

## Abstract

### *Zone Migranti: un'etnografia della Piana del Sele*

The purpose of this investigation is not only to collect the orality of migrants but to make their "social knowledge" (Curcio, 2017).

In order to extract this social knowledge, the use of the most functional qualitative method has been resorted to being able to come into contact with nearby but "submerged" worlds.

Field work has been characterized, in fact, for the involvement of 37 persons in in-depth interviews and two focus groups (one at a CAS and another at one of the migrant households). Studying the temporary nature of migrant living in such spaces meant understanding the social criticalities of contemporary space and time.

The words produced by Z., or J. and many others afflicted bodies, have resigned concepts such as border, margin, zone producing a crisis in the spatial sociological tradition. The theoretical crisis produced by these speeches could be investigated as life effects produced by the "migrant areas" through an ethnographic approach (Garfinkel 1964, Goffman, 1969, De Martino 1975, Geertz 2006, Palidda 2004). Thus, the analysis of categories of mobility, segregation and resistance was defined by defining the limits and potential of migratory tactics in urban transformation and subjectivity production.

This study could not foresee the examination of the access, sharing and abandonment of migrant areas that are in fact determined by the entry and exit processes of *border control zone* (Bigo, 2013).

In this sense, the securitization practices (Bigo, 2013) established by the Italian authorities and the transformation - including in the field of rights - of migrant labor have been examined. Analyzing the transformations - in quantity and quality - of the migrant work of the communities of the Piana del Sele, defining also the "social housing" access criteria. In this sense, it was useful to accommodate discursive transformations in segregation practices operated by local institutions, *stakeholders* and private individuals in the management of migrant flows. The research work has also focused on the investigation of governance strategies and control of migrant bodies and the deepening of the resilience practices that the migrants themselves implement. It was necessary to analyze the forms of migrant labor in the late-liberal system (Raimondi 2004, Ricciardi 2004) in order to achieve the objectives listed above. Migrants become a flexible absence (Palidda 2012, R. Sennet 2002) in the specific production of contemporary work. The precarious state of "migrant work" (Raimondi 2004; Ricciardi 2004) becomes an anticipatory and constituent formula for the global process of late-liberal (Palidda 2012).