

Narratives of Islam-Christian and Gender violence in contemporary age. A plural perspective

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Ius soli, between human rights and terrorism prevention.

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The recent migration flows towards Europe have forced many affected countries to discuss and renegotiate their citizenship policies. These have included more restrictive as well as more generous policies for granting citizenship to immigrants. In Italy, the debate is getting more and more consideration, especially since the reform was approved by the lower house (Camera dei Deputati), in 2015, but the bill has been stalling in the upper house (Senato della Repubblica) since then, after thousands of amendments proposed, in particular, by the Northern League party.

The proposed reform is a tempered *ius soli* and the introduction of the *ius culturae* principle: the reform would give children of immigrants the right to become citizens if they were born in the country and at least one parent has permanent resident status or if they fulfil basic educational and residency requirements.

In the last years, the debate about the reform has been often ideological and polarized in slogan and hashtag (*yesius soli* or *noius soli*), generating confusion and increasing xenophobia on one side and resentment on the other, in particular among the second generations. In fact, in countries like Italy, given the more recent immigration compared to other Western European countries, the second generation has only recently entered adulthood and is facing now with the lack of rights and opportunities made available by the Italian citizenship. For this reason, according to some scholars, it cannot be ruled out that Italy's strict naturalisation laws can have the effect of exacerbating feelings of resentment in some individuals of immigrant origin, indirectly facilitating potential radicalisation processes.

A home-grown jihadist scene has only recently emerged in the country and it is still unstructured and relatively small in size, especially in comparison with other Western European countries. But, as is well-known, in the European context, jihadist militants are usually second-generation children of Muslim immigrants, in addition to converts. Could, therefore, Islamic radicalization transform in the answer to second generation frustration? Could jihadism channel their anger?

On the other side, one of reasons why Italy has been still untouched from terrorist attacks, seems, according to security and intelligence sources, to rely on the use of counter-terrorism measures and, in particular, on the extensive use made of expulsions and deportation orders, associated with restrictive citizenship law. Obviously, the measure of administrative deportation is not exempt from risks and shortcomings, like human rights violations and the undesirable effect of intensifying the feelings of frustration and anger and even the sense of revenge, at the individual level due to a double standard, reinforcing the narrative of victimhood and persecution, so recurrent in the propaganda of jihadist groups, and facilitating the terrorist recruitment of other people. The chapter will therefore discuss the reform of citizenship in Italy and the debate around it considering a national security perspective and the importance to social inclusion to prevent radicalism and to foster counter-terrorism policies.