

# Master's program in Migration Studies (MMS)

Master's degree in social sciences, political science, or  
international and European law



UNIVERSITÉ **CÔTE D'AZUR** 

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## GENERAL PRESENTATION

The Master's specialization in Migration Studies (MMS) is a new international, multidisciplinary program provided by Université Côte d'Azur within 3 Master's degrees: social sciences, international and European law, and political science. It provides students with in-depth knowledge and specific skills in the field of migration, asylum, integration and discrimination. It is an excellent preparation for further academic study or careers in international organizations, NGOs, local and national administration, or the media.

**Objectives:** In the current context of globalization, migration and the integration of immigrants and their descendants into existing societies have become crucial issues. The circulation of people, ideas and practices and the growing diversification of societies have had considerable consequences for law, public policies, and individual and collective social relations and experiences. Given this, there is a growing need for specific migration expertise that is founded on law, political science and social sciences. The Master's specialization in Migration Studies (MMS) offers students a comprehensive overview of this field of knowledge, through its multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach.

The course covers a wide range of questions, such as the causes and different types of migration, policies related to the regulation of migration flows, immigrant integration policies, construction and reconstruction of national belongings, racism and discrimination, intersectionality between race, class and gender, developmental issues, etc.

Students will be introduced to key theoretical concepts, major scientific debates and methodological tools related to the analysis of migration processes and their impact on societies. They will be given the skills to engage with these issues critically, taking into account their complex and multidimensional nature.

**Duration:** 2 years (Master 1 and Master 2, 120 ECTS) or 1 year (Master 2, 60 ECTS), depending on previous academic education and experience.

**Course content:** General training in the disciplinary major chosen by the student (either social sciences, political science or European and international law) and first introduction to migration studies (Master 1); advanced-level specialization in migration studies based on multidisciplinary approaches (Master 2).

**Language of instruction:** 85% French and 15% English (Master 1), English only (Master 2).

**Degrees:** At the end of the study program (Master 2), students will graduate with a Master's Degree from Université Côte d'Azur either in international and European law, social sciences or political science (according to the student's choice of degree).

# ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION

## Entry requirements

- Access to Master 1: Bachelor's degree in law, social sciences, political science or any related discipline, depending upon the chosen master's degree.
- Access to Master 2: Completion of a one-year postgraduate program (in either law, political science, social sciences or any related discipline) or Bachelor degree and professional/organizational experience in the fields of migration, integration and discrimination.

## Selection criteria

- High-quality previous academic education and grade obtained
- Motivation, experience and projects related to migration and ethnic studies
- Language proficiency: in English and French (Master 1); in English (Master 2).

## Application dates and procedures

Each academic year, the application process is opened on late April/early May, until the beginning of June. Please note that for the Campus France procedure, the deadline is earlier (in March).

### Online application (Ecandidat)

Applications are to be completed online on the ecandidat web platform: <https://ecandidat.univ-cotedazur.fr/Master>

- Choose your Master's degree (either social sciences, political science or European and international law) and select the Migration studies specialization (please note that for M1 in European and international law, it is only in your application file that you will specify your choice of the Migration studies specialization)
- Complete your application file with all the requested documents
- If you are admitted into one of these three programs, you have to confirm your decision online. Then you will receive an email that will direct you to a new platform where you can proceed to registration.

### Campus France

International students living in the countries listed here:

<https://www.campusfrance.org/en/application-etudes-en-france-procedure>

should not use the ecandidat procedure but should apply through the "Etudes en France" procedure. They have to contact the Campus France office in their country of residence. Please note that the application deadline in this case is earlier (by the month of March).

## WHY JOINING US?

By joining the Master's specialization in Migration studies (MMS), you will develop your ability to build new perspectives, policies, and practices in the fields of migration, asylum, integration and anti-discrimination policies.

### A unique approach

- MMS is the first Master's specialization in the field of migration in France to be taught entirely in English (at the level of Master 2)
- It is also one of the rare courses in Europe that draws extensively on 3 disciplinary fields: law, social sciences and political studies
- You will have the opportunity to gain international experiences through research fieldwork and internships in Europe or Africa
- You will learn to develop a critical, scientific and evidence-based approach to issues that are widely discussed in public debates

### Experts on migration, integration and discrimination

- You will be trained by scholars and professionals who specialize in migration and ethnic issues
- Our program is linked to the [Convergences Institute for migrations](#), which is the most important research network on migration-related issues in France
- You will also benefit from the expertise of internationally renowned professors who are invited each year to take part to teaching
- As future experts on migration, integration and discrimination, you will be prepared for further academic study or careers in international organizations, NGOs, public services or specialized agencies
- The program draws on a large network of partnerships for research and internship placements, and this facilitates your future integration into the professional sphere

## CAREERS

The expertise that students gain through the program will prepare them for careers within the growing number of organizations concerned with issues related to migration, asylum, integration and discrimination: international organizations, NGOS, local and national governments, private companies or specialized agencies. They can also go on to pursue doctoral studies and academic careers.

The career development of our students is facilitated by their participation in the academic life of the research centers linked to the program, and by their internships in NGOS, or in the public or private sectors.

MMS relies on a broad network of partners including research centers, think tanks, public institutions, private companies and NGOs, at the regional, national and international levels. These partners provide assistance for students in securing internships and future employment.

## RESEARCH CENTERS LINKED TO THE PROGRAM

[ERMES](#) (Research Team on the Mutations of Europe and its Societies, linked to the Department of Political Science) brings together political scientists, public law specialists and legal historians, who question the construction and transformation of territories and political identities, and the evolutions of the European political and legal space, especially in relation to migration processes.

[LADIE](#) (Research Center in International and European Law) focuses on migrants and refugees' rights, international humanitarian law, human rights law, security issues, the fight against transnational crime, the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, EU immigration policy. It took part in several European projects, including an INTERREG program funded by the European Union on "The EU and the Law of Migrants and Refugees", in collaboration with the Institute of International Humanitarian Law of San Remo-Geneva (2008-2012).



[URMIS](#) (Migrations and Society Research Unit, linked to the Department of Sociology), was one of the first research centers in France to develop social science approaches to migrations and interethnic relations. It is a joint research center of the University of Nice, the University of Paris Diderot, the *Institut de recherche pour le développement* (IRD) and the *Centre national de la recherche scientifique* (CNRS). URMIS brings together researchers from various disciplines and is a unique space for debate and comparison, while also sharing a common theoretical understanding of national, ethnic and racial groups as social constructions.

## ACADEMIC CONTACT PERSONS

### **Géraldine Bozec**

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MMS Coordinator for **social sciences**

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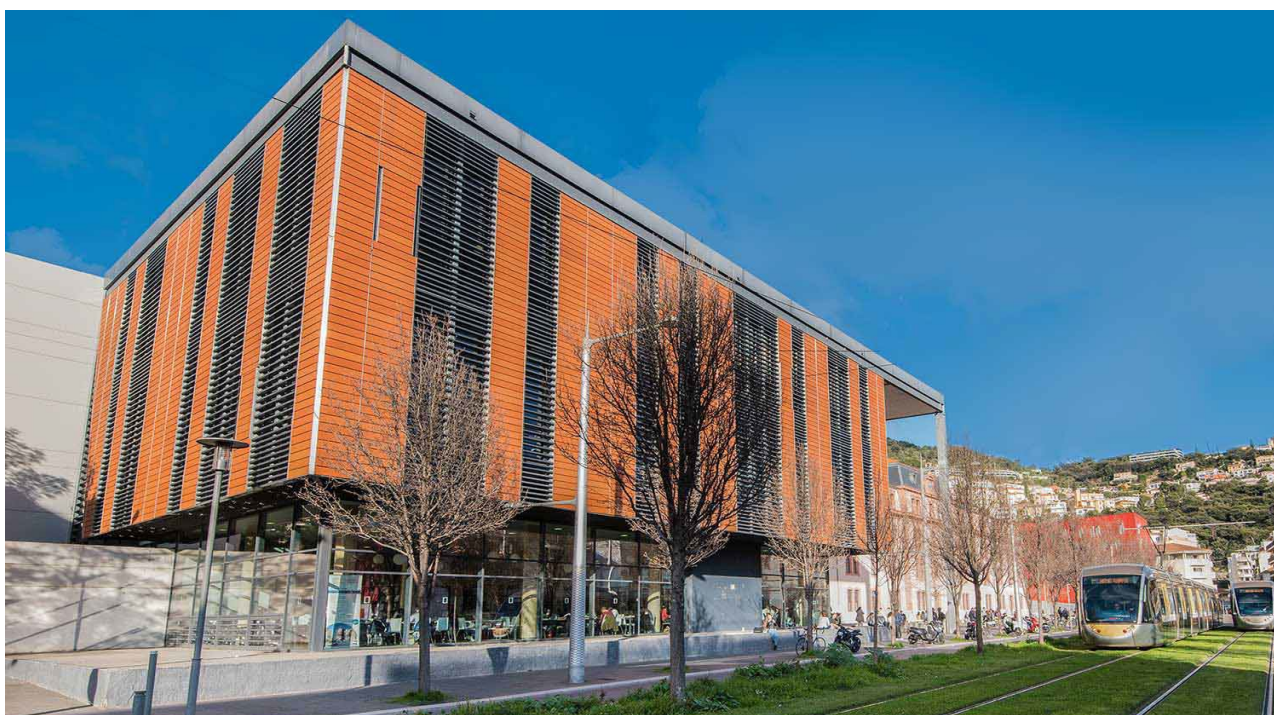


**Contact:**

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06357 Nice Cedex 4  
France



## PRATICAL INFORMATION

### Studying in Nice

Nice is an ideal place to study. It is a bustling city with a cosmopolitan, Mediterranean atmosphere, a lively art scene, and many first-class university programs, schools and research centers. With its long history of immigration, this international port city brings many opportunities for those interested in understanding the impact of migration and diversity in the Mediterranean basin, in France, and in Europe as a whole. Studying in Nice will also enable you to better understand the local aspect of migrations, and the debates, policies and collective mobilizations fostered by recent migration flows coming from the South of Europe.

### Living costs

An average monthly budget for a student in Nice would be between 600 and 800 euros minimum (depending upon the type of accommodation).

### Accommodation

- Room/flat in student/university accommodation: between 150 and 400 euros per month, depending on size and location.
- Private, furnished studio or room in a shared flat: 200-300 euros minimum.

The University can provide accommodation. Please note that University accommodation is means-tested and the number of rooms is limited.

International students (outside EU) should find accommodation before they leave for France.

For more information about university accommodation, please visit the related university webpage: <https://univ-cotedazur.fr/venir-a-universite-cote-d-azur/venir-en-tant-quetudiant/se-loger>, and the website of CROUS: <http://www.crous-nice.fr/>.

The CAF (Caisse d'Allocations Familiales) offers financial support (APL or ALS) to both French and international students for accommodation expenses (about 150€/month). This is paid from the second month of living in the accommodation.

## Meals

University restaurants and cafeterias offer affordable lunches on all campuses. You can pay with a bank card or with your student card (if charged).

## Transport

**Train:** SNCF national railway offers a yearly card (50€) for young people aged 12-27, which entitles the holder to a 25% reduction on all train tickets

**Tram/bus:** the local transport network (<https://www.lignesdazur.com/fr/>) is extensive and quite affordable. You can get a monthly card (20€) or a yearly card (145€) that provides unlimited travel within the city.

## Leisure, cultural and voluntary activities

The University offers many leisure, sport, cultural and voluntary activities. For more information, visit: <https://sport.univ-cotedazur.fr/fr/> (sport), <https://univ-cotedazur.fr/vie-associative> (voluntary activities) and <https://univ-cotedazur.fr/culture> (culture and art).

Nice is a very vibrant cultural city, with numerous exhibitions and cultural events. Most cultural institutions offer discount prices for students and free museum entries for persons living in Nice. For more information, visit the city's website: [www.nice.fr/fr/culture](http://www.nice.fr/fr/culture) (in French) or <http://en.nicetourisme.com/agenda> (in English).

## Student support

**Buddy system:** We know that it is not easy to study in a new country, with different cultural practices and new University rules to adapt to. You can be helped by a buddy. Your buddy will be a local student who can help you in your everyday life in Nice, on a wide range of issues: life and rules at the University, leisure activities, cultural events, learning of the French language, and so on. This will help you integrate into the University and the city. Your buddy will also be happy to learn about a new culture and a new language, thanks to you!

There are two possibilities:

- using the national website to find a buddy: <https://buddysystem.eu/fr/>
- opting for a buddy who is also part of the Master in Migration Studies. In this case, contact the coordinator of your program at the beginning of the academic year.

## Language support

You may spend some of your time in Nice to learn or improve your French (or other languages). For this purpose you can use the *Language Resource Centers (CRL)* of the University. For more information: <http://www.unice.fr/scl/crl/>

# SYLLABUS

## MASTER 1

### SEMESTER 1

| SPECIALIZATION MODULE                 | Hours | ECTS |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Introduction to migration studies     | 25    | 6    |
| Sociological approaches to migration  | 10    |      |
| Introduction to EU Immigration Policy | 6     |      |
| Introduction to migration law         | 9     |      |

### SEMESTER 2

| SPECIALISATION MODULE  | Hours | ECTS |
|--|-------|------|
| Introduction to migration studies                                | 23    | 6    |
| Historical approaches to migration                               | 11    |      |
| Ethnicity issues in Contemporary Societies                       | 6     |      |
| Immigrants' Integration and Assimilation: a Critical perspective | 6     |      |

## MASTER 2

### SEMESTER 1

|   |  | Hours        | ECTS      |
|---|--|--------------|-----------|
| <b>Module 1: SOCIAL SCIENCES APPROACHES TO MIGRATION</b>                      |  | <b>34</b>    | <b>6</b>  |
| Course Unit: Migration and otherness 1  | Global governance of migration and national migration policies | 6            |           |
|   | Borders and boundaries + Fieldwork in Ventimiglia              | 10           |           |
|   | Slavery and Post-slavery in African Societies                  | 6            |           |
| Course Unit: Citizenship, vote and migration                                  |  | 12           |           |
| <b>Module 2: EU IMMIGRATION LAW</b>   |  | <b>40</b>    | <b>3</b>  |
| Course Unit: European Migration Law   |  | 20           |           |
| Course Unit: French Immigration Law   |  | 20           |           |
| <b>Module 3: THEMATIC SEMINARS 1</b>  |  | <b>20</b>    | <b>3</b>  |
|   | Citizenship and nationality                                    | 8            |           |
|   | Human trafficking  | 3            |           |
|   | Migrant minors   | 4            |           |
|   | Environment and Migration                                      | 5            |           |
| <b>Module 4: GENERAL SKILLS</b>   |  | <b>12</b>    | <b>3</b>  |
| Course Unit: Migration and Human Rights NGOs                                  |  | 6            |           |
| Course Unit: Project building in local, national and international contexts   |  | 6            |           |
| <b>Module 5: RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECT</b>                            |  | <b>27</b>    | <b>12</b> |
| Course Unit: Qualitative and quantitative research methods in social sciences | Qualitative research   | 9            |           |
|   | Quantitative research  | 9            |           |
| Legal clinic  |  | 9            |           |
| Preparation of research/ internship project                                   |  |              |           |
| <b>Module 6: ELECTIVE COURSE</b>  |  | <b>24-30</b> | <b>3</b>  |
| Course Unit: Introduction to migration studies 1                              |  | 25           |           |
| Course Unit: Droit des organisations internationales                          |  | 20           |           |
| Course Unit: Mutations de l'action publique et ingénierie sociale             |  | 15           |           |

## MASTER 2

### SEMESTER 2

|   | Hours                 | ECTS      |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| <b>Module 1: MIGRATION AND OTHERNESS 2</b>                                    | <b>20</b>             | <b>3</b>  |
| Gender, Migration and intersectionality                                       | 6                     |           |
| Racial issues in contemporary societies                                       | 8                     |           |
| Health and migration  | 6                     |           |
| <b>Module 2: ASYLUM LAW</b>   | <b>20</b>             | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>Module 3: THEMATIC SEMINARS 2</b>  | <b>20</b>             | <b>3</b>  |
| Movements defending migrants' rights and criminalization of solidarity        | 4                     |           |
| Culture, immigration and National identity                                    | 4                     |           |
| Race, ethnicity and migration in Latin America                                | 6                     |           |
| Migrants and housing  | 3                     |           |
| Migrants in the labour market   | 3                     |           |
| <b>Module 4: RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL PROJECT</b>                            | <b>27</b>             | <b>18</b> |
| Course Unit: Qualitative and quantitative research methods in social sciences | Qualitative research  | 9         |
|   | Quantitative research | 9         |
| Course Unit: Archive skills and tools   | 9                     |           |
| Legal clinic  | 9                     |           |
| <b>Module 5: CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION POLITICS</b>                              | <b>12</b>             | <b>3</b>  |



## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

Students choose to enroll in a Master's degree either in social sciences, international and European law or political science, with a specialization in "Migration studies" in each case.

During the first year of the Master's program, they take together a same specialization module ("Introduction to Migration studies") while being mainly trained in their disciplinary major (either in social sciences, political sciences or law).

During the second year of the Master's program, all students attend the same classes, whatever their disciplinary major is, but they are expected to preferentially work in relation to their main discipline for their research or internship project. All the courses are taught in English and focus on migration-related issues.

### **MASTER 1**

The first year of the Master's program provides a general grounding in one of the three main disciplinary fields: either in social sciences, political science or international and European law. These courses are taught in French.

It also introduces students to the broad field of migration and ethnic and racial studies, through two multidisciplinary courses taught in English ("Introduction to migration studies 1" and "Introduction to migration studies 2").

## Semester 1 - Specialization Module

### INTRODUCTION TO MIGRATION STUDIES 1

This course provides a first overview of migration, ethnic and racial studies. It focuses on the main concepts and fields in this area of study. Different disciplinary perspectives (social sciences, political science and law) are developed during the classes. The course discusses various national and regional cases (in Europe, North America, Africa and elsewhere) and also develops transnational and comparative approaches.

**Assessment:** continuous assessment

### Sociological approaches to migration

Swanie Potot, sociologist, researcher at CNRS (URMIS)

This lecture offers an introduction to the sociology of migration as it has been developed throughout the 20th century in an ongoing dialogue between the English and French approaches. Beginning with the studies of the Chicago School at the beginning of the 20th century, we will review the concepts of assimilation, the cycle of racial relations, the social disorganization and the urban ecology. Then we will look at the birth of the sociology of migration in France in the 1970s, centring on the concept of integration. Following, we will present the first epistemological break proposed by A. Sayad through his work on the "émigré/immigré" and his analysis in terms of "ages of migration". This will be complemented by a review of more contemporary approaches related, on the one hand, to the theories of interethnic relations and post-colonial perspectives and, on the other hand, to the concept of transnationalism illustrated by American and European work on ethnic entrepreneurship. We will conclude this session by addressing the theoretical angle through which Border Studies is questioning what is nowadays described by the media as the "migration crisis" in Western countries.

#### Course outline:

- Founding: the Chicago School
- From early French/European approaches to A. Sayad
- From ethnicity to post-colonial studies
- 1990's: Ethnic entrepreneurship and transnationalism
- Migration management policies and criminalisation of migrants
- Border studies

#### References

- Amelina A., Nergiz D., Faist T., Glick Schiller N. (2014). *Beyond Methodological Nationalism: Research Methodologies for Cross-Border Studies*. Reprint, New York, Routledge.
- Ashcroft B., Griffiths G., Tiffin H. (2006). *The Post-colonial Studies Reader*. Taylor & Francis.
- Barth F. (1969). *Ethnic groups and boundaries. The social organization of culture difference*. Oslo, Universitetsforlaget.
- Brubaker R. (2009). « Ethnicity, race, and nationalism ». *Annual Review of Sociology*, 35, p. 21–42.

- Bulmer M. (1986). *The Chicago School of Sociology: Institutionalization, Diversity, and the Rise of Sociological Research*. University of Chicago Press.
- FitzGerald D. (2014). « The sociology of international migration », in Brettell C., Hollifield J.(ed.). *Migration Theory: Taking across Disciplines*. Routledge, New York, p. 115-147.
- Glick Schiller N., Basch L, Blanc-Szanton C. (1992). *Towards a transnational perspective on migration: race, class, ethnicity and nationalism reconsidered*. New York, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.
- Green N., Waldinger R. (2016). *A Century of Transnationalism. Immigrants and Their Homeland Connections*, Urbana, University of Illinois Press.
- Sayad A. (1977). « Les trois âges de l'émigration algérienne en France ». *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*, p. 59-79.
- Sayad A. (1994). « Qu'est-ce que l'intégration? ». *Hommes & migrations*, 1182-1, p. 8–14.

## Introduction to EU Immigration Policy

Marie Bassi, associate professor in political science (ERMES/UCA)

This course examines the main issues relating to immigration policy in the European Union. The focus is on the most significant policy trends and political debates about irregular and labour migration to-and-within the EU since the early 1970s. The course begins with a general introduction to the main concepts and definitions of immigration in the European context. The second part deals with the so-called 2015 refugee 'crisis'. The third part of the course looks more specifically at the longer trend in the 'securitization' of EU immigration policies in Europe, and the socio-economic, cultural and political processes in which such policies are embedded. The fourth and last part of the course deals with issues relating to labour migration. It discusses what may be termed the 'managerialist approach', and the economic and political calculus that has dominated the EU's policy agenda and 'fast-track' approach to economic migration since the late 1990s.

### Course outline:

- Immigration to and within the EU: definitions, concepts and measurement
- The 2015 refugee 'crisis' and EU responses
- Securitization of immigration policies: a 'fortress' Europe?
- Managing labour migration: the 'fast-track' approach and circular migration

### References

- Geddes A., Scholten P. (2016). *The Politics of Migration and Immigration in Europe*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Sage.
- Guild E., Mitsilegas V. (2020). *Immigration and Asylum Law and Policy in Europe*. Brill.
- Guiraudon V., Lahav G. (2007). *Immigration Policy in Europe: The Politics of Control*. Routledge.
- Hammar, T. (1985). *European Immigration Policy: A Comparative Study (Comparative Ethnic and Race Relations)*. Cambridge University Press.
- Yıldız, A.G. (2016). *The European Union's Immigration Policy. Managing Migration in Turkey and Morocco*. Palgrave.

## Introduction to migration law

Mehdi Mezaquer, Associate Professor in public law at UCA (LADIE)

The aim of this lecture is to present the main legal rules on migration matters at international, European and national level. This seminar will try to prepare you to the understanding of law related to migration, as a general notion (with migration as a phenomenon including the movement/the travel and explaining at the same time (or trying to explain) all types of migration as protection/ economic migration/ environmental etc.). As it is an « introduction to », I will try to prepare you to understand all the lectures you will have on Master 2 on EU migration law, French immigration law and asylum law. This course will not deepen the questions studied but will allow you to identify the main concepts, instruments and legal organizations on migration law.

### Course outline:

- International and European law on migration
- The principles and instruments of the EU for irregular and regular migration
- The application of EU law

### References

Chétail V. (2019). *International migration law*. Oxford.

Costello C. (2015). *The human rights of migrants and refugees in European law*. Oxford.

Rubio-Marín R. (2014). *Human Rights and Immigration*, Oxford.

### Useful websites:

EU migration law: <http://www.europeanmigrationlaw.eu/>

Odysseus network: <http://www.europeanmigrationlaw.eu/>

IOM: <https://www.iom.int/>

## Semester 2 - Specialization Module

### INTRODUCTION TO MIGRATION STUDIES 2

#### Historical approaches to migration (course in French)

Yvan Gastaut, Associate Professor in history at UCA (URMIS)

This course aims to heighten students' awareness of the fact that human populations have been marked by migration from the earliest times. It will address the issue of human mobility in Europe since antiquity. From the first Greek colonisation movements to the Ottoman conquests, Europe has experienced numerous episodes of population displacement and mixing between peoples. From 1492, the discovery of America opened new horizons for Europeans and led to the establishment of the first extra-European colonial empires. International migration took a new turn with the industrial revolution. It is a new globalization causing unprecedented and massive human flows. Contemporary migration issues are to be drawn from this era. The course will also address the crucial period of decolonization and postcolonial times in relation to migration.

#### Course outline:

- The making of European population
- Colonization. The first European Global empires
- Migration issues in the industrial era (1850-1914)
- Migration and decolonisation

#### References

- Harper M. and Constantine S. (2010). *Migration and Empire*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 380 p.
- Magee, G. B. and Thompson A. S. (2010). *Empire and Globalisation: Networks of People, Goods and Capital in the British World, c. 1850-1914*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 311 p.
- McKeown A. M. (2008). *Melancholy Order: Asian Migration and the Globalization of Borders*. New York, Columbia University Press. 466 p.
- Osterhammel J. (2014). *The Transformation of the World: A Global History of the Nineteenth Century*. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1192 p.
- Subrahmanyam S. (1993). *The Portuguese Empire in Asia 1500-1700, a Political and Economic History*. Londres/New York, Longmans, 299 p.

## Ethnicity issues in contemporary societies

Christian Rinaudo, Professor in sociology at UCA (URMIS)

In contrast to the expectations of many researchers of modernity, ethnicity has become, today more than ever, a major aspect of the social reality. This course aims to understand the basics of social science approaches focused on the study of ethnic groups in contemporary societies affected by migration phenomena. It is based on research conducted in various fields of the social sciences, especially in sociology, anthropology and academic departments of ethnic studies.

### Course outline:

- From Herder to assimilation theories and multiculturalism
  - Johann Gottfried Herder
  - Herder's academic legacy
  - Assimilationist theories
  - Multiculturalist theories
  - The ethnic studies academic department perspective
- The Contextual Approaches, between Chicago sociology and social anthropology
  - Chicago's Sociological Tradition: From "Minority Group" to "Minority Situation"
  - From the Side of Social Anthropology: the Social Organization of Cultural Differences in Plural Societies

### References

- Barth F. (1969). *Ethnic groups and boundaries: the social organization of culture difference*. Boston, Little Brown.
- Gans H. J. (1979). « Symbolic Ethnicity: The Future of Ethnic Groups and Cultures in America ». *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 2, pp. 1-20.
- Gordon M. (1964). *Assimilation in American Life: The Role of Race, Religion, and National Origins*. New York, Oxford University Press.
- Guillaumin C. (1972). *L'idéologie raciste. Genèse et langage actuel*. Paris - La Haye, Mouton.
- Guillaumin C. (1985). « Sur la notion de minorité ». *L'Homme et la Société* (77-78), pp. 101-109.
- Hughes E. C. (1971). *The Sociological Eye*. Chicago, Aldine.
- Kivisto P. (2002). *Multiculturalism in a Global Society*. Oxford, Blackwell Publishing.
- Kymlicka W. (1995). *Multicultural citizenship: a liberal theory of minority rights*. Oxford-New York, Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press, vii.
- Kymlicka W. (2009). *Multicultural odysseys: navigating the new international politics of diversity*. Oxford; New York, Oxford University Press.
- Lyman S. M. (1984). « Interactionism and the Study of Race Relations at the Macro-Sociological Level: The Contribution of Herbert Blumer ». *Symbolic Interaction*, 7 (1).
- Moerman M. (1965). « Ethnic Identification in a Complex Civilization: Who are the Lue? ». *American Anthropologist*, 67.
- Wimmer A. (2009). « Herder's Heritage and the Boundary-Making Approach: Studying Ethnicity in Immigrant Societies ». *Sociological Theory*, 27 (3).
- Wirth L. (1945). « The Problem of Minority Groups ». In L Linton Éd., *The Science of Man in the World Crisis*. New York, Colombia University Press.

## Immigrants' Integration and Assimilation: a Critical Perspective

Géraldine Bozec, Associate Professor in sociology at UCA (URMIS)

This course discusses two central notions in the field of migration and ethnic studies: integration and assimilation. These key concepts are approached through a critical perspective, which highlights their interest, scope, and shortcomings. Students are introduced to the main theoretical approaches in the field and learn to discuss and apply them to concrete case studies. The perspective is comparative: it draws on cross-national statistical analyses of the so-called 'integration' outcomes of immigrants and second generations, and discusses theories coming from America and Europe. Main assimilation theories are first presented, from 'classical' ones to contemporary versions. Secondly, they are critically reviewed using alternative paradigms such as the transnationalist and super-diversity approaches. The course ends with a focus on racism, discrimination and power processes that still deeply impact current societies and put into question some of the implications of assimilation/integration theories.

### Course outline:

- Introduction: are 'assimilation' and 'integration' concepts?
- Classical assimilation theories
- Gordon's assimilation theory
- Segmented assimilation theory
- New assimilation theory
- Limitations of assimilation/integration theories :
  - Transnationalist approaches
  - Deconstructing ethnic groups and identities
  - The super-diversity paradigm and its limitations
  - Paying attention to racism, discrimination and power processes

**Assignment:** written essay on a case study

### References

- Alba Richard & Foner Nancy, 'Integration's challenges and opportunities in the Wealthy West', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2006, Vol. 42, n°1, 3-22
- Alba Richard et Nee Victor (2003) *Remaking the American mainstream. Assimilation and Contemporary immigration*, Cambridge and Massachusetts and London, England, Harvard University Press
- Crul, Maurice & Schneider, Jens, (2010) 'Comparative integration context theory: participation and belonging in new diverse European cities', *Ethnic and Racial studies*, 33 (7), pp. 1249-1268.
- Gordon Milton (1964) *Assimilation in American Life : The Role of Race, Religion, and National Origins*, New York, Oxford University Press.
- Park, Robert E. & Burgess Ernest W. (1921) 'Racial Assimilation in Secondary Groups With Particular Reference to the Negro', *American Journal of Sociology*, 19 (5), pp. 606-623.
- Park, Robert E. (1928) 'Migration and the *marginal man*', *American Journal of Sociology*, 33, 6, p. 881-893
- Portes Alejandro (1996), *The New second generation*, New York: Russel Sage Foundation.

Warner Lloyd and Srole Léo (1945), *The Social System of American ethnic groups*, New Haven: Yale University Press.

Sayad A. (1994). « Qu'est-ce que l'intégration? ». *Hommes & migrations*, 1182-1, p. 8–14.

Vertovec Steven (2007) 'Super-diversity and Its Implications', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 30 (6), pp. 1024-1054



## MASTER 2

The second year of the Master's program offers an advanced-level specialization in migration, ethnic and racial studies. The language of instruction is English (except for some elective courses in semester 1).

Migration and ethnic issues are approached through disciplinary courses (based on historical, sociological, political or law approaches) and interdisciplinary seminars focusing on specific topics (such as human trafficking, discrimination, migration and environment, for example).

Students also acquire methodological skills in research and analysis (qualitative and quantitative techniques, methodologies in legal studies).

To be accepted directly into the second year (Master 2) students should have previously completed a 1-year postgraduate degree, or have at least a Bachelor degree and be able to demonstrate their interest and experience in the field of migration and ethnic studies.

## Semester 1 – Module 1: Social science approaches to migration

### Migration and otherness 1

The course aims to discuss the main theories and debates related to migration and the building of otherness in contemporary societies. It provides students with the analytical tools to understand migration processes and policies, and the way ethnic, racial, and national groups are constructed in different social and political contexts and settings. Students will gain a better understanding of the complex interaction between migration and the construction of belonging and otherness. The course explores these questions through sessions dedicated to central concepts and issues such as the building of borders and boundaries and the governance of migration.

**Assignment:** final written report.

### Global governance of migration and national migration policies

Maurizio Ambrosini, Professor in sociology at Università degli Studi di Milano

The course aims to present the main features of migration policies at an international level, especially focusing on the European Union and the USA. In particular, it will discuss: the inequalities in the distribution of mobility rights across borders; the issue of irregular migrations; the multilevel governance of immigration; the reception of asylum seekers; the involvement of local authorities in the governance of immigration; the role of civil societies, NGOs and social movements; the mobilizations of migrants and asylum seekers.

Lectures, accompanied by slides, will be alternated with discussions and team works.

#### Course outline:

- Borders and immigration policies
- Asylum seekers and refugees
- The multilevel and multiactor governance of immigration and asylum
- Civil society and immigration policies
- The issue of irregular migrations

#### References

- Ambrosini M. (2021). The battleground of asylum and immigration policies: a conceptual inquiry. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (published online in early view)
- (2016). From 'Illegality' to Tolerance and Beyond: Irregular Immigration as a Selective and Dynamic Process. *International Migration* 54 (2): 144–159.
- (2017). Why irregular migrants arrive and remain: the role of intermediaries. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 43 (11): 1813-1830.
- Della Porta D. (ed.) 2018. *Solidarity Mobilizations in the 'Refugee Crisis'. Contentious Moves*. Cham: Palgrave.

- Fassin D. 2011. Policing Borders, Producing Boundaries. The Governmentality of Immigration in Dark Times. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 40: 213–26
- Oomen B. 2019. Decoupling and Teaming up: The Rise and Proliferation of Transnational Municipal Networks in the Field of Migration. *International Migration Review*. Published online in early view.
- Rea A., Martiniello M., Mazzola A., Meuleman B. (eds). 2019. *The Refugee Reception Crisis in Europe. Polarized Opinions and Mobilizations*. Bruxelles: Éditions de l'Université de Bruxelles.
- Spencer S. and Triandafyllidou A. (eds.) (2020) *Migrants with Irregular Status in Europe. Evolving Conceptual and Policy Challenges*, Cham: Springer

## Borders and boundaries

Yvan Gastaut, Associate Professor in history at UCA (URMIS)  
Daniela Trucco, Lecturer in sociology at UCA (ERMES)

This seminar aims to reflect on the question of borders in a socio-historical and political dimension. The aim is to report on current research with an application on the French-Italian border (Roya, Menton, Ventimiglia). A fieldwork in Ventimiglia, at the border between Italy and France, will be organised to observe the reconstitution of a European internal border and the effect on people mobilities.

### References

- Parker N., Vaughan-Williams N. (2012). «Critical Border Studies: Broadening and Deepening the 'Lines in the Sand' Agenda». *Geopolitics*, 17(4), 727-733.
- Rumford C. (2008). «Introduction: Citizens and Borderwork in Europe». *Space and Polity*, 12(1), 1-12.
- Cuttitta, P. (2014). « 'Borderizing' the Island Setting and Narratives of the Lampedusa 'Border Play' ». *ACME: An International Journal for Critical Geographies*, 13(2), 196-219.
- Youkhana E., Sutter O. (2017). «Perspectives on the European Border Regime: Mobilization, Contestation and the Role of Civil Society». *Social Inclusion*, 5(3), 1-6.
- Lendaro A. (2018). « Désobéir en faveur des migrants. Répertoires d'action à la frontière franco-italienne ». *Journal des anthropologues*, 1(152-153), 171-192.
- Cassidy K., Yuval-Davis N., Wemyss G. (2017). « Debordering and everyday (re)bordering in and of Dover: Post-borderland borderscapes ». *Political Geography*, 66.
- De Genova N. (2002). « Migrant illegality and deportability in everyday life ». *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 31, 2002, 419-447.
- Amilhat-Szary L., Giraut F. (2015). *Borderities and the Politics of Contemporary Mobile Borders*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Paasi A. (1999). "Boundaries as social practice and discourse: the Finnish-Russian border". *Regional Studies*, 33, 669-680.
- Verdirame G, Harrel-Bond B. (2005). *Rights in Exile: Janus faces Humanitarianism*. NY, Berghahn books

## Slavery and Post-slavery in African Societies

Marie-Pierre Ballarin, historian, researcher at IRD (URMIS)

This session aims to explore how, in the context of recent reconfigurations of African public and political spaces, marked by human-rights movements, the victims of ancient or contemporary slavery are calling for greater consideration from their nation and for the recognition of the sufferings they and their ancestors have experienced. The result is an increased debate on the question of slavery in Africa and the adjacent islands, sometimes accompanied by memory claims and key heritage issues. We will examine how the descendants of slaves deal with issues of stigmatization, marginalization and memory through several examples from different societies on the continent.

### References

- Abungu P. (2013). « Heritage, Communities and Opportunities: Shimoni Slave Caves and Wasini Island Heritage Sites (Kenya) ». *Uganda Journal*, 5: 202–221.
- Lovejoy P. (1983). *Transformations in slavery: A History of Slavery in Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Klein M. (1998). *Slavery and Colonial Rule in French West Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Rossi B. (2009). *Reconfiguring Slavery: West African Trajectories*. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Rossi B. (2015). « African Post-Slavery: A History of the Future ». *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, vol. 48, no. 2, pp. 303-324.
- Thioub I. (2005). « Regard critique sur les lectures africaines de l'esclavage et de la traite atlantique ». In Mandé I., Stefanson B. (Eds.). *Les Historiens africains et la mondialisation*. Paris: Karthala.

### Documentaries

- Abungu P., Ashikoye O. (2014). *Silent Memories: the Unbroken Chains*. National Museums of Kenya. 15'.
- Cattier D., Gelas J., Glissant F. (2018), *Slavery Routes*. Compagnie des Phares et Balises, ARTE, Kwassa Films, RTBF, LX Filmes, RTP, Inrap.
- Goma L., Cornet R. (2017). *Hadijatou. J'accuse*. Picnic, Compacto.

## Semester 1 – Module 1: Social science approaches to migration

### Citizenship, vote and migration

Paul Max Morin, Assistant Professor in political science at UCA (ERMES)

This lecture deals with the political effects of migration, especially on electoral practices and national affiliations. On the one hand, it will examine how States conceive citizenship and national belonging through the ways in which they encourage or discourage political participation from their emigrants and their non-national residents. On the other hand, it will analyze how migrants themselves build transnational political communities, by participating in organizations, social movements or electoral campaigns related to the country of origin and/or residence, by voting in two locations, and contribute possibly to modify or subvert state policies. It will draw case studies from contemporary transformations of transnationalism as well as older studies, for example about Italian emigration to Europe and America.

#### Course outline

- Political Transnationalism. Definitions and transformations
- The Political Practices of Emigrants: Social and Political Participation
- The Political Practices of Emigrants: External Voting
- The Political Practices of Non-National Residents

**Assignment:** final 3-hour written exam

#### References

- Hanagan M. (1998). « Irish Transnational Social Movements, Deterritorialized Migrants, and the State System: The Last One Hundred and Forty Years ». *Mobilization: An International Quarterly*, vol. 3, n° 1, p. 107-126.
- Chaudhary A.R.(2018). « Voting here and there: political integration and transnational political engagement among immigrants in Europe ». *Global Networks*, vol. 18, no 3, p. 437-460.
- Varsanyi M.W. (2005). « The Paradox of Contemporary Immigrant Political Mobilization: Organized Labor, Undocumented Migrants, and Electoral Participation in Los Angeles », *Antipode*, vol. 37, no 4, p. 775-795.

## Semester 1 – Module 2: Immigration law

### European Union Migration Law

Mehdi Mezaquer, Associate Professor in public law at UCA (LADIE)

The aim of this lecture is to present the legal rules of EU migration policy. For this reason, the lecture will be focused on EU legal order with the study of institutional, judicial and academic positions on different questions related to migration. This lecture implies to understand the basic notions on migration from a legal point of view and to keep in mind that a policy at the EU level is based on different decisional systems. We will study different kind of legal instruments, different conceptions of migration and different factual situations and their legal translation. From that perspective, the lecture will also focus on migration as a legal system of rules, separated from asylum and other specific policies. The lecture will be organized around 7 points (Introduction, Legal basis, circulation, criminalization of irregular migration, instruments, rights of migrants and conclusion).

#### Course outline:

- The legal basis of EU migration law
- The circulation within the EU
- Criminalization of irregular migration
- The instruments of migration policy in the EU
- Rights of migrants

**Assignment:** oral course questions

#### References

Chétail V. (2019). *International migration law*. Oxford.

Foster M., Lambert H. (2019). *International refugee law and the protection of stateless persons*, Oxford.

Pieter B., Maarten D.H., Gerrie Land Kees W. (2014), *European migration law*. Intersentia.

Costello C. (2015). *The human rights of migrants and refugees in European law*. Oxford.

Azoulai L., de Vries K. (2014). *EU migration law, legal complexities and political rationales*, Oxford.

## Semester 1 – Module 2: Immigration law

### French Immigration Law

Jules Lepoutre, Professor in Public Law at Corsica University (ERMJ)

For many categories of migrants, European and International Law is of little or no help. Immigration Law still remains, in numerous fields, a matter of sovereignty. This course explores the singularity of the French Immigration Law. It focuses on legal mechanisms which apply to migrants on French soil which are not provided for in the EU law or International Refugee Law. My choice, among many possibilities, is to cover the situations and perspectives of undocumented migrants: rejected asylum seekers and overstayers (mainly). This course aims to provide students with a legal toolbox to offer solutions: regularisation based on work, family links and medical condition. In a nutshell, this course is designed to find a legal way based on domestic law for migrants, when classical options (refugee status and legal immigration) are out of reach.

#### Course outline

- The status of undocumented migrant in France
- Right of sojourn based on work
- Right of sojourn based on family attachments
- Right of sojourn based on medical condition

**Assignment:** final essay (2,000 words) to be decided on mutual agreement (prof./student)

#### References

- Abaret A. (ed. 2021). « Entrée et Séjour » and « Travail ». In *Dictionnaire permanent de droit des étrangers*. Éditions Législatives [online].
- Tchen, V. (2020). *Droit des étrangers*. LexisNexis.
- Carlier J.-Y. and Saroléa S. (2016). *Droit des étrangers*. Larcier.
- Dauvergne C. and Fraser S. (eds. 2021). *Research Handbook on the Law and Politics of Migration*. Edward Elgar.
- Vandendriessche, X. (2012). *Le droit des étrangers*. Dalloz.

## Semester 1 – Module 3: Thematic seminars 1

These seminars discuss various topics related to migration, ethnicity and discrimination, in a multidisciplinary perspective. They draw on the expertise of specialized researchers or professionals (from NGOs, public institutions, etc.).

**Assignment:** continuous assessment

### Citizenship and nationality

Jules Lepoutre, Professor in Public Law at Corsica University (ERMJ)

This thematic seminar addresses the notions of citizenship and nationality. Combining law, political science and sociology, the aim is to investigate what “belonging” means and brings in today’s world.

**Assignment:** written “country case” and oral presentation of an academic paper

#### References

Shachar A., Bauboeck R., Bloemraad I., Vink M. eds. (2017). *The Oxford Handbook of Citizenship*.  
GLOBALCIT website: <https://globalcit.eu>

### Human trafficking

Prune de Montvalon, PH.D. in sociology at UCA (URMIS)

This course addresses issues related to human trafficking. It resumes the evolution of policies fighting against human trafficking at the international and national level and their application in France. It is based on an empirical Ph.D ethnography focusing specifically on the processes of negotiation between foreign “trafficking victims”, local associations and state functionaries.

#### References

Agustín L.M. (2007). *Sex at the Margins : Migration, Labour Markets and the Rescue Industry*, Londres, Zed Books.  
Anderson B. et Andrijasevic R. (2008). « Sex, slaves and citizens: the politics of anti-trafficking », *Sounding*, n° 40.  
Andreas P. (2011). « The transformation of migrant smuggling across the U.S.-Mexican border ». In Kyle D., Koslowski R. *Global Human Smuggling. Comparative Perspectives*, Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University Press, pp. 139-156.  
Andrijasevic R.(2010). *Migration, Agency and Citizenship in Sex Trafficking*. New York, Palgrave Macmillan.  
Guillaumin C. (1992). *Sexe, race et pratique du pouvoir : l'idée de nature*. Paris, Côté-femmes éd.



Vernier J. (2007). « Victimes de la traite : étrangères avant tout ». *Plein droit*, n° 75, décembre.

## Environment and Migration

Samantha Vaur, Doctoral researcher at UCA (LADIE)

The topic of environmental or climate migration is now increasingly debated in international organizations, civil society and academia. Estimates of the increasing number of victims of natural disasters and global climate change are becoming more and more alarming year after year: resource depletion, melting ice, rising sea levels... Environmental degradation is often cited as a new and now decisive cause of migration. This phenomenon is not new, however, and the human history is marked by migrations caused by constantly repeated environmental causes. This seminar will present this field of research and the empirical work carried out in collaboration with LADIE and URMIS. The reciprocal contributions of International and European Law and Sociology will provide students with multidisciplinary expertise on this issue.

### References

- Borges, I.M. (2018). *Environmental change, forced displacement and international law: from legal protection gaps to protection solutions*. Routledge.
- Docherty, B., Giannini T. (2009). « Confronting a Rising Tide: A Proposal for a Convention on Climate Change Refugees ». *Harvard Environmental Law Review*, vol. 33, n° 2, pp. 349-403.
- Kelman, I. (2019). « Imaginary Numbers of Climate Change Migrants? ». *Social Sciences*, vol. 8, n° 5, p. 1-16.
- IOM et Ohrls (2019). *Climate Change and Migration in Vulnerable Countries A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States*. International Organization for Migration.
- IOM (2018). *IOM's Engagement in Migration Environment and Climate Change*. Brochures, flyers and infosheets.
- Berger J.F., Lespez L., Kuzucuoglu C., Glais A., Hourani F., Barra A. et Guilaine J. (2016). « Interactions between climate change and human activities during the early to mid-Holocene in the eastern Mediterranean basins Clim ». *Past*, vol. 12, p. 1847-1877.

## Migrant minors

Louise Mottier, AAJT (Association d'Aide aux Jeunes Travailleurs)

This seminar will focus on the issue of migrant minors in France and Europe.

## Semester 1– Module 4: General skills

This module aims to develop students' professional skills in the field of migration. Two different courses – one focused on NGOs and another one on project management – are taught by professionals and introduce students to the organizations and actors concerned by migration-related issues, at different scales (local, national and international). Students discuss concrete projects in this area.

### Migration and Human Rights NGOs

Marion BLONDEL, PhD International law, law consulting at France Terre d'asile

This seminar examines non-state actors' policies and practices in the field of migration issues.

The aim is first to understand the context of NGOs' intervention in the field of migration, particularly in relation to the international responsibility of States. It will then present the diversity of the scope of action taken by NGOs. This seminar will then seek to adopt a practical approach by encouraging the development of contacts between students and migration-related NGOs.

#### Course outline

- Context of NGOs' intervention in the field of migration
- NGOs' action to promote human rights
- Contact building with NGOs

#### Assignment

Presentation and oral participation

### Project building in local, national and international contexts

Camille Constans, Head of development (ALC)

This course focuses on migration projects engineering in local, national and international contexts.

Any project manager working in an organization active on migration issues at local, national or international level, will have to deal with the development of future actions. How to finance an action related to migration ? Which kind of projects can be developed under which type of funding? Examples of projects developed by the trainer will be presented and discussed. Good practices and method for defining, writing and developing a migration project (notably financed by EU funding) will be presented.

**Course outline:**

- Main funding agencies
- Project Building
- Introduction to project management

**Assignment:** one written question during the 3<sup>rd</sup> session

**References****Example of migration project development methods:**

*IOM project handbook*

[https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom\\_project\\_handbook\\_6feb2012.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom_project_handbook_6feb2012.pdf)

**Example of EC call for proposal:**

[EC AMIF call childreninmigration](#)

**Semester 1 – Module 5: Research and professional project****Qualitative and quantitative research methods in social sciences**

**Assignment:** continuous assessment

**Qualitative research**

*Isabelle Feroni, associate professor at UCA (URMIS)*

This course will introduce the various stages of qualitative research applied to Migration Studies, from the building of a research question to fieldwork. The emphasis will be on why and how to conduct qualitative research, studying both observations and interviewing methodologies. This course will present sociological fieldwork literature and will feed on students' research projects and the questions they encounter.

**References**

Becker H.S., (1998) *Tricks of the Trade: How to Think About Research While Doing It*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Beaud S., Weber F. (2003). *Guide de l'enquête de terrain : produire et analyser des données ethnographiques*. Paris : La Découverte.

Moerman G. (2014). *Qualitative Research Methods*. Coursera (online course), University of Amsterdam.

Jounin N. (2014). *Voyage de classes : des étudiants de Seine-Saint-Denis enquêtent dans les beaux quartiers*. Paris: La Découverte.

## Quantitative research

Gilles Ivaldi, researcher in political science at CNRS (CEVIPOF)

This course will introduce the basic concepts of data analysis and quantitative methods in social science research. The emphasis will be on the practical application of quantitative reasoning, visualization, and data analysis. The course aims to provide a general pathway to data-driven analysis and to provide students with the basic knowledge and skills necessary to examine and assess statistical analyses in social sciences. Topics covered will include descriptive measures, measures of association, and sampling, as well as simple linear regression, all applied to the field of migration studies.

### References

- Agresti A., Finlay B.(2014). *Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences*. Pearson Education Limited.
- Box-Steffensmeier J.M., Brady H.E., Collier D. eds. (2008). *The Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology*. Oxford University Press.
- Gerring G. (2016). *Case Study Research. Principles and Practice*. Cambridge University Press.
- Imai K. (2018). *A First Course in Quantitative Social Science*. Princeton University Press.
- Lynch S.M.(2013). *Using Statistics in Social Research. A Concise Approach*. Springer.

## Legal clinic

Mehdi Mezaquer and scholars from Roma 3 University

The classes will focus on legal clinic practices and experience. Students will met scholars from the University of Roma 3, which founded one of the oldest legal clinic in Europe.

## **Semester 1 – Module 5: Research and professional project**

This 6-hour seminar aims to help students to define and build their research or internship project. Students must choose a research topic (or a type of organization for their internship), and they will discuss with their professors about the relevance, feasibility and steps of their project.

**Assignment:** final written report

## **Semester 1 – Module 6: Elective course**

Students should choose one elective course among the list below.

The Master 1 course “Introduction to migration studies” is compulsory for students who have directly been enrolled in Master 2.

### **Introduction to migration studies 1 (taught in English)**

*See the description above (Master 1 Syllabus).*

### **Droit des organisations internationales (taught in French)**

Anouche Beaudouin, Associate Professor in Law at UCA

Le cours vise à fournir aux étudiants une vue d'ensemble des caractéristiques et problématiques communes aux très nombreuses organisations internationales (universelles ou régionales). Il est frappant de constater que, malgré leur diversité, certaines questions concernant les organisations internationales sont récurrentes : s'agissant de leur représentativité, de leur légitimité, de leur efficacité, ou bien encore du questionnement de l'intérêt qu'ont les Etats d'adhérer aux organisations internationales. Après un bref aperçu de l'histoire et de la typologie des organisations internationales, le cours s'attachera à étudier les dimensions juridiques de l'existence, de l'autonomie, du fonctionnement, et des activités des organisations internationales.

**Modalités d'évaluation :** examen écrit

**Bibliographie :**

COMBACAU J. et SUR S., *Droit international public*, Montchrestien, Paris, 2019 (chapitre XII).

DAILLIER P., FORTEAU M., PELLET A., *Droit international public (Nguyen Quoc Dinh†)*, LGDJ, Paris, 2009, n° 374-416, pp. 637-708.

DUPUY P.M., KERBRAT Y., *Droit international public*, Dalloz, Paris, 2020 (Partie I, Chapitre 2).

LAGRANGE E. et SOREL J.M. (Dir.), *Traité de droit des organisations internationales*, LGDJ, Paris, 2013, 1248 p.

SCHERMERS H. and. BLOKKER N., *International Institutional Law. Unity within Diversity*, Nijhoff, La Haye, 6<sup>ème</sup> édition, 2018, 1326p.

**Mutations de l'action publique et ingénierie sociale (taught in French)**

Gilles Frigoli, Associate Professor in Sociology at UCA (URMIS)

Cet enseignement vise à inscrire la pratique de l'ingénierie sociale dans le contexte des recompositions qui marquent les modes de construction de l'action publique depuis quelques années (multiplication et diversification des sources d'autorité et des acteurs impliqués, territorialisation de l'action publique, promotion de l'action en partenariat, de l'expérimentation et de l'évaluation, etc.). Ces nouveaux cadres cognitifs, organisationnels et normatifs, seront abordés en tant qu'objet d'étude mais aussi, plus largement, en tant qu'ils contribuent à reconfigurer le paysage dans lequel s'élabore aujourd'hui la commande sociale à l'égard des sciences sociales.

**Evaluation :** dossier en lien avec le sujet de mémoire ou de stage.

**Bibliographie**

BEZES, P. & LE LIDEC, P., 2016, « Politiques de la fusion: Les nouvelles frontières de l'État territorial », *Revue française de science politique*, vol. 66 (3), 507-541.

DURAN P., THOENIG J.C., 1996, « L'Etat et la gestion publique territoriale », *Revue Française de Science Politique*, 4, 580-623.

LASCOUMES P., Le Gales P, 2012, *Sociologie de l'action publique*, (2e édition), Armand Colin, coll. «128».

MULLER P., SUREL Y., 1998, *L'analyse des politiques publiques*, Paris, Montchrestien.

## Semester 2 – Module 1: Migration and otherness 2

The course aims to discuss the main theories and debates related to migration and the building of otherness in contemporary societies. It provides students with the analytical tools to understand migration processes and policies, and the way ethnic, racial, and national groups are constructed in different social and political contexts and settings. Students will gain a better understanding of the complex interaction between migration and the construction of belonging and otherness. The course explores these questions through sessions dedicated to central concepts and issues such as racial issues, relations between migration and gender, or migration issues in the health sector.

**Assignment:** final written report.

### Racial issues in contemporary societies

Géraldine Bozec and Christian Rinaudo (UCA/URMIS)

The course aims to:

- Improve students' awareness and knowledge of contemporary theoretical developments in the field of race and racism.
- Understanding the political and activist agenda related to some of these theoretical frameworks and how they may contribute to social change
- Being able to use these theoretical tools to analyze cases in other contexts, including in the students' future professional practice

#### Course outline:

- Critical race theory and its influence
- A Race-centrism critique of Critical Race Theories
- Race-centrism: a critique and a research agenda
- Empirical case study: Mexico

#### References

- Delgado, R. & Stefancic, J. (2012), *Critical Race Theory: An introduction*, New York University Press.
- Hoffmann O., Rinaudo C. (2014). « The Issue of Blackness and Mestizaje in Two Distinct Mexican Contexts: Veracruz and Costa Chica ». *Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies*, vol. 9, n° 2.
- Moerman M. (1994). « Le fil d'Ariane et le filet d'Indra. Réflexion sur ethnographie, ethnicité, identité, culture et interaction ». In Lebat C., Vermes G. (Eds). *Cultures ouvertes, sociétés interculturelles. Du contact à l'interaction*. Paris, L'Harmattan.
- Wimmer A. (2015). « Race-centrism: a critique and a research agenda ». *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

## Health and migration

Isabelle Feroni, Associate Professor in sociology at UCA (GREDEG)

This course aims to explore migration and health issues mainly at European level. Health is considered a main issue by international migrations policies as the worsening of health generally observed among migrants is strongly related to migration process itself, country of origin, but also access to health-care system in the destination country. To give some keys to understand the on course debate about public policies orientations toward migrant health, the course will introduce classic and recent researches about social determinants of health, migrant health and policies in a comparative context. Firstly, we will examine classical research results about the well-known 'health migrant effects', in relation with migration categories - workers migrants, asylum seekers, undocumented migrants- but also age and gender. Comparing infectious, chronic disease rates and mental health outcomes between migrants and natives, we will show that initial health advantage of migrants is lost by migration process and poor host country living conditions. Secondly comparing different European countries, we will show that health inequalities between migrants and natives are related to the degree of inclusiveness of health protection system versus specific health policies devoted to migrants.

### References

- Access to preventive health services in five EU countries, *BMC Health Services Research*, 17 (2017), pp. 588-599
- Effects of non-health-targeted policies on migrant health: a systematic review and meta-analysis, *The Lancet*, April 2019
- Health Status and Use of Healthcare Services: A Review of French Research, *Questions d'économie de la santé*, janvier 2012.
- Mental health care utilisation and access among refugees and asylum seekers in Europe: A systematic review, *Health Policy, Volume 123, Issue 9*, September 2019, Pages 851-863.
- Migration and health: a global public health research priority. *BMC Public Health* 18, 987 (2018)
- Our health and theirs: forced migration, othering, and public health. *Soc Sci Med.* 2006;62:1931-42
- Social determinants of health – A question of social or economic capital? Interaction effects of socioeconomic factors on health outcomes, *Social Science & Medicine*, March 2012
- Racialized legal status as a social determinant of health, *Social Science & Medicine*, February 2018.

### For more information

Migration Health Research Portal. <https://migrationhealthresearch.iom.int/mhadri>



## Gender, migration and intersectionality

Laura Schuft, Sociologist, Associate Professor at UCA (URMIS)

This course broaches how social movements and sociological theory have addressed “intersecting” systems of social power and their impact on experiences of migration, racism and otherness. This perspective is then considered in relation to various historical and contemporary (post)colonial contexts.

### Course outline

- The “appearance” of women and gender in migration studies
- Domestic and sexual economic exchanges in gendered mobility
- Migration phenomena in light of intersecting power relations: sex, race, class
- Theorizing interrelations between sex, race, class : from militancy to theory
- Gender in (post)colonial contexts

### References

- Anthias F. (2012). « Intersectional what? Social divisions, intersectionality and levels of analysis ». *Ethnicities*, vol.13, n°1, pp. 3-19.
- Anthias F. (2012). « Transnational Mobilities, Migration research and Intersectionality. Towards a translocational frame ». *Nordic Journal of Migration Research*, vol.2, n°2, pp.102-110.
- Crenshaw K. (1991). « Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color ». *Stanford Law Review*, vol. 43, n°6, pp. 1241-1299.
- Davis A. (1981). *Women, Race and Class*. Vintage.
- Fassin E. (2010). « National Identities and Transnational Intimacies: Sexual Democracy and the Politics of Immigration in Europe ». *Public Culture*, vol. 22, n°3, pp. 507-529.
- Hancock A.-M. (2007). « When Multiplication Doesn't Equal Quick Addition: Examining Intersectionality as a Research Paradigm ». *Perspectives on Politics*, vol. 5, n°1, pp. 63-79.
- Jaunait A., Le Renard A., Marteu E. (2013). « Sexual Nationalisms? Contemporary Reconfigurations of Sexualities and Nationalisms ». *Raisons politiques*, vol.49, n°1, pp.5-23.
- La Barbera M.C. (2017). « Intersectionality and its journeys: from counterhegemonic feminist theories to law of European multilevel democracy ». *Investigaciones Feministas*, vol. 8, n°1, pp. 131-149.
- Morokvasic M. (2014). « Gendering Migration ». *Migracijske i etničke teme*, vol. 30, n°3, pp. 355–378.

## Semester 2 – Module 2: Asylum law

Jules Lepoutre, Associate Professor in Public Law at Corsica University (ERMJ)

The asylum law lecture provides a comprehensive overview of the asylum and refugee legal system in international and European law. It focuses mainly on legal history, the 1951 Geneva Convention, the Common European Asylum System, and the challenges of refugee protection. After a general presentation, the lecture will mostly focus on the compatibility between the international and European rules of protection, and the current context of massive forced migration. The aim is indeed to question first the relevance, soundness and durability of international and European laws, and second to explore the legal paradigms of protection. The goals of the seminar are to give the students a broad view of the asylum system, working both on knowledge and critical understanding.

### Course outline:

- Introduction: A Crisis?
- Existence of Persecutions or Serious Harm
- Origin of Persecutions or Serious Harm
- Absence of Protection

### References

Fiddian-Qasmiyeh E., Loescher G., Long K., Sigona N. eds (2014). *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*. Oxford.

Triandafyllidou A. eds. (2016). *Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies*. Routledge.

UNHCR (2019). *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status and Guidelines on International Protection*. HCR/1P/4/ENG/REV. 4.

## Semester 2 – Module 3: Thematic seminars 2

These seminars discuss various topics related to migration, ethnicity and discrimination, in a multidisciplinary perspective. They draw on the expertise of specialized researchers or professionals (from NGOs, public institutions, etc.).

### Movements defending migrants and the criminalization of solidarity

Marie Bassi, Associate Professor in Political science at UCA (ERMES)

This seminar addresses the diversity of associations, NGOs, and individuals involved in the defense of migrant' rights, especially at the borders in France. It also analyses the impact of the securitization of migration and asylum policies on these solidarity networks, paying attention to the political and juridical obstacles these actors often encounter during their actions such as the solidarity offence in France.

The first session has welcomed Agnes Lerolle project manager at CAFI. CAFI brings together 5 nationwide associations (Cimade, Amnesty France, Secours Catholique Caritas France, MSF and MDM) on a project supporting local actors at borders acting to prevent migrant' rights violations. The second session has welcomes Carla Melki, MDM Programme coordinator "Migration/border" and Loic Le Dall, member of different associations defending migrants' rights in Nice.

**Assignment:** oral presentation

#### References

Briançon

- <https://www.relaxepourles3plus4.fr/>
- <https://derootees.wordpress.com/2018/04/19/chroniques-de-frontieres-alpines-1-reprimer-les-solidarites-la-strategie-de-la-peur/>

Vintimille-Roya

- <https://derootees.wordpress.com/histoires-dune-route-fermee/la-frontiere-qui-definit-les-indesirables/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHINw6j8jlo>

Calais

- <http://www.laubergedesmigrants.fr/fr/rapports-enquetes/>

### Culture, immigration and National identity

Vincent Martigny, Associate Professor in Political science at UCA (ERMES)

This seminar will explore the connections between the notions of Culture, immigration and debates around national identity in France, in a comparative perspective with other European countries. After enlightening the genealogy of the debate on national identity since the 1970's, it will outline its relation to the culturalisation of immigration at stake since the 1980s and its consequences on contemporary politics.

**Assignment:** written essay

## References

- Brubaker R. (1992). *Citizenship and nationhood in France and Germany*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press.
- Gastaut Y. (2016). *L'Immigration et l'opinion en France sous la Ve République*, Paris, Seuil.
- Martigny V. (2016). *Dire la France. Culture(s) et identités nationales 1981-1995*, Paris, Presses de Sciences Po.
- Safran W. (1991). State, "Nation, National Identity and citizenship: France as a test case". *International Political Science Review*, 12 (3), p. 219-238.

## Migrants and Housing Migrants in the Labor Market

Swanie Potot, sociologist, researcher at CNRS (URMIS)

## Race, ethnicity and Migration in Latin America

Marie-Hélène Sa Vilas Boa, political scientist (ERMES/UCA)

## Semester 2 – Module 4: Research and professional project Research and Practical Methods in Social Sciences and Law

### Qualitative research

Isabelle Feroni

### Quantitative research

Gilles Ivaldi, researcher in political science at CNRS (CEVIPOF)

This course will introduce the basic concepts of data analysis and quantitative methods in social science research. The emphasis will be on the practical application of quantitative reasoning, visualization, and data analysis. The course aims to provide a general pathway to data-driven analysis and to provide students with the basic knowledge and skills necessary to examine and assess statistical analyses in social sciences. Topics covered will include descriptive measures, measures of association, and sampling, as well as simple linear regression, all applied to the field of migration studies.

## Semester 2 – Module 5: Research and professional project

### Dissertation

Students can choose either to conduct a research project or to complete an internship in an organization concerned with migration and ethnic issues.

There are fewer courses during the second semester and they are concentrated on the beginning of the semester so that students have time to carry out their research project, or their internship, and prepare their dissertation. Internships must last at least three months.

If students choose to carry out a research project, they actively participate in the academic life of one of the research centers linked to the Master's program: ERMES, LADIE or URMIS within Université Côte d'Azur, and/or other research centers if they conduct fieldwork outside Nice.

At the end of Master 2 (either in June or in September), students submit a dissertation based on their research project or internship (between 30 000 and 40 000 words). This dissertation should be related to the discipline of their respective Master's programs (international and European law, social sciences or political science) but can also develop interdisciplinary approaches.

## Semester 2 – Module 6: Contemporary migration politics

Paul Max Morin, Lecturer in political science (ERMES/URMIS)

The course offers an introduction to migration studies from a historical, sociological and political science perspective. It aims to discuss several aspects of contemporary migration politics through thematic sessions: students will gain insight into empirical perspective of migration governance through an analysis of key actors, policies and practices. It provides students with the analytical tools to understand the interaction between migration issues and different kind of regulation processes. The course explores current discourses and practices on the securitization and privatization of migration and offers an analysis of the nexus between development politics and migration. The main objective is to provide students with tools to understand how migration is regulated today, taking into account the processes of border closures in the countries of arrival as well as attempts to prevent departures from the country of origin.

### Course outline:

- Contemporary control systems and contemporary migration politics
- Migration management and the migration industry
- The migration-security nexus

**Assignment:** group case study and oral presentation

## References

- Badie B., Brauman R., Decaux E., Devin G., Whitol de Wenden C. (2009). *Migration: a New Perspective. Building Global Governance*. Paris: Editions La Découverte.
- Betts A. eds. (2011). *Global Migration Governance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bigo D., Carrera S., Guils E., Walker R.B.J. eds. (2010). *Europe's 21st Century Challenge: Delivering Liberty and Security*. London: Ashgate.
- De Gutcheieirer P., Pecoud A. eds. (2007). *Migration without borders: essays on the free movement of people*. UNESCO Publishing.
- Geiger M., Pécoud A. (2010). *The Politics of International Migration Management*. Springer.
- — — (2012). *The New Politics of International Mobility: Migration Management and Its Discontents*. Institut für Migrationforschung und Interkulturelle Studien (IMIS), Universität Osnabrück.
- Gammeltoft-Hansen T., Nyberg Sorensen N. (2013). *The Migration Industry and the Commercialization of International Migration*. London, New York : Routledge.
- Golash-Boza T. (2009). « The Immigration Industrial Complex: Why we Enforce Immigration Policies Destined to Fail ». *Sociology Compass*, 3: pp. 1–15.
- Guiraudon V., Lahav G. (2000). « A Reappraisal of the State Sovereignty Debate the Case of Migration Control ». *Comparative Political Studies*, 33(2): pp. 163-195.
- Martin P., Taylor J. (1996). « The Anatomy of a Migration Hump ». In Taylor J. *Development Strategy, Employment, and Migration: Insights from Models*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Zincone G., Caponio T. (2006). « The Multilevel Governance of Migration ». In Penninx R., Berger M., Kraal K. (eds.). *The Dynamics of International Migration and Settlement in Europe: A State of the Art*, Imiscoe Joint Studies Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam, University Press.
- Zolberg A. (1999). « Matters of State: Theorizing Immigration Policy ». In Hirschman C., Kasinitz P., DeWind J. *The Handbook of International Migration: The American Experience*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation

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