Differences and similarities in the perception of territory between indigenous peoples and immigrants

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Topic: "**4. Intelligence territoriale et culture du développement**"

Summary
The territory is an expression of the ways of speaking and living conditions of its inhabitants. Thomas says that the construction of the identity of a subject is determinates from the situation or from the context within which he grew up and was educated. So the perception of the area too, refers to the symbolic universes common among those living the same territory. The concept of membership and the reasons of its inhabitants to promote action for its development as we reconcile with this process in general and in particular the identity of immigrants who in most cases was born and raised in another country? And as it changes the perception for those who are second-generation immigrants? Could all this have consequences on the actions taken for the development of the area? The work is inspired by the immigrant presence in the territory of Salerno and it want try to make a comparison with quantitative and qualitative methods of sociology.

Riassunto
Il territorio è espressione dei modi di parlare e delle condizioni di vita dei suoi abitanti. Thomas dice che la costruzione dell'identità di un soggetto è determinata dalla situazione o dal contesto in cui è cresciuto ed è stato educato. Così la percezione del territorio, si riferisce agli universi simbolici comuni a coloro che vivono lo stesso territorio. In generale, come è possibile conciliare il concetto di appartenenza ad un territorio e le ragioni dei suoi abitanti di promuovere azioni per il suo sviluppo e in particolare l'identità degli immigrati che nella maggior parte dei casi è nato e cresciuto in un altro paese? E come cambia la percezione per coloro che sono immigrati di seconda generazione? Tutto questo potrebbe avere conseguenze sulle azioni intraprese per lo sviluppo del territorio? L'opera è ispirata dalla presenza degli immigrati nel territorio di Salerno e vuole provare a fare un confronto con un approccio sociologico con metodi quantitativi e qualitativi.

Introduction

The territory is an expression of the ways of speaking and living conditions of its inhabitants. Thomas says that the construction of the identity of a subject is determinates from the situation or from the context within which he grew up and was educated. So the perception of the area too, refers to the symbolic universes common among those living the same territory. The concept of membership and the reasons of its inhabitants to promote action for its development as we reconcile with this process in general and in particular the identity of immigrants who in most cases was born and raised in another country? And as it changes the perception for those who are second-generation immigrants? Could all this have consequences on the actions taken for the development of the area? The work is inspired by the immigrant presence in the territory of Salerno and it want try to make a comparison with quantitative and qualitative methods of sociology.
The main objective of this work, which is in the initial phase, aims to analyze, even with the new arrangements, the contribution that different perceptions of the same area may influence the development of the territory.

I. Territory and sustainable development

In this case the definition of territorial intelligence that Jean Jacques Girardot, within CAENTI, provides is very important. Territorial intelligence as the science having for object the sustainable development of territories and having for subject territorial community.
It puts in relation multidisciplinary knowledge on territories and their dynamics. It strengthens territorial communities abilities to take part in their development in a fair and sustainable way. He continues "The development of the cultural resources available on a territory should allow selecting and promoting those that meet a heterogeneous people needs, through the globalization various dimensions. At the same time, it allows the differences not becoming an obstacle to these needs affirmation, but on the contrary underlining a territory heritage.

II. Immigrants in Campania

At 1 January 2009, Ismu Foundation estimates immigrants presence in Italy equal to 4.8 million people, increase of half a million units compared to 2008. According to the XV Report on Migration 2009, foreign residents are 3.9 million, plus 500 thousand persons with a valid residence permit are not yet registered with the Registry, and about 420 thousand are irregular.
Presence of immigrants in Campania is about 131.335 persons (data residing 31.12.2008 Istat) against an indigenous population of 5 million and 813 thousand people.

The region was increasingly seen as a region of transition, an area of temporary stay or transit for the citizens of migrants on their way to other countries or other areas of the country, this has neglected the evidence that has transformed Campania from transit area in the territory of permanent settlements on the part of migrant communities.

This stability can be deduced: first, high number of reunions family and second, the increased number of foreign students in school of Campania; at 31.12.2008 fewer foreign residents were 20.366, of which 60% of second generation (12.235) or born in Italy and represent 9.3% of the migrant population in this region. In general, school is a potential human being and the place where you play the future of Italy and new Italian.

Immigrants' presence in Campania is 3.4% of legal immigrants in Italy (2.3% between 2007 and 2008); the first of Southern regions Italy and seventh after Lombardy, Veneto, Lazio, Emilia Romagna, Piedmont and Tuscany. For regional coordination Cgil of immigrants no less than 50,000 illegal immigrants are in Campania compared to other southern regions 37.3%.

Naples and province have the primacy among the southern regions with 46.6% of migrant residents (2008 to 61,169 persons), following Salerno, 22.8% of migrants living in the region (29,943 units) (17.7% increase compared to 2007).

They come from different communities of European territories and from other nations of the world: Ukraine, Morocco, Poland, Albania, China, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Algeria and Romania.

This group is composed by women 58.5% and men 41.5%; that is devoted to care work as domestic help: Benevento 61%, Avellino 60.9%, Napoli 60.6%. Different is the situation in Salerno (57.6%) and Caserta (53.3%); in these provinces most requested foreign workers in jobs most associated with men (source: Immigration, Caritas Migrantes Dossier 2009).

Campania immigrants continue to arrive and live because it is a reservoir of manpower in black with no rights and no protection is convenient to many; degeneration that unfortunately there are and which derive from the interests of organized crime.

Many foreign women in order to obtain a residence permit are enslaved or more rarely allow themselves to enslave to escape tragic situations in their countries of origin.

III. Relationship between subjectivity and perception of territory

The presence of various ethnic groups is characterized by significant implications of a cultural and social and psychological as well, regarding the development, in that context of subjects that refer to different cultural patterns and practices socializing.

In general, the perception of the environment has to do with aspects that are closely associated with physical and sensory structure of individuals, with the psychological and social processes that mediate cultural dynamics of perception and learning.

The psychological and geographical disciplines boast substantial reflections on the relationship between subjectivity and perception of territory. Two principal currents: a) first a contemplative idea of territory (landscape) aesthetics and symbolic connotations; b) the second emphasizes the geographical and socio-economic values of a territory.

Few scholars in sociology, in Italy, have looked at either theoretical or empirical level (Gasparini, 2000, Augustoni, 2007) reflection on the perceptual dimension of the dynamics that govern relationships between human societies and environments. Important is the contribution of other disciplines where is the relationship between space (environment) and subjectivity (individual perception) (Gallino, 1992).

Perception is cut across the different dimensions of the subject
•   Biotic type (physical, genetic, sensory, etc.)
•   Cultural type (social relationships, etc.)

Human perception is structured on the basis of sensory systems (hearing, touch, sight, smell, taste), all those physical environmental factors are perceived by the subject and averaged constantly reread and interpreted by filters made up of cultural and personal horizons constituency.

This reflection on perception focuses on the double size of acquisition and elaboration of environmental input. Therefore, it is established that the study of physical and sensory perceptions of the environment should be associated with cognitive mediations implemented by social actors who constantly refer to their experiential heritage, values and cognitive. It is not feasible to study perceptual processes without taking into account the context (type) and different social and cultural actors, but we have many examples in anthropology.

The representations of space are essentially many as there are social groups that inhabit a city (Gasparini, 2000).

IV. Different interests and it viewpoints of different groups

Just think of the symbolic places of perceptual differences between urban dwellers of the same city depending on the residence in central and peripheral districts of the same city.

Strategic importance has also a communication; the centrality of social ecological problems is a product of the type of analysis and teeming that it is done and perceived social problems related to the environment (Luhmann, 1990).

Level problematic for embarking on the road to sustainable development can be provided by different interests and it viewpoints of different groups and social classes in the same country.

Identity development is moving in relation to the socio-economic environment in which we live and contribute in different ways according to the perception that there is the reality in which we live. Meeting builds on a comparison between individual interests/collective and questions about resources, expertise, infrastructure, available / missing "to give body to the interests" defined.

Target: translate into demands subject's needs.

The subject, far from complying with its own contextual reality, recasting and processing and, in the reworked simultaneously restructures its relationship with it to levels of increasing difficulty.

To translate this complexity using a multidisciplinary approach that addresses the issue of identity understood as the ability of an individual to manage their relationship with the external environment, suggesting a group of people to explore their relationship with the land: single and group

- physical perception (body level);
- symbolic perception (symbolic and cultural references);
- imaginary perception (through a series of performances including theatre (drama workshop multimedia), a real level through project management.

In a society that is going to be multiethnic, there is no doubt that the processes of personal development, construction of personal, social and cultural as well as gaining the ability to plan their future (to identify the place that everyone chooses to occupy in society where he lives, and the relationship established with it) and, of course, the methods of interpersonal and aggregation, are born, evolve and inevitably within substantiate reports reciprocity / conflict / exchange between different cultures.

The laboratory instrument is an alternative to the questionnaire and interview and is the first phase. In this way it is proposed to respondents experience no longer individual but collective, involving dialogue and confrontation for the representation of complex social issues that often scientific research based exclusively on a quantitative approach tends to simplify.

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