (Pellegrino 2009). Italy is by no means the preferred destination for Moroccans who decide to emigrate, but comes after Canada and the United States (which, despite the cultural differences, are regarded as the countries that hold out the greatest opportunities). Italy is often thought of as a transit country, a bridge between the Southern shore of the Mediterranean and Northern Europe. As many interviews emphasize, Italy is closer to Morocco than Europe.

Those who decide to cross the Mediterranean to Italy know that they are not coming to a country where the rules are as strict as in France or Belgium, and in certain respects this is an advantage: they know that in Italy, an immigrant will be able to “get by” in one way or another. This fact divides and breaks up the Western world, which is thus not perceived as a single, defined entity, but as many different “Wests” (Pellegrino 2009). At the same time, it contributes to creating a “discourse” and a mental picture that is reinforced by the narratives of immigrants who return home on vacation, and can talk about the positive aspects of life abroad, not its difficulties.

What we see from the interviews, then, is a country that is democratic on paper but not in substance. The gap between these two levels is widest in the area of rights and of the relationships between immigrants and Italian citizens. The question is problematic chiefly because of the Italian immigration laws, which are seen as discriminatory and often oppressive. By far the most discriminatory aspect is that regarding the residence permit and the importance it assumes in the migrant’s life, especially in terms of political rights and active participation in the life of the host country. And not only that: even if they have equal rights, immigrants often feel that they are mistreated and, though they have Italian citizenship, are regarded as second-class citizens. The problem is not so much of being able to access a series of services, but what some interviewees called “social relationship.” This essentially refers to the difficulties that immigrants (and those of Muslim faith in particular) have in integrating in the host country: renting a house, standoffish neighbors, the difficulties in obtaining citizenship, family reunification, finding a job or religious freedom.
current. Influences are often so completely absorbed in their new

a manner.

Morocco is considered to be a more democratic country because it is

distinctive in its own way and connected with the form of governance
differentiated by a system of power shared with the form of governance
in the structuring of the traditional Moroccan society with the power of
political power. It seems to us that it is to be expected that the country,

in its interaction with the diffusion of democratic processes. In some

where it has a more diversified, Egypt all inclusive. In some

But how can we talk about democratic processes in the

as a significant change in the Moroccan way of

and does coming from morocco

And does coming from morocco
The transformations that are now taking place in Morocco are due to the country's strategic location as a point of transition between Europe and Africa. The cultural exchange of ideas and goods over centuries has left a rich heritage that continues to shape the country's identity today.

**NOTES**

- Policy implementation and the role of international cooperation and development assistance in advocating for democratic reform in Morocco.
- The impact of Western influence and the impact of US policies on the country.
- The role of the European Union and other international organizations in promoting democratic values in Morocco.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- "The Impact of International Cooperation and Development Assistance in Advocating for Democratic Reform in Morocco" (2012).

**FURTHER READING**

- "The Impact of International Cooperation and Development Assistance in Advocating for Democratic Reform in Morocco" (2012).

**CONCLUSION**

The transformations that are now taking place in Morocco are due to the country's strategic location as a point of transition between Europe and Africa. The cultural exchange of ideas and goods over centuries has left a rich heritage that continues to shape the country's identity today.
in your family
at school
at work
Do you feel that your rights are respected?

in the streets
in your search of job/house
in judicial structures
in health facilities
in your family
at school
at work
Do you feel protected by Italian state during your everyday life?

Where is your opinion about democracy in the host country?

2. Host Country

Dilemmas

According to you, are democratic principles compatible with

in our lives, which ones?

Are there according to you, basic principles that define democracy

What is democracy for you? Could you give a definition?

1. Definitions

Is Italy the first country of destination after leaving Morocco?

How many years have you been living in Italy? In June

Qualification

Marital status

Work (employed/unemployed)

Gender

Age

1. Personal Data

Interview Guide

Appendix 1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 5

DISPERSIONS AS POLITICAL ACTORS: THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN DIASPORA

Dana Peirit

3. Competition between the Country of Origin and the Host Country

Research on political participation in host societies and in the countries of origin has focused on individuals and their participation in political processes. However, the question of how political participation is influenced by factors such as the diaspora's experiences in the host country and the country of origin remains largely unexplored. This chapter aims to address this gap by examining the political behavior of the American diaspora in Israel.

The American diaspora in Israel is a unique case study for understanding the political behavior of diaspora communities. The diaspora's experiences in Israel, as well as their ties to the country of origin, play a significant role in shaping their political behavior. This chapter will explore how the diaspora's experiences in Israel and their ties to the country of origin influence their political participation.

In the ais...