



**ROUND TABLE**  
**Roma, 18 April 2018**  
**Via Vicenza 26**



**The ideology of Multiculturalism  
and Tolerance**



BAKİ BEYNƏLXALQ  
MULTİKULTURALİZM MƏRKƏZİ  
BAKU INTERNATIONAL MULTICULTURALISM CENTER

**Multiculturalismo, sicurezza sociale, migrazione e libertà**



**Round TABLE**  
**ROMA 18 April 2018**  
**Via Vicenza , 26 Roma, presso FS&L**

*The Ideology of Multiculturalism and Tolerance”,  
“Multiculturalismo, sicurezza sociale, migrazione, e liberta”,*

*.... In joint cooperation with Baku International Multiculturalism Center, Azerbaijan University of Languages will be holding an international research conference on May 4th – 5th 2018 entitled “Heydar Aliyev:*

*The Ideology of Multiculturalism and Tolerance”, dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the birth of the national leader Heydar Aliyev.*

*The conference will comprise of separate meetings held in different countries across the world, including Azerbaijan, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Russia, China, Moldova, Turkey and Georgia. Every participating country will be asked to summarize the content discussed during their meetings at the closing ceremony of the conference on May 4th and 5th 2018 in Baku.*

*The main aim of the conference is to globally promote the ideology of multiculturalism and tolerance and to present this unique concept to world citizens. The conference is dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the birth of the national leader Heydar Aliyev - the founder of multiculturalism and tolerance in Azerbaijan. A common platform is planned to be established in order to encourage the promotion of multiculturalism and tolerance among the universities participating in the closing ceremony. Within the framework of this conference that is to be held annually, it is planned to increase the number of participating countries and broaden the above mentioned platform. The conference will be held in Azerbaijani, Russian and English.*

*Participating universities are asked to join the plenary meeting by video conference the 8th April. For this purpose, we kindly ask all attendees to provide contact information of their IT Department so that all technical issues may be discussed and planned in advance.*

*Best regards,  
Alessandro Figus,*



## **ROUND TABLE**

**Roma18 April 2018**

### *The Ideology of Multiculturalism and Tolerance”, “Multiculturalismo, sicurezza sociale, migrazione, e libertà”*

#### **8.45 Registration of participants**

##### **09.15 WELCOME**

*NH Amb of Italy in Azerbaijan Dr. Augusto Massari*

*Dr. Felice Romano, president of Fondazione Sicurezza e Libertà and General Secretary of SIULP*

*Prof. Eng. Giovanni Betta, Rector of Cassino Southern Lazio*

*Prof, Vincezo Scotti, President of Link Campus University*

*Prof. Dr of Sciences Kamal Abdullayev, Rector of Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku*

*Dr. Sandro Teti, Baku Multiculturalism Centre*

*Authorities*

*09.45 Introduction of the round Table by Prof. PhD Alessandro Figus, Multiculturalism, nation and the uses of future*

#### **SESSION 1 part 1 – Starting work – Presentation proposal**

*10,15/10,30 Dr. Andrea Pisaniello and Prof. PhD Alessandro Figus, Foundation Sicurezza e Libertà, Multiculturalism and Ostalgie,*

*10,30/10.45 Prof. PhD Anar Baghirov, University of Languages, Baku, Multiculturalism and religion: the Azeri experience.*

*10,45/11,00 Prof. PhD Azad Mammadov, University of Languages, Baku, Multiculturalism in Azerbaijan.*

*11,00/11.15 Prof. PhD Guido Amoretti, , University of Genova, Psychological obstacles to multiculturalism: how stereotypes and mechanisms of defence may cause adverse behaviours to multiculturalism.*

*11,15/11,30 Prof. PhD Nicoletta Varani, University of Genova, Transnational migration between rights and geopolitics*

*11,30/12,15 Special Guests-Academy of Sciences of Baku – Prof. Ilham Mammadzada*

*12,15/12,30 Prof. PhD Cecilia Costa, ECCLESIA MATER, Pontificia Università Lateranense and RomaTRE, Multiculturalism: compared concepts.*

*12.30/12,45 Prof. PhD Francesca Longo, University of Catania, The Ideology of Multiculturalism and Tolerance”, “Multiculturalismo, sicurezza sociale, migrazione, e liberta”*

*12.45/13.00 Prof. PhD Diana Spulber, International Institute of Management, Moldova, Multiculturalism a social challenge*

#### **13,00/14.30 LUNCH**

#### **SESSION 1 part 2 – Starting work – Presentation proposal**

*14.30/14,45 Prof. Stefano Mustica, Link Campus University 14.45/15,00 Prof. PhD Maura Di Giacinto, University RomaTRE, The Educational Dimension in Complex Societies: between history and topicality.*

*15,00/15.15 Prof. Adv. PhD Sylvie Josserand, University of Nimes, France, MULTICULTURALISM AND TOLERANCE: a permanent challenge for France*

*15,15/15,30 Prof. PhD Stefania Capogna, Link Campus University and Roma TRE*

#### **SESSION 2 – Open discussion**

*15.30/16,00 Special remarks*

*16.00/16.30 Round table Open discussion*

*16.30 Conclusion and drafting of memorandum*

Prof. PhD GUIDO F. AMORETTI

DiSFor - Università di Genova

*Psychological obstacles to multiculturalism: how stereotypes and mechanisms of defence may cause adverse behaviours to multiculturalism.*

As an undeniable matter of fact, each culture has its own peculiar traditions, customs and habits, sometimes different from others sharing the same environment. In fact, the acceptance of different cultures may therefore meet some resistance, i.e. culture differences may be seen as major obstacles in the acceptance process for part of the dominant culture, also causing an increasing fear of being overpowered. The object of this paper is not dealing with anthropological roots and sociological reasons causing adverse behaviours in the multicultural process but it will focus on the psychological aspects that may push respectable people to take on xenophobic attitudes and behaviours. Underlying the psychological reasons involved in xenophobic behaviours has not to be intended as an apology of such kind of behaviours, but only as a way of understanding their deep motivations in order to neutralise them if possible.

Prof. PhD Stefania CAPOGNA

Link Campus University and Roma TRE

*Communication as a bridge to interculturality*

This essay of a theoretical nature focuses on communication as a bridge to interculturality. The reflection develops through some key words that are at the center of the objectives for sustainable development that the UN countries have established to achieve by 2030. Through this argumentative path, which develops starting from the key concepts that drive the conference: social security, migration and freedom, we come to propose a critical reflection on the relevance of an ethical and responsible communication, based on the principle of non-violent communication, designed to counteract any form of 'passive violence' present in the act of communicating, with intent to favor the intercultural meeting and the construction of an inclusive social systems. The conflict, in all its forms, finds a field of culture in the subtle violence presents in all those ways of inauthentic and axiomatic communicating, incapable of listening to oneself and to others.

Prof. PhD Cecilia Romana COSTA

ECCLESIA MATER, Pontificia Università Lateranense and RomaTRE

*Multiculturalism: compared concepts*

The multiculturalism through *some comparison concepts* in the globalisation society.

Prof. PhD Maura DI GIACINTO

*Roma Tre University, Department of Education*

The Educational Dimension in Complex Societies: between history and topicality.

Recent historiographical studies, both national and international, have shown that the varied migratory phenomenon and its outcomes are deeply dependent on the geographical contexts of departure and destination, the historical periods in which they occur, the age of the protagonists and all the other variables that insist on the migratory phenomenon, whether this is female, male or family migration. Starting from these premises, the present essay illustrates some thought-provoking issues that emerged from a previous research I carried out on social history of education themes which, focusing on a gender and inter-generational perspective, investigated the experiences and representations of migrant families living in Italy. Starting from the accounts and narratives concerning the experience of motherhood and paternity in «migration», gathered during the research, the contribution intends to enhance the strategic role of education and training in managing the challenges offered by the educational, social, cultural and relational complexity that is an outcome of migrations, of cultural pluralism and increasingly multicultural and multi-ethnic social contexts.

The centrality of the educational dimension as an indispensable intervention strategy in the matter of reception and security is aimed at promoting and fostering effective integration paths; an educational dimension that, addressing children, families, teachers, educators/operators, company managers, public administration, police forces, etc., is increasingly committed not only to describing the complex processes that determine the migratory phenomenon but above all to investigate in depth its impact on an educational, social, cultural and relational level and to create integration and inclusion programs and projects able to combine hospitality with security in order to significantly and effectively intervene, and affect, in the territorial contexts for which they are intended.

Prof. PhD DrHc Alessandro FIGUS

International Institute of Management IMI-Nova, Link Campus University

*Multiculturalism, nation and the uses of future*

According to data provided by the United Nations, the United States is the country of the world that hosts more immigrants, while India is the nation from which it emigrates more. Italy does not appear in the top ten of the countries with the greatest immigration, while the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain are listed. How to reconcile a rise in immigration with the preservation of solidarity within the population that enables the welfare state to function.

One of the main topics on which the political debate is focused in view of the last Italian elections of 2018 is certainly immigration, but also this is, and has been, a current topic in other countries in Europe. In an increasingly globalized world one wonders about the goodness and adaptability of the policies implemented so far with regard to immigration. We discuss about their reconciliation with a world that changes and looks at a society that should be based more and more on multiculturalism and tolerance.

The problem is how to reconcile a rise in immigration with the preservation of solidarity within the population that enables the welfare state to function. A new design of the concept of nation is drawn, and the uses of future, often we are not optimistic about our immediate prospects.

Prof. PhD drHc Alessandro Figus and Dr. Andrea Pisaniello,

Fondazione Sicurezza e Libertà, Italy

*Multiculturalism and Ostalgie*

Ostalgie is coming from a German term referring to nostalgia for aspects of life in East Germany, and not only. It is a new multipurpose and new expression related the German words Nostalgie (nostalgia in Italian) and Ost (East). Its anglicised equivalent, ostalgie (rhyming with "nostalgia"), is also sometimes used. The collapse of Soviet Union and the Berlin Wall demolition, was the concept guarded concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989 but especially divided West and East European countries.

The Wall was constructed by the German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany), starting on 13 August 1961, the Wall cut off (by land) West Berlin from virtually all of surrounding East Germany and East Berlin until government officials opened it in November 1989. Its demolition officially began on 13 June 1990 and finished in 1992 and coincides in some generation from the Warsaw Pact countries, formally the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with URSS of the birth of "ostalgie", that it goes against with modern principle of multicultural society and globalisation of the world. It is also an interesting picture of two different time, the first in 1957 with EU-6 and today with EU-27 and will refer to the phenomenon "ostalgie" (only DDR or more?).

We would like to consider a deep analysis of social and political society before and after the time considered and will be possible to involve several countries as Italy, that was part of EU-6 and is part of EU-27, and ex-URSS, or countries influenced by URSS. At the eighth congress of the communist party Lenin recognized the right to self-determination of the populations of the empire and promised them significant concessions, although its final intent was to reach the true dictatorship of the proletariat which would have rendered the ethnic-national distinctions useless.

The Soviet Union became the incubator of new nations with the dissolving of the Russian nation in the Soviet state. Does the "ostalgie" refer to the USSR, is this compatible with multiculturalism? Is it compatible with that plurality of tending different cultures that coexists in mutual respect and which implies the preservation of their specific traits by rejecting any type of homologation or fusion in the dominant culture?

Prof. PhD Sylvie JOSSERAND,

University of NIMES

*MULTICULTURALISM AND TOLERANCE: A PERMANENT CHALLENGE FOR FRANCE*

The history of France is marked by the confrontation of the religions and even, by the religious wars.

In 1801, then in 1905, two legal texts of major importance allowed a pacified cohabitation of the religions.

However, in 21th century, one attends in France with a phenomenon of tension of the population in front of multiculturalism. For twenty years, difficulties have emerged, born from the presence on the French soil of various cultures and various religions associated with phenomena of immigration and delinquency. However, the governments remained passive, and preferred to deny the reality of the difficulties.

Today, the population translates for its fears in an electoral vote extremist.

"To live together" became true political problems whose governments seem to have taken tardily conscience.

Prof. PhD Francesca LONGO

University of Catania

*The Ideology of Multiculturalism and Tolerance”, “Multiculturalismo, sicurezza sociale, migrazione, e liberta”*

This contribution aims at identifying some factors that can contribute to the debate on the “rise and fall” of multiculturalism as it is animated since the middle 2000’.

Multiculturalism, intended as the legal and political accommodation for ethnic diversity, emerged in democratic countries as an alternative for replacing older forms based on racial and ethnic hierarchical mechanisms. However, since the middle 2000’ the last events in Europe, namely the so called “migration and refugee’s crisis”, challenged the multiculturalism either at theoretical level and at policy level. The rise of populist political parties and movements in Europe and the reassertion of some notions as nationalism, “nativism” and unitary citizenship in the political debate have the result to decrease public support towards multicultural approach. Moreover, populist rhetoric considered the inclusion of ethnic minority groups and migrants into the social policies as the main source of social problems as poverty, unemployment, segregation, increase in crime rate, terrorist attacks.

Since multiculturalism is to be considered as a live option for maintaining democracy in the Western countries, a process of re-reframing multiculturalism is needed in order to offer an explanation of multiculturalism as a model for democratic politics, effective social policies and citizenship approach based on the respect of human rights.

Prof. Stefano MUSTICA

Link Campus University, Italy

Multiculturalism, innovation and learning

Globalisation is considered to be reinforcement the ideal of multiculturalism and promote the education and the learning system of world society comprising of variety and diversity of social-cultural groups. Given the historical evidence globalisation in the sense of connection with cultures and nations all across the world is very experienced in Europe and by European culture and society. The difference at present between the “North” and the “South” of the Globe got thinner over the improvement of technology, the technological advancement, and other mechanism applied for the people interaction, however the innovation ensure mutual coexistence between people of various dissimilar background. The learning system is integrated in the new society that seems have formed with the globalisation and the use of new technology, today it is impossible look to the future without new form of education and innovation.

Prof. PhD Diana SPULBER

International Institute of Management, IMI-NOVA. Moldova

*Multiculturalism a social challenge*

Multiculturalism in today era is facing to a deep crisis. The uncontrolled immigration the bombing the foreigner's criminality and the emphasis in worse light that is given from mass-media to this fact is worsening. Checking the news and the archive of newspaper it can be affirmed that since the 2010 multiculturalism start to be seen as a fail of EU policy.

This work purpose to analyze a theoretical framework of multiculturalism with a particular attention to educational process, to analyze the state of art in Educational System of different Countries, and finally to analyze how Educational process can contribute to Multiculturalism as a social challenge.

Prof. PhD NICOLETTA VARANI

DiSFor - Università di Genova

*Transnational migration between rights and geopolitics*

The complex of the problems, perspectives, processes of interaction and the social construction of forms of living together more or less conflicting, and/or open and aware in the society of immigration, presents a series of questions to the social sciences, and geopolitics, calls to reflect on these issues both on a regulatory level, as well as of the empirical investigation. A first definition of theoretical and empirical migration is useful to clarify the scope of this phenomenon, is that it highlights the complex nature and the composite, which is the result of a flowers, variety of factors, economic, geopolitical social, cultural and psychological: migration can be considered as "social facts" total as well as the facts of geopolitical. This is because they stem from, and at the same time to trigger, a complex of social relations that involve migrants, non-migrants, those who can become it, the society of arrival and departure, the transnational space of the relations between societies, between groups, individuals, States.