# THE CIRCULAR MIGRATION IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE: A CHOSEN OR IMPOSED DOMINATION?

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Circular Migration

# CONCEPT

**Circular migration** has long existed and is especially prominent in the **agricultural sector**. The use of seasonal foreign labor is a structural prerogative of agriculture in the European Union, particularly in France.

Regulated circular migration refers to "people [who] are selected at the country of origin and move within the framework of a bilateral (or multilateral) agreement", corresponding to one of several types of circular migration. [We focus exclusively on a specific type of circular migration, as is defined by the CARIM network of the European University Institute, 2013].

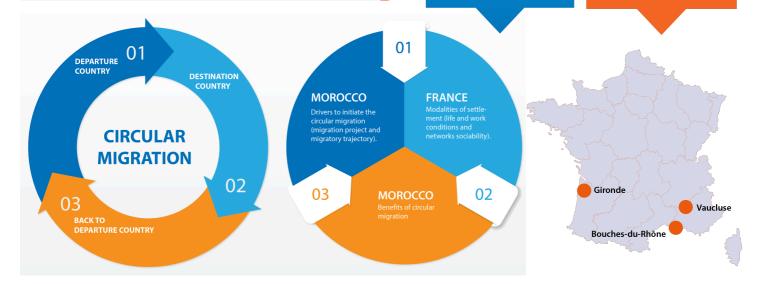
# THE MOTIVATIONS

By putting Moroccan circular migrants at the center of our analysis, we propose analyzing, in terms of all processes of circularity (repeated migrations; comings and goings), the motivations of migrants to choose circular migration as a form of mobility; their conditions of life and work in France; and finally their return to their country of departure

# **Info Box: METHODS**

Interviewed were 20 Moroccan circular migrants in 3 departments in the South of France: Bouches-du-Rhône, Gironde and Vauchuse

**Method applied:** a semi-structured interview, non-participant observation and content analysis.



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# **OBJECTIVE**

This work is based on the objective of studying the pattern of circular migration that has developed in the South of France and has been applied in the agricultural field for decades. The agricultural field has witnessed the transition from a family model to a highly developed one and has been steadily exposed to the international system's fluctuations.

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# **GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

- These mobility programs are designed and planned to be rigid and selective which induces an atmosphere of domination. Despite being aware of these constraints, migrants accept them in order to benefit from them.
- Circular migration between Morocco and France is a response to urgent economic situations and deficits, but it is questionable whether it will guarantee profits and long-term gains whatsoever in either the host country or in the country of departure.

### Circular migration is part of a strategy of economic survival, in order to overcome underemployment or unemploy ment situations in their country of origin. Circular migration is not the preferred form of mobility, it is rather the only legal form of mobi-**KEY** lity that may guarantee **RESULTS** income for them and their families. Moroccan circular migrants would prefer to settle permanently in one country. Circular migration is synony-mous with hardships and difficulties for migrants who "decide" to start back and forth between Morocco and France.

# **2 DISTINCTIVE GROUPS OF MOROCCAN ENCOUNTERED:**

# **GROUP 1**

The first group is marked by an upward mobility path; circular migration was seen as a springboa to a more stable and permanent life project in the bost country France.

 Very demanding and difficult work conditions, total obedience and submission to the employer.
 They were between 50-65 years old and they are

The relationship of circular migrants and farmers is based on inequality, servility, docility, and the presumption that nothing can alter the nature of the worker/employer relationship.

# **GROUP 2**

The second group of Moroccan circular migrant are still engaged in circular migration. They are younger and they have yet to settle or attain residence in France

 Circular migrants have little say regarding th place where the contract will take place in the country of destination. Individuals are placed

6/7 months and potentially re-conducted;

 All in all, the status is characterized by fragility and precariousness.



