


 <p>DIPARTIMENTO DI PSICOLOGIA DEI PROCESSI DI SVILUPPO E SOCIALIZZAZIONE</p> <p><b>SAPIENZA</b> UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA</p>	<p><b>International Thematic Workshop</b></p> <p><i><b>Migration studies and inclusive policies from social, developmental and educational perspective</b></i></p>	 <p>MIGRATION DIVERSITY AND INCLUSIVE STRATEGIES</p>
<p><b>Rome (Italy), 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2020</b></p>		

### Invited Lecturer Form

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Short Profile (100 words) to be published in the on-line Proceedings	
	<p>Lilian Negura, Ph.D. is a Full Professor in the School of Social Work at the University of Ottawa and Co-Founder and Director (between 2014 and 2016) of the Social Sciences of Health Intervention Research Group (SSHIRG). His areas of expertise include social representations of social problems as mental health, immigration, socio-professional integration, etc. As a principal investigator or co-investigator of research projects funded by CIHR, SSHRC and other granting agencies, Lilian Negura has published his work in Canada, as well as in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Great Britain and Romania. He has also given interviews or published editorials in mass-media.</p>
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<p><b>Newcomers' integration in Canada in the light of their life world: How are social representations and social experiences involved in the immigration process?</b></p> <p><b>Lilian Negura</b>, University of Ottawa, Canada <a href="https://lnegura.academia.edu">https://lnegura.academia.edu</a></p> <p>Our lecture is based on the observation that the social representations that are involved in the immigration process are not created in a vacuum. As our research shows, those social representations are shaped by the experience of immigrants in their country or by the communication of the real or imaginary experiences of other immigrants (Negura, 2017). For Dubet (1994), social experience is defined by the logics of action that the social actors are required to "combine and prioritize" (p.98) in order to constitute themselves as subjects. There are three types of such logics: social integration, strategy and subjectivation.</p>
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## International Thematic Workshop

### *Migration studies and inclusive policies from social, developmental and educational perspective*



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The social experience of immigrants refers to an accumulation of knowledge produced by their confrontation with the system in their country and in the host country. The different logics of action that lead them to go through their entire immigration process, thus contribute to their being as subjects. In the same time, the accumulation of the lived experience (Jodelet, 2006; 2013) of situations in which the individual confronts the difficulties of social life plays a crucial role in the construction of a practical and meaningful knowledge of objects relevant to their immigration path. In our lecture, we will illustrate through the example of Canada that an understanding of immigrant integration in the host country cannot be achieved without taking into account the experiences, feelings and ideas that have accompanied the immigrant's encounter with the system during the process of integration, strategic action or subjectivation (Negura, 2017).

If social integration of immigrants refers to the host country's system and their integration strategy to rational adaptation to this system, then their subjectivation is related to the reality of their lifeworld (Habermas, 2015). The system is the society as seen by immigrants from the outside. Represented by immigration policies, the system is dictated by instrumental rationality and aim to preserve the existing social order. Deployed in a different register than the public policies of the host country, immigrants' actions are coordinated through meaning and communication. The subjectivity of immigrants is therefore crucial to the integration of immigrants into the host society. Even when immigration policies are considered effective, it is truly the lifeworld of immigrants that validates their experience of settling in the host country.

Using our data, we will show how social representations act as an interface between system and lifeworld of immigrants and are fueled by social experience. The latter comprises not only contact with the system, namely social integration but also the experience of subjectivation, i.e. the affective and meaningful relationships that people develop with people, objects and places that are associated with significant moments in their personal history and that contribute to their constitution as persons (Negura, 2017). This explains the importance of studying social representations in relation to the experience of individuals if we want to better understand the integration of immigrants in a plural society (Berry, 2011). The results of the empirical investigations presented in this lecture will be discussed in the light of contemporary social sciences theories of immigration.

#### **List of publications related to the key lecture**

- Berry, J. W. (2011). Integration and multiculturalism: Ways towards social solidarity. *Papers on social representations*, 20(1), 2.1-2.21
- Dubet, F. (1994). *Sociologie de l'expérience*, Paris: Seuil.
- Jodelet, D. (2006). Place de l'expérience vécue dans le processus de formation des représentations sociales. Dans *Les savoirs du quotidien. Transmissions, Appropriations, Représentations*, dir. Valérie Haas, 235-255. Rennes : Les Presses universitaires de Rennes.
- Jodelet, D. (2013). Interconnections between social representations and intervention. In de Rosa, A.S. (eds.) *Social Representations in the 'Social Arena'* (pp. 99-110). Routledge.
- Habermas, J. (2015). *The theory of communicative action: Lifeworld and systems, a critique of functionalist reason* (Vol. 2). John Wiley & Sons.
- Negura, L. (2017). La construction sociale de la migration. Le rôle de l'expérience et des représentations sociales. *Études Ethniques Canadiennes*, 49(1), 103-124.
- Negura, L. Plante, N. & Lévesque, M. (2019). The role of social representations in the construction of power relations, *Journal of Theory and Social Behaviour.*, 1–17, DOI: 10.1111/jtsb.12213