# THE MIGRATION CONFERENCE 2018

## Book of Abstracts and Programme

Compiled by
Fethiye Tilbe and Yusuf Topaloglu

CONFERENCE SERIES BY
TRANSNATIONAL PRESS LONDON

# The Migration Conference 2018

## Book of Abstracts and Programme

compiled by

Fethiye Tilbe

Yusuf Topaloglu

# The Migration Conference 2018
## Book of Abstracts and Programme

compiled by

Fethiye Tilbe

Yusuf Topaloglu

TRANSNATIONAL PRESS LONDON
2018

The Migration Conference 2018 - Book of Abstracts and Programme

Compiled by Fethiye Tilbe and Yusuf Topaloglu

Copyright © 2018 by Transnational Press London

All rights reserved.

First Published in 2018 by TRANSNATIONAL PRESS LONDON in the United Kingdom, 12 Ridgeway Gardens, London, N6 5XR, UK.

www.tplondon.com

Transnational Press London® and the logo and its affiliated brands are registered trademarks.

This book or any portion thereof may not be reproduced or used in any manner whatsoever without the express written permission of the publisher except for the use of brief quotations in a book review or scholarly journal.

Requests for permission to reproduce material from this work should be sent to: sales@tplondon.com

Paperback

ISBN: 978-1-910781-81-4

Cover Design: Gizem Çakır

www.tplondon.com

# CONTENTS

**About the TMC** ..... **v**
**Venue: ISEG Campus, Universidade de Lisboa** ..... **vi**
**Chairs' Welcome** ..... **vii**
**People** ..... **8**
Conference Executive Committee ..... 8
Transnational Scientific Committee ..... 8
Local Organisation Committee ..... 9
Conference Gala Dinner: ..... 9
**Keynote speakers** ..... **10**
**Summary Programme** ..... **11**
**Day One 26 June 2018 - 09:00-11:15** ..... **12**
**OPENING PLENARY and Welcoming Speeches** ..... **12**
**Day One 26 June 2018 - 11:30-12:50** ..... **12**
1A. Economics, Work and Migration ..... 12
1B. Geographies of Migration ..... 15
1C. Migration and Health ..... 17
1D. Arts, Media and Migration ..... 18
1E. Migration and Integration ..... 21
1F. Migration Law and Policy ..... 24
1G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 26
1H. Migration in the South ..... 28
1J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Tarih ve Göç ..... 31
1K. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat ..... 33
1L. Comparative Experiences of Migration ..... 34
**Day One 26 June 2018 - 13:50-15:10** ..... **36**
2A. Remittances and Development ..... 36
2B. Geographies of Migration ..... 39
2C. Migration Policy and Challenges ..... 41
2D. Arts, Media and Migration ..... 43
2E. Migration and Integration ..... 46
2F. Experimental Approaches: Solidarity, Discrimination and Immigrant Incorporation. 50
2G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 53
2H. Migration and Transnational Social Spaces ..... 55
2J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Türkiye'de göç Deneyimleri: Politikalar ve Toplumsal Yansımalar ..... 58
2K. Networks and Representations ..... 60
2L. Developmental Papers / Posters ..... 62
**Day One 26 June 2018 - 15:20-16:40** ..... **65**
3A. Remittances and Development ..... 65
3B. Drivers of Migration ..... 67

3C. Migration Research: Data and Methods ..... 69
3D. Understanding Migration ..... 71
3E. Gendered Approaches to Migration ..... 74
3F. Ethnicity and Migration ..... 76
3G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 78
3H. Migrants in South East Asia ..... 80
3J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Din ve Göç ..... 82
3K. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat ..... 85
3L. Developmental Papers / Posters ..... 87

**Day One 26 June 2018 - 16:50-18:10 ..... 91**

4A. Economics, work and migration ..... 91
4B. Políticas migratorias, dinámicas transfronterizas y prácticas sociales en América Latina ..... 95
4C. High Skilled Migration ..... 98
4D. European Migration Space ..... 100
4E. Religion and Mobility ..... 103
4F. Migration Law and Policy ..... 105
4G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 108
4H. Gender and Identity ..... 111
4J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç Çalışmalarında Yeni Yaklaşımlar ..... 113
4K. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat ..... 116

**Day One 26 June 2018 - 18:20-19:40 ..... 118**

5A. Experiences of Diaspora ..... 118
5B. Migration and Wellbeing ..... 121
5C. Education and Skilled Migration ..... 123
5D. Migration and Space ..... 126
5E. Migration and Representations ..... 128
5F. European Migration Space ..... 130
5G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 133
5H. Migration Law and Policy ..... 135
5J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç ve Temsil ..... 137

**Day Two 27 June 2018 - 09:00-10:20 ..... 139**

6A. Economics, Work and Migration ..... 139
6B. Globalización, movilidad y morfologías emergentes de las dinámicas transnacionales ..... 142
6C. Education and Skilled Migration ..... 145
6D. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat ..... 148
6E. A Turning Point in the Portuguese Asylum System? New Challenges and Old Structural Questions ..... 150
6F. Migration Policy and Challenges ..... 151
6G. Migration Gender and Identity ..... 154
6H. Migration and Integration ..... 157
6J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Yerelde Durum ..... 160

**Day Two 27 June 2018 - 10:30-11:50 ..... 162**

7A. Economics, work and migration ..... 162
7B. Mobility, Gender and Sexuality ..... 165
7C. Arts, Media and Migration ..... 167
7D. Migration and Space ..... 170
7E. Migration Law and Policy ..... 172

7F. Syrians in Turkey ... 174
7G. Migrants and Schools ... 177
7H. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç ve Kültür ... 179
7J. Developmental Papers / Posters ... 182
**Day Two 27 June 2018 - 12:00-13:30 ... 185**
8A. Economics, Work and Migration ... 185
8B. Geographies of Migration ... 188
8C. Education and Skilled Migration ... 190
8D. Arts, Media and Migration ... 192
8E. Role of Identity in Migration ... 194
8F. Migration Law and Policy ... 196
8G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ... 200
8H. Religion and Movement ... 202
8J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Algılar ve Göç ... 204
8K. Documentary Screening: 3 Shorts by Michael Martin ... 207
EXHIBITION: Welcome to Our Jungle by Clare Struthers, University of Plymouth, UK ... 208
**Day Two 27 June 2018 - 14:30-15:50 ... 208**
9A. Economics, Work and Migration ... 208
9B. Migration Theory 3 ... 210
9C. Education and Skilled Migration ... 212
9D. Women on the Move ... 214
9E. European Migration Space ... 216
9F. Diaspora Politics ... 218
9G. Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration and Diaspora Political Activism on Host/Home Country Politics ... 221
9H. Migration and Wellbeing ... 223
9J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç ve Uyum ... 226
9K. Movie Screening: Gastro Nomads by Annebel Huijboom, the Netherlands ... 231
**Day Two 27 June 2018 - 16:00-17:20 ... 231**
10A. Economics, Work and Migration ... 231
10B. Migration in the City ... 234
10C. Children and Migration ... 238
10D. European Migration Space ... 240
10E. Migration and Wellbeing ... 242
10F. Migration Law and Policy ... 245
10G. Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration and Diaspora Political Activism on Host/Home Country Politics ... 247
10H. Migration and Work ... 250
10J. People on the Move ... 251
10K. Migration and Integration ... 253
**Day Two 27 June 2018 - 17:30-19:30 ... 256**
PLENARY II - Migration Governance ... 256
**Day Three 28 June 2018 - 09:00-10:20 ... 256**
11A. Remittances and Development ... 256
11B. Geographies of Migration ... 259
11C. Education and Skilled Migration ... 261
11D. Mobility, Gender and Sexuality ... 263
11E. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ... 265

11F. Migration Law and Policy ..... 268
11G. Continuity and Change: Diasporic Koreans between Home and Host Countries ..... 270
11H. Religion and Movement ..... 272
11J. Türk Göç Konferansı ..... 274
11K. WORKSHOP: Doing PhD in Migration Studies ..... 277
11L. Developmental Papers/Posters ..... 277
12A. Economics, Work and Migration ..... 281
12B. Geographies of Migration ..... 284
12C. WORKSHOP: Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers ..... 287
12D. Population and Mobility Patterns in South Asia ..... 290
12E. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 292
12F. Migration Law and Policy ..... 294
12G. Analysing Migration ..... 297
12H. Migration and Representations ..... 299
12J. Environment and Migration ..... 302

**Day Three 28 June 2018 - 12:00-13:30 ..... 304**

13A. Migration Theory ..... 304
13B. Geographies of Migration ..... 307
13C. WORKSHOP: Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers ..... 309
13D. Demographic Perspectives ..... 311
13E. Refugees and Asylum Seekers ..... 314
13F. Migration Law and Policy ..... 317
13G. Education and Skilled Migration ..... 320
13H. Mobility, Gender and Sexuality ..... 323
13J. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat ..... 325

**Day Three 28 June 2018 - 14:30-15:50 ..... 328**

14A. Geographies of Migration ..... 328
14B. Migration in Central America – Trends and Challenges ..... 331
14C. Göç ve Toplumdilbilim ..... 333
14D. ROUNDTABLE: Current Challenges of both Portugal's and the European Union's Migration Policies ..... 336

**Index ..... 337**

# ABOUT THE TMC

The Migration Conference is a venue for academics, policy makers, practitioners, students and everybody who is interested in intelligent debate and research informed discussions on human mobility and its impacts around the world.

The Migration Conferences were launched at the Regent's Centre for Transnational Studies in 2012 when the first well attended international peer-reviewed conference with a focus on Turkish migration in Europe took place in Regent's Park campus of Regent's University London, UK. These migration conferences have been attended by between 200 to 600 participants coming from all around the world in London (2012), London (2014), Prague (2015), Vienna (2016), Athens (2017), and Lisbon (2018).

The Migration Conference is an international peer-reviewed scholarly event. Papers presented at the TMCs are reviewed by the Conference Committee/Track chairs/Chairs and double blind peer-reviewed by at least two referees for their scientific quality, style and presentation. Reviewers are assigned by the track chairs and chairs. To ensure unbiased evaluation, authors are required to remove personal and institutional information from their submitted abstracts/papers and reviewer names are not disclosed to the authors submitting papers/abstracts.

The abbreviated title of The Migration Conference is: TMC2018

migrationconference.net

tplondon.com

@migrationevent

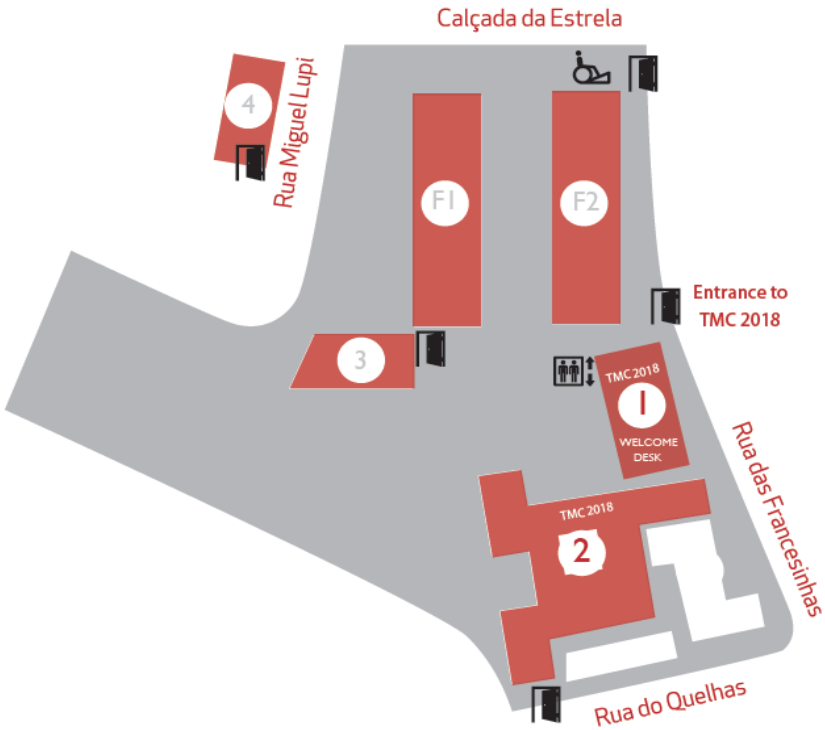
fb.me/MigrationConference

Email: migrationscholar@gmail.com

The Migration Conference 2018 is the sixth event in the series and co-organised by ISEG (School of Economics and Management) and IGOT (The Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning) both at Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal and Transnational Press London, UK.

The Migration Conference 2018 is organised with funding raised by registration fees and the following partners' support:
ISEG - Universidade de Lisboa, IGOT - Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal, Tourism Office of Lisbon, Portugal, Global Migration Project - Ohio State University, USA, Gifford Center - University of California Davis, USA, Regent's University London Centre for Transnational Studies, UK, Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy Graduate School of Law, Germany, Institut de Recherche, Formation et Action sur les Migrations, Belgium, Migration Institute of Finland, Hart Publishing, UK, Transnational Press London, Migration Letters, Remittances Review, Border Crossing, Göç Dergisi, Kurdish Studies, and Journal of Gypsy Studies.

# Venue: ISEG Campus, Universidade de Lisboa




## TMC 2018 (Conference Rooms)

### 1. New ISEG Building

- Auditorium 4
- Auditorium 5
- Room 101

} 1st floor

- Welcome Desk } 2nd floor and Terrace

### 2. Quelhas Building

- Auditorium CGD
- Auditorium 2
- Auditorium 3

} 2nd floor

- Room Staples
- Room Santander
- Room IAPMEI
- Room CTT
- Room Delta

} 3rd floor

- Amphitheatre 2 - Novo Banco
- Amphitheatre 3
- Amphitheatre 4

- Noble Hal

} 4th floor

3. ISEG Library
4. Miguel Lupi Building

F1. Francesinhas I Building

F2. Francesinhas II Building

Main Entrances

Reduce Mobility Ramp

Elevator

Stairs

# CHAIRS' WELCOME

Dear colleagues,

We're pleased to welcome you to ISEG and IGOT at the Universidade de Lisboafor the Migration Conference. The 6th conference in our series has probably made the TMC 2018 the largest scholarly gathering on migration with a global scope. Human mobility, economics, work, employment, integration, insecurity, diversity and minorities, as well as spatial patterns, culture, arts and legal and political aspects appear to be key areas in the current migration debates and research.

Throughout the program of the Migration Conference you will find various key thematic areas covered in about 500 presentations by about 600 colleagues coming from all around the world, from Australia to Canada, China to Mexico, Chile to Russia, and South Africa to Finland.

We are also proud to bring you opportunities to meet with some of the leading scholars in the field. This year invited speakers include Joaquín Arango, Pedro Calado, Jeffrey H. Cohen, Michelle Leighton, Philip L. Martin, Ruba Salih, Ana Rita Gil, Ana Martins and Ana Rodrigues.

The Migration Conference also offers training and development opportunities and participants are encouraged to register for these workshops. Co-editors of Migration Letters, Jeffrey H. Cohen, Ibrahim Sirkeci, and Serli Nisanyan will be convening a workshop on Doing PhD in Migration Studies.

Although the main language of the conference is English, this year we will have more diversity as usual and there will be presentations in French, Spanish and Turkish.

We have maintained over the years a frank and friendly environment where constructive criticism foster scholarship, while being nice improves networks and quality of the event. We hope to continue with this tradition and you will enjoy the Conference and Lisbon during your stay.

We thank all participants, invited speakers and conference committees for their efforts and contribution. We also thank many colleagues who were interested in and submitted abstracts but could not make it this year. We are particularly grateful to hundreds of colleagues who served as reviewers and helped the selection process. We also thank to those colleagues who organised panels and agreed to chair parallel sessions over three days. We reserve our final thanks to the team of volunteers whose contributions have been essential to the success of the conference. In this regard, special thanks are reserved for Mónica Fraga from Lisbon, Alina Esteves from Lisbon, Begüm Yüceşahin from Ankara, Gizem Çakır from İzmir, Sergio Morgillo from Naples, and Yusuf Topaloğlu from Tekirdağ.

Finally we welcome any comments and questions. Please do not hesitate to get in touch with us through the conference email (migrationscholar@gmail.com).

Ibrahim Sirkeci, João Peixoto, Maria Lucinda Fonseca

The Migration Conference Chairs

# PEOPLE

## Conference Executive Committee

Prof Ibrahim Sirkeci, Regent's Centre for Migration and Integration, Regent's University London, United Kingdom
Prof João Peixoto, ISEG, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Prof Maria Lucinda Fonseca, Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Prof Dr Gudrun Biffl, Danube University Krems, Austria
Prof Jeffrey H. Cohen, Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University, United States
Prof Philip L Martin, University of California Davis, United States

## Transnational Scientific Committee

Prof Deborah Anker, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, United States
Dr Nirmala Devi Arunasalam, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom
Dr Bharati Basu, Department of Economics, Central Michigan University, United States
Dr Bahar Başer, Coventry University, United Kingdom
Prof Petra Bendel, Friedrich-Alexander University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany
Dr Elias Boukrami, RCTS, Regent's University London, United Kingdom
Dr Martina Cvajner, Department of Cognitive Psychology, University of Trento, Italy
Dr Carla de Tona, Independent Researcher, Italy
Dr Alina Esteves, IGOT, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Prof Maria Lucinda Fonseca, IGOT, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Prof Ana Vila Freyer, Universidad Latina de México, Mexico
Prof Elli Heikkila, Migration Institute of Finland, Finland
Dr Serena Hussain, CTPSR, Coventry University, United Kingdom
Prof Monica Ibáñez-Angulo, University of Burgos (Spain), Spain
Dr Elif Iskender, Regent's University London, United Kingdom
Prof Liliana Jubilut, Universidade Católica de Santos, Brazil
Prof Jonathan Liu, Regent's University London, United Kingdom
Prof Beatrice Knerr, University of Kassel, Germany
Dr. Simeon Magliveras, King Fadh University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia
Dr Vildan Mahmutoğlu, Galatasaray University, Turkey
Dr Jorge Malheiros, Institute of Geography, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Dr Altay Manço, Institut de Recherche, Formation et Action sur les Migrations, Belgium
Dr Jennifer McGarrigle, Centro de Estudos Geográficos da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Prof Apostolos G Papadopoulos, Harokopio University of Athens, Greece
Prof Michela Camilla Pellicani, University of Bari (Italy), Italy
Dr Marjan Petreski, American College Skopje, Macedonia
Dr Andrej Privara, University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovakia
Prof Nicholas Procter, School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of South Australia, Australia
Dr Md Mizanur Rahman, University Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam
Dr Bradley Saunders, Prince Mohammad bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia
Dr Paulette K. Schuster, Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel
Prof Giuseppe Sciortino, Department of Sociology, University of Trento, Italy

Prof Ali Tilbe, Namik Kemal University, Turkey
Dr Fethiye Tilbe, Namık Kemal University, Labor Economic and Industrial Relations, Turkey
Dr AKM Ahsan Ullah, University Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam
Dr K. Onur Unutulmaz, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey
Dr Deniz Eroglu Utku, Trakya University, Turkey
Dr Pınar Yazgan, Sakarya University, Department of Sosyology, Turkey
Dr Mustafa Murat Yüceşahin, Ankara University, Department of Geography, Turkey
Dr Ayman Zohry, Egyptian Society for Migration Studies (EGYMIG), Egypt

## Local Organisation Committee

Prof João Peixoto, ISEG, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Prof Ibrahim Sirkeci, RCTS, Regent's University London, United Kingdom
Dr Alina Esteves, Centro de Estudos Geográficos da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Dr Vildan Mahmutoğlu, Galatasaray University, Turkey
Dr Gul Ince Beqo, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy
Emilia Lana de Freitas Castro, Universität Hamburg, Germany
Emre Doğandor, Ankara Universty, Turkey
Mehtap Erdoğan, Deparment of Public Administration, Karadeniz Technical Universty, Turkey
Mónica Fraga, ISEG, Lisbon School of Economics & Management, Portugal
Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy Graduate School of Law, Germany
Şehnaz Begüm Yüceşahin, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

## Conference Gala Dinner:

The Gala Dinner is scheduled for 28th June 2018 from 20:00 to 22:00 at The Alentejo House Restaurant Lisboa. The Restaurant is located at Rua Portas de Santo Antão, 58, 1150-268 Lisbon. The nearest metro station is Restauradores. It is about 2 km from the conference venue.

Contact: Tel: +351 213 405 140 Fax: +351 213 405 149

# Keynote speakers

The Migration Conferences team are proud to have leading scholars in the field as keynote speakers. TMC 2018 will enjoy keynote addresses from:

- Joaquin **Arango**, Professor of Sociology, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain
- Pedro **Calado**, The High Commissioner for Migration, Lisbon, Portugal
- Jeffrey H. **Cohen**, Professor of Anthropology, Ohio State University, USA
- Michelle **Leighton**, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch, International Labour Organization, Genève, Switzerland
- Philip L. **Martin**, Emeritus Professor, University of California, Davis, USA
- Ruba **Salih**, Reader in Gender Studies, SOAS, University of London, UK
- Ana Rita **Gil**, Professor at Universidade Nova de Lisboa Law School, Portugal
- Ana **Rodrigues**, Legal adviser at the Portuguese Confederation of Solidarity Institutions (CNIS), Portugal

In previous years, The Migration Conferences entertained many distinguished names delivering key note speeches including: Professor Samim Akgönül, Strasbourg University, France [2016], Professor Caroline Brettell, Southern Methodist University, USA [2015], Professor Barry Chiswick, George Washington University, USA [2014], Professor Jeffrey H. Cohen, Ohio State University, USA [2012, 2015], Neli Esipova, Gallup World Poll, USA [2017], Dr Nedim Gürsel, CNRS, CETOBaC & INALCO, France, Turkey [2015], Professor Philip L. Martin, University of California, Davis, USA [2012, 2014, 2015], Professor Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University, USA [2015], Yüksel Pazarkaya, Novelist, Turkey [2017], Professor Karen Phalet, KU Leuven, Belgium [2016], Professor Sasskia Sassen, Columbia University, USA [2017], Professor Giuseppe Sciortino, University of Trento, Italy [2017], Professor Ibrahim Sirkeci, Regent's University London, UK [2014, 2016], Oded Stark, U of Bonn, Germany [2017].

# Summary Programme

**Day One – 26 June 2018 Tuesday**

**09:00-11:15 – Opening Plenary Session**
**11:15-11:30 – Break**
**11:30-12:50 – Parallel Sessions I**
**12:50-13:50 – LUNCH - Atrium Quelhas Building 2nd floor & Terrace New Building**
**13:50-15:10 – Parallel Sessions II**
**15:10-15:20 – Break**
**15:20-16:40 – Parallel Sessions III**
**16:40-15:50 – Break**
**16:50-18:10 – Parallel Sessions IV**
**18:10-18:20 – Break**
**18:20-19:40 – Parallel Sessions V**

**Day Two – 27 June 2018 Wednesday**

**09:00-10:20 – Parallel Sessions VI**
**10:20-10:30 – Break**
**10:30-11:50 – Parallel Sessions VII**
**11:50-12:00 – Break**
**12:00-13:30 – Parallel Sessions VIII**
**13:30-14:30 – LUNCH - Atrium Quelhas Building 2nd floor & Terrace New Building**
**14:30-15:50 – Parallel Sessions IX**
**15:50-16:00 – Break**
**16:00-17:20 – Parallel Sessions X**
**17:20-17:30 – Break**
**17:30-19:30 – Plenary Session II: Migration Governance**

**Day Three – 28 June 2018 Thursday**

**09:00-10:20 – Parallel Sessions XI**
**09:00-12:30 – Workshop: Doing PhD in Migration Studies**
**10:20-10:30 – Break**
**10:30-11:50 – Parallel Sessions XII**
**10:30-13:30 – Workshop: Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers**
**11:50-12:00 – Break**
**12:00-13:30 – Parallel Sessions XIII**
**13:30-14:30 – LUNCH - Atrium Quelhas Building 2nd floor & Terrace New Building**
**14:30-15:50 – Parallel Sessions XIV**
**14:30-16:30 – Roundtable: Current Challenges of both Portugal's and the European Union's Migration Policies**

**20:00-22:00 - Gala Dinner**

# Day One 26 June 2018 - 09:00-11:15

**08:00-17:30 REGISTRATION [ New ISEG Building, 2nd Floor and Terrace ]**

| | **Auditorium CGD – Quelhas** |
|---|---|
| 09:00-11:15 | **OPENING PLENARY and Welcoming Speeches**<br>– Professor Manuel Mira **Godinho**, Dean of Lisbon School of Economics and Management (ISEG), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal<br>– Professor Maria Lucinda **Fonseca**, Dean of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning (IGOT), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal<br>– Ibrahim **Sirkeci**, Conference Chair, Regent's University London, UK<br>– João **Peixoto**, Conference Chair, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal<br>**Keynote Speeches**<br><br>Chair: **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, Professor of Anthropology, Ohio State University, USA<br>– "Migration regimes in comparative perspective: the four worlds of contemporary immigration"<br>Joaquin **Arango**, Professor of Sociology, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain<br>– "Reading Hannah Arendt in the Middle East. Refugees after the state in the Middle East"<br>Ruba **Salih**, Reader in Gender Studies, SOAS, University of London, UK |
| 11:15-11:30<br>BREAK | |

# Day One 26 June 2018 - 11:30-12:50

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **1A. Economics, Work and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Claude Sumata**, *National Pedagogical University, Congo* |
| 1441 | Houses in transit: expressions of transnationalism between Portugal and France |
| | Ana Saraiva Neves |
| 1559 | The sensemaking of being a Digital Nomad: new ways of working in hypermobility and postcapitalism |
| | Giovanna Trimoldi |
| 1724 | Entrepreneurial Strategies of Foreign Migrants in Russia |
| | Vera Peshkova |
| 1739 | Intertwined destinies, strengthened ties: Migration paths from Luxembourg to Brazil (1920-1965) |
| | Dominique Santana |

**Houses in Transit: Expressions of Transnationalism between Portugal and France**
(1441) Ana Saraiva Neves (Center for network research in anthropology (CRIA) - Portugal)

Based on a multisite study with fieldwork carried out between 2011 and 2017 in Portugal (central Portugal) and in France (Val du Marne), we propose to follow the path of the professionals building who (re) migrated to France in the last decade. At the height of Portugal's international emigration, between the late 1960s and the early 1970s (Peixoto 2004: 2), there was a strong return of emigrants from the mid-1970s, early 1980s. The following years were marked by some emigration interspersed with return to the village of origin. In 2004, João Peixoto commented that weak economic growth associated with unemployment could promote emigration and reduce immigration (Peixoto 2004: 15). Building work fell 22% between 2007 and 2013 (75 nd Euro construct Conference, in INCI 2014: 34-

36). In the last decade, many insolvent and unemployed professionals have (re) migrated to France in a permanent or temporary emigration. They carried with them materials and building techniques and aesthetic senses assimilated in the country of origin, which they began to use in the building of houses for long-standing Portuguese emigrants, contributing to the creation of referents of Portuguese in France. This movement of goods, people, and information in the form of intellectual capital, human, and material, embodies the transnational dynamics between the two countries (Levitt 1998, Portes 2004, Peggy Levitt and Nadya Jaworsky 2007). Portuguese immigrants reproduce new places, reconstruct their histories and reconfigure their ethnic projects (Appadurai 2004 [1996]: 67, 71). The building sector is involved in the transformation of the French landscape and serves as a barometer of identity reconstructions associated with diaspora phenomena, globalization, transnationalism, solidarity and hybridity. The present proposal is supported by research comprised of fieldwork, literature, filmography and statistics, cross-reading at various scales of territory and privileging practices and discourses of everyday life of immigrants, emmigrants and residents.
***

**The Sensemaking of Being a Digital Nomad: New Ways of Working in Hypermobility and Postcapitalism**
(1559) Giovanna Trimoldi (Grenoble Ecole de Management)

Digital Nomadism can be considered as the expression of the 'mobility turn' and the postcapitalism era. Digital Nomads, DN henceforth, are defined as people who process professional activities using communication technologies, maintain a traveling and migrating lifestyle (Makimoto & Manners 1997; Urry 2003) with no particular place of residence (Mitchell, 2004). Where researchers look upon them as nomads with a leisure lifestyle who are 'living the dream' (D'Andrea, 2002; Richard, 2015; Sorensen, 2006), other authors have consider them as more likely affected by loneliness and computer addiction (Felstead & Henseke, 2017; Sandoval, 2017; Han, Chang, Won, Lee & Ham, 2017). A qualitative research intends to analyse what are the challenges of DN and how they make sense of them in the conflict of backpacking and working at the same time: findings can contribute in the new literature of Digital Nomadism, and observe the consequences of new ways of working.
***

**Entrepreneurial Strategies of Foreign Migrants in Russia**
(1724) Vera Peshkova (Institute of Sociology of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

The majority of Russian researchers, as before for a long time and foreign, consider the entrepreneurial activity of migrants in Russia mainly as an "ethnic business", which appears and develops, relying primarily on ethnic resources and links with the corresponding ethnic community. This feature of migrant business usually explains and its pushing into the shadow economy sphere. However, the diversity of entrepreneurial activity of migrants can't be explained by "ethnic resources" only. In fact, the models of economic and business behavior of migrants are much optionally wilder, and they are determined, including the personal resources of the migrant, and the structural conditions of the host society. My purpose is to present some results of entrepreneurial strategies of foreign migrants in Russia. It is based on a comprehensive analysis of both ethnic and non-ethnic factors. It is assumed that it is the different combination of structural capabilities, group characteristics (resources) and personal resources that will give a variety of types of migrant entrepreneurial strategies. Due to the fact that small and medium business in Russia is represented mainly by individual entrepreneurs and micro enterprises in the sphere of services and trade, the focus is on entrepreneurial strategies among migrants engaged in wholesale and retail trade, construction, catering and transport services. The case of Russia is unique because of before breakdown of the Soviet Union there were no any entrepreneurship at all but planned economy system. I would like also to show the key structural factors that determine the entrepreneurial activity of migrants in Russia, namely the main conditions, characteristics and trends in the development of small and medium-sized businesses (both Russians and migrants). The data of

Russian statistics, as well as the results of international studies on the state of entrepreneurship in Russia as a whole, as well as the place and role of migrant entrepreneurs representing the countries of the former Soviet Union (on the example of Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan) are analyzed. The empirical part of the study is based on the analysis of semi-structured interviews with entrepreneurs (migrants from Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan in Moscow) who began their economic career in the period 1995-2015. The research is carried out with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (No. 17-03-00834 "Entrepreneurship among foreign migrants in Russia: structural possibilities versus "ethnic "resources").
***

**Intertwined Destinies, Strengthened Ties: Migration Paths from Luxembourg to Brazil (1920-1965)**

(1739) Dominique Santana (University of Luxembourg)

With a population of resident foreigners as high as 46,7% (2017), the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg has a long history of immigration. Yet, its historiography of migration has primarily focused on foreigners migrating to Luxembourg, with much less research carried out on Luxembourgers as migrants. Thus, this research inverts the perspective and aims to analyse Luxembourgers as migrants, more specifically studying their migration paths to Brazil between 1920 and 1965. This research of transatlantic emigration to Brazil explores the largely neglected studies on Luxembourgish emigration and unveils an essential component of Luxembourgish economic and industrial history. Luxembourgish emigration to Brazil from the 1920s onwards is thoroughly intertwined with the expansion of the Luxembourgish steel industry in South America. After the First World War, the Luxembourgish steel company ARBED (Aciéries Réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange), the predecessor of ArcelorMittal, launched an ambitious expansion plan to become an important player in the international steel market. In 1921, ARBED established two subsidiaries in South America, Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo Mineira [1] (C.S.B.M.) in Minas Gerais and Talleres Metalurgicos San Martin (TAMET) in Buenos Aires. CSBM was the largest fully integrated iron and steel producer in South America. Its establishment involved the settlement of European engineers, supervisors and agronomists in the state of Minas Gerais, in order to expand the pioneering Luxembourgish steel production whilst profoundly changing the Brazilian industrial landscape. As a consequence, political and diplomatic ties between both countries were strengthened and canalised through CSBM via honorary consuls, all linked to the company. The individuals who migrated overseas in order to expand industrial and national interests shaped CSBM's development, while the company shaped the migration processes of settlers and workers. On this background, the project aims to enrich the Luxembourgish and Brazilian historiographies by analysing three important and interrelated, yet unexplored aspects: (1) Luxembourgish migration paths to Brazil; (2) the heterogeneous community of Luxembourgish migrants in Brazil; (3) the political and diplomatic role of ARBED's subsidiary. In this context, the migrants' paths, the reasons and nature of their migration, their acceptance or rejection by the communities in the host country, and the main factors for the eventual remigration in the 1960s need to be closely examined. Particular emphasis is also given to transnational networks. In addition, the interactions within the so-called "Luxembourgish community", including non-Luxembourgish migrants, are researched. Furthermore, the project would like to shed light on CSBM's important networks. In fact, the company did not only control the Brazilian steel market and any kind of economic or diplomatic connection between Luxembourg and South America, but also cooperated with the Brazilian government in managing all migration flows coming from Luxembourg. These flows included individuals whose intention was not to work at the steel company, such as the Jewish refugees during the Second World War. The steelmaker CSBM, then, needs to be taken into account in a socio-historical analysis of Luxembourgish emigration to Brazil from the 1920s to the 1960s.

[1] The abbreviation CSBM (Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo Mineira) will be used in this project description.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
| | **1B. Geographies of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **M. Murat Yüceşahin,** *Ankara University, Ankara* |
| 1466 | A Consequence of China's Africa Policy: Increasing Migration of Africans to China: Recent Trends and Trajectories |
| | Istvan Tarrosy |
| 1642 | Building Global Governance of Forced Migration: implications for the African Union |
| | Alfredo dos Santos Soares |
| 2167 | Irregular migration and mixed migration flows: the trafficking and smuggling of human beings in the Central Mediterranean route |
| | Salvatore Coluccello |
| 1793 | Migrants through and against the uneven geographies of the hotspot regime governing Greece |
| | Aila Spathopoulou, Anna Carastathis, Myrto Tsilimpounidi |

**A Consequence of China's Africa Policy: Increasing Migration of Africans to China: Recent Trends and Trajectories**
(1466) Istvan Tarrosy (University of Pecs)

Since 2000 with the triennial summit series of the Forum on China"“Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and its Africa policy papers (first one in 2006, second one in 2015), China has become one of the most decisive actors of African development. Acknowledging both the pros and cons of Chinese engagement across the African continent, China's presence is rather multi-faceted and multi-sectoral. Although global media tell us about the confident inflow of Chinese migrants into Africa, among the numerous consequences of an active Chinese Africa policy, there also has been an increasing outbound migration of Africans towards China. The paper wishes to concentrate on the recent trends and trajectories of this migration in general, and study- as well as trade-related migration, in particular. For years the author has been following these current patterns both in some sub-Saharan African countries and China, and have been interviewing especially young Africans at various Chinese universities, together with visiting some important Confucius Institutes at universities in a number of capitals of the East African Community. The primary angle of the paper is the intensified migration of Africans with study purposes to earn a degree from a Chinese university, with all the background conditions and the expected benefits "“individual as well as national. The secondary narrative dimension of the talk will uncover the development of the city of Yiwu in Zheijiang Province with the aim to become a new hub of trade with Africa and the Persian Gulf, in addition to other regions of the world. Some case studies will illustrate the Chinese efforts of the "win-win" scenario of cooperation.
***

**Building Global Governance of Forced Migration: implications for the African Union**
(1642) Alfredo dos Santos Soares (NOVA Universidade de Lisboa)

Recent flows of migrants towards the European Union (EU) in search for asylum or other sort of international protection have brought to light the seriousness and complexity of current and forthcoming reality of forced migration, mainly engendered by conflicts, climate change impacts and large scale development projects. It is a global problem claiming for global solutions, since its political, economic, social, developmental, humanitarian and human rights ramifications cross all borders in such a way that no State can effectively manage it on its own. This paper aims to assess the contribution of regional organizations, especially the African Union (AU), to the configuration and implementation of such global governance. This denotes the adoption, in addition to an effort of reflection, of a synthetic method, thanks to which it will be possible to move on from the description and analysis of the key aspects included in the issue under discussion to conclusions about what kind of global actor the pan-

African organization is and intends to be in view of huge transnational and transinstitutional challenges facing humanity, especially forced migrations. Particular attention is devoted to analysing the development of the AU's normative, political and institutional framework on human mobility in the light of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (A/RES/71/1) and its resulting Global Compats (the adoption of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regulatory Migration is scheduled for December 2018 in Marakech), the United Nations Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals, and also the AU's Agenda 2063 itself.
***

**Irregular migration and mixed migration flows: the trafficking and smuggling of human beings in the Central Mediterranean route**
(2167) Salvatore Coluccello (Coventry University)

By early January 2018 over 120,000 ref¬ugees, asylum and migrants have arrived by sea to Italy. More than 80% of them were detected at the Central Mediterranean route, the most dangerous migratory sea route with Libya as its central hub. Deaths continue to occur especially during the crossing from North Africa to Italy. The latest deaths bring the total for 2017 to over 2,300 with most deaths continuing to take place in the Central Mediterranean. Many migrants and refugees took their chance aboard unseaworthy boats and dinghies in a desperate bid to reach Europe. The vast majority of those attempting this dangerous crossing are forced migrants in need of international protection fleeing war, violence and persecution in their country of origin. Thanks to the access to the records of judicial proceedings in a number of important cases investigating people smuggling and trafficking and related criminal activity in the central Mediterranean route, the paper aims at reconstructing the networks and profile the types of individuals involved and the roles they play, and the profits of the criminal networks involved in the trade. The proceedings contain verbatim accounts of interrogations of suspects by the police and examining magistrates, transcripts of telephone interceptions, as well as statements from informants and the trafficked persons themselves. The information gathered from judicial proceedings is also supplemented and cross-checked against information obtained through interviews with senior officers and experts from the Italian criminal justice system, government officials, non-governmental organisations working with irregular migrants, journalists and academics. A better knowledge of the processes involved is vital if domestic, regional and international authorities and bodies are to counter the practice and/or to formalise it.
***

**Migrants through and against the uneven geographies of the hotspot regime governing Greece**
(1793) Aila Spathopoulou (Kings College University), Anna Carastathis (Critical Feminist Network on Migration and Refugees), Myrto Tsilimpounidi (Slovak Academy of Sciences)

Since the summer of 2015 following the threat of a "Grexit" (a Greek exit from the European monetary union as a result of the "debt crisis" and the prospect of Greece defaulting on its loans), a new threat has been imposed on Greece: its possible expulsion from the Schengen zone, precisely because Greece has been increasingly deemed incapable of adequately fulfilling its role as a premier watchdog at the EU's border with Turkey. Consequently, five "registration and identification centres", or hotspots, started operating in Greece, on the islands of Lesvos, Chios, Samos, Leros, and Kos. Here, we introduce the concept of the 'mobile hotspot', as the analytical angle through which I examine the hotspot regime. This concept reveals the ways in which the hotspot is mobile, its functions move beyond detention on the islands, following people who have passed through it into the interior of the national state and beyond. We are interested in how the hotspot system by intensifying the border, extends to other non-so-called hotspot islands and the Greek mainland and affects the lives of not just recent arriving migrants on the five islands but, also, more established migrants residing in Greece. We refer to three ethnographic examples. First, Lesvos, known as the hotspot per excellence, on which a hotspot has been operating since October 2015. Moreover, we discuss an example of resistance that at the hotspot on the islands of Lesvos by so called "economic migrants", specifically, migrants from Pakistan. Second,

Tilos, a non- "hotspot" but which has a hosting centre operating since 2016 for so called "deserving refugees", specifically Syrian refugees. And, thirdly, Rhodes, which from a geographical point of view/aspect is a border island, however, does not operate as a hotspot. In all three examples, I use the ferry as an illustrative tool with which to concretise the concept of the mobile hotspot, since the ferry connects to the hotspot's spatial strategies of rendering migrants (im)mobile and 'redistributing' them on the Greek mainland; it further reveals in very tangible ways the uneven geographies of the asylum regime and how they are ultimately connected to the uneven geographies of "Europe".
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **1C. Migration and Health** |
| *Chair* | **Nirmala D. Arunasalam**, *Plymouth University, UK* |
| 1721 | Disability among migrant- adolescents in South Africa: Levels and determinants. |
| | Nicole De Wet |
| 2089 | Intake of foods related to cardiovascular disease and change in dietary habits of the immigrant Pakistanis living in the Netherlands |
| | Qaisar Raza |
| 1966 | Migrant Health in Libya |
| | Tonia Rifaey |

**Disability among migrant- adolescents in South Africa: Levels and determinants.**
(1721) Nicole De Wet (University of the Witwatersrand)

Background: The health of international migrants is of particular concern as they are vulnerable to social exclusion, unemployment and poverty and discrimination. Access to healthcare and health information is difficult to access due to social barriers including language and structural barriers including xenophobia. The children of international migrants are able to assimilate sooner than their parents, but also face challenges in relation to health access. In particular, little is known of the physical disability and determinants among migrant-adolescents in South Africa. These adolescents face stresses in the household and social exclusion outside the home. Objective: To examine the socio-demographic determinants of migrant-adolescent physical disability outcomes in South Africa. Methods: The study uses the Community Survey 2016 which is a nationally representative survey and includes place (country) of birth. Key predictor variables of the study include sex, highest level of education, place of residence and living arrangements. Disability is assessed by questions pertaining to ability to see, hear and walk. Frequency distributions, cross tabulations and logistic regression methods are used. Preliminary Results: About 6% of the non-South African born population in the country are between the ages of 10 and 19 years old. Almost 37% are not in any education, employment or training. Further, 8% of all migrant-adolescents have at least one disability. Further analysis on co-disabilities and the socio-demographic determinants are being done. Preliminary Conclusions: Disability among adolescents compromises healthy transition to adulthood. While many programmes and policies address adolescent health, there is need for migrant-adolescent health to be included and given its own space as these adolescents are particularly vulnerable.
***

**Intake of foods related to cardiovascular disease and change in dietary habits of the immigrant Pakistanis living in the Netherlands**
(2089) Qaisar Raza (University of Sargodha)

Pakistanis have higher risk of cardiovascular disease than local population in western countries and diet is an important contributor to the development of cardiovascular disease. The aim was to explore the intake/change in intake of dietary items relevant for cardiovascular disease after migration from Pakistan to the Netherlands. Self-administered survey about cardiovascular disease and diet was filled

by 154 adult Pakistanis. Participants were reached through festivals and community centres. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the data. 61% participants reported drinking fruit juice every day while 18.6% participants reported drinking soft drinks 5-7 days a week. 30% participants reported decreased intake of high fat/fried foods, deserts/candy/sweets and red meat while 35% reported an increased intake of soft drinks and convenience foods after migration. There were indications towards some favourable and unfavourable dietary changes in relation with cardiovascular disease among the immigrant Pakistanis living in the Netherlands.
***

**Migrant Health in Libya**
(1966) Tonia Rifaey (World Health Organization)

Over the past three decades the migrant population in Libya has slowly increased. The increases initially up to the Arab Spring 2011, were fueled by the need for labor migrants; however, for the past seven years Libya has been seen as a gateway to Europe for African migrants particularly. In 2017, the migrant stock in Libya amounted to 788 419 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division, 2017). Fragmented government, widespread insecurity, collapsed economy, long porous borders and disrupted social services are the main contributors to migration challenges in Libya. Further to these, the Libyan government has minimal writ and control of its borders, allowing a thriving practice of human trafficking to continue and prosper. Health is a major concern in addressing the issues of migrants in Libya. The journey to or through Libya is both difficult and dangerous and make migrants vulnerable to poor health on their way to destination or detention. Some tragically die during the journey. Poor living conditions, inappropriate nutrition and lack or difficult access to preventive and curative health services may put the migrants at risk of serious health problems. This risk is compounded for those living in detention centers due to extremely poor living conditions, but even for migrants who reside within Libyan communities, the conditions are precarious as they have limited access to health and other essential services, employment and livelihood opportunities. Risks to the health of migrants are further exacerbated by the fact that the health system of Libya is severely disrupted and hence cannot cope with the additional population requiring healthcare.As such the paper will explore the health of transit migrants in Libya and recommend initiatives and capacities, identifying the needs and gaps and response mechanisms required.
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1D. Arts, Media and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **João Peixoto,** *Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 1840 | Memories of lost things': Variations of Afropolitan Identity in Abdulrazak Gurnah's By the Sea (2001) and Gravel Heart (2017) |
| | Carmen Zamorano Llena |
| 1958 | The female migrant writer in the literary field. |
| | Francesco Bellinzis |
| 1851 | Migration, Integration and Power: The image of "the Dumb Swede" in Swede Hollow and the image of contemporary new Swedes in One Eye Red and She Is Not Me |
| | Maria Baecke |
| 1594 | Contemporary Art on the Current Refugee Crisis: The Problematic of Aesthetics versus Ethics |
| | Balca Arda |

**Memories of lost things': Variations of Afropolitan Identity in Abdulrazak Gurnah's By the Sea (2001) and Gravel Heart (2017)**

(1840) Carmen Zamorano Llena (Dalarna University)

The reality of contemporary multidirectional, transnational mobility has modified traditional categories of study in the fields of Humanities and Social Sciences. In this sense, the field of African studies is no exception to these changes and in the early 2000s the concept of Afropolitanism emerged so as to articulate the manner in which the cosmopolitan turn of the late 1990s and early 2000s (Gehrmann 2016) had effected changes in earlier postcolonial, Pan-African and race-based politics of identity. Since its inception, Afropolitanism has been the subject of heated controversy. In its first articulation by "multi-local" (Selasi, TED talk, Oct 2014) writer Taiye Selasi (2005), Afropolitanism was coined to articulate the experience of the children of the African diaspora of the 1960s-1970s, who had lived in several countries, were often multilingual and had African as well as non-African cultures as intrinsic components of their sense of identity (Balakrishnan 2017). Similar to other forms of Western cosmopolitanism, this cosmopolitanism with African roots (Gehrmann 2016) was soon criticised for its elitist, class bias and for the implicit danger that a few privileged diasporic subjects "may drown out the voices of a majority who remain denied basic life chances" in the African continent (Dabiri 2014). From 2007, however, Afropolitanism began to be used in scholarly discourses, as initiated by Cameroonian philosopher and political theorist Achille Mbembe (2007), with greater philosophical depth, to articulate the influence of the cosmopolitan turn on deracialising and de-essentialising politics of identity in Africa, a development which was in line with the transformation of the African continent in the current era of globalisation, particularly since the end of the Cold War. This scholarly definition of Afropolitanism problematised the construction of the African post-colonial states, in which difference within these "“seen as the colonial consequence of artificial state boundaries (Boahen 1987) "“was often perceived as an obstacle to the formation of an aspired unified nation-state (Balakrishnan 2017; Cohen & Middleton 1970). Mbembe's Afropolitanism, with a historical outlook, underscores the fact that transnational and transcultural exchanges are not new to Africa, but rather indigenous to the continent, despite the fact that critics tend to bypass "this historical phenomenon of worlds in movement" (2007: 27). From this Afropolitan perspective, individual and collective identity formation processes are re-imagined in the contemporary context in various fields of knowledge, as well as via artistic and cultural manifestations. In this sense, this paper contends

that problematically-labelled Zanzibari writer and scholar Abulrazak Gurnah's fictional work (Murray 2013), particularly focusing on By the Sea (2001) and Gravel Heart (2017), contributes, from its diasporic perspective, to understanding cosmopolitanism as characteristic of African societies past and present. For this purpose, this paper will analyse the manner in which in these fictional texts memory plays a crucial role in comprehending the imbrications between present and past forms of cosmopolitanism with African roots in current transnational definitions of individual and collective identities.

***

**The female migrant writer in the literary field.**

(1958) Francesco Bellinzis (University Autonoma of Barcelona)

This paper investigates novels written by migrant women, originally from Muslim countries, as a sociological laboratory and how these writers negotiate the migrant background in the literary field. By focusing on selected contemporary European novels and following a sociological approach, I will analyse passages from Igiaba Scego, an Italian writer originally from Somalia, El Hachmi, a Catalan writer originally from Morocco and Faiza Guine, a French writer originally from Algeria. Regarding methodology, I have used a qualitative approach that includes semi-structured interview as well as a sociological analysis of novels from these female authors. First, the interview has focused on the agency of these writers and in their negotiations of migratory experience as cultural capital. Secondly, the analysis of novels that have concentrated on the symbolic relations between migration and the roles

and mechanism of the literary field and how they transform this experience in a literary value. By referring to Bourdieu's field and capital theory, and to concepts of transnationalism (Guarnizo, Glick-Schiller), I will show how these novels are fighting against assigned stigmatised identities. The sociological approach advocated here links the concept of field to transnational practices rather than to limit this focus on national borders. Then this approach links the concept to writer's marginalities and strategies of reaction. The contributors to this special issue move beyond the analysis of a monolithic marginality, such as being working class writer, to an analysis of when and where writer use their different marginalities, to find a position in the literary field. I will also show how these migrant writers transform their experience into the construction of a literary identity, negotiating alterity and strangeness. These literary identities not only have been reacting to the totalized boundaries but also to the opening of a new creative space in the border zone among national fields.
***

**Migration, Integration and Power: The image of "the Dumb Swede" in Swede Hollow and the image of contemporary new Swedes in One Eye Red and She Is Not Me**
(1851) Maria Baecke (Kristianstad University)

Ola Larsmo's fictional Swede Hollow (2016) maps a time of Swedish late 19th century and early 20th century immigration into the United States. Extensively researched and based on authentic, contemporary sources, he highlights their toil and hardships in the new country, but he also shows their paths to becoming established U.S. citizens. With this as a backdrop, my aim for this paper is to draw parallels to more current literary images of immigration into Sweden as shown in Jonas Hassen Khemiri's One Eye Red (2003) and Golnaz Hashemzadeh's She Is Not Me (2015), particularly with regard to agency, the acceptance or resistance to adaptation to the majority culture and the negotiation of power. My study is a literary analysis of the three novels. The two latter are written by authors who themselves are well acquainted with contemporary migration and integration issues and processes in Sweden. Jonas Hassen Khemiri's mother is Swedish and his father is Tunisian and in his novel he portrays immigrant life in a Swedish multi-ethnic suburb of Stockholm with a 15-year-old boy as its main character. Golnaz Hashemzadeh and her family's country of origin is Iran and she arrived in Sweden at the age of three. Her semi-autobiographical novel She Is Not Me portrays her own journey growing up in Swedish almost exclusively white and middle-class Gustavsberg, a small city with roughly 40.000 inhabitants situated south of Stockholm, and her ambition as she was accepted at the most prestigious universities in Sweden as well as in the U.S. but also the costs for her personally. The use of Gilles Deleuze's and Felix Guattari's concept of smooth and striated space will help me map the structures and shifts in power, agency and societal hierarchies. My paper addresses the costs as well as the benefits of migration and adapting to the majority culture in fin de sicle United States and contemporary Sweden respectively, how the characters (attempts to) build a bridge between the old culture and the new and how they carve out new identities and create possibilities for themselves while navigating more or less visible new structures and social hierarchies.
***

**Contemporary Art on the Current Refugee Crisis: The Problematic of Aesthetics versus Ethics**
1594) Balca Arda (Bilgi University - Mef University)

This paper focuses on contemporary artworks outlining the current refugee flow from the Middle East to the West, namely to European countries together with the US and Canada. Drawing primarily on Jacques Rancià¨re's conceptualization of ethical art versus aesthetics, I explore how various journeys of refugees in its many forms have been represented in the contemporary art scene. My aim is to concretize the theoretical debate surrounding the engagement of critical art on the issue of refugee representation through various prominent artworks and art practices starting with the well-known image of Alan Kurdi's and Ai Weiwei's replication of this image in his artwork. I will analyze how the terms of politics are applied to art on humanitarian issues, and when and in which configurations aesthetics and ethics can be found in contemporary art on the issue of the "refugee crisis". I argue that art on refugees can

be grouped into two primary categories that I define as "human condition assessment" and "agency creation". As such, I demonstrate in practice how aesthetic art both employs and nullifies ethical subject matters as well as abject art precepts of the dominant imagery of refugee in the contemporary art scene.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1E. Migration and Integration** |
| *Chair* | **K. Onur Unutulmaz**, *Ankara Social Sciences University, Turkey* |
| 1809 | Immigration Practitioners' and Researchers' Perspectives Concerning the Study of Newcomer Integration, Inclusion, and Receptivity |
| | Paul N. McDaniel, Darlene Xiomara Rodriguez |
| 1933 | Perception of Public Space by Turkish Immigrants in Santiago |
| | Gökhan Mura |
| 2069 | Migration process and conditions of integration: labor migration of Africans to Spain |
| | Talina Contreras Dávila |
| 1593 | The Role and Challenges of Youth Workers for Refugee Integration in Turkey |
| | Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Güldan Kalem |

**Immigration Practitioners' and Researchers' Perspectives Concerning the Study of Newcomer Integration, Inclusion, and Receptivity**
(1809) Paul N. McDaniel (Kennesaw State University), Darlene Xiomara Rodriguez (Kennesaw State University)

Due to the changing geography of migrants settling and resettling in traditional and new destinations in different regions from various parts of the globe, there has been a heightened need for mutual understanding and collaboration between native and newcomer populations. This is especially important as local places launch initiatives for immigrant integration and inclusion. Consequently, direct-practice and policy practitioners who work with international migrants have an opportunity to inform not only best practices but shape theory and research in this growing area of scholarship. The purpose of this paper is to examine immigration practitioner and researcher perspectives regarding the challenges and opportunities to working with and understanding newcomer integration. We position our analysis within the context of university-community partnerships and community-based participatory research. In doing so, we examine, through qualitative focus group data, researchers' and practitioners' experiences regarding working with and gathering research on immigrant communities. We then discuss the challenges and opportunities these individuals confront in doing immigrant integration-related work and provide recommendations on how to maximize effectiveness. Practitioners and researchers have sought ways to reconcile their different worldviews by working to identify needs and develop applied solutions to addressing those needs. Community-based participatory research (CBPR) is an example of an established method within university-community partnerships through which this may be accomplished. The participatory approach, as researchers articulate, enhances the validity of community-based research, facilitates effective work with communities, and acknowledges accurate understanding of the community life characteristics, allowing researchers to obtain truthful information. However, how does CBPR look when brought to the field of immigrant integration? For this study, we conducted three focus groups at two different international conferences that included both immigration researchers and practitioners. Two focus groups were held in April 2016 at Welcoming America's Welcoming Interactive convening in Atlanta. A third focus group was held at the Welcoming Economies (WE) Global Network annual convening in Philadelphia in October 2016. We chose these venues as they targeted both practitioners and researchers interested or actively working on immigrant integration policies and practices. They also provided us with a sample that was inclusive of researchers from academic, public, nonprofit, and private institutions as well as

practitioners from the nonprofit and public sectors. Participants in the conferences and the focus groups also came from varying levels of practice to their work, consisting of sub-national, national, or international reach. Therefore, these focus groups provided a unique opportunity to not only explore these individuals' experiences, but capture the lessons learned regarding challenges, opportunities, and best practices. Through these focus groups, interested scholars/researchers and practitioners were brought together to discuss their experiences with conducting research about immigrant and refugee integration. We structure our discussion of the findings first by addressing perspectives on challenges for the study of newcomer integration followed by addressing opportunities and recommendations for the study of newcomer integration. We conclude with recommendations of effective models for local university-community partnerships to address challenges and opportunities for immigrant integration discussed among focus group participants.

***

**Perception of Public Space by Turkish Immigrants in Santiago**
(1933) Gökhan Mura (Izmir University of Economics)

Public space allows everybody the right to co-exist and thus it becomes an important element of the cities to be considered and to be redesigned as a response to immigration and the multi-level cultural complexities immigration makes the cities face. Good public space would allow immigrants as well as all citizens to participate in the community life, to feel belong to their new environment while they are able to exercise their own habits, customs and culture and communicate their own narratives. In order to design better and more democratic public spaces first it is important to understand how immigrants experience public space and what kind of emotional responses they give to already existing public spaces. This paper will present the theoretical framework and the initial results of a research in progress to explore how the Turkish immigrants in Santiago experience public spaces and what kind of emotional responses do they develop whilst these interactions with the designed public spaces. This paper argues public space is a transitional space for the immigrants. Public space can provide a transition from being a passive observer in the public space to an active participant of the co-creator of the public space. The public space provides a transition from being invisible in the society to visibility in public by providing an open space for participating in a common activity of co-existing and furthermore by providing a venue for expressing and narrating personal stories. Public space is a transitional space also as it allows to reinvent memories. It allows the immigrants to move from being a mere visitor of a place that exist in the collective memory of the hosting society to participating in the spatial experience and co-creating the experience thus co-creating new collective memories around that space. This paper argues that the positive experiences of the immigrants in the public spaces, enhanced and expressive visibility and co-creation of collective memory can play a constructive role in the integration of the immigrants into their new lives. This paper will present the initial results of interviews carried out in Santiago, Chile in January and February 2018 with Turkish immigrants on the perception of the public space in Santiago. In semi-structured interviews, the Turkish immigrants were asked about their domestic life, their life in public spaces and their feeling of belonging. Secondly, the interviewees were asked to map out their emotional experiences in public spaces to understand which emotions public spaces elicit in Santiago. They were asked to match six basic emotions to public spaces they have experienced. This data will be used to make an information map of Santiago to spatially compare the emotional responses of the Turkish immigrants to various public spaces across Santiago.
***

**Migration process and conditions of integration: labor migration of Africans to Spain**
(2069) Talina Contreras Dávila (University of Barcelona)

Labor migration from Africa to Spain is old, but specifically the labor force from the Gambia, Mali and Senegal has increased since 2000, stimulated by the stage of economic growth and the regularization processes of foreigners. These groups live different migratory trajectories, but they have the common characteristic of being vulnerable throughout the process due to their legal situation and the difficulty

of integration in their different aspects. The main objective of the study was to observe the migratory process of these groups. Their sociodemographic characteristics, migratory trajectories, arrival conditions, existing networks, regularization process, conditions in the labor market, their social participation and their expectations were analyzed. The initial assumption was that the migration process takes place in a framework of uncertainty and vulnerability for these groups due to access restrictions, the lack of protection of human rights and the difficulty for economic and social integration. The methodology was a mixed approach. Bibliographic and statistical data were consulted, but data were also obtained through structured interviews to interest groups in Barcelona, where they are concentrated, and to staff of the Refugee Assistance Center Commission. The main findings were the following: a) solidarity networks and access to information tend to consolidate the migrant network before the immigration process begins, which reduces vulnerability to arrival conditions. However, the risks due to his irregular status, such as entry into a Detention Center for Foreigners, are always latent; d) regularization processes introduce or exclude these populations in the social, legal and economic dimensions; e) entry into the labor market is mainly informal in the agricultural sector, and their integration evolves according to their legal status. However, the current economic situation and the level of training of these groups prevent access even to those who are already regularized and precarize the conditions of those who are already in the market; c) in terms of their social participation, their networks are usually restricted to other immigrants of the same origin and their most dynamic participation is through the association that facilitates the management of integration; d) there are no expectations of a permanent residence. It is a transnational migration that allows participation without total integration, transferring benefits to the countries of origin. It is concluded that the greatest vulnerability of these groups is found in their economic integration, since this finally determines their legal status. However, the difficulty of obtaining stable employment in a precarious and temporary labor market for everyone, encloses these groups in a vicious circle that does not allow them the temporary integration they want to help their own and, someday, return to their country. It is necessary a modification of the conditions for the regularization that facilitates your better stay in Spain.

***

**Türkiye'de Mülteci Entegrasyonunda Gençlik Çalışmalarının Rolü ve Gençlik Çalışanlarının Eğitim İhtiyaçları**

(1593) Mehmet Gökay Özerim (Yaşar University), Güldan Kalem (Yaşar University)

Bireylerin zorunlu sebeplerle ulus ötesine uzanan hareketlilikleri kapsamında oluşan göç süreçleri, göç edenler için de ev sahibi toplumlar için de önemli mücadele alanları yaratmaktadır. Sınırlar üzerindeki kontrolü dolayısıyla devletler bu alanların yönetiminde en önemli aktörler olarak görülse de göç konusunun hem sosyal, ekonomik, psikolojik ve kültürel boyutlar gibi farklı kapsamlara uzanan "çok boyutlu" yapısı hem de çoğu zaman kitle hareketleri dolayısıyla gerçekleşmesi nedeniyle "büyüklüğü", devlet dışında farklı paydaşların da sürece dâhil olmasını gerektirmektedir. 2011 itibariyle başlayan Suriye İÇ Savaşı, beraberinde en önemli zorunlu uluslararası göç hareketlerinden birini de oluşturmuştur. Bu göç hareketleri içerisinde Türkiye, en fazla Suriyeliye ev sahipliği yapan ülke haline dönüşmüştür. Krizin ilk yıllarında acil yardımlar üzerine odaklanan girişimler artarken, göç dalgasının kalıcılığa dönüşümüyle birlikte uzun dönemli ve kurumsal politikalar da gerekli hale gelmiştir. Devlet merkezli tasarlanan bu politikalara ek olarak sivil toplum kuruluşları da önemli bir rol üstlenmiş ve destek mekanizmaları yaratmıştır. Farklı katkılarla sürece dâhil olan gençlik çalışanları, özellikle sivil toplum kuruluşları çatısı altında ya da bağımsız olarak bu konuda en etkin katkı sağlayabilecek paydaşlar arasında yer almaktadır. Türkiye'de mevcut Suriyelilerin yaklaşık üçte iki gibi ağırlıklı bir kısmını gençlerin oluşturması, hem mültecilere yönelik eğitim, danışmanlık ve diğer faaliyetlerin yönetimi ve uygulanmasında hem de ev sahibi toplumun gençleriyle genç mülteciler arasında gerekli diyaloğun yaratılmasında gençlik çalışanlarının rolünü daha da önemli hale getirmektedir. Ancak hem Türkiye'ye yönelik Suriye kaynaklı göçlerin boyutu hem de mülteci ev sahipliği konusunun göreceli olarak yeni bir deneyim olması, Türkiye'de bu alanda çalışan veya çalışmak isteyen gençlik çalışanlarını bir dizi problemle karşı karşıya bırakabilmektedir. Bu çalışma, özel bir grup olarak mültecilerle çalışırken gençlik

çalışanlarının hangi beceri ve bilgilere ihtiyaç duyduğu ana sorusuna, 2017 yılında Türkiye'de İstanbul, Ankara ve İzmir olmak üzere 3 büyük şehirde yaşayan 60 gençlik çalışanına uygulanan anketler çerçevesinde ulaşılan yanıtların analizini içermektedir. Analiz, konuya ilişkin temel sorunların yanı sıra fırsatları da ortaya koymaya çalışmaktadır. Gençlik çalışanlarının genç göçmen ve mülteciler ile çalışma konusundaki eğitim ihtiyaçlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapılan alan çalışmasında, çalışmaya dâhil olan gençlik çalışanlarının 'ülkedeki göçmen ve mültecilerin hukuki statüsü ve hakları', 'genç göçmen ve mültecilere yönelik sağlanan hizmetler' ve 'göç konusunda çalışan aktörler ve paydaşlar' gibi temel konularda yetersiz düzeyde bilgiye sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre ayrıca gençlik çalışanlarının 'iletişim ve çatışma yönetimi', 'kültürlerarası beceriler' ve "genç göçmen ve mültecilerin sorunlarının çözümüne yönelik plan, proje ve girişim geliştirme' gibi konularda da eğitim ihtiyaçları bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, alan araştırmasının sonuçlarının yanı sıra ilk bölümde Türkiye'ye yönelik mülteci hareketleri konusunda genel bir bilgi sunulacak; bu süreçler ile gençlik çalışmalarının bağı ortaya koyulduktan sonra alan çalışmasının sonuçlarına dayalı olarak gençlik çalışanlarının mültecilerle çalışma konusunda karşılaştıkları temel zorlukların neler olduğu, eğitim ihtiyaçları ekseninde tartışılacaktır.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Ülkü Sezgi Sözen**, *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 2219 | Brexit as a source of human insecurity: How Brexit decision affected Turkish-speaking community in the UK? |
| | Deniz Eroğlu Utku |
| 1465 | Out of sight, out of mind. Managing migration flows with Turkey as "third safe country"? |
| | Annalisa Geraci |
| 1506 | Prospects and Challenges for New EU-Turkey Refugee Deal |
| | Giray Sadık |
| 1700 | Beyond cooperation, force and material instrumentalization: the symbolic uses of migration in foreign policy |
| | Juliette Tolay |

**Brexit as a source of human insecurity: How Brexit decision affected Turkish-speaking community in the UK?**
(2219) Deniz Eroğlu Utku (Trakya University)

The decision in favour of Brexit has paved the way for a new era in which many reforms from agriculture to economy should be initiated in England. When it comes to migration question, this decision has effects even long before the process to leave started. Immigrants in the country were targeted ahead of the vote on EU membership and they were pointed out as main reason to leave. Particularly, the debate was intensified by the worries that Turkey would join the EU and more immigrants would pour into Europe. When the final result in the EU referendum vote was announced, attacks towards immigrants in the country increased therefore commentators began to claim that UK is no longer safe for immigrants. Considering the recent developments in the UK, this paper investigates the security perception of Turkish speaking community in this country by Drawing on Cultures of Migration and Conflict Model developed by Cohen and Sirkeci (2011). They argue that human insecurity can be characterized by several factors, from ethnic discrimination to lack of job opportunities. Taking this expanded understanding of insecurity claim into account, this study questions how Turkish speaking community understands the process of Brexit and what kind of security concerns have emerged after the referendum. As the model offers an on-going process of

migration, this paper also aims to show if the long run plan of this community staying in the UK has been changed. Based on semi-structured interview data with ten Turkish speaking persons in London, this study will explore the effects of Brexit decisions among this community.
***

**Out of sight, out of mind. Managing migration flows with Turkey as "third safe country"?**
(1465) Annalisa Geraci (University of Teramo)

The EU-Turkey Declaration (18 March 2016) has established an agreement to manage migration flows in the territory of the European Union, especially in Greece. The analysis will focus on the measures contained in the Declaration and, in particular, on the return of irregular migrants thanks the assumption that Turkey is a "safe third country" and "first country of asylum" (Directive 2013/32/EU). This recognition has raised numerous doubts both regulatory and substantial prospects because Turkey could not comply the criteria defined under article 39, Directive 2013/32/EU. If the European Commission is enthusiastic about the results achieved so far; the European Parliament, the EU Ombudsman and several NGOs, directly involved in the migration phenomenon, do not share this view. The EU-Turkey Deal represents a subtle breach of the principle of non-refoulement, the respect of fundamental rights and the rule of law. In the same time, this agreement symbolises the concrete defeat of the European institutions. The Member States wouldn't respect the principle of solidarity and share responsibility (under article 80, TFEU) and they prefer to shift the issues outside the EU.

**Prospects and Challenges for New EU-Turkey Refugee Deal**
(1506) Giray Sadık (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Ongoing transnational challenges emanating from Syrian war have demonstrated how interdependent is the security of the European Union (EU) with the one of Turkey. Mass refugee influx to both have further highlighted the ever more timely need for EU-Turkey cooperation in border security and counter-terrorism. This research aims to shed light on the potential venues for EU-Turkey cooperation in border security and managing the mass inflow of refugees. Although, the earlier EU-Turkey refugee-deal was substantially successful in curbing the refugee inflow to the EU, there are still some key issues remain to be addressed to make it an effective and sustainable accord to the benefit of both parties. Preliminary findings suggest that genuine EU-Turkey partnership and balanced burden-sharing are of key importance for any effective measure to be taken for both EU and Turkey.
***

**Beyond cooperation, force and material instrumentalization: the symbolic uses of migration in foreign policy**
(1700) Juliette Tolay (Penn State Harrisburg)

This paper proposes to expand the usual understanding of the links between migration and foreign policy, by looking beyond the common analysis of migration as tools to secure material interests, whether through the use of cooperation or coercion (Zolberg, Teitelbaum, Greenhill). Migration and asylum policies are indeed also used as a means to signal to other states or to the international community, the norms and values of the states, and can be used as a means to establish a certain status, or challenge a common view of the state. More critically, migration and asylum policies can be used as a means to challenge the common perception of the structure of the international system/society, in particular to challenge its Eurocentric (or Western-centric) nature. Of particular use here in order to assess the nature of intention by foreign policy actor is the constructivist literature on the logic of consequence and the logic of appropriateness (March & Olsen, Checkel). However, while symbolic and based on norms, migration (and migrants) remains a tool in service of other foreign policy interests, hence it inherently still denies agency and rights to migrants. To illustrate these conceptual rethinking of the nexus between migration and foreign policy, the paper looks at the role that migration has played in Turkey's foreign policy, in history and today. Moving beyond the traditional literature that has focused on Europeanization and instrumentalization (KirisÇi, Ozgür Baklacioglu, Gokalp-Aras &

Sahin-Mencutek, etc.), the paper shows that, in the 20th century, the Turkish government has attempted to use migration for symbolic reasons: establish itself as a rising power (Oktav & Çelikaksoy) and challenge the Eurocentric nature of international relations. However, preliminary evidence based on a critical review of the literature on Turkish foreign policy, suggests that Turkey has only partially been able to achieve such symbolic goals, and more recent developments (such at the EU-Turkey deal) indicates that it may have failed altogether (in particular in it attempts to challenge Eurocentrism).
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Han Nicolaas**, *Central Bureau of Statistics, the Netherlands* |
| 1507 | The Children of Piraeus: Culture innovation, place transformation and adaptation among young refugees in a makeshift camp at the port of Piraeus, Greece |
| | Maria Evangeli Kenti Kranidioti |
| 1651 | Attitudes of Turkish Teachers towards Syrian Refugee Students |
| | Tuba Yüceer Kardeş, Ezgi Arslan Özdemir, Münevver Eryalçın, Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı |
| 1935 | Mobilities from the Exile: the Sharawi student migrations |
| | Rita Reis |
| 2021 | Creating a transnational cultural space in a host city: Case of international students' cultural networks in Istanbul |
| | Merve Özdemirkıran-Embel |

**The Children of Piraeus: Culture innovation, place transformation and adaptation among young refugees in a makeshift camp at the port of Piraeus, Greece**
(1507) Maria Evangeli Kenti Kranidioti (University of Durham)

The mental health of refugee children has been at the forefront of academic discussion for many years now. Researchers have intensely focused on the psychosocial problems and distress war and displacement can have on children assessing the risk factors and possible treatments in combating trauma and PTSD. Identifying psychopathology in children is undoubtedly important and while it should not be overlooked, it is argued that other aspects of their social lives deserve equal attention. Rather than focusing on ways of facilitating children to overcome stressors and adjust in their country of refuge, the current paper aims at shedding light on their own ability in constructing and transforming their 'everydayness' in the camp. Based on original ethnographic material collected at the makeshift camp of Piraeus in Greece, I intend to discuss the micro-practices of adaptation and familiarisation of Syrian and Yazidi refugee children, and how these contributed to their unique way of turning localities into places of their own. By examining and employing the concepts of dwelling and place, I will focus on the use of constructive mechanisms, materialities and activities in what I refer to as the children's culture (of) innovation. The paper will take a positivist approach without disregarding the risks and dangers that children face in conditions of fleeing. Instead it will explore both their failures and successes in re-creating 'old' and inventing 'new' familiarities, and hopefully set the way for more constructive discussions around the anthropology of hope.
***

**Attitudes of Turkish Teachers towards Syrian Refugee Students**
(1651) Tuba Yüceer Kardeş (Ankara University), Ezgi Arslan Özdemir (Ankara University), Münevver Eryalçın (Ankara University), Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı (Ankara University)

There are a growing number of Syrian refugee children entering into Turkish education system and challenges regarding harmonisation and adaptation are presenting themselves in this process. This situation necessitates identification of these problems and their roots to be able to address these

problems. To this end, this study aims to evaluate the teachers' opinions about the Syrian refugee students in primary school and secondary school in Turkey with a special focus on problems that arise during formal training of Syrians refugee students. Using the snow ball method, 15 semi-structured qualitative interviews with primary and secondary school teachers are conducted. In the topic guide, problems are categorized as follows: (1) Harmonisation of Turkish students and Syrian refugee students in classroom / school / environment; (2) Activities for the development of relations between Syrian refugee students and Turkish students; (3) General teacher attitudes and behaviours towards Syrian refugee students; (4) The challenges faced by teachers as they work with Syrian refugee students and the support mechanisms and resources for addressing these challenges; (5) the contribution of the families of the Syrian refugee students to the education process and (6) the policies in the Turkish education system for the Syrian refugee students. The preliminary findings show that peer violence is the most prominent problem followed by language barrier, illiteracy, cultural conflicts, communication and adaptation problems. It is observed that there is a significant harmonisation problem for Syrian students, Turkish students and teachers in the Turkish education system. It is highly significant to evaluate these multi-dimensional problems and suggest solutions for these problems in the context of school social work.
***

**Mobilities from the Exile: the Sharawi student migrations**
(1935) Rita Reis (Universidade de Lisboa)

The current refugee crisis has relegated to the backstage the fact that most of them are locked up in camps (Agier 2014), in chronic refugee situations (UNHCR 2016, Loescher and Milner 2005), remaining on average twenty years in exile (Milner 2016). These are contexts characterized by a lack of perspectives, repetitiveness and a dream of reconstitution. However, assume that such individuals are stuck in immobility is to ignore survival paths and strategies, which include various types of transnational mobility (Basch et al., 1994), where economic migration is also included. In that sense, Fiddian-Qasmiyeh argued that one must take into account the various types of "voluntary migration" of refugees, defending the existence of "overlapping" and "multiple" refugeehoods "(2012: 293). The analysis of the Sahrawi case is therefore of the utmost pertinence: in a decolonization process and waiting for a self-determination referendum (since 1992), the exiled population made of the refugee camps, in the south-west of Algeria, the base of the political project of the Sahrawi Arabic Democratic Republic (SADR), making them a "projection for the future" (San Martin 2010: 118) post-independence. In spite of the geographical periphery and its characterization as a place of physical and symbolical wait, the refugee camps became a "central margin" (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh 2015), both in the nation-building process, and in the movements that on the behalf of the "cause" are carried out. The "ambivalent temporality of the 'meanwhile'" (Solana 2016: 84), has transformed the dynamics of the Sahrawi cause which, in Gómez's words, are increasingly "global, multiscale and multiespacial" (2016: 106). Despite the idea of stagnation associated with these places, the flows to/from the camps show otherwise. My aim is to analyse them through the students' migrations processes as an example of mobility made from exile. Since the foundation of the camps, education has been considered an "absolute priority" (Caratini 2006: 6) and, along with the construction of schools in the camps, the SADR invested in the creation of a "transnational education" model (Chatty et al 2010: 38), through the establishment of agreements and protocols with various countries. As a result, thousands of students leave the camps every year to pursue their studies and fulfil the "duty of a good Sahrawi citizen" (Chatty et al. 2010: 38). However, this transnational "“and transgenerational "“processes cause deep changes in the camps, both during students' absence and after their returning. The experiences of Sahrawi students in their educational migrations are a direct consequence of its protracted refugee situation. In this paper I aim to analyse these movements, both from the perspectives of (im)mobilities among refugees and educational migrations, a subject of increasing relevance in the social sciences (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh 2015, Hansen and Tà¸gersen 2015, Olwig et al. 2010). By considering educational migrations as "lived processes of (im)mobility, departure, arrival, emplacement and displacement"

(Fiddian-Qasmiyeh 2015: 3), I intend to analyse the impacts of these movements, understanding how this period of exception is perceived in a life shaped by an overlap of waiting processes.
***

**Creating a transnational cultural space in a host city: Case of international students' cultural networks in Istanbul**
(2021) Merve Özdemirkıran-Embel (Marmara University)

According to the 2016 migration report of the Directorate general of migration management, Turkey hosts 795.962 international students. 103.727 of them are studying at university and they are mostly coming from Central Asian Turkic and Arab countries. Although many scholars are focused on education and students' integration issues since the massive migration of Syrians to Turkey, there are still very few studies on international university students. Moreover the current literature does not present enough analysis neither field work about the ability of these students to create transnational networks and a transnational space in their host cities trough cultural activities. Based on primary data collected through semi-directive interviews with a group of international students in Istanbul and trough participant observation to cultural activities (from culinary activities to artistic ones) of those students, this paper aims to analyze how international students create a transnational space trough these activities and how they use Istanbul city as a transnational space. Although Arab speaking students are predominantly active in the creation, organization and achievement of cultural activities in Istanbul students networks, the manners they use and the impact of their activities do not present specific national/ethnic characteristics. Consequently, this study conducts us to reconsider the literature on students' diasporas and question the parameters of the transnational space created by international university students.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1H. Migration in the South** |
| *Chair* | **Pınar Yazgan**, *Sakarya University, Turkey* |
| 1482 | The Impact of Remittances on Food Security Status: A study of regions in the Global South |
| | Davod Ahmadi, Narges Abadi, Hugo Melgar Quionez |
| 1459 | Labour Market Activities of Second Generation Chinese |
| | Sofia Gaspar |
| 1927 | Study of Mechanism of Migration in India: An Application of Markov Chains Analysis |
| | Anupama Singh |
| 2105 | Partition to Ecological Marginality: Evidence from Indo-Bangladesh Border Migration |
| | Debarati Sarkar |

**The Impact of Remittances on Food Security Status: A study of regions in the Global South**
(1482) Davod Ahmadi (McGill Institite for Global Food Security), Narges Abadi (McGill Institite for Global Food Security), Hugo Melgar Quionez (McGill Institute for Global Food Security)

Since 2000, the number of international migrants has increased steadily, reaching 258 million in 2017. More than one-third of international migration trends happens from South to North or from developing to developed countries. Like international migration, flows of remittances have also increased to developing countries largely, since 2000. International remittances flowing to developing countries attract the increasing attention because of their rise in volume and their impact on recipient countries. Receiving remittances are one of the households coping strategies contribute to poverty reduction and food insecurity, better diet and increased productive investments. The aim of this paper is to explore the association between receiving remittances and food security status within different regions in the Global South. Data were obtained from the 2017 Gallup World Poll (GWP) (69,463)

(more than 60 countries where interviewed face-to-face). The target population in the GWP is the entire civilian, non-institutionalized, population aged 15 and older. All samples were selected using probability sampling techniques and are nationally representative. GWP surveys an average of 1,000 individuals per country. Food security status was used as the dependent variable and it was measured using the Food Insecurity Experienced Scale (FIES). This tool measures individuals' food security status. Receiving remittances was used as the independent variable. Some covariates such as, gender, age, education, employment, per capita income quintile, the area of residence, and household size were retained to control the association of these variables with food security status. Different statistical analyses, such as descriptive, bivariate and binary logistic regressions were used in this study. Findings from descriptive analyses showed that receiving remittances were high in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (33.3%) and Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) (29.7%) compared to the other regions South/East and Southeast Asia (21.0%), Middle-East and North Africa (MENA) (8.8%), and Commonwealth of Independent States (7.2%). In terms of the food security status, fifty-eight percent (58%) of individuals living in Commonwealth of Independent States reported being food secure compared to other regions Middle-East and North Africa (MENA) (51.1%), South/East and Southeast Asia (41.1%), Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) (41.1%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (13.8%). A significant association was observed between receiving remittances and food security status ((0.042; P=0.000). Results from unadjusted binary logistic regression analyses indicated that, regardless of regions, receiving no remittances increased the probability of being severely food insecure (OR=1.501; P=0.000). However, negative associations were found between receiving remittances and being moderately (OR=0.882; P=0.000), and mildly food insecure (OR=0.791; P=0.000). Findings from adjusted binary logistic regression analyses showed that the likelihood of being food insecure is high among individuals with low education, unemployment, living in poorest 20%, living in rural area, and living in large household size. In conclusion, this study found that receiving remittances contribute to severe food insecurity compared to other dimensions of FIES. Also, socio-demographic characteristics are amongst the determinants of food security status.
***

**Labour Market Activities of Second Generation Chinese**
(1459) Sofia Gaspar (CIES-IUL, Portugal)

Chinese immigrants have been consistently growing in the past decades in Portugal, becoming one of the most representative communities in the country. This phenomenon raises crucial questions about the settlement not only of first generation immigrants, but also of their descendants. In second generation literature, one of the most fundamental issues is to understand their position in labor market, particularly if they move up or down on the social ladder in relation to their parents. Using qualitative data, this paper addresses second generation's Chinese insertion into Portuguese job market, paying a special attention to entrepreneurial activities developed by young Chinese adults. Our results point to an emerging area of professional activity linked to Golden Visas enterprises' services that has been created in abide of Portuguese international investment policies created after 2011. Thus, this paper documents a new dimension of Chinese self-employment, mainly dominated by Chinese descendants who profit from their in-between social position to mediate several highly-skilled services amid Chinese business migrants and the mainstream Portuguese society.
***

**Study of Mechanism of Migration in India: An Application of Markov Chains Analysis**
(1927) Anupama Singh (University of Lucknow Uttar Pradesh)

Migration is a clearly patterned non- random phenomenon which subjects to scientific explanation and, therefore, perhaps ultimately may be forecast with a reasonable degree of accuracy (Rogers, 2010). Internal migration is a major factor influencing social and economic factor of a population especially in developing countries. According to Indian census 2001 there were 159 million internal migrants in the whole population of the country, which increased to 453 million as per Census 2011. The growing

interest in quantitative analysis of migration phenomenon has been the emergence of Markov chain theory as a methodological tool for analyzing social, industrial and geographic mobility. The absence of abundant and reliable information on migration gives rise to the need of more efficient statistical models to study migration in a geographical area. Markov chain models have been developed and used by many researchers for studying human mobility. In these models, various geographical locations are the states in Markov chains, and the transition probabilities are either empirically estimated or assumed to possess certain properties (McGinnis, 1968; Bartholomew, 1967; and Henry, McGinnis and Tegtmeyer, 1971). In the present study, we have tried to analyze the mechanism and to find a Markov Chain model for the internal migration among various states in India. We have tried to study the properties of the transition probability matrices, to find the stationary probability, and behavior of the mechanism of the migration in the year 2001 and 2011. Various states are considered as the transition states of Markov Chains assuming the probability of occurrence of migration at (n+1)th state depends only on the migration at nth state irrespective of migration in past time periods. The Markov transition matrix between states in two consecutive periods is parameterized and estimated using maximum likelihood estimation. We have found that the maximum probability of migration is seen in Delhi to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh migration. This may be due to many factors including rapid urban-agglomeration, return migration etc. The study has been conducted on the data of Census 2001 and 2011 for overall migration and male and female separately too.
***

**Partition to Ecological Marginality: Evidence from Indo-Bangladesh Border Migration**
(2105) Debarati Sarkar (CLRA, India)

Movement is an integral part of human existence. Through millennia, people are migrating for reasons that have been neither obvious nor straightforward. When it comes to cross-border migration, it is clear that in recent times, the linkages between migration and development have received renewed attention among academicians and policymakers. Especially, while the mobility, India-Bangladesh corridor (South-South Migration), is predominantly different to the context of others migration process. Hence, this present study attempts to investigate firstly, the historical trajectories and partition that link to forced and legal migration process across the region of West Bengal, and secondly, accentuated by the modern day dynamics of irregular and undocumented migration, have given rise to multiple forms of population movement. The second division is connected to displacement related forced migration to the adverse effects of climate change. Despite such dire predictions, few analyses of the issue have been undertaken, reflecting the underrepresentation of social and cultural processes in scholarship on climate change more generally. Consequently, we know very little about the experiences of people who live with the effects of rising sea levels, land erosion, saline intrusion, and changing weather patterns in coastal Bengal, or how these phenomena map on to mobility patterns. Drawing on fieldwork with migrants in peri -urban Malda and Balurghat, this paper explores the phenomenon of "environmental migration" in relation to the other movements that have shaped the region: Partition migration, cross-border migration during the 1971 Bangladeshi War of Independence, and ongoing economic circulation. Thus, this paper seeks to enrich our theoretical understanding of "climate migration" by considering the ways in which it is embedded within the specific cultural landscape of Bengal and therefore layered upon prior histories and experiences of movement. Not only illegal immigrants are facing difficult to adjust but also legal immigrants are facing problem in adjustment. The feeling of being foreigner and feeling of fear of communal riots and ethnic conflict is high among illegal immigrants. Also interaction at community and societal level and friendship pattern with local people is also weak among illegal immigrants. Most of the illegal immigrants are weakly adjusted or not adjusted at individual (psychological), communal and societal level.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Tarih ve Göç** |
| *Chair* | **İrfan Atalay,** *Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 2146 | Kuruluş Yıllarında Türkiye'ye Bilim Adamı Göçü |
| | Naciye Gülkız Şenler, Banur Boynukara |
| 2149 | Hybridity and Nostalgia in Leon Sciaky's Farewell to Selonika |
| | Hasan Boynukara, Uğur Altıntaş |
| 2145 | Esir İstanbul'dan Özgürlüğe Göç |
| | Yaşar Şenler |
| 2148 | Basic Approaches to Migration: Assimilation, Half-assimilation and Reaction |
| | Hasan Boynukara, Cengiz Karagöz |

**Kuruluş Yıllarında Türkiye'ye Bilim Adamı Göçü**
(2146) Naciye Gülkız Şenler (Namık Kemal University), Banur Boynukara (Namık Kemal University)

İnsanlık için en önemli varlık bilgidir, çünkü bilgi farkına varmaktır. Bilgi insana ve tabiata uyanık gözle bakıştır. Bilgi yaşamı kuran ve devam ettiren insan iradesinin güç kaynağıdır. Kısacası hem insan, hem de toplumlar için bilgi güçtür, yaşam gücüdür. Bu nedenle insanlar ve meydana getirdikleri toplumlar bilgi peşinde koşmuşlar, onu elde edebilmek için diyar diyar dolaşmışlar, bilgi sahibi insanlara hizmet etmişlerdir. Böylece bilgi sahibi insanların bir araya gelerek oluşturduğu sosyal kurumlar sadece bilimsel değere sahip olmakla kalmayıp adeta kutsal bir kimliğe de bürünmüşlerdir. Antik çağlardaki rahipler gibi. Daha sonra özgür düşünceyi esas alan çeşitli filozoflar ve bunların yönettiği okullar bilgiyi felsefe yoluyla elde etmeyi denerler. Böylece sisteme ve kurumsal bir yapıya kavuşan bilgi doğuda medrese, batıda üniversite adını alarak bu gün sahip olduğumuz sayısız bilim dalını oluşturan uzun, zahmetli ve mücadeleli bir bilim tarihi meydana getirir. Bilginin değerini kavrayan toplumlar ona ulaşmak için çabalar, her türlü fedakârlığı göze alır ve sonunda bilgiyle birlikte güç ve refah sahibi olurlar. Bilginin ve ona sahip olan insanların değerini fark etmeyen toplumlar bir müddet başarılı ve güçlü kalsalar da sonunda onları bekleyen çöküş ve hezimetten kurtulamazlar. Uzun insanlık tarihinde bunun birçok örneğini görebiliriz. Bilgi, kabul görmediği ve kendisine değer verilmeyen ülkelerden göç ederek kaçmış, onu kabul eden ve değer veren başka bir mekânda ve toplumda çevresini ve insanlığı aydınlatmağa devam etmiştir. Bilgi göçü veya bugünkü deyimiyle beyin göçü adı verilen bu olayın bir örneğini yakın tarihimizde bulabiliriz. Bu, 1933'te Hitler'in Nazi Almanya'sından kaçan pek çok bilim adamının Türkiye'ye gelmesi ve burada yeni ve Avrupa kaynaklı ileri bir bilimsel atmosfer oluşturarak Türk üniversitelerini çağdaş ve ileri bir seviyeye yükseltmesi olayıdır. Bu bilim adamlarını yurda kabul eden ve onlara her imkânı sağlayan Atatürk, yurdumuzda ciddi ve ileri seviyede bir bilim hayatının başlamasını hazırlamıştır. Bu bildiride genelde Biyoloji ve Veteriner Hekimlik alanlarında yaşanan bilim adamı göçü, özelde bunlardan biri olan ve Türkiye'de gerçek anlamda Biyoloji bilimini ve ona bağlı pek çok bilim dalını kurarak geliştiren Curt Kosswig'in yaşamı ve bilim hayatımızdaki etkin işlevi ele alınarak yorumlanacaktır.
***

**Hybridity and Nostalgia in Leon Sciaky's Farewell to Selonika**
(2149) Hasan Boynukara (Namık Kemal University), Uğur Altıntaş (Kırklareli University)

Hybrid culture, which generally stems from immigration as well as many other possible reasons, manifests itself with the state of being "in-between"; a cultural set in one hand which a person brings from the place that they moved from, and another one they are exposed to from the place they move to, however resulting in nothing but a purely different identity, way of life and perception over life. Therefore, immigrants develop a novel emotive view into the past life, including but not limited to place, childhood memories, objects, relations and family life which constitute a sentimental form of nostalgia. As a Jewish writer who moved from Ottoman Selonika to the USA, Sciaky looks back at the

life in the cosmopolitan city of Selonika in his only published book Farewell to Selonika. In this study, the amply felt nostalgia throughout the plot which has been made present with so many religious and stereotypical symbolisms, the effect of Sciaky's hybridity over his style is also analyzed. Farewell to Selonika can be considered as a subjective imagery of the period; however, this study aims to gain a new dimension and look into the text as a celebration of hybridity and cultural pluralism.
***

**Esir İstanbul'dan Özgürlüğe Göç**
(2145) Yaşar Şenler (Namık Kemal University)

Romanın kahramanı Nihat Ahmet, İkinci Meşrutiyet'in çılgın kutlamaları arasında gençliğini yaşamaya başlar Babasının ölümünden sonra annesiyle oturmaktadır. Nihat Ahmet, yengesi Gülter Hanım'ın küçük kızı Şehnaz'a aşıktır. Şehnaz da onu sever. Gülter Hanım'ın Kanlıca'daki yalısında tanıştığı komşuları Ziya Refik edebiyata olan merak ve kabiliyetini fark ederek onu Yeni Edebiyat Derneği'ne götürür. Dernek milliyetçi, Türkçü ve Turancı bir çizgide olmakla birlikte içinde farklı yapıdaki şahısları da bulundurur. Nihat Ahmet başkan konumundaki Rıza Göktekin'in dikkatini çeker. Orada okuduğu şiir derneğin dergisinde yayınlanır. Böylece derneğin yazı kadrosuna katılır. Nihat Ahmet, dernek ve Şehnaz'a aşkı arasında yoğun bir dönem geçirir. Zihni ve gönlü hep bunlarla meşguldür. Halbuki memleket İkinci Meşrutiyet'in ilanının ardından gelen hürriyet kutlamalarının dağdağası içindedir. Nihat Ahmet habersiz olmasa bile, buna karşı ilgisizdir, kendi dünyası içinde haşır neşir olmaktadır. Bu arada Şehnaz'la evlenir ve yengesinin yalısında oturmaya başlarlar. Nihat Ahmet'in dünyası muharebenin başlamasıyla sarsılır. Askere alınır. Bir manevradan sonra soğuk aldığı için hastanede yatar. İyileştikten sonra Göktekin Bey'in yardımıyla askerlik görevi öğretmenliğe çevrilir ve İzmit Sultanisi edebiyat muallimliğine atanır. Bu onun evlilik ve askerlikten sonra hayatındaki önemli bir adımdır. Göktekin Bey İzmit Sultanisi'ndeki öğrencilerine "mefkure"yi anlatmasını tavsiye eder. Bunu yapabilmek için önce güzel Türkçe, hece vezni, milli dil ve milli duygu kavramlarını öğretecek ve yaşatacaktır. Yaşanan bir kırgınlıktan sonra Şehnaz'ı Gülter Hanım'ın yalısında bırakarak izmit'e gider. Bu gidiş onun hayatında yeni bir başlangıç olur. Annesine düşkün ve onun tarafından da çok sevilen Nihat, çektiği vicdan azabına rağmen onu terk ederek İzmit'te kendine yeni bir hayat kurar. Orada gördüğü ise yoksul bir halk, imkansızlıklar ve yokluklar ve laçkalaşmış bir devlet çarkıdır. Şehnaz İzmit'e kocasının yanına gelir. Mutlu geçen bir dönemin ardından yaşanan uyumsuzlukların sonucu olarak gelen çevre tepkisi İzmit'i terk ederek İstanbul'a dönmelerine sebep olur. Şehnaz Kanlıca'daki yalıya, Nihat da annesinin yanına giderler. İstanbul işgal edilir. Nihat Ahmet ve Edebiyat Derneği'ndeki arkadaşları Divanyolu'ndaki Kızılelma Kıraathanesi'nde buluşur, konuşurlar. Türk vatanı parçalanırken onlar ya anlamsız ve uzun edebiyat tartışmaları yaparlar, ya da tavla oynayarak kahve içerler. Rıza Göktekin Bey tutuklanır. Nihat Ahmet ziyaretine gider. Konuşmalarında bu felaketli ortamda Nihat Ahmet'in şiirde heceyi devam ettirmesi gibi çok küçük sevinçlerle avunurlar. Sultanahmet Mitingi'nde Halide Edib'in konuşmasından sonra dinleyenlere Nihat Ahmet'in şiiri dağıtılır. Herkes bu şiirin tesirinde kalır Nihat Ahmet, akşamları Dişçi Mehmet Şevki'nin muayenehanesinde toplanan ve Anadolu'daki şahlanmayı destekleyen aktivist bir grupla tanışır. Yazdığı bir destan Orhaniye Matbaası'nda gizlice bastırılarak dağıtılır. Bu sırada tutuklanmak üzere arandığı haberini alır. Artık İstanbul'dan uzaklaşmak zamanı gelmiştir. Bir Perşembe sabahı annesiyle birlikte bir çok tehlikeyi göze alarak bindikleri "Ümit" vapuru onları İnebolu'ya götürmek üzere yola çıkar. Nihat Ahmet güvertede sahili seyrederken Gülter Yenge'nin yalısında işgal ordularının bayraklarının sallandığını görür.
***

**Basic Approaches to Migration: Assimilation, Half-assimilation and Reaction**
(2148) Hasan Boynukara (Namık Kemal University), Cengiz Karagöz (Namık Kemal University)

Migration has been one of the central subject matters that have been practiced and discussed since the outset of human history. Human beings leave their homeland because of diverse reasons and set out to settle somewhere else with new expectations and hopes. The basic cause of such a move is often to lead a better life in the host society in economic, political, social and psychological terms and to break

loose from worse conditions in the native land. For migrants, adapting themselves to the new surroundings is a hard process in which they can have psychological crisis and problems of identification. So far, three primary approaches have been brought forward on the studies of migrations and migrants. The first view discusses that migrants can be assimilated totally into the mainstream culture of the host society and alienated from their native culture. The second argument is concerned with the fact that migrants experience the sense of half-assimilation which proves to be a state of non-belonging and dilemma. The third one expresses that migrants show hostile feelings and radical reactions towards the host society with the aim of avoiding the effects of the new location and preserving the values of their native culture.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1K. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat** |
| *Chair* | **Ali Tilbe**, *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1388 | Elia Kazan'ın Romanlarında ve "Amerika Amerika" filminde göç Öyküsü |
| | Tanju Inal, Burcak Fakıoğlu Yakıcı |
| 1495 | Halikarnas Balıkçısı: Bir Mavi Sürgün |
| | Tuğrul İnal |
| 2054 | Öteki'yle Yaşamak: Mübadele Romanlarında Göçmenlerin Birlikte Yaşamı |
| | Hülya Bayrak Akyıldız |

**Elia Kazan'ın Romanlarında ve "Amerika Amerika" filminde göç Öyküsü**
(1388) Tanju Inal (Bilkent University), Burcak Fakıoğlu Yakıcı (Bilkent University)

1900'lü yılların başları Kazancıoğlu ailesinin Kayseri'den Amerika'ya göç ettiği yıllar. Dört yaşında İstanbul'dan Amerika'ya göç eden, Çocukluğu boyunca zaman zaman nostaljik duygularla Türkiye'ye dönen Türk-Rum asıllı Amerikalı ünlü yönetmen Elia Kazan büyüklerinden dinlediği öykülerle "göç" olgusuna özel ilgi ve giderek artan bir duyarlılık göstermiş, bu konuda yaşam öyküsel içerikli romanlar da yazmış. Amerika Amerika, Uzlaşma, Bir Yaşam, Anadolu adlı romanlarında Anadolu, Anadolu özlemi, Anadolu ruhu ön planda yer almış. Bu öyküleri beyaz perdeye yansıtmış ve kariyeri boyunca senaryosunu yazdığı filmler ona üç Oscar kazandırmış. Ünlü romanından sinemaya uyarladığı filmi Amerika Amerika dayısı Stavros Topuzoğlu'nun 1896 yılında Amerika'ya yaptığı göç yolculuğunun maceralı öyküsünü anlatır. Bu film "Yeni Dünya"da tutunma arzusuyla Kayseri'den başlayıp Ankara, İstanbul ve Amerika yolunda gemi yolculuğu sırasında karşılaştığı tehlikelerin, güçlüklerin, acıların, yoksulluğun, umut ve sevinçlerin harmanlandığı bir kurgudur. Beyaz perdeye aktarılan göç öyküsünün senaryosu Amerika Amerika filmi ekranda nostaljik öge ve görüntü olarak görkemli Erciyes dağı, buzulları, Kayseri ve İstanbul'dan insan ve doğa manzaraları, ezan sesi, büyük bir kısmı Yunanistan'da çekilen sahnelere eşlik eden Türk ve Yunan ezgileri Warner Bros'un usta yapımıyla seyirciye sunulmuştur. Elia Kazan yönetmenliğini ve senaristliğini yaptığı filmde dış ses olarak söylediği gibi "Yunan kanından Türk olarak" yıllar boyunca Türkiye ile bağlarını koparmamış. Onun Zülfü Livaneli'nin kitabına konu olan NewYork-Kayseri yolculuğu da ilginç anılarla dolu. Değerli romancı ve Elia Kazan'ın dostu Zülfü Livaneli'nin " Elia ile Yolculuk" kitabında NewYork'tan "Cennetin Doğusu"ndaki Türkiye'ye doğru yaptığı yolculuğun anlatısından da yararlanarak romancı-senarist ve Anadolu göçmeni Elia Kazan'ın iki yolculuğunun "göç Kongresi" bağlamında izini süreceğiz bugün sizlerle.
***

**Halikarnas Balıkçısı: Bir Mavi Sürgün**
(1495) Tuğrul İnal (Hacettepe University)

Toplumların ve bireylerin türlü gerekçelerle bulundukları bir mekândan başka bir mekâna gönderilmeleri olgusunu hareketlilik ve yer değiştirme gibi geniş, karmaşık, ekonomik, siyasal ve toplumbilimsel kavramların ötesinde, yazınsallık ve estetik sınırları içerisinde, somut olarak da bir yazar dolayında değerlendirelim. Bir adım ileri giderek, hukuksal yaptırımların sonucunda Bodrum'a geçici olarak sürgüne gönderilen bir yazın ve kültür adamının durumunu öyküleyen yazınsal-şiirsel bir eser üzerine odaklanalım. Mavi Sürgün Halikarnas Balıkçısı adıyla anılan sevgili Cevat Şakir'in Bodrum'a sürülüş öyküsüdür. Bu öyküde yazar yalnız kendisiyle değil, her sınıftan, herkesle bütünleşerek, bireyselden toplumsala evrilen bir çizgide, bir kaleydoskopun prizmalarından yansıyan renkli fotoğraflarıyla okurun karşısına canlı ve hareketli olarak çıkar. Öyle olunca da göç olgusunun özellikle yazınsal ve estetik açıdan irdelenmesi ayrıcalıklı bir önem kazanır. O kadar ki, Mavi Sürgün bütünüyle durağanlıktan hareketliliğe, tutsaklıktan özgürlüğe, çirkinlikten güzelliğe, mutsuzluktan mutluluğa doğru radikal bir dönüşün epik bir öyküsü haline gelir. Burada sürgün olgusu, teklikten çokluğa, olumsuzdan olumluya evriliş öyküsünün beli omurgasıdır. Bu olgunun dört bir yanı hayal, sevinç, tasarım ve mutluluk düşünceleriyle çevrilidir. Yazar fantastik denilebilecek göç olgusunu Mavi Sürgün'de sürgün öncesi, sürgün süreci ve sürgün sonrası olarak üç dengeli aşamada öyküler. Göçe ilişkin farklı alanlarda yapılan değerlendirmelerin uzağında ben, anlatıcıyı nasıl bir sürgün olarak gördüğümü ve onu değerli ve anlamlı kılan göç olgusunun nasıl bir anlam taşıdığı konusunda, şiirselliğin sınırlarında düşünmeye çalışacağım.
***

**Öteki'yle Yaşamak: Mübadele Romanlarında Göçmenlerin Birlikte Yaşamı**
(2054) Hülya Bayrak Akyıldız (Anadolu University)

Türkiye ve Yunanistan arasında 1923'te Lozan Antlaşmasına ek bir protokol olarak imzalanan Nüfus Mübadelesi Anlaşması'nın ardından 1924'te gerçekleşen karşılıklı göç hareketi yaşanır. Ancak bundan daha önce Anadolu'dan Yunanistan'a büyük bir göç hareketi hâlihazırda gerçekleşmiştir. Bu göçler savaştan çıkmış iki ulus açısından ilginç bir duruma sahne olur: 1922'den itibaren Yunanistan'a gelen pek çok Rum göçmen barınma zorlukları nedeniyle Yunanistan'daki Müslüman ahalinin evlerine yerleştirilir. Bir süre sonra Mübadele haberleri gelince mübadele edilmeyi bekleyenlerle göçecekleri topraklara gelmiş bulunanların beraber ikamet ederler. Rumlar ve Türklerin bu evlerde bir süre birlikte yaşamaları, gerçekte pek çok sıkıntıya yol açmış olsa gerektir. Ancak biraz olsun karşı tarafı tanımaya ve anlamaya katkıda bulunmuş mudur? Ulus kimliği söz konusu olduğunda geçmişte ya da bugün ortak olarak yaşanan acı ve travmaların o kimlik etrafındaki bağlılığı pekiştirdiği savunulur. Burada "“özellikle Mübadele haberinden sonra- birbirine karşı ancak ortak bir travma yaşayan iki grup fiziksel olarak yan yana durmaktadır. Bunun ne tür bir algıya yol açtığı, var olan fikirleri değiştirip değiştirmediği sorusunun cevaplanabilmesi için, doğrudan tanıklıklara ulaşmanın mümkün olmadığı bugün edebiyat eserleri aydınlatıcı olabilir. Mübadeleyi konu alan edebiyat eserlerinde bu durumun anlatılma biçimlerine baktığımızda çok farklı deneyimlerle karşılaşabiliyoruz. Kiminde bu zorunlu ortak yaşam düşmanlık beslenen 'öteki'yle aslında ne kadar ortak noktaları olduğunun keşfedilmesi ve insancıl bir empati doğması sonucu 'yerinden yurdundan edilmek'ten doğan bir ortaklık temelinde buluşulması şeklinde yansır. Kimi romanlarda ise yeni gelenler, 'barbar işgalciler' ve vahşiler olarak sergilenmektedir. Bu bildiri bu bakış açılarının dağılımını ve ortak niteliklerini ortaya koymayı amaçlar.
***

| | Amphitheatre 2 – Novo Banco - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **1L. Comparative Experiences of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Yusuf Topaloğlu**, *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1398 | Rural Transformation and Seasonal Migration: Seasonal Agricultural Workers (Case of Ankara-Polatlı) |
| | Celal Altın |
| 1439 | Immigration and precariousness in French Guiana |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Moustapha Aladjı |
| 1706 | Metaphors of Violence in Izmir: Situating Rumor, Racism and War Stories of Syrian Refugees |
| | Mija Sanders |
| 1394 | Experiences of Urban Citizenship among Rural Migrants in Istanbul |
| | Sernaz Arslan |

**Rural Transformation and Seasonal Migration: Seasonal Agricultural Workers (Case of Ankara-Polatlı)**
(1398) Celal Altın (İstanbul Ayvansaray University)

Neoliberal policies which implemented by globalization processes led to rapid transformation and change in underdeveloped and developing countries. By the effects of these neoliberal policies, people in rural areas migrated to cities. Beside the failure of agricultural policy in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, conflicts made people in region to migrate and to work in informal sectors in the cities like; Diyarbakır, Mardin, Şanlıurfa, and Van. Most of these migrant people, lived in having no property, lack of safety, poverty, have no qualifications and social capital so that they do seasonal works. Thus, these people, who had worked in agricultural production, started to work as seasonal workers. It is estimated that there are 3-4 million people in seasonal agriculture sector, these people consist of not only mentioned people in above but also immigrants from Syria. Though, these seasonal workers have had accidents and it take place in public agenda, there is inadequate Sociological views to find solution for the problem. In this study, females, males, children (under 15 age), commissioners, employers and local people (in total 47 people) have been interviewed in Yeniköseler and Sarıoba villages in Ankara-Polatlı. Moreover, it was utilized from survey with 310 agricultural workers. From this perspective, migration processes, migration motivations, demographic conditions, socio-economic levels, education situations, relationship with the settled communities in the working zones, expectations from trade-union organization, political behaviors, basic problems in working and analyzed in detail through the date and findings of field research in Polatlı region of Ankara. The gained dates from field research will be discussed in terms of basic parameters.
***

**Immigration and precariousness in French Guiana**
(1439) Moustapha Aladjı (Université de Guyane)

This article is the subject of an evaluation of the immigration policy measures, through the reception and support arrangements for immigrants living in Guiana. In the course of this study, a survey was carried out among the immigrant population to determine their economic and social situation. The results are obtained from a descriptive analysis and chi-square tests. This analysis was chosen to check the dependence or independence of the variables. This shows that the accompanying measures that have been put in place by the State are effective at the national level however these at the regional level do not respond effectively to the needs of the immigrant population in Guiana.
***

**Metaphors of Violence in Izmir: Situating Rumor, Racism and War Stories of Syrian Refugees**
(1706) Mija Sanders (University of Arizona)

I examine the relationship between cultural encounters, structural racism, and rumors about organ trafficking and kidnapping amongst Syrian refugees in Izmir, Turkey. The focus of this work is on Syrian anxieties, or Syrian discourses of vulnerability, about the violence and injustices they have endured. These anxieties reflect dangerous Turkish figures in their everyday lives. The Turkish kidnapper and organ smuggler of Syrian children in Izmir is indeterminately real, but the first hand experiences of Syrians have reifying effects in structuring Syrian experiences. I ask, what can these rumors tell us about Syrian life worlds in Izmir? How do the possible truths of these rumors give legitimacy to other truths and possible truths about the problems of their lives in Turkey? How and why do these fears impact Syrians disproportionately to Turkish families? What do these rumors have

to do with the negative cultural encounters Syrians have had in Turkey? How do symbols of extraction, such as organ trafficking and underpaid labor, form an assemblage of experience in their daily lives? Using twelve months of interviews with Syrian families and individuals, I ground their experiences of being other within the local social hierarchy of urban Izmir, Turkey.
***

**Experiences of Urban Citizenship among Rural Migrants in Istanbul**
(1394) Sernaz Arslan (Istanbul Bilgi University)

According to Georg Simmel the stranger is not someone who comes today and goes tomorrow. On the contrary, the stranger is a person who comes and stays. The nature of stranger and the notion of strangeness have changed over time and become more dynamic because of the interplay between economic, social, environmental and cultural factors. Simmel's arguments regarding being a stranger are meaningful for analyzing migration and urban life. Migration is a phenomenon that enables an encounter with the stranger. Today, the Syrian refugee crisis and diverse responses to it turned these questions into acute problems that have to be tackled. The relevance of these questions is not limited to contemporary context. There is the need to take one step back and approach them from an omnitemporal perspective in order to have a better understanding of the current. As James Holston has beautifully written, "cities are full of stories in time, some sedimented and catalogued; others spoorlike, vestigial, and dispersed. Their narratives are epic and every day; they tell of migration and production, law and laughter, revolution and art." They also tell of different experiences of citizenship. Cities are political spaces where the meaning, scope, content and practice of citizenship are created and transformed. According to Holston and Appadurai, cities clearly involve the turmoil of citizenship since they bring together "the nonlocal, the strange, the mixed and the public." The aim of this study is to theoretically and empirically illustrate how rural migrants from different generations exercise, practice and experience citizenship in Istanbul. In case of Turkey, the rural-urban migration facilitated an encounter with "the stranger" and contributed to the crystallization of these questions. Since the late 1940s, Istanbul has become a migrant city. According to Turkish Statistical Institute's Address Based Population Registration statistics of 2015, 50.9% of Istanbul's population was born in a different province. Rural to urban migrants constitute the majority of Istanbul's population. Hence, it is important to understand their experiences of substantive citizenship. A three-generational analysis of urban citizenship among rural to urban migrants sheds light on the individuals' relationship with time and space. It provides us a better understanding of individual experiences of urban citizenship along with the migration behavior of the first generation. We will be able to explore what kind of a relationship different age cohorts of the same family have with the urban and what they make of the concept of citizenship. An intergenerational analysis indicates the changing "“if it does change- role and significance of public and parochial spaces with respect to the definition, realization and experience of urban citizenship. It also presents how rural migrants' own experiences of citizenship affect their feelings of inclusion, exclusion and belonging along with their perception of rights and obligations. The study explores how they present their citizenship under different identities like grandparents, parents, youngster, woman worker, and claim associated rights at different spatial levels.
***

# Day One 26 June 2018 - 13:50-15:10

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **2A. Remittances and Development** |
| *Chair* | **Michela Camilla Pellicani**, *Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy* |
| 1373 | Squandering Remittances Income in Conspicuous Consumption: The Case of Uzbekistan |
| | Jakhongir Kakhkharov |
| 1763 | Guinea-Bissauan Hometown Associations - Transnational synergies, engagement with development and effectiveness |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Paula Azevedo Pinto |
| 1004 | The Congolese diaspora and the politics of remittances |
| | Claude Sumata |
| 1488 | Voting With Wallet: Does Democracy Stimulate Remittances? |
| | Farid Makhlouf, Kamal Kasmaoui, Johanna Edelbloude |
| 1612 | Migrants' Potential to Contribute For Home Country Development: Lithuanian Case |
| | Ingrida Geciene |

**Squandering Remittances Income in Conspicuous Consumption: The Case of Uzbekistan**
(1373) Jakhongir Kakhkharov (Griffith University)

With a population of about 32 million people, Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia and one of the leading sources of migrants in the post-Soviet area. From 2006 until the 2014 economic downturn in Russia, the recorded remittances from Russia to Uzbekistan increased at double-digit rates and exceeded 6.6 billion US dollars (approximately 12% of Uzbekistan's GDP) in 2013. Therefore, it is of important policy relevance whether remittances are spent on consumption or investment because long run economic effects depend on these expenditure patterns. If remittances finance enhancements in human capital, education, health outcomes, or small business development, this will maximise their contribution to economic growth. This paper empirically investigates the how remittances are spent in Uzbekistan by using unique household-level survey data collected by the German Agency for International Development (GIZ) and the World Bank in 2013 - "Uzbekistan Jobs, Skills, and Migration Survey". The data from survey, which covers around 1,500 households from all parts of Uzbekistan, allows us to scrutinize the impact of remittances on household expenditures on food, non-food consumer goods, health, education, and traditional ceremonies. In contrast to the majority or empirical studies in this area which apply ordinary least squares (OLS) methodology supplemented with a sample selection procedure or instrumental variable estimations, we use propensity score matching (PSM) methodology to evaluate the impact of remittances on household expenditures. The results provide evidence that household in receipt of remittances tend to spend their hard won earnings on traditional ceremonies, marriage gifts, and non-food expenditures. Majority of these expenditure items are aimed to increase social status of households and could be classified as manifestation of conspicuous consumption. The latter could be defined as purchasing items to display wealth and income rather than to cover the real needs of the consumer. The paper also recommends policy measures aimed at rectifying this situation.
***

**Guinea-Bissauan Hometown Associations - Transnational synergies, engagement with development and effectiveness**
(1763) Paula Azevedo Pinto (Universidade de Lisboa)

The last two decades have been marked by a renewed awareness of the developmental roles migrants can play in host and origin communities. As migrant remittances clearly outweigh global development aid, migrants have become new agents in the development policy arena (Gamlen, 2006, Faist, 2008; The African Diaspora Policy Centre, 2014; Sinatti and Horst, 2015). The economic potential of migrant remittances has settled on the development agenda and a remittance-based component of development and poverty reduction planning has emerged (Goldring, 2004; Delgado-Wise and Guarnizo, 2007). Some scholars and stakeholders believe that migrant remittances should be channeled along more developmental paths. Since, among other reasons, "the huge volumes of remittances flow back to a very small number of villages and districts in countries of origin" (Skeldon, 2010: 150/151), and because migrants, as well as non-migrants receiving money flows are not able to make proper use of them to foster a developmental process. On the other hand, considering that "elements of the worldview of the local societies not only remain "invisible" to the "operators of development", but also to the majority of the specialists who work on African societies" (Milando, 2007: 152), more attention should be paid to the voices of migrants and origin communities. Re-thinking development from this perspective may

provide grounds for alternatives to current development practices. Portugal makes an interesting case study to address these questions, considering the inexistence of diaspora engagement policies in the country and the decisive role it plays in the cooperation to development scenario in Portuguese-speaking African Countries. Of the postcolonial migrants in Portugal, Bissau-Guineans are probably the group studied less yet they are recognized as being strongly transnational and committed to the improvement of their origin communities. The objective of this paper is to explore the motivations, modus operandi and achievements of Bissau-Guinean diasporic institutions and collective remittances. Preliminary results, based on structured interviews with presidents of Bissau-Guinean hometown associations have revealed a diversity of strategies and modus operandi, with failed micro-projects in some cases, and a long-term strategic vision, the establishment of cross-borders synergies connecting several destination countries, with deep involvement of the community of origin, in others. In addition, despite the initial common vocation to support newcomer's integration in destination country, all the hometown associations under study, sooner or later, engaged in the development of origin communities. Their own cultural values, the underdeveloped situation of their country of origin and the inefficiency of the state, appear as the essential motivations for their commitment to development. In the words of one interviewee, "We are replacing the State".
***

**The Congolese diaspora and the politics of remittances**
(1004) Claude Sumata (National Pedagogical University)

The economic turmoil driven by bad governance and war constitutes the main engine fueling the migratory flows in the DRC since 1980. The development of migration is accompanied by transfers of remittances – and this process makes a perceptible impact at the level of the home country. As DRC is facing a shortage of financial resources and low levels of saving, remittance income is critical. .Remittances can help to boost entrepreneurship, sustaining growth and economic development. DRC must prioritize the flows of resources coming from abroad – both in the shape of Foreign Direct Investment and in those from the diaspora.
***

**Voting With Wallet: Does Democracy Stimulate Remittances?**
(1488) Farid Makhlouf (Pau Business School), Kamal Kasmaoui, Johanna Edelbloude

This paper combines data from Polity IV and data from World Bank to investigate the role that democracy play in either stimulating or weakening remittances. It uses the panel data of 107 of developing countries from 1970 to 2016. By using GMM Dynamic panel technique, to tackle the problem of the endogeneity. Results provide evidence that democracy has a significant and positive effect on remittances. However, results suggest that autocracy do not stimulate remittances. The evidence is robust to alternative measures of democracy.

**Migrants' Potential to Contribute For Home Country Development: Lithuanian Case**
(1612) Ingrida Geciene (Lithuanian Social Research Centre)

Lithuania faces highest emigration scale in European Union: due to emigration it has lost one fifth of its population after the regaining of independence from USSR in 1990. Such high emigration scale causes significant loss of work power, brain drain and ageing society. The situation cannot be easily solved, as immigration is rising quite slowly. One of the ways to reduce the damage of emigration is the involvement of emigrants into the development of the wellbeing of the home country. Kuznetsov & Sabel (2006), Plaza & Ratha (2011), Levitt (1998, 2011), Kuznetsov (2013), Omelaniuk (2013) and many other authors argue that diaspora, especially its highly skilled members, can facilitate flows of trade and investment, transfer of technology and skills, strengthening of democratic values and civic participation, as well as cultural linkages between different countries, which are important factors of development. The purpose is to examine of the scope of migration and immigration in Lithuania, forms of cooperation of Lithuanian diaspora with the home country, its potential of contributing to the well-

being of the home country, self-reported motivations and obstacles to cooperate. The presentation is based on statistics and data collected through conducted internet survey of 512 Lithuanian diaspora professionals from many different countries in 2014. The data analysis revealed the main factors connected to more intensive ties and motivation of cooperation: duration of emigration, the degree of association with home country and degree of integration into the host country' society.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **2B. Geographies of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Maria Lucinda Fonseca**, *Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 1732 | An enquiry into the phenomenon of migration and its socio-spatial manifestations |
| | Anuradha Chakrabarti, Haimanti Banerji |
| 1924 | Between planning and improvisation: Selected trajectories of Senegalese migrants in Brazil |
| | Philipp Jung |
| 1702 | The long-run impact of international migration on population size and structure in Pacific Island States |
| | Philipp Ueffing, Tom Wilson |
| 2072 | International migration flows to rural areas in Portugal. Repositioning places in the global context |
| | Maria Lucinda Fonseca, Alina Esteves, Luis Moreno |

**An enquiry into the phenomenon of migration and its socio-spatial manifestations**
(1732) Anuradha Chakrabarti (Indian Institute of Technology), Haimanti Banerji

The perception and 'production of space' in migration discourse have been subjected to limited research over its course of evolution as a separate stream of knowledge. In as early as the 17th century with the formation of an international system of the national state, that came through with the signing of the treaty of Westphalia, the problematisation of migration and mobility had its inception in space. Regardless of which, over the years the primary focus, was either to identify components or variable of space or to understand the visible and invisible networks in space. This study intends to take a spatial turn in migration research by expanding on the scholarship of previous works in and across disciplines. The term 'spatial memory' is proposed to meaningfully bring together the changing definition of spatial attributes encompassing the experiences and knowledge assimilated from the origin, destination and intervening spaces. The work centres around the dialectics of 'conceived space', 'perceived space' and 'lived space' and how these spaces overlap, intersect and dovetail to create a 'spatial memory' for the migrant. The aim is to understand how, in the natal space, the right to appropriation, contestation, collaboration, and restrictions instil a spatial understanding contributing to the 'spatial memory' of the migrant. Understanding socio-spatial manifestations from everyday experiences of migrants' lives would help determine the future trajectory of the urban discourse and produce a new spatial language that is instrumental in crafting the urban landscape.
***

**Between planning and improvisation: Selected trajectories of Senegalese migrants in Brazil**
(1924) Philipp Jung (Universidade de Lisboa)

Recent years have witnessed an increased influx of African migrants in Brazil and generally in South America. Senegalese represent one of the biggest groups of these new migratory movements. The literature suggests that the development of new forms of intercontinental south-south migration is on one side the result of economic and geopolitical developments, while on the other side the difficulties in migrating to Europe force Senegalese to look for alternatives and expand their horizon to other continents. Furthermore Brazil and other South-American countries serve as transit points for the

migration to North America. However, a clear differentiation between destination and transit country seems to be difficult and in consideration of developments in other regions also not meaningful and desirable. Although migration has always been complex and heterogenic, the rapidity in which current migration flows emerge, change directions or compositions and develop new patterns is remarkable. The spatial and temporal dimensions of migration become increasingly non-linear and the line between transit and destination country blur in the context of rapid changes and global transformations. Migration decisions and aspirations cannot be understand as completed at the beginning of the migration and the migration itself as a linear process, which follows and executes step by step a plan made at the place of origin. Senegalese have to adapt to changing conditions during their migration. They constantly need to reflect about the circumstances they encounter and identify new opportunities and obstacles and react to them. These abilities are even more sought after in times of crisis. This paper tries to shed some light on the question how Senegalese migrants navigate through changing structures during their migration to and in Brazil. It starts with the construction of a theoretical framework for the analysis, before first impressions from the field and empirical findings about the development of new migration corridors between Senegal and Brazil and focuses on mobility patterns, both before and after the arrival in Brazil, and tries to connect these patterns with migrants' agency. By analyzing patterns of movement and how migration decision and aspirations may change during the course of the migration it provides knowledge about the spatial and temporal dimensions of this specific case of south-south migration.
***

**The long-run impact of international migration on population size and structure in Pacific Island States**

(1702) Philipp Ueffing (United Nations Population Division), Tom Wilson (Charles Darwin University)

Background Pacific Island States have received increased attention in the debate on climate-driven migration. Future scenarios predict that many islands will become uninhabitable due to sea level rises and environmental degradation, with large scale emigration occurring as a result. In fact, political leaders of some Island States are already preparing for such events by seeking bilateral agreements that allow for the relocation of Island populations. Less attention has been paid to the long-term implications of international migration on Pacific Island populations in the past. Over the second half of the 20th century, a migration system was established comprising movements between island groups and the major immigrant countries of the Pacific Basin, especially New Zealand, Australia, the USA, and Canada. The objective of this study is to quantify the long-term impact that international migration has had on the population size and structure of Pacific Islands States. Methods and data to measure the impact of migration, we estimate what the population size and structure of Pacific Islands States would have been if no migration had taken place between 1950 and 2015 and compare them to the actual population estimates. The zero-migration population estimates are calculated by fitting a cohort-component model without net migration. We assume that fertility and mortality patterns were the same as for the actual population. All data were sourced from the United Nations World Population Prospects 2017 revision. We limit our analysis to the eleven Pacific Island States (including French Polynesia and New Caledonia) with populations over 100,000 in 2015. Results the impact of past migration on the size of Pacific Island populations varies greatly. Our results indicate that populations could have been twice the size they are today in several Island States while for others the population would have differed little. Only New Caledonia appears to have experienced long-term net immigration, resulting in a larger actual population than in the zero-migration estimate. In Pacific Island States with small or no difference in population size, migration appears to have had little impact on the age structure of populations over the long-term. In Island States where migration led to smaller population sizes, it also generated an older population. Due to net emigration, the proportion of people over 65 is larger and the proportion of people under the age of 15 is smaller than it would have been in the absence of migration. Periods of strong emigration are also visible in certain cohorts. Conclusions: Our study demonstrates the impact migration has had on Pacific Island populations over the past 65 years.

For many Island States net emigration has considerably reduced the size of the population and slowed down population growth. The strong long-term effects of migratory movements on island populations should play part in discussions about a sustainable future for the Pacific region.
***

**International migration flows to rural areas in Portugal. Repositioning places in the global context**
(2072) Maria Lucinda Fonseca (Universidade de Lisboa), Alina Esteves (Universidade de Lisboa), Luis Moreno (Universidade de Lisboa)

The presence of international migrants in Portuguese rural areas is not new. By the end of the 1990s "“beginning of the 2000s, it was possible to find many Eastern Europeans and EU15 citizens residing in the Alentejo, Algarve and other regions. In recent years, similarly to what happened in other European and North American countries, Portugal is also experiencing an increase in international migrant flows to some Portuguese rural regions. The variety of migratory flows to rural regions became a key driver of change in rural areas placing remarkable challenges concerning the articulation (of conflicting) corporate and environmental interests, on the one hand, and the accommodation of ethnic diversity, housing, health and education service provision on the other. In addition, this territorial recomposition, resulting from the incorporation of marginal territories in the globalization processes taking place at wider scales, implies a repositioning of places. The goal of the paper is to explore the repositioning of some Portuguese rural areas, which through international migrations of different nature (leisure, labour, retirement, and investment) are incorporated in world-wide globalization processes. Based on the cross-comparative analysis of two case-study areas located in two distinct regions "“ Alentejo litoral and Região do Oeste, the discussion intends to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of international migration to rural areas and its impacts on rural revitalization and sustainable development, as well as for migrants' integration prospects. The study combines the analysis of data from secondary information sources (official statistics and second-hand literature on migration to rural areas) and interviews to key stakeholders and immigrants in both areas.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **2C. Migration Policy and Challenges** |
| *Chair* | **Ülkü Sezgi Sözen**, *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 1954 | Legal trajectories resulting from overstaying tourist visas towards a permanent status. The case of Ukrainians in Italy and Spain |
| | Francesca Alice Vianello, Claudia Finotelli, Elisa Brey |
| 1522 | Tensions and triumphs in cross-border migration and the use of international passports |
| | Yolanda Lohelo Emedi |
| 1024 | The Outsourced Policing of Migrants: a series of contemporary case studies |
| | Georgina Sword-Daniels, Hannah Leach |
| 1474 | Climate Change Migration as an Adaptation Strategy: The Adaptation Approach Theory and the Paris Agreement |
| | Giulia Manccini Pinheiro |

**Legal trajectories resulting from overstaying tourist visas towards a permanent status. The case of Ukrainians in Italy and Spain**
(1954) Francesca Alice Vianello (University of Padova), Claudia Finotelli (Complutense University of Madrid), Elisa Brey (University Complutense of Madrid)

The functioning of irregular migration systems and the transition from regular to irregular status in Southern European countries has been extensively debated by scholars (Schuster 2005; Cvajner, Sciortino 2010; Bommes and Sciortino 2011; "Author" 2011; Chauvin et al. 2013;). Conversely, limited

attention has been paid to legal transitions that take place in migrants's lives after regularization, despite the increasing proportion of permanent residents and naturalized immigrants in Southern European countries ("Author" 2015). The aim of this paper is to contribute to fill this research gap addressing the transition from temporary to permanent residence permits in two major Southern European countries. To this end, the analysis focuses on the legal transition trajectories of two groups of Ukrainian respondents in Italy and Spain. For many Ukrainian immigrants overstaying was the beginning of quite a successful migration trajectory, at the end of which they obtained a long-term legal status, despite having experienced periods of irregular status in the past. Therefore, the significant presence of Ukrainian migrants in Italy and Spain, together with the similarity of their legal migration patterns "“ from overstaying to long-term residence "“ makes Ukrainian immigration a particularly interesting case to study the hidden mechanisms of legal transitions ("Author" 2016; "Author" 2016). The analysis is based on 20 in-depth interviews conducted in Italy and Spain in 2016. The final goal of the paper is to get a better grasp on the interaction between the legal framework and personal strategies that shape immigrants' paths towards permanent residence.
***

**Tensions and triumphs in cross-border migration and the use of international passports**
(1522) Yolanda Lohelo Emedi (Management College of Southern Africa)

The existence of geographic boundaries as boarders for every sovereign state serve diverse purposes, including setting limits of responsibility for the government of each state. Nevertheless, the phenomenon of migration is as old as humanity itself. Globalization has brought a new dynamics and trends and challenges to migration as well. The existence and nature of geographical boundaries have evolved over the years and its purposes have also shifted accordingly. Passport geographies describes the prevalent regulation of how people migrate between sovereign states through boundaries that are either natural or merely imaginary lines of demarcation for diverse reasons. Useful for inter-national migration, and equally socially constructed for this purpose, passport have come to symbolize and embody the opportunity as well as the tension associated with crossing the geographical boundaries from one's state of origin to another. This socially constructed geographical boundaries, have been normalized and legalized to protect state citizens and regulate "trespassing" or cross border migration. Only those in possession of a valid passports as a mark of their identification and legitimization are allowed to freely move across and between geographic boundaries of legitimate states. Illegality is often ascribed to migrant who cross borders without valid passports; albeit in cases of refugees and asylum seekers. Meanwhile, crossing from one state to another still embodies some amount of tension at the airport terminals, sea coasts or train stations. The sense of non-belonging and alienation combines with the excitement of arriving at one's destination - an ambivalence. History however, indicates that going across geographical boundaries have had evolving and differing kinds of tension that are worth exploring. The recent surge in the numbers and rates of migration globally makes this even more urgent as national governments are emphasizing their primary responsibility towards their citizens. This paper uses secondary data to assess the history of the use of passport in cross-border migration in what can be referred to as passport geographies. It engages with the challenges and opportunities that having or not having a valid passport holds for migrants in foreign states. It assesses the initiative espoused by the African Union (AU) towards African integration and a common passport for all Africans.
***

**The Outsourced Policing of Migrants: a series of contemporary case studies**
(1024) Georgina Sword-Daniels (Danish Refugee Council), Hannah Leach (Regional Danish Refugee Council Office)

This policy brief examines, through comparative analysis, the ways in which states have instrumentalised citizens and civil society groups in carrying out the sovereign function of migration management via instruments that amount to outsourced policing of refugees and other migrants.

Policing of refugees and other migrants is a form of migration management which is undertaken by states as a sovereign function. While migration management can be externalised and securitised, the function of policing is nonetheless carried out by state authorities, whether of countries of destination, third countries, or those of origin. A closer look, however, suggests that a number of old and new instruments of migration management exist across the Middle East and Europe that represent a form of outsourced policing through the instrumentalisation of citizenry and civil society groups in its enforcement. Such outsourcing is achieved through a spectrum of means, for instance, civilian policing of migrant workers through the sponsorship system in the Middle East, attempts by state to instrumentalise search and rescue (SAR) activities in the Mediterranean and the use of civilian policing to prevent people crossing borders at Europe's periphery. This paper will examine these instruments, and identify the common thread of an underlying function of outsourced policing which runs through them, demonstrating cross-regional trends and indicating potential outcomes.
The paper begins by exploring the long-standing Kefala system and its reliance on citizens of Middle Eastern countries to monitor and control migrant workers. It then goes on to examine the emergence of parallel examples of EU policy in relation to recent migration flows, firstly by looking at Search and Rescue in the Mediterranean and the Italian Code of Conduct. Next, it explores the rise of vigilante groups in countries such as Bulgaria and Hungary. Finally, further to tacit and explicit government endorsement of these groups, it investigates how states have invested in the integration of civilians into border police/immigration units in Hungary and Israel. These examples are indicative of a worrying trend towards the instrumentalisation of non-state actors in the policing of refugee and other migrants, depriving them of visibility, human agency and protection.
***

**Climate Change Migration as an Adaptation Strategy: The Adaptation Approach Theory and the Paris Agreement**
(1474) Giulia Manccini Pinheiro (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)

Climate change can, alone or combined with other factors, trigger human migration. These people have almost no protection under the international law and are frequently in a vulnerable situation. In this context, this paper aims to investigate the Adaptation Approach theory and whether the Paris Agreement and the Intended Nationally Determinate Contribution reflect or not this approach. The first part will do a brief overview about the climate change migration phenomenon and its complexity. The second part will analyze the Adaptation Approach theory that proposes that climate change migration should not only be seen as a problem to address after it happened, but rather as a strategy of adaptation in the climate-change context. And the third and last part will consider how the Paris Agreement incorporated the climate change migration and the specific compromises the countries have submitted regarding this question. It concludes that the formal Agreement does not incorporate the theory, but certain countries commitments reflect parts of it.
***

| | Amphitheatre 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2D. Arts, Media and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Vildan Mahmutoglu**, *Galatasaray University, Turkey* |
| 2012 | "The new diaspora" and interactive media campaigns: the case of Romanians migrating to the UK after Brexit |
| | Bianca Florentina Cheregi |
| 1963 | Are refugees welcome? A claims analysis of solidarity and opposition to refugees in the UK |
| | Francesca Caló, Thomas Montgomery, Simone Baglioni |
| 1650 | Theatre and Migration: Transfer as Thematics and Tactics in the Contemporary Theatre in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Gabriela Abrasowicz |
| 1884 | Immigrants in the Political Discourse of Spain |
| | Irina Chudoska Blazhevska |
| 2081 | Migration as Formative Experience in Monica Ali's Brick Lane |
| | Petru Golban, Derya Benli |

**"The new diaspora" and interactive media campaigns: the case of Romanians migrating to the UK after Brexit**

(2012) Bianca Florentina Cheregi (National University of Political Studies and Public Administration)

The Brexit and the current state of affairs in Europe (mainly the rise of the right-wing nationalist parties such as the UK Independence Party "“UKIP "“and The National Front in France) force us to rethink the basis of transnational migration and whether this impacts both the individual and the society. Furthermore, the neo-liberal ideology and the mobility of the globalized economy have affected nationalist political projects of belonging (Yuval-Davis, 2011). In the contemporary "age of migration" (Castles & Miller, 2003), people develop transnational identities by travelling between different locations. A special case is that of Romanian people migrating to the UK, generating a debate in the British and Romanian media as well. The topic of labor migration to the EU ("the new diaspora") is constantly approached by the media, sometimes involving intense mediatisation, depending on social and political contexts such as the 2010 crisis about the Romani people's expulsion from France back to Romania and Bulgaria, the economic crisis, Romania's accession to the Schengen Area, the freedom of movement to work in the EU, or, more recently, the EU referendum in the UK. At the end of June 2016, the Romanian newspaper Gà¢ndul and the advertising agency Webstyler have launched the Romanians Adopt Remainians campaign, just a few days after the EU referendum in the UK. The initiative has encouraged Romanians to reach out to the 16 million Britons who voted to remain in the EU and symbolically adopt them. In this context, this paper focuses both on (1) interactive media campaigns on migration and (2) meta-discourses around the campaign, leading to multiple understandings of the ways in which migration is constructed as a public problem in Romania. Furthermore, the study is comparative, analyzing media discourses related to two different contexts: the freedom of movement to work in the UK (January 1, 2014) and the EU referendum in the UK (June 23, 2016). By using dispositif analysis (Charaudeau, 2005; Lochard, 2005, 2006; Soulages, 2007) and critical discourse analysis (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 1996; Van Leeuwen, 2005), this article investigates four interactive media campaigns on Romanian migration: "Why Don't You Come Over?" (Gà¢ndul, January 2013), "Let's Change the Story!" (Gà¢ndul, January 2015), "The Truth About Romanians living in Great Britain" (AdevÄ*f*rul, March 2014) and "Romanians Adopt Remainians" (June, 2016), along with 100 news articles about the campaigns. The results show that Romanian journalists have overcome their role as professionals in order to assume a civic role, by involving the citizens in the public debate on migration, and, more extensively, on the country image problem.
***

**Are refugees welcome? A claims analysis of solidarity and opposition to refugees in the UK**

(1963) Francesca Caló (Glasgow Caledonian University), Thomas Montgomery (Glasgow Caledonian University), Simone Baglioni (Glasgow Caledonian University)

The refugee crisis that captured the political agenda in 2015 and continues to shape political discourse and decision making reflects the depth and scale of the global challenge of worldwide displacement, now at the highest level since records began (Langlois et al. 2016). Amidst a wave of populism and xenophobia, countries within Europe have moved towards stricter asylum policies (Stewart and Mulvey, 2014) and the UK is no exception, with migration in all its forms becoming a key contemporary field of contention, exemplified by the campaign in 2016 referendum to leave the European Union as well as policy decisions to accept only a limited number of Syrian refugees. In this paper we aim to explore the public claims that have been made about actions towards or against refugees in recent years. Our objective is to identify the actors who make these claims, the substance of the claims made and the

justifications (utilitarian, right-based or identity based) upon which they are based. A total of 750 claims have been coded from news articles reported in three different UK newspapers (The Guardian, Telegraph and Daily Express). The newspapers forming the focus of our analysis represent a spectrum of editorial perspectives and from these articles published between 1st August 2015 and 30th April 2016 - a critical timeframe of the refugee crisis "“were randomly sampled. A mixed-method analysis, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative approaches, was then conducted to better understand the salient issues underpinning the ways which solidarity (or opposition) towards refugees, asylum seekers and migrants is articulated by different stakeholders (i.e. policy-makers, civil society and citizens), and if, how and why different stakeholders justify their claims through the prism of different values.
***

**Theatre and Migration: Transfer as Thematics and Tactics in the Contemporary Theatre in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina**
(1650) Gabriela Abrasowicz (University of Silesia in Katowice)

The crisis of multi-ethnic Federal Yugoslavia, which had been growing since the 1980s (after the death of Tito) and finished with a brutal war and other tensions at the turn of the millennium, comprises a variety of important subjects for artistic study. Moreover, this geopolitical zone has shown to be a peculiar laboratory where contemporary theories concerning cultural knowledge are implemented. The post-Yugoslav theatre, especially in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important form of artistic expression, a reflection of social problems, an instrument of memory and the area of responsibility. This particular field of artistic work is also characterized by transcultural potential, a uniquely high degree of performativity, revisionism, the power of shaping the reality and creating new levels of dialogue. Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian theatre connected with the phenomenon of migration can be considered twofold: Firstly, one should concentrate on a specific trend of artistic articulation called the artivist plays about migration (Biljana Srbljanovi, Tena Å tiviÄiÄ‡, Jasna Å amiÄ‡). It is a form of reaction to the events related to the exodus of people during the wars in Bosnia and Kosovo, but also to other migration movements and the subsequent anti-refugee panic caused by a wave of immigrants from other geocultural zones (Syria or the Ukraine). Performances are frequently a kind of reenactment of true events such as: oppression and discrimination, a threat to health and life, escape, being sent to camps and attempts of inclusion of the other in a new place. Also the initiatives of documentary interactive theatre are methods of developing a language which provides awareness, detabooisation and allows to work through trauma. The theatrical "Her Stories" confirm the research of the Israeli sociologist Nira Yuval-Davies that exile is an experience strictly related to gender because most of the people who are forced to escape their countries are women and children. Secondly, the interest in the theatre of migration has increased. Cultural mobility (according to Stephen Greenblatt) has become a more noticeable phenomenon in the post-Yugoslav countries. This concerns production, promotion, (re)formation and support regarding the development of theatre. The transfer of artists, concepts and signs leads to the cooperation, interaction and creation of new hybrid qualities. Theatrical projects which have developed as a result of the transposition of artistic, socio-political and philosophical ideas and the physical movement of artists are important intersection junctions in the regional transcultural network. This dynamic model of open links (based on the Wolfgang Welsch's concept) is most adequate while contemplating the formation of new ethical paradigms which influence the aspects of identity and culture. The analysis of the theatre about and of migration in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina requires an interdisciplinary approach and reference to the network of notions employing the trans- element: transaction, trans-border, transformation, and translation. This allows to create a complex innovative description as well as to supplement one's knowledge about migration with new semantic contexts.
***

**Immigrants in the Political Discourse of Spain**
(1884) Irina Chudoska Blazhevska (FON University)

European migrant receiving countries are facing fundamental changes in the society's cultural life and national identity imposing the questions of solidarity, national and religious tolerance, respect of human rights and national security. The existence of a significant number of immigrants in the western European states has an influence on electoral campaigns and often results with xenophobia, rising nationalism and islamophobia. Today the questions of "preservation of the European culture" and search for mechanisms of protection form "cultural radiation" are very frequently asked in Europe. The aim of this paper is to discover how the factor of media resistance towards immigrant related questions influences on the framing of this issues in the public debate and in the political discourse in Spain, thus to reveal what sorts of measures could help counter misperceptions and misinformation and could support more factually based and constructive debates on immigration, including the role of political elites and the media in the country. The conclusions of this paper enable defining the core differences between perception of immigrants by Spanish citizens and other countries of the EU, defining why the level of acceptance of immigrants in Spain is higher than in other European recipient countries and measuring what factors are having the strongest impact on the perception of immigrants.
***

**Migration as Formative Experience in Monica Ali's Brick Lane**
(2081) Petru Golban (Namık Kemal University), Derya Benli (Namık Kemal University)

The Bildungsroman, or the novel of formation, is one of the most prolific types of novel, possessing a long developmental history which starts, according to Bakhtin, in ancient period and establishes itself as a distinct novelistic subgenre with Goethe's Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre. In English literature, the Victorian Age saw the flourishing and complexity of the Bildungsroman, and, although it is claimed that the subgenre lost its aesthetic vitality and validity in the periods succeeding the nineteenth century, there are many twentieth-century and contemporary authors, in England as well as other countries, that would write autobiographical novels revealing the process, both physical and intellectual, of growth, development and eventual formation of an individual personality from childhood to entering upon maturity. Such novels are A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, Sons and Lovers, Jacob's Room, Nights at the Circus, English Music, Never Let Me Go, Black Swan Green, as well as Brick Lane. The common and the unifying element of these and other novels designated as Bildungsromane is the principle of formation, whose textualization in different novels follows different thematic perspectives based on particular experiences of the protagonist, which include, among others, family circle, parental figures, education, love, profession, social and cultural constraints, inner drives, and so on. In Bick Lane, such a formative experience, among others, is migration. The aim of this study is to reveal how migration determines Nazneen's growth and struggles to achieve personal formation, while also disclosing the ways in which Monica Ali's novel both adheres to and departs from the Bildungsroman literary tradition.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2E. Migration and Integration** |
| *Chair* | **Deniz Eroğlu Utku**, *Trakya University, Turkey* |
| 1928 | Conceptualizing 'good life' in times of change: interaction between refugees and their immigrant mentors |
| | Saara Toukolehto |
| 1735 | Integrative engagements of voluntary sports clubs in refugee aid |
| | Jacqueline Tuchel, Torsten Schlesinger |
| 2061 | Paid community service: An opportunity for Asylum Seekers in Salzburg? |
| | Miriam Foidl |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2215 | Publicly-Owned-Private-Spaces in Integration of Refugees: Case of Sporting Spaces and Syrians in Turkey |
| | K. Onur Unutulmaz |
| 1597 | Dissection of One-Hundred and Fifty Teenage Letters: Syrians versus Turkish Hosts |
| | Yaprak H. Civelek |

**Conceptualizing 'good life' in times of change: interaction between refugees and their immigrant mentors**

(1928) Saara Toukolehto (University of Groningen)

The issue of immigrant integration has become pressing after the arrival of an estimated 80,000 refugees in Berlin in 2015 alone. The Berlin Senate has directed more finances to integration measures, and outlined the guidelines for successful integration in the "Master plan for integration and safety". Among factors such as language learning and integration to the job market, the Senate emphasizes shared democratic "core values" that have to be accepted by immigrants (Berlin Senate 2016). Integration has become the locus point of public discussions and policymaking in the city. There is a growing need for a social scientific understanding of the situation, particularly one that highlights the viewpoints of migrants themselves and the conceptualizations of change they make in the context of mobility and relocation (Spencer and Charsley 2016; Author 2015). Moreover, I argue, that besides top-down social policy plans it is important to pay attention to spontaneous, grass-roots initiatives providing support to the newcomers. The growth in the numbers of refugees and asylum seekers arriving in the city has resulted in an increase of the amount of integration initiatives aimed at supporting and facilitating the newcomers adjustment to their new social, political and cultural environment. The field, however, remains everything but unanimous and views on what integration should mean (and to whom), vary. Many activists that I have encountered emphasize the importance of providing safe spaces to newcomers. The aim of such projects is to provide a space in which everyone is equal and prejudice of any kind not tolerated. From this perspective, many sociopolitical initiatives that target refugees are seen as reinforcing existing power structures and defining integration according to standards that do not correspond with immigrants' and refugees' experiences and definitions of the term. According to my observations, many individuals working with refugees, whether in spontaneous initiatives or in state's social policy projects, express criticism towards popular notions of integration that often treat it as a synonym for assimilation. As part of my Ph.D. research, I use ethnographic fieldwork (i.e. participant observation) to study what happens in the everyday interactions between refugees and the various individuals that support and mentor them in the framework of several different integration initiatives in Berlin. I apply anthropological theories of morality and value(s) in the scrutiny of how different actors define the 'good life' in relation to views on integration. In addition to documenting the different viewpoints and interpretations, I proceed to examine how these ideas are realized in everyday (inter-)action. In my research, I employ the concept of the good life in order to investigate the contradictions and moral aspects of the work of different initiatives and the people who the initiatives work with. My conference paper presents some reflections on the data collected during the first part of my ethnographic fieldwork, in light of the research perspective I have just accounted.

***

**Integrative engagements of voluntary sports clubs in refugee aid**

(1735) Jacqueline Tuchel (Chemnitz University of Technology), Torsten Schlesinger (Chemnitz University of Technology)

The rise in the numbers of refugees poses new challenges for the EU and their member countries in the field of integration in the host society. A high potential to integrate refugees into different areas of life is related to sport, which can make a significant contribution to the integration of broad sections of the population. Particularly, voluntary sports clubs (VSC) with their specific characteristics seems to be able to make valuable contributions for integrating of specific target groups such as refugees in an organizational context as well as in broader society. Therefore, VSCs are on the political agenda

countries in order to achieve desirable integrative benefits within a community, region, or society in order to increase public welfare. Current research focuses primarily on the issue of integration of migrants and rarely look more differentiated of integration of refugees as specific target group. However, it should be noted that refugees represent a specific group within the target group of migrants. Refugees are associated with uncertain prospects of permanent residence, particularities such as traumatizing experiences, or long wait in refugee centers. Though VSCs display a high potential for including refugees, however, social integration is not effected automatically and is rather strongly reliant on preconditions of specific initiatives. It is important to consider that VSCs are characterized as interest communities and produce certain sports and social services to satisfy the interests of their members. Therefore, for VSCs inclusion efforts for refugees (as non-club members) are no self-purpose, rather needs concrete efforts and readiness of the clubs. Therefore, the question arises, which (innovative) practices VSCs develop to deal successfully with the issue refugee aid and develop integrative engagements? In our study we analyzes which (ad-hoc) practices that VSCs have developed in order to make sports services accessible for refugees. The explorative empirical study of practices of VSCs refers to two analytically distinguishable perspectives: (1) an organizational perspective, and (2) a socio-cultural perspective. After all local VSCs in the German city Chemnitz were consulted by a semi-structured questionnaire about their activities in refugee work, 8 different VSCs were selected (n=8) and analyzed in more detail (by interviews and participating observation), in order to gain a deeper insight, which including practices the clubs applied. Findings reveal that VSCs have developed unconventional practices to include refugees beyond the established routines of the club work. Diverse practices of clubs can be identified: (1) Engagement of single club members for establishing sports services for refugees outside the clubs, (2) Establishing of separated 'refugee training groups' within the VSCs, (3) Opening of regular training groups for refugees and (4) Participation at club-spreading, rotating sports for refugees of initial receptions outside the clubs. Particularly club-spreading, rotating sports services of VSCs seems to be a promising strategy for VSCs to get entry into refugee aid. Therefore, the presentation will discuss this practice regarding their benefits in more detail. The analysis can be useful in order to develop supportive and advance measures in communities or umbrella sport federations for including refugees.
***

**Paid community service: An opportunity for Asylum Seekers in Salzburg?**
(2061) Miriam Foidl (Universitaet Salzburg)

Since the remarkable influx of refugees 2015 Austria adapted its infrastructure regarding basic needs for the people who applied for asylum. After dealing with the immediate rush, the question of integrating those who will stay has risen. The processing of asylum seekers' application for protection can take a while and so they are also encouraged to learn German and take courses until a decision is made. Also, in the public opinion often, no difference is made between refugees who are entitled to asylum and asylum seekers, so expectations for asylum seekers to integrate are high as well. Austria provides a fair amount of possibilities for asylum seekers to learn German, about society or take classes for compulsory schooling. There are also some limited possibilities for apprenticeship and occupational activity, even though there are strict rules to obey. Integration in Social Sciences is often operationalised through indicators like employment, housing or political participation, but asylum seekers are very restricted in their rights to participate in society. Community service is one of the possibilities for asylum seekers to be able to work a little and participate. In an exploratory study on the question if and how community service in municipalities can promote social integration of asylum seekers in Salzburg, a case study about a program by the Red Cross shows factettes of the discursive field surrounding integration, in which the participating asylum seekers navigate and it assesses the project for assets and drawbacks regarding possible potential for integration. The combination of theoretical training in German on basic duties of a 'gastronomy labourer' and further skills which might be useful in a future working life in Austria with the opportunity to train in a kitchen of a retirement home through community service, is a huge advantage for the participants. With open qualitative observation and

qualitative interviews of the phases of the program and with participants as well as teachers and superiors in the kitchen, the case study triangulates patterns and topics in which integration is embedded or even constructed with and in the program. This leads to the discussion if community service could be a promising approach to facilitate social integration of asylum seekers into local communities or if the participation in a program is key for that.
***

**Publicly-Owned-Private-Spaces in Integration of Refugees: Case of Sporting Spaces and Syrians in Turkey**
(2215) K. Onur Unutulmaz (Social Sciences University of Ankara)

Multiculturalism and super-diversity have become defining features of most large cities which have also become the centre stage of integration and cohesion policies. Most of such policies and measures take place in the public space where the immigrants and minority communities can be expected to be less at ease and feel more excluded. The immigrant and minority communities have not been effectively and constructively engaged in their private spaces where they feel more secure and confident. This paper discusses the possibility of identifying some social spaces that belong to immigrant or minority communities which exhibit the characteristics of both the public and the private spaces. In other words, is it possible to identify certain social spaces for specific communities that are on the one hand public and open enough so that NGOs, government bodies, and other communities can enter it to communicate with that community; but, on the other, private in its day-to-day management and cultural atmosphere so that the members of that community call it their own with no hesitation and consider themselves to belong to it naturally? The study will argue that certain sporting spaces fit perfectly to this description. Building up on a previous study that was conducted on the Turkish-speaking community football leagues in London, this paper will consider the case of Syrians refugees in Turkey. To obtain primary data from the field, three brief field visits to İstanbul, Gaziantep, and Hatay, respectively, will be conducted. In the framework of these visits, in-depth interviews with two groups of individuals will be conducted: (i) Syrian refugees who are (or in some cases, who were) enrolled in sporting programmes initiated/implemented by local or national authorities and NGOs; (ii) coordinators and administrators who have been involved in the planning, design, and implementation of such programmes; and (iii) Turkish individuals who are/were involved in those programmes. In total, 10-15 in-depth interviews will be conducted in each city to collect information about such programmes from individuals with different perspectives. Snow-ball sampling method will be used in accessing the individuals with described characteristics. The study will compare the findings of the above described findings in the Turkish context with those of Turkish-speaking communities in the UK. It will substantiate the theoretical discussion of the possibility for publicly-owned-private-spaces with empirical data.
***

**Dissection of One-Hundred and Fifty Teenage Letters: Syrians versus Turkish Hosts**
(1597) Yaprak H. Civelek (Istanbul Arel University)

According to the recent numbers, 540,000 Syrians live in Istanbul, mostly (86%) in the European part. They especially have settled in Esenyurt, Sultangazi, Fatih, KüÇükÇekmece, Bağcılar, Başakşehir, Zeytinburnu districts. There are lots of researches held by the state institutions, associations and academics. The scientific presentations of the researchers mostly produce datasets that are based on the ideas and attitudes of "local people", more clearly, "local adults" towards Syrians. Then all the data and statistics are published and/or being discussed on political, sociological, economic, sometimes socio-psychological platforms, especially related to the current economic contradictions (such as unstoppable increase in low-income- labor force, claims of "high monthly-pocket money" provided by the State), future political plans, educational matters, hatred, acquiescence and so on. The common point intensely mentioned is "otherization" level is quite high among locals. This study aims to focus on the opinions of teenagers between 13-17 years old. The teenagers attending secondary and high

schools in Sultangazi (2 schools, one also has special classes for Syrian students) and Küçük Çekmece were selected and they wrote about 200 letters in total to their peers. One-hundred letters from Turkish students and fifty letters from Syrian students -which are grammatically understandable and completed- were selected for content analysis. With a directed approach, such an analysis starts with a theory or relevant research findings as guidance for initial codes. During this study critical pedagogy and the research findings have been nested and developed a comparative argument. For the reason that the preliminary results show most of the "otherization codes" are rested on the effect of particular pedagogic issues on the mentality of the teenagers: especially the heroism and claiming the "vatan" (motherland), more than social media, cycle of friends and family. Before writing the letters, the students were asked just one question (never used any recommendation), given below: For Turkish students, Dear friend, hello, You know that there are over 3 million Syrians who escape from a civil war in their country live in Turkey, we call this event "forced migration". 540.000 of these migrants settled down in various regions in Istanbul and one of these regions is yours. Maybe you run across Syrian migrants almost every day. There are lots of young Syrians who are the same age as you. Suppose that one of them is continuously around. You want to talk but you cannot speak their language, or may be, have no courage... Now we want to give you an opportunity with this empty white letter and want you to write them your thoughts about their arrival. What would you like to tell them? And, this question was rearranged for the Syrian students.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2F. Experimental Approaches: Solidarity, Discrimination and Immigrant Incorporation** |
| *Chair* | **Johanna Gereke**, *Bocconi University, Italy* |
| 1701 | The Asymmetric Effects of Heterogeneity: Mixture versus Status in the Fight to Explain Cooperation |
| | Maria Abascal, Delia Baldassarri |
| 2198 | Phenotype Discrimination in Europe: Results from a Comparative Field Experiement in Germany, the Netherlands and Spain |
| | Javier Polavieja, Johanna Gereke, Maria Ramos, Ruud Koopmans, Bram Lancee, Susanne Velt, Ruta Yemane |
| 1717 | Ethnic Diversity and In- and Out-group Cooperation: Evidence from a Lab-in-the-Field Experiment in Milan |
| | Johanna Gereke, Max Schaub, Delia Baldassarri |
| 1718 | Stereotypes and Social Norm Enforcement in Interethnic Encounters: Survey Evidence and Behavior in the Field |
| | Nan Zhang |
| 1939 | Altruism, trust and right-wing support in the presence of newcomers: Eastern Germany after the refugee crisis |
| | Johanna Gereke, Max Schaub, Delia Baldassarri |

**The Asymmetric Effects of Heterogeneity: Mixture versus Status in the Fight to Explain Cooperation**
(1701) Maria Abascal (Columbia University), Delia Baldassarri (New York University)

Numerous studies argue that ethnoracial heterogeneity depresses trust, solidarity, and cooperation. The samples on which most studies rely, however, do not allow them to distinguish the effects of heterogeneity (i.e., mixture) from those of group status (i.e., disadvantage). Studies based on US communities, for example, inevitably contend with the overrepresentation of homogeneously white, native communities and the concomitant underrepresentation of homogeneously non-white, immigrant

communities. Even experimental researchers often construct homogeneous groups primarily or exclusively using high-status individuals. It is no wonder, then, that homogeneous groups typically outperform heterogeneous ones. But, is it because they are homogeneous per se (as prior studies claim, to regrettable consequence), or because their members are uniformly advantaged? Put differently, are the effects of homogeneity/heterogeneity symmetric across low- and high-status groups? To tackle this question, we conduct a series of public goods games to capture cooperation in three kinds of groups: homogeneously high-status (i.e., US-born whites), homogeneously low-status (Latin American immigrants to the US), and heterogeneous (US-born whites and Latino immigrants). We ask whether, compared to heterogeneous groups, homogeneous groups are truly characterized by higher levels of cooperation, regardless of the group that makes up that homogeneity. Our findings bear on both past interpretations of heterogeneity's effects and on subsequent research about diversity and social capital.
***

**Phenotype Discrimination in Europe: Results from a Comparative Field Experiement in Germany, the Netherlands and Spain**

(2198) Javier Polavieja (University Carlos III of Madrid), Johanna Gereke (Bocconi University), Maria Ramos, Ruud Koopmans, Bram Lancee, Susanne Velt,, Ruta Yemane

In sharp contrast to the US case, research on phenotypical (racial) discrimination in Europe is very scant. Yet qualitative evidence as well as evidence on perceived discrimination suggests phenotype-based discrimination is also widespread in European countries. Because of increasing migration flows, Europeans today are phenotypically more diverse than ever. Measuring phenotypical discrimination is thus crucial for understanding the mechanisms of labour-market stratification currently operating in Europe as well as the potential barriers Europeans of foreignborn parents are likely to face. This study presents the first results of a unique field experiment on phenotype discrimination in employment carried out simultaneously and with identical methodology in three European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain. Using an unpaired fractional factorial design, we send fictitious résumés to real vacancies in each country, randomly varying the treatments for ethnicity (measured using country of origin/ancestry and ethnic names) and phenotype (measured using pictures). We examine the average difference in call back rates between native candidates and candidates with foreign-born parents using 8 different phenotypes, which can be collapsed into 6. Some of these phenotypes vary simultaneously for native and second generation applicants, while some minority groups show wide phenotypical variation (e.g. Latin Americans). This allows us to distinguish between origin and phenotype effects on call-back rates. Drawing on status categorization, evolutionary psychology and signalling theories, we propose a theory of phenotypical discrimination based on a new concept, the plausible endogroup phenotype (PEP). PEPs capture the range of plausible phenotypes of the majority indigenous population (i.e. the European populations that existed before the arrival of new migration inflows in the second half of the 20th century). PEPs can include a wider or narrower set of types depending on the particular population histories of each country. We expect that applicants with phenotypes that are considered implausible for their respective endo-groups (exotypes) are more likely to be discriminated against than identical applicants with plausible phenotypes (H1). This implies particular phenotypes (e.g. the stereotypically Middle-East/North African phenotype) are unlikely to be discriminated against (or should experience lower levels of phenotypical discrimination) in countries in which this phenotype is plausible for the endogroup (i.e. Spain). We also expect to find: lower levels of D for exotypes in countries with longer migration history (Germany and the Netherlands) (H2); and marked gender differences in phenotypical D, particularly for the African phenotype (H2). Finally we explore 1) the sensitivity of phenotype-D to increasing information on the applicant's productivity; 2) whether there is an interaction btewen ancestry and phenotype whereby stereotypical phenotypes and applicants' ancestry reinforce each other; and whether phenotypes that are plausible but uncommon in the endogroup (e.g. the North European phenotype in Spain and the South European phenotype in Germany and the Nethelands) receive a premium for being "endo-exotic". To our knowledge this is

the first comparative field experiment on phenotype discrimination in employment ever carried out in Europe.
***

**Ethnic Diversity and In- and Out-group Cooperation: Evidence from a Lab-in-the-Field Experiment in Milan**
(1717) Johanna Gereke (Bocconi University), Max Schaub (Bocconi University), Delia Baldassarri (Bocconi University)

Does ethnic diversity undermine solidarity and cooperation in complex, diverse societies, as claimed by a large scholarship based on observational evidence? And what makes cooperation in heterogeneous communities difficult? Is it absence of solidarity toward out-group members, or greater uncertainty about alters' behavior, or a reduced capacity to sanction? We know a fair amount about the mechanisms that favor cooperation in homogeneous communities. Indeed, most theories of collective action and social capital are based on the assumption of homogeneous communities and close-knit social networks. In small, homogeneous groups, cooperation is likely to emerge through a variety of mechanisms, among which direct and indirect reciprocity, reputation, and peer sanctioning. However, we now live in complex, diverse societies, characterized by differentiation, and individualization. How do we still manage to get along, at least most of the time? To answer these questions, we conducted a lab-in-the-field experiment sampling Italian and immigrant residents from two major immigrant populations of the metropolitan city of Milan, Italy.
***

**Stereotypes and Social Norm Enforcement in Interethnic Encounters: Survey Evidence and Behavior in the Field**
(1718) Nan Zhang (Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods)

Recent immigration to Western societies have fueled a debate over the consequences of ethnic diversity for social cohesion. One argument for why diversity erodes trust and cooperation holds that individuals in heterogeneous communities face difficulties in enforcing social norms across ethnic lines. However, this explanation applies mainly to interactions in socially-connected ethnic networks. By contrast, little is known about how diversity shapes norm enforcement in the myriad anonymous encounters which characterize much of social life in complex Western societies. The present study contributes to filling this gap by investigating the role of ethnic stereotypes on patterns of norm enforcement in real-life confrontations between strangers. Empirically, we link results from an original survey on ethnic stereotypes in Switzerland to a field experiment measuring sanctioning behavior in a multiethnic setting: namely, the Zurich central train station. Our experimental intervention exposes passengers to violations of the commonly-known "Stand Right, Walk Left" rule, while manipulating the identity of the norm breaker through the use of linguistic cues. In combination, the survey and experimental data allow us to study how various dimensions of ethnic stereotypes influence both (a) who is likely to sanction norm violations, and (b) who is likely to be targeted for sanctions.
***

**Altruism, trust and right-wing support in the presence of newcomers: Eastern Germany after the refugee crisis**
(1939) Johanna Gereke (Bocconi University), Max Schaub (Bocconi University), Delia Baldassarri (Bocconi University)

Altruism, trust and right-wing support in the presence of newcomers: Eastern Germany after the refugee crisis how does first-time, sustained exposure to foreign newcomers affect altruism and cooperation towards immigrants and natives? And how does such exposure shape anti-immigrant sentiments and voting behavior? To address these questions, we study the recent arrival of refugees in East-Germany, a region that had not previously experienced any consistent influx of foreigners. We

compare attitudes and behavior of native Germans living in localities that host refugees to localities not touched by this experience. Causal identification is made possible by the fact that refugees were allocated to municipalities according to stringent administrative rules, resulting in an allocation pattern that is plausibly orthogonal to our variables of interest. To further ensure the comparability of treatment and control municipalities, we match municipalities on a host of demographic, political and geographic controls. This procedure leaves us with a sample of 240 municipalities, from which we recruit 1,400 subjects. The subjects are recruited by computer-assisted telephone-interviews, during which they are invited to answer to a survey and take part in behavioral games on an online platform programmed for this purpose. Our research speaks to social-psychological debates on the effects of inter-group contact on community relations. It also contributes to an ongoing debate in social science whether the reception of refugees can explain the political rightward shift observable in many Western societies in recent years. It also contributes to an ongoing debate in social science whether the reception of refugees can explain the political rightward shift observable in many Western societies in recent years.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Emília Lana de Freitas Castro**, *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 1937 | Refugee Status Determination Policy and Practice: The Greek Experience |
| | Petra Madge Playfair, Dimitris Boukas |
| 2007 | Massive Human Rights Violation as a ground for Asylum: how far Brazil goes in implementing the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees |
| | Charles Pontes Gomes |
| 2117 | A Human Right to Immigrate: The case for persons afflicted by rising sea-levels |
| | Melina Duarte |
| 1605 | Why do asylum seekers choose Visegrad countries as an entry point to the European Union? An econometric analysis |
| | Andras Tetenyi, Tamas Barczikay |

**Refugee Status Determination Policy and Practice: The Greek Experience**
(1937) Petra Madge Playfair (PLAYFAIR Visa and Migration Services), Dimitris Boukas (PLAYFAIR Visa and Migration Services)

Forced migration is the coerced movement of people from their country of nationality or habitual residence. The phenomenon presents challenges which affect the individual, their receiving communities, and then become a highly-politicalized issue which transcends borders. In the European situation, where flows of people have been a constant theme throughout history, the migration movement has been impacted by the wars in the Middle-East region. In this paper we explore the repercussions that arise when a human issue becomes a political tool. We explore Greece's approach to dealing with those forced to migrate who have arrived without a valid visa ("unauthorized arrivals"). Our research methodology is based on evaluating data about a) the impact of migration policies and law of Greece, b) the practical disorder following certain policy applications, c) the financial and human cost d) Greece's current policy, which today keeps asylum seekers in hot-points established in islands located mainly in east Aegean. As major policy shifts have been triggered by changing political leadership and ideological differences, we allocate the policy changes and their practical implications into periods defined by government change. We then present a comparison study of these policies focusing on the practical results produced when applying them. Finally, we conclude with best policy recommendations that permit a long term and humane approach, which should be applied not only in Greece but in the European Union so that the present migration movement can be managed. We argue

how these policy initiatives will help facilitate a more future focused, cost effective and humane approach to forced migration.
***

**Massive Human Rights Violation as a ground for Asylum: how far Brazil goes in implementing the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees**
(2007) Charles Pontes Gomes (Center for the Study on the Rights and Politics of Immigration and Refuge, Brazil)

The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (1984) enlarges the traditional refugee definition to include situations of massive violation of human rights. While the Cartagena Declaration is not a treaty, its provisions have been incorporated in some national laws. In Brazil, it occurred when the Refugee Law was passed in 1997. Nevertheless, it is essential to assess if this political engagement has been translated into a more effective protection of victims of human rights violations. The aim of this paper is to check the practices of the Brazilian Government through a case study of main decisions of the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE). The goal is to verify to which extent this institution provides protection for those who have been victims of human rights violations. Therefore, in the face of the increasing flow of asylum seekers in Brazil and Latin America, we seek to study how far the Brazilian Government goes in making effective the protection of those suffering from human rights abuses comparing to other countries in Latin America its implementation of Cartagena Declaration.
***

**A Human Right to Immigrate: The case for persons afflicted by rising sea-levels**
(2117) Melina Duarte (The Arctic University of Norway)

The sea-level rise is turning several areas of the globe uninhabitable. In consequence, their residents are having to relocate. Whereas most are able to relocate within the state borders, others will have to cross them in order to reach safety. In a cross-border context, their relocation might exacerbate an existing tension between immigration and territorial states. On the one hand, severe environmental changes compel persons to move abroad; on the other, states attempt to control and curtail the influx of immigrants into their territories. Human rights can be a central tool in mediating this tension. This is because human rights have an increasing power to set the fundamental conditions for a dignified life and regulate the states to act towards this goal. Despite the predicted partial or entire loss of some territories, the human rights list does not currently include a right to immigrate for persons afflicted by rising sea-levels and states are left with little provision beyond their national policies to deal with their cases. Since it can be that these particular persons are, for this reason, more vulnerable, this paper will explore the possibility of including a right to immigrate for them in the human rights list. Such an inclusion is expected to contribute for remedying their vulnerability since it would possibly create increasingly stronger obligations to the states to respect, protect, and fulfil this right.
***

**Why do asylum seekers choose Visegrad countries as an entry point to the European Union? An econometric analysis**
(1605) Andras Tetenyi (Corvinus University of Budapest), Tamas Barczikay (Corvinus University of Budapest)

The number of applications for asylum to the European Union (EU) has been steadily increasing since 2010, having peaked at 1,322,825 asylum applications during the calendar year of 2015. In parallel with the growing number of asylum seekers, the entry points to the European Union has also undergone considerable change: whereas in 2010 less than 4% of asylum seekers applied for refugee status in Visegrad countries, by the end of 2015 this had increased to 14.47% (Eurostat 2017). Empirical research on the determinants of asylum seeker behaviour has so far neglected why a growing number of asylum seekers have chosen East Central Europe, and mainly Visegrad countries, as the point of entry to the European Union. According to the literature there are two main econometric methods to analyse the

relative attractiveness of destination countries for asylum seekers. Whereas Hatton (2016) and Neumayer (2004) use mainly fixed effect regression to control for the time-invariant aspect of countries of origin, other authors have argued (for instance Byrne 2016, Melander and Öberg 2007, Milton and Spencer and Findley 2013) for the usage of negative binomial models to control for the non-normal distribution of the dependent variable. This article utilises both methods mentioned above, to discover the elements of the relative attractiveness of Visegrad countries as an entry point to the EU. The results from a dyadic panel over the time period from 2002 to 2016 demonstrates, that the recognition rate, the strength of the border policing and the number of terror related incidents in the country of origin were the factors which have led to the rise of asylum applications in Visegrad countries, despite the low acceptance rates of asylum seekers. The article contributes to our understanding of asylum seeker behaviour, particularly in relation those seeking entry in East Central Europe, and therefore assists in providing appropriate policy responses both on the regional and on the European level.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2H. Migration and Transnational Social Spaces** |
| *Chair* | **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, *Ohio State University, USA* |
| 2159 | Ser una Enfermera Latinoamericana Inmigrante |
| | Blanca Ines Carvajal Calderon |
| 2162 | Language and integration: the case of adult refugees |
| | Rosella Bianco, Mónica Ortiz Cobo |
| 2164 | Women of Immigrant Origin in U.S. Elected Positions: exploring the use of a transnational lens in political practice |
| | Jessica Rodriguez-Montegna |
| 2160 | Construcción de la identidad profesional de enfermeras y enfermeros latinoamericanos que ejercen su profesión en Barcelona, Espana |
| | Blanca Ines Carvajal Calderon |
| 1022 | Conflict, ethnicity and school |
| | Mónica Ortiz Cobo and Rosella Bianco |

**Ser una Enfermera Latinoamericana Inmigrante**
(2159) Blanca Ines Carvajal Calderon (University of Granada)

Dentro de la complejidad de las migraciones internacionales y la movilidad de trabajadores cualificados, resalta que en las últimas décadas se ha producido un gran flujo migratorio de enfermeras latinoamericanas hacia España; sin embargo, este fenómeno social ha pasado casi desapercibido para la comunidad investigadora. En este escrito presento los resultados del estudio realizado con enfermeras latinoamericanas con diversas experiencias laborales en el ámbito de la sanidad pública y privada de Barcelona, que tuvo como objetivo general el describir la experiencia de ser una Enfermera latinoamericana inmigrante. La metodologia utilizada fue cualitativa y el diseño fenomenológico. Se realizó entrevistas en profundidad, semiestructuradas y abiertas a seis enfermeras con titulación profesional obtenida en origen con diversidad de años trabajando en sus paises como en España. Los resultados indican que mayoritariamente trabajan en el ámbito privado y en centros socio-sanitarios, y que las expectativas generadas en cuanto a promoción laboral no siempre se cumplen, aunque valoración positivamente las oportunidades para la formación pos gradual. Refieren cargas de trabajo excesivas pero compensadas con la seguridad de un contrato legal y la remuneración económica mensual asegurada. Han realizado una compleja adaptación al mercado laboral siendo más notorio en los profesionales que han inmigrado por su cuenta sin una base contractual asegurada desde origen. Destacan la diferente consideración social que tiene la profesión de enfermeria en origen y en destino, donde consideran que son menos valorados. A nivel personal, la migración ha supuesto una mejora de

la calidad de vida y un crecimiento con enriquecimiento personal, sobre todo en aquellas personas que provienen de contextos en donde predomina la violencia y la pobreza. Deambulan entre la añoranza por aquello que han dejado o perdido, y las mejoras personales y familiares conseguidas a partir de su proceso migratorio. Tienen redes de apoyo reducidas concretadas en personas que viven o han vivido procesos similares y de origen latinoamericano. Es notorio que destacan el pensar constantemente en un retorno no muy lejano que no llega y que en algunos casos se ha extendido hasta por veinte años. Su experiencia de ejercicio profesional la califica en general como positiva, la perciben como un reto alcanzado tras arduo trabajo con sacrificio personal y familiar. El significado que le atribuyen tiene que ver con sentimientos de lucha constante en un entorno diferente al de la formación y la experiencia en el que poco a poco van encajando, y que ha descrito profundos cambios manifestados en la manera en que se perciben a si mismas, readaptándose continuamente. Esta evolución les permite desarrollar una identidad profesional y personal dinámica que facilita el afrontar las dificultades de sus procesos; es una manera de reinventarse y re-construirse una nueva identidad en todos los aspectos. Es ser diferente y aceptarlo como oportunidad para demostrar la competencia y valia profesional, en busca de un bien personal y familiar mayor, para el presente y para el futuro. Palabras clave: Significado, Enfermeria, Inmigración.
***

**Language and integration: the case of adult refugees**
(2162) Rosella Bianco (University of Granada), Mónica Ortiz Cobo

Driven by the growing preoccupation on immigration in the recent years, European countries have focused their attention toward the control of migration flows and the requirements for entry and stay in the country. Therefore, virtually all these countries have adopted integration policies based on the assumption that newcomers have to integrate in the host country by becoming part of it (Samà, 2014). In this logic, learning the language of the host country became the first step, often compulsory, for the integration. On the other side, other linguistic aspects such as the valorisation of the immigrant language have been practically neglected, even though that the European Commission recommends the protection of the immigrant identity and a bi-directional integration process that involves both newcomers and citizens of the host country (European Commission, 2003).Moreover, the providers of the second language courses for integration purposes, generally adopt the monolingualism policy, forbidding the use of other languages inside the classroom in order to improve the acquisition process. However, this common practice does not take into account the benefits that the use of the mother tongue can have on the second language acquisition (Auerbach, 1993).The main goal of this research is to investigate whether the use of the refugee's mother tongue can represent an advantage for his integration, and if it has a positive impact on learning the second language. For that, we have conducted an ethnography in second language classes, by doing a participant observation and carrying out interviews and questionnaires to adult refugees. The results of this study show that refugees need to use their mother tongue and to learn other languages beside the language of the host country. From one side, the use of the mother tongue in class demonstrated its power in fostering the acquisition of the second language, by shortening the social distance, and integrating the student in the class. Moreover, it helped in overcoming the difficulties that emerge due to the presence of different education levels and conflicting behaviours in the class. From another side, refugees showed their need to learn and practice lingua francas which can allow them to move to other countries.According to this study, the linguistic needs of the refugees are comprised into the use of a plurilingual repertoire. These findings are in contrast with the monolingual practices in the second language class and the integration policies that only provide courses for the learning of the host country language.
***

**Women of Immigrant Origin in U.S. Elected Positions: exploring the use of a transnational lens in political practice**
(2164) Jessica Rodriguez-Montegna (University of Granada)

Currently, there is no place in the world where women hold equal elected political positions in government as their male counterparts. Although measures have been taken by one-third of the world's countries to balance political representation, women in the political sphere are tenuous across the world (Hughes, 2011). Moreover, little information has been gathered on women of immigrant origin in elected political office, including those who consider themselves transnational. Individuals who identify as a transnational immigrant [1] help shape policies in communities where they reside, and as a result, are contributing to policies more accepting of immigrant communities. Despite their contributions, transnational immigrants seldom receive recognition for their political contributions (Levitt, 2004). Since there are more female migrants than male in North America, there should be a deeper analysis on their political contributions (United Nations, 2016). With migration comes a new sense of belonging. Some women of immigrant origin find opportunities to lend their voice in their new home country through political movements. Harnessing the social capital of established associations [2] allows them to apply solutions to their troubling social conditions (Canales and Zlolniski, 2000). Through associations, immigrant women's transnational perspectives are often welcome by political channels. This level of recognition from policy-makers to associations broadens the definition of citizen engagement, which is necessary for undocumented immigrants, in particular, to become politically engaged. For women of immigrant origin, spaces that provide opportunities for "civic engagement within their ethnic communities help them build social trust in their new community" (Pescinski, 2016). That sense of trust is important in building belonging and social commitments in the new home country. We can find evidence of political leadership among women of immigrant origin within associations, but I have yet to see the same level of research on their leadership in elected positions. Researchers have noted that very little information on transnationalism has been gathered on immigrant women's contributions in male dominated spaces, including government (Mügge, 2013). Understanding transnational perspectives can be complex, but it can lead to the acceptance of multiple variables that inform individual action. Comprehending that transnational identity is a spectrum, which moves continuously depending on variables such as issues or time, can help us understand those working with this lens, determine how to incorporate their philosophies into practice, and the potential benefits to a global society. Knowing more about the roles women of immigrant origin play in political circles will help us understand if a transnational lens helps to shape policies reflective of a globalized world. This communication will analyze the history of women of immigrant origin in political positions in the United States of America and will examine how a transnational lens could be applied to political decision making. [1] Transnational migrants are people who identify as "belong[ing] to two or more societies at the same time." (Levitt, 2004). [2] Associations here is defined as formal non-profit organizations.
***

**Construcción de la identidad profesional de enfermeras y enfermeros latinoamericanos que ejercen su profesión en Barcelona, Espana**

(2160) Blanca Ines Carvajal Calderon (University of Granada)

Se plantea esta tesis Doctoral haciendo énfasis en explorar la construcción de la identidad profesional de las enfermeras y enfermeros latinoamericanos que ejercen su profesión en un entorno diferente al de la formación y la experiencia, en el marco de la complejidad de las migraciones internacionales y la movilidad de trabajadores cualificados dentro del cual resalta que en las últimas décadas se ha producido un gran flujo migratorio de enfermeras latinoamericanas hacia Espana y que a su vez este fenómeno social ha pasado casi desapercibido para la comunidad investigadora. La metodologia de investigación es de tipo cualitativo utilizando como estrategia metodológica la teoria fundamentada. La muestra está constituida por enfermeras y enfermeros latinoamericanos inmigrantes, asi como colegas de profesión y responsables o supervisores de enfermeria, a quienes se realizaran entrevistas en profundidad semi estructuradas y abiertas, para luego analizar la información mediante el uso del método de comparaciones constantes, con la finalidad de extraer conclusiones que permitan visibilizar y generar teoria acerca del fenómeno estudiado. Palabras clave: Identidad, Enfermeria, Inmigración.

***

**Conflict, ethnicity and school**

(1022) Mónica Ortiz Cobo and Rosella Bianco (University of Granada)

Conflict is an intrinsic part of being human and it naturally exists in social life. Far from considering it as something negative, there are many definitions that highlight its potential positive character. From this perspective, conflict can provide an improvement and consolidation of social relations, depending on how we face it. Namely, on how we look at it, understand it, and analyze it.

Multiculturalism as a social phenomenon is directly associated with unrest. Nevertheless, multiculturalism is a condition of the human way of life, that is, we live in multicultural societies. As Gairín (1999, p.83) claims, all societies were multicultural. The migration phenomenon was witnessed throughout human history. Migrations have always existed but they taught us to build a different image of foreign people, as if they were "others" different than "us" (Díez, 2004, p.50).

Several definitions have been given to describe the concept of conflict. As for Cascón (2000, p.57), he interprets it as "those situations of dispute in which there is a contraposition of (tangibles) interests, needs and/or values in dissension". When the term 'conflict' is preceded by the adjective 'multicultural' it refers to those conflicting situations in the relational framework of individuals, groups or institutions with significant (or so perceived) ethnocultural differences. The meeting of different cultures generates conflicts because of the diversity of customs and values, as it historically happened in different nations, between various populations and human groups. However, the conflict that results from cultural differences is not as much as what results from the economic differences and the socio-political inequalities that they entail (Díez, 2004, p.51).

The educational institution, as any other social context, is not exempt from tensions and clashes, as well as from the so-called multicultural conflicts, which are strictly linked to the presence of immigrant students and families. Following an ethnographic perspective, we have aimed at studying the construction of the ethnocultural conflict in the school context, analysing its typology and the interpretation by the school members, as well as the mechanisms implemented to face it. The results of this work have shown that such diversity in the school context is considered as a source of problems and conflicts by a large portion of the education community. That is recognized explicitly at the academic level, but not that much at the social one. Racism and xenophobia exist in the social relation context, despite they are negated by the culturally dominant group.

***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Türkiye'de göç Deneyimleri: Politikalar ve Toplumsal Yansımalar** |
| *Chair* | **Gökçe Bayındır Goularas**, *Yeditepe University* |
| 1379 | Göç Politikaları Üzerine Türkiye-Avrupa Birliği İşbirliği: Adaylıktan Ortaklığa Bir Geçiş mi? |
| | Selin Türkeş Kılıç |
| 1381 | Türkiye'den Beyin Göçü ve Siyasi Entegrasyon |
| | Işıl Zeynep Türkan İpek, Betül Nuhoglu |
| 1383 | Azınlıklar diasporasında kültürel miras olarak Türkçe |
| | Armen Tanıkyan, Şebnem Ece Egeli İlgün |
| 2195 | Earlier immigrants' perception on the new wave of immigration: empathy or alienation? |
| | Gizem Alioğlu Çakmak |
| 1359 | Türkiye'nin göç politikalarının tarihi gelişimi: dünden bugüne Türkiye'de göç ve göçmenlik |
| | Gökçe Bayındır Goularas |

**Göç Politikaları Üzerine Türkiye-Avrupa Birliği İşbirliği: Adaylıktan Ortaklığa Bir Geçiş mi?**
(1379) Selin Türkeş Kılıç (Yeditepe University)

Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliği'ne (AB) katılım süreci her ne kadar hızını kaybetmiş olsa da ikili arasında işbirliği kapsamlı şekilde devam etmektedir. Türkiye ve AB dış politikalarının ortak paydada buluştuğu alanlardan son zamanlarda en ön plana çıkanı uluslararası göçten kaynaklanan küresel sorunlara çözüm yolları aramaktır. Bu bağlamda, göç politikaları üzerinden artan işlevsel işbirliği Türkiye-AB ilişkilerini genişlemeden ziyade karmaşık bağımlılık teorisi çerçevesinde analiz etme konusundaki son akademik eğilimi desteklemektedir. Bu noktada, göç politikalarında yoğunlaşmış stratejik ilişkilerin AB gözünden Türkiye'nin üyelik hedefinin yerini alıp almadığını sormak önemlidir. Bu Çalışma, AB'nin Türkiye ile göç politikası konusundaki işbirliğiyle ilgili politik tartışmaların ampirik bir analizini yaparak bu sorunun cevabını aramaktadır. Habermas'ın İletişimsel Eylem Teorisi ışığında, Avrupa Parlamentosu Üyelerinin, Türkiye ile uluslararası göç politikalarında stratejik ortaklık üzerine tartışmalarda kullandıkları gerekçeler incelenecek, adaylık süreci ve ortaklık çıkarları temelli gerekçelerin tartışmalardaki dağılımı saptanacaktır.
***

**Türkiye'den Beyin Göçü ve Siyasi Entegrasyon**
(1381) Işıl Zeynep Türkan İpek (Yeditepe University), Betül Nuhoglu (Yeditepe University)

Göç olgusunun önemli alt araştırma alanlarından bir olan beyin göçü konusu, özellikle kalifiye emeğin Türkiye'den Çıkışı ve Çeşitli yabancı ülkelerdeki dolaşımını anlamak için büyük önem teşkil etmektedir. 1980 sonrasında ortaya Çıkan beyin göçmeni, 1970'li yıllarda Türkiye'den Çıkan ve geri dönüş amacı olan beyin göçmeninden farklı özellikler göstermeye başlamıştır (Sunata 2005:200). 1980 sonrasında orta sınıf ailelerin iyi eğitimli ve yüksek kalifiye Çocukları yurt dışına gitmeyi öncelik olarak belirlemiş, ailelerinden de gittikleri yerde kalmaları konusunda destek görmüşlerdir (Tansel ve Güngör 2003). Türkiye'den beyin göçü konusu üzerine yapılmış araştırmalar bulunmakla beraber, resmi güncel veriler akademik Çalışmalara yeterli kaynağı sağlayamamaktadır. Bu Çalışma, 2002-2017 yılları arasında Türkiye'den yurtdışına Çalışma ve/veya eğitim amacı ile Çıkan ve geri dönüş yapmayan kişilerin sosyo-demografik profillerinin ve göç dinamiklerini tespit etmenin yani sıra, Türkiye'deki güncel siyasi dönüşümlerinin bu göç hareketliliğine etkisini ölçmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu Çerçevede temel araştırma sorunsalımız, son 15 yılda Türkiye'den beyin göçü hareketliliğinde toplumsal ve siyasi entegrasyonun etkisi nedir? Çalışmanın verileri Internet üzerinden erişime açılacak, yarı açık ve kapalı uçlu sorulardan oluşan anket Çalışması ile toplanacaktır. Bu araştırma, Türkiye'den son 15 yıl içerisinde ayrılan beyin göçmenlerine dair güncel verileri ortaya Çıkaracağı gibi, bu göçmenlerin hareketliğinin ardında yatan siyasi ve toplumsal etkilerin önemini de vurgulayacaktır.
***

**Azınlıklar Diasporasında Kültürel Miras Olarak Türkçe**
(1383) Armen Tanıkyan (Yeditepe University), Şebnem Ece Egeli İlgün (Yeditepe University)

XIX. ve XX. yüzyıllarda çeşitli nedenlerle doğup büyüdükleri topraklardan göç eden Ermeni, Rum ve Musevi azınlık gruplarında, belirli kalıplar çerçevesinde Türk dilinin kullanımı; bu dilin azınlık dilleri üzerindeki etkisi. Türk diliyle kurulmuş olan uzun süreli ilişki sonucunda dünyanın dört bir yanına dağılmış azınlık gruplarında ortak kültürel bileşken olarak Türkçe.
***

**Earlier immigrants' perception on the new wave of immigration: empathy or alienation?**
(2195) Gizem Alioğlu Çakmak (Yeditepe University)

Turkey has been a host country of migration flows throughout her history. As a result of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the following attempts of the national building process both in Turkey and the Balkans, many ethnic Turks and Muslims fled to Turkey in the 20th century. Cold War Era would host another unexpected flow of immigration based on kinship. As a result of the regional developments which are rather unique to our time being had created the circumstances that a major

flow of "guests" arrived from Syria. Currently, Turkey hosts more than three million migrants from Syria which has not integrated yet in comparison to the earlier waves. The aim of this study is to measure the perception of immigrants who arrived in Turkey by late 1980s through forced migration or mass deportation, towards the recently arrived immigrants. In other words, this study seeks to analyze the image of the recent migration wave in the eyes of the earlier arrivals. Determining factors such as kinship, empathy towards new migrants / solidarity, or shared experiences will be scrutinized in order to understand the perceptions of the longtime immigrants versus newcomers. Data will be collected via survey which will be conducted among the earlier immigrants in order to measure the aforementioned determining factors.
***

**Türkiye'nin Göç Politikalarının Tarihi Gelişimi: Dünden Bugüne Türkiye'de Göç ve Göçmenlik**
(1359) Gökçe Bayındır Goularas (Yeditepe University)

Bu Çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'nin göç politikalarının tarihsel gelişimini incelemektir. Geçmişten günümüze bir göç ve göçmen ülkesi olan Türkiye'nin, kaynak ülke, transit ülke ve ev sahibi ülke durumunda ortaya koyduğu göç politikaları ve göç yönetimi stratejileri, ülkenin siyasi, ekonomik ve toplumsal değişimleri ışında değerlendirilecektir. Türkiye'de göç ve göçmenlik deneyimlerinin günümüz göç yönetimine ve göçmen algısına etkisi, Çalışmanın amaçları arasındadır.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2K. Networks and Representations** |
| *Chair* | **Paulette Schuster**, *Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel* |
| 1880 | Refugees in the internet debate. A sociological analysis of the Polish internet memes |
| | Rafal Cekiera |
| 1737 | RefConnect- A mobile social network for refugees |
| | Christos Michalakelis, Evdokia Kogia, Styliani Liberopoulou, Nikolaos Alamanos |
| 1704 | "Slaves of Europe" The relationship between concepts of Europe and smartphone apps in a group of asylum seekers in Lisbon |
| | Marta Lemos |
| 1772 | Freeing or unleashing the vox populi? Leaderless anti-refugee populism in the echo chamber of Turkish Twitter |
| | Juliette Tolay, M. Gökay Özerim |

**Refugees in the Internet Debate. A Sociological Analysis of the Polish Internet Memes**
(1880) Rafal Cekiera (University of Silesia in Katowice)

The refugee crisis has become an important topic not only in terms of official public discourse in the printed press and online media, but also as a subject of daily conversation among citizens or discussion on social media platforms. Internet memes have recently become a popular form of expression of the attitudes and opinions of their users, which creation and distribution has become a form of participation in the debate. It is very interesting in the Polish context "“in Poland, the refugee crisis can defined as the phantom. Despite the trace number of refugees and the slight number of immigrants, the problem and the way the debate over it cause very significant social repercussions. The perception of internet memes in the category of gossip allows for a broader perceptional look at the public hearing on the issue of the refugee crisis. This article attempts to reconstruct the basic narrative (anti-refugees and pro- refugees), concerning the issue of refugees in the Polish virtual space, whose emanations have become internet memes.
***

**RefConnect- A mobile social network for refugees**

(1737) Christos Michalakelis (Harokopio University), Evdokia Kogia (Harokopio University), Styliani Liberopoulou (Harokopio University), Nikolaos Alamanos

The number of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced people worldwide exceeded 50 million during the last few years. This is the highest number reported since World War II and Europe is witnessing the largest influx of refugees running toward neighboring countries where they often face extreme poverty and limited opportunities to rebuild their lives. Technology is often employed as a potential solution to many situations that impact greatly refugees' lives. Towards this direction the present work is devoted to the presentation and analysis of project RefConnect, a mobile application for refugees and immigrants, mainly in Greece, which implements a social network for refugees and immigrants, assisting the exchange of information, experiences, volunteer offerings and other features. The application is a complementary, in terms of information, to the Greek Asylum Service Application, developed by the same research team, Study in Greece, presented in TMC 2017.

***

**"Slaves of Europe" The relationship between concepts of Europe and smartphone apps in a group of asylum seekers in Lisbon**

(1704) Marta Lemos (University of Copenhagen)

Objective: Refugees leave their countries with few possessions on them and most of the times the smartphone is one. The purpose of this research is to understand how smartphone apps influence their notion and perception of the concept "Europe" and how these ideas influence the decision of the country they choose to go. It is also explored how smartphone apps contribute to their daily activities during their journey to Europe and when arrived at the host country. Design and Methodology: My research was done within a group of asylum seekers, from Syria and Iraq, under the European Relocation Scheme. The fieldwork was done in Lisbon and its length was eight months. It was applied an ethnographic approach turning participant observation crucial to this study. Walk and talk and semi-structured interviews were also critical for the development of the research. Results: Smartphone apps have a strong preponderance on asylum seekers' decision of the country they choose to go. Apps are open windows which create ways of comparison between asylum seekers' situation in different European countries and the result is that those choices are based in three major components: family, community and financial and emotional stability. Apps also allow asylum seekers to have access to a wide range of tools which can facilitate their life, either in transit or already at the host country. Apps are easy to download and to delete making them practical for daily use. Maps can lead their way; call recording apps prevent refugees to be fooled by smugglers using the recording as proof; apps containing touristic material about the host city provide practical information of navigation and even instant messaging apps are used to remain in contact with family and friends (Gillespie et al., 2016). These last ones are crucial for creating a private and safe space throughout the overly crowded, hostile and limited places asylum seekers find and so these apps are a way of creating mobility and reducing loneliness (Fortunati & Taipale, 2016; Pittman, 2017).Conclusion: Smartphone apps are inseparable tools from refugees' lives. During the journey apps connected to navigation and specific information lose some relevance to video chat apps, entertainment apps and instant messaging apps when arrived at Europe. They change from the intention of survival to prevent loneliness, promote mobility and create private and safe places. Apps are also the main promoter of communication and exchange of information between refugees and the world. Therefore, they have influence on creating utopias resulting on the "European dream" and on the will of coming to Europe resulting as "Europe" is where family, community and financial and emotional stability are.

***

**Freeing or unleashing the vox populi? Leaderless anti-refugee populism in the echo chamber of Turkish Twitter**

(1772) Juliette Tolay (Penn State Harrisburg), M. Gökay Özerim (Yaşar University)

Anti-refugee or anti-immigration rhetoric is often associated with populism. And one of the major debates surrounding the issue of populism is its relationship with democracy, in particular the extent to which it undermines or strengthens democracy (Canovan 1999, Pasquino 2008, Kaltwasser 2012,). In addition, a number of scholars have highlighted the advantages of using social media as a way to advance populist causes (Jacobsen et al. 2012, Bartlett et al. 2011). This paper combines these two sets of inquiry, and wonders whether social media is creating a form of populism that is more or less in line with democratic values. Indeed, on the one hand, social media seems to allow for a populist movement or discourse to exist and thrive absent a leader. Such leaderless populism has the advantage of avoiding the inherent manipulation of the movement by the leader, and allows for expression of anxieties without "“possibly "“having a direct impact on policies. However, social media also typically creates echo chamber that are typically seen as harmful to democracy, because of it degrading of dialogue and reaching across different points of view (Pariser, 2011). To assess the validity of these different claims, the present paper looks at Twitter as the social media, and anti-refugee sentiments in Turkey as the populist discourse. In particular, it looks at data regarding the hashtag #ülkemdesuriyeliistemiyorum (#IdontwantSyriansinmycountry), whose popularity exploded for a few days on July 3, 2016. The data consists of all tweets mentioning the hashtag #ülkemdesuriyeliistemiyorum from January 1st until October 31, 2016. The data was accessed through the service Followthehashtag, who has an agreement with Twitter's GNIP. To interpret the data, both network analysis and discourse analysis were used in order to address questions regarding the characteristics of the tropes associated with the hashtag, but also to identify whether a leader of this discourse would emerge, and how connected this discourse was with other medias. Initial findings indicate that while no leader has emerged to champion this discourse, and a lot of the tweets are expression of frustration and anxieties, the hashtag's controversial nature has attracted some level of manipulation by trolls. And while there are no direct political consequences of the hashtag on policies, these contribute to a polarizing and unhealthy discussion of refugees in Turkey.
***

| | Amphitheatre 2 – Novo Banco - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **2L. Developmental Papers / Posters** |
| *Chair* | **Fethiye Tilbe,** *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1565 | Mental Maps Of Syrian Refugees' Children for Syrian and Turkish Neighbourhoods |
| | Fahmi Salameh, Ebru Cubukcu |
| 1714 | The Effect of Spatial Concentration on Immigrants' Labour Market Performance during the Economic Cycle "“ Evidence from EU immigrants living in Germany |
| | Kerstin Tanis, Anette Haas |
| 2066 | Reflections from the voracious imagetic comsumption of suffering: the photograph of Alan Kurdi, the politics of affection and the reception of Syrians and Venezuelans in Rio de Janeiro |
| | Thais Vivacqua Souza |
| 2053 | International Migrant Remittances: Intra-Household Dynamics of Remittance Utilisation, and Development in Southeast Nigeria |
| | Ukoji Vitalis Ukoji |
| 2074 | Diaspora remittances towards democracy development in the homeland: the Ukrainian diaspora in Canada case |
| | Klavdia Tatar |
| 2003 | 'Let the Right Ones In': Immigration Attitudes in Britain |
| | Georgios Karyotis, Marius Mosoreanu, Dimitris Skleparis |

**Mental Maps of Syrian Refugees' Children for Syrian and Turkish Neighbourhoods**
(1565) Fahmi Salameh (Dokuz Eylul University), Ebru Cubukcu (Dokuz Eylül University)

Studies refer to the role of culture and familiarity of the surrounding landscape in forming the children's cognitive maps. Children from different cultures experience different levels of socialization. In parallel, how far they can travel on their own (from close vicinity of their house to anywhere in the city) varies by culture. In return, differences in familiarity is reflected in their mental maps. Given that, we explore how Syrian refugee children in Turkey perceive their physical environment in Turkey and back in Syria. We explore and compare their mental maps for their hometown of origin country (Syria) and hosting country (Turkey) to understand how refugee children's environmental experience differs considering the fact that they fled from a war zone and barely speak the hosting community language. 36 Syrian children in Turkey (18 boys, 18 girls, ages vary between 7 and 11) were asked to draw their neighbourhoods where they live in Izmir, Turkey and their neighbourhoods where they used to live back in Syria. They explained their drawings via face to face interview. The sample of Syrian refugee children (who are studying in a temporary education centre in Izmir) is to a high degree homogeneous coming mostly from Aleppo with similar social and economic backgrounds, which helped focus on the influence of familiarity and geographical location on refugee children's cognitive maps. Despite the fact that children were too young to remember their neighbourhoods when they were in Syria, and their vague understanding of the concept of a neighbourhood, the findings indicate differences in children's mental maps for Syrian and Turkish neighbourhoods. This study showed that mental maps provide information not only about spatial knowledge but also behaviour and feelings. Future research are on call.
***

**The Effect of Spatial Concentration on Immigrants' Labour Market Performance during the Economic Cycle "“Evidence from EU immigrants living in Germany**
(1714) Kerstin Tanisn (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany), Anette Haas (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany)

Using longitudinal register data of the Federal Agency of Employment in Germany, this paper analyses the effects of spatial ethnic concentration on various labour market outcomes of immigrants. Exogenous variation comes from the Great Recession in 2008. Assuming that immigrants inside and outside of ethnically concentrated regions are affected by the same size of this economic shock, we are able to eliminate possible estimation biases due to regional sorting on unobservables also influencing labour market outcomes. First results show that immigrants are better off when residing close to co-nationals during and after economic hard times.
***

**Reflections from the voracious imagetic comsumption of suffering: the photograph of Alan Kurdi, the politics of affection and the reception of Syrians and Venezuelans in Rio de Janeiro**
(2066) Thais Vivacqua Souza (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro)

Brazil has experienced a new movement in its migration history characterized by the recent arrival of a significant number of refugees from Syria and Venezuela. This migration movement has been gaining attention not only by the traditional Brazilian media but also by the public opinion on social media. This paper aims to explore the connections between the imagetic representations of refugees in the media and the consumption of images of suffering and how it affects the independent solidarity mobilization of Brazilians in the city of Rio de Janeiro. I argue that the presence of the image of suffering of Alan Kurdi with a specific framing of the refugee's representation and its ceaseless reproduction in social media are crucial matters for analyzing the way the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro developed ethical responsibilities towards the Syrians while it did not happen towards the Venezuelans. The representations of the Syrians refugees symbolized in Alan Kurdi image as a humanitarian representation, that is, a refugee as a pure victim, depoliticized and voiceless resonated with the local community of Rio de Janeiro, generating compassion and ethical responsibility. As a consequence of

the selective affective dispositions of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, I point to the risk of maximizing the precarity of Venezuelans refugees in the city due to the lack of the same local solidarity networks. The method of analysis of the photograph of Alan Kurdi is based on a content analysis and the concept of framing developed by Judith Butler.
***

**International Migrant Remittances: Intra-Household Dynamics of Remittance Utilisation, and Development in Southeast Nigeria**
(2053) Ukoji Vitalis Ukoji (Nigeria Police Academy)

The past decade has seen a sharp rise in inflow of migrant remittances to countries of origin and they remain cardinal to boosting most developing economies. The impact has largely been helpful to remittance-receiving households, yet, the social dynamics surrounding them and their inherent consequences on intra-household dynamics in home countries have received less attention. This paper therefore enquired into the impact of migrant remittance utilisation on household dynamics in terms of how relationship between migrants and their relatives pan out in the wake of remittance utilisation. Both quantitative and qualitative instruments were employed to study remittance-receiving households in Abia state, Nigeria. A good number of households utilised remittance proceeds outside what they were originally meant for. Such diversions generated conflicts and tensions to the extent of migrants withholding remittances. This paper argues that migrant remittances have evolved into a social process that shape household dynamics on the one hand and in turn is shaped by household dynamics on the other hand. Familial ties are enhanced or diminished by the very ways migrant remittances are utilised. Therefore, more effort should be geared towards understanding the social contexts of migrant remittances and not just their developmental contributions alone.
***

**Diaspora remittances towards democracy development in the homeland: the Ukrainian diaspora in Canada case**
(2074) Klavdia Tatar (University of Ottawa)

This presentation will be focused on how the Ukrainian diaspora in Canada contributes toward democracy building in Ukraine. Ukraine has been involved in democracy building for decades. Canada is a home of the second largest Ukrainian diaspora in the world: about 1.3 million people of Ukrainian origin live there. Its involvement in the homeland's affair has been increasingly visible since the beginning of 1990th to date. War in Ukraine has tremendously affected the Ukrainian diaspora's behavior and involvement, including the process of democracy "remittances" to Ukraine. My paper, based on data collected during last two years, will showcase how diaspora can contribute to democracy building in the homeland and what variables should be considered as important in analyzing diaspora's democracy remittances. Type of research: qualitative study. Methods used for this project: interviewing, archival search.
***

**'Let the Right Ones In': Immigration Attitudes in Britain**
(2003) Georgios Karyotis (University of Glasgow), Marius Mosoreanu (Babeş-Bolyai University), Dimitris Skleparis (University of Glasgow)

In the current post-war 'Age of Migration' scholars from a range of disciplines have attempted to understand anti-immigration sentiment in Europe. While these studies provide fairly clear indications of the types of threat that motivate hostility to immigrants and immigration, there is still limited research about the degree of variation that exists towards different types of migrants and their attributes. Drawing on rich, pertinent and original survey data collected in October 2017, this paper seeks to provide a nuanced analysis of the drivers of immigration attitudes in Britain. In particular, we employ a conjoint experiment to identify the type of immigrants who are supported for admission by the general public by asking a representative sample of British citizens to rank and choose between different

profiles, with varied and randomised immigrant attributes. This innovative approach allows us to compare the desirability of key attributes on a single scale, for the first time in Britain, and hence, disentangle and identify the explanatory power of competing hypotheses on the drivers of public attitudes more broadly. Findings demonstrate that the skills that immigrants possess is the single biggest driver of attitudes; high-skilled immigrants are six-times more likely to be supported for admission. The reason for migrating is the second biggest influence, with forcibly displaced people preferred over economic migrants. The marital status of immigrants is also statistically significant, with single, younger people -perhaps surprisingly- preferred over older applicants who are married with children. The gender or the origin (from or outside the EU) of immigrants, controlling for the other attributes, does not influence attitudes, contrary to public representations during the EU Referendum. The paper analyses the relative influence of these variables and explores potential factors that shape them, as well as their implications for policy-making in the UK and beyond.
***

# Day One 26 June 2018 - 15:20-16:40

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **3A. Remittances and Development** |
| *Chair* | **Fethiye Tilbe,** *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1804 | "We Make the Money Work": Feminised Ecuadorian Remittance Management Relations |
| | Shirley Andrea Velasquez-Hoque |
| 1477 | Social remittances between Finland and Russia regarding welfare and social rights |
| | Ilona Bontenbal |
| 2143 | Nexus of Remittances and Development: Evidence from Study of Labour Migration from India to GCC Countries |
| | Mohammed Taukeer |
| 1415 | Social Remittances: Culture as a Tool for Ethnic Conflict Resolution and Promoting Interfaith Harmony in Pakistan |
| | Shahid Iqbal |

**"We Make the Money Work": Feminised Ecuadorian Remittance Management Relations**
(1804) Shirley Andrea Velasquez-Hoque (Oxford Brookes University)

International economic remittances, or the money migrants send back home has been a topic of study that has captivated scholars, governments, and international organisations. The economic effects of remittances in particular, have dominated the literature, whether at a macro or micro level. Yet, studies that treat economic remittances as purely financial transfers tend to obscure the congruencies and multi-faceted dimensions of remittances. After all, there is evidence from around the world that suggest that remittances are not gender neutral, but transnational relational and gender processes. Consequently, given the gaps in the literature, and based on a sub-sample of my PhD research, this paper aims to explore an under-researched group of migrants and their recipients. The analysis focuses on exploring four different consanguineal feminised remittance management relations among Ecuadorian female remitters in England, and their female recipients in Ecuador, via a new remittance gender and family relations framework. A framework composed of four gender dimensions: power, production, emotional, and symbolic relations. Methodologically, this study employs an interpretivist epistemology, a qualitative approach, and a thematic analysis. The findings are centred on 18 semi-structured interviews with female remitters in London and Oxford, and their female recipient, (except for one male recipient) in 5 different Ecuadorian provinces. Evidence from participants suggests three key findings. First, remittances are transnational gender exchanges, where the positive and negative implications are dependent on a number of factors. These include: (a) the type(s) of economic remittances being exchanged, (b) the type of remittance relation(s) being upheld, and (c) how

remittances are used and managed. Second, these long-term gender and generational remittance management relations are also emotional and symbolic relations of gender morality, visibility, and reciprocity. Third, remittance management relations can result in mutual forms of empowerment for remitters and recipients, as they "make the money work," and transform remittances into different forms of capital. The paper concludes by accentuating how despite remittances being one of the most visible outcomes of migration, the interlinkage between international remittances, family, and gender relations remains nuanced and complex, presenting multiple venues and opportunities for empirical, methodological, and conceptual contributions to be made; particularly when different types and forms of remittance management relations are placed at the centre of analysis.
***

**Social remittances between Finland and Russia regarding welfare and social rights**
(1477) Ilona Bontenbal ()

In my research, the potential for societal change and development is researched through the idea of migrants as change agents. The viewpoint is on the potential that migrants have for affecting societal change and development in their country of origin through transnational peer-to-peer information. The focus is on the kind of information that Russian migrants living in Finland transmit about their experiences, knowledge and attitudes regarding the Nordic welfare state and the social rights embedded in it, to their family and friends in their country of origin.
***

**Nexus of Remittances and Development: Evidence from Study of Labour Migration from India to GCC Countries**
(2143) Mohammed Taukeer (University of Jyvaeskylae)

GCC countries are the largest job market for Indian migrant labourers those are involved in the processes of migration from India to GCC countries. History of labour migration from India to Middle East regions is a continuous process of labour migration from India based on colonial experiences. Recently, India is the largest labour exporter country for job markets of GCC countries. GCC countries are the major sources for inflow of huge remittances in India which are being remitted by temporary Indian migrant labourers. Remittances are giving important role in the enhancement in the economy of India as well as migrant households at root. Recently, trend of labour migration from India to GCC countries and inflow of remittances from GCC countries in India is adversely affected by occurring socio, economic and political problems in the GCC countries. In this context, present paper will attempt to emphasize the recent trend in labour migration from India to GCC countries. Apart, this paper will also present a comparative analysis of inflow of remittances in India from GCC countries and rest of the world including macro and micro impact of remittances in economy of India. Above objectives will be justified by review of selected literatures, reports based on migration and remittances. This paper will use reports of World Bank on migration and remittances, migrants stock data of United Nation, Department of Economic and Social Affairs and reports, labour migration data of Overseas Employment Division of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt.of India.
***

**Social Remittances: Culture as a Tool for Ethnic Conflict Resolution and Promoting Interfaith Harmony in Pakistan**
(1415) Shahid Iqbal (Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad)

The present study is part of my PhD research. It was conducted in district Mandi Baha ud Din. Like other parts of Pakistan people of multi ethnicities are living here. From the last few decades many sectarian incidents have been occurred due to the multicity of ethnic group. On the other hand Mandi Baha ud Din is one of the top emigrants' district in Pakistan which not only providing economic remittances but also their remitting social remittances. In this study an effort has been made to unearth

the role of social remittances in ethnic conflict resolution and promoting interfaith harmony. The target population for the study was the families of migrants. A sample of 56 respondents was selected through purposive and convenient sampling and ethnographic tools were used for data collection. The findings of the study revealed that type of social remittances depend on destination countries whether these are positive of negative. For instance in migrants to the European countries remitting different type of social remittances as compare to the Gulf ones. Furthermore it was observed that social remittances from European countries were promoting interfaith harmony. Overall it was concluded that social remittances have profound positive impact on ethnic conflict resolution and in promoting interfaith harmony.

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **3B. Drivers of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Anna Vila Freyer,** *Universidad Latina de México, México* |
| 1901 | Mathematical Model of International Migration in Southeast Asia - Empirical Analysis using OECD Migration Statistics |
| | Moe Takahashi |
| 1890 | Do climate shocks induce migration? The case of Nepal |
| | Eva-Maria Egger, Aslıhan Arslan Erdgin, Mane Vanya Slavchevska |
| 2047 | Structural Drivers of Climate Change Migration in the Central Pacific |
| | Hugh Roland |
| 1533 | Bridging Ethical and Political Cosmopolitanism: Migration's Facilitating Role in 'the Cosmopolitan Hope' and its Impact on Global Governance |
| | Islam Ahmed |

**Mathematical Model of International Migration in Southeast Asia - Empirical Analysis using OECD Migration Statistics**
(1901) Moe Takahashi (Keio University)

We propose migration selection behavior model assuming the characteristics of residents such as travel distances, wage disparities and differences in immigration policy. In recent years, the number of middle income groups has increased while the economic situation in developing countries has been improved. They have been affecting domestic consumption trends. Rising income levels in such developing countries will also change the trend of population migration. When the economic situation of a neighboring country is improved, short-distance movement have increased. On the other hand, as the income level rises and the middle class increases, immigrants tend to decide to migrate far away and study abroad if they can prepare higher travel costs. Prior research has proposed immigration self-selection model that international immigrants choose migrants to maximize expected wages [1]. Mayda analyzed panel data for international immigration from 76 countries that moved to OECD 14 countries. She pointed out as follows. The movement distance between origin country and destination country suppresses the movement. The rise in the average income of the destination country will attract the movement. The number of visas issued in the previous year will also amplify the impact of average income on immigration flows [2]. On the other hand, the recent changing migration trend shows that the reasons of international population migration have diversified in view of the high immigration increase rate in recent years. Given the increase in migration with long distance travel and the existence of immigrants who are economically struggling after migration, it is necessary to reexamine the analysis assuming maximization of expected wages. In addition, empirical analyzes targeting micro interregional migration are as few as we can see. We should consider differences in the tendency of migration due to the economic level of each region and the situation of emigration delivery. Therefore, in this research, we deal with international migration among small economic communities and demonstrate based on bilateral movement data of international immigrants who migrated from seven countries in Southeast

Asia to 18 countries joining OECD in 2007. In suggested model, it is assumed that migrants will act to maximize their utility in selecting migration destination. In this model, we thinks that the distance travelled suppresses migration and the gap between migration destination candidate and wage rate of the country of origin induces migration. We also keep in mind immigration policy of candidate country of migration destination. Describe the utility function incorporating these elements. As a result of maximum likelihood estimation, it can be understood that moving distance and wage rate ratio do not necessarily induce immigration movementsï¼Ž In other words, immigrants are more susceptible to differences in immigration policies of each country than migration costs and expected wages. Previous studies have suggested that immigrants move to countries where high income is expected. However, based on this research, it can be suggested that international migrants from Southeast Asia are not based on voluntary factors such as income maximization but rather are moving destinations while policy in destination countries have strongly influenced.
***

**Do Climate Shocks Induce Migration? The case of Nepal**
(1890) Eva-Maria Egger (International Fund for Agricultural Development), Aslıhan Arslan Erdgin (International Fund for Agricultural Development), Mane Vanya Slavchevska (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

Climate change is expected to affect communities and households in various ways: through extreme weather events that make certain areas of the world uninhabitable, and through slow-onset changes in the distribution of weather events that decrease the profitability and reliability of some livelihood sources, especially agriculture. Migration is one of the livelihood options households have in order to deal with these implications. This study aims to disentangle the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the migration decision by modelling both migration and agricultural production using unique household data from Nepal enhanced by high resolution climate data.
***

**Structural Drivers of Climate Change Migration in the Central Pacific**
(2047) Hugh Roland

In this paper, I explore causes of environmental migration within the Central Pacific atoll nation of Kiribati and propose a conceptual framework for understanding this migration. Using GIS, I map migration flows between islands alongside global environmental data and health and economic data from the 2005, 2010, and 2015 censuses. Census data includes, for example, unemployment rates, which have increased across islands from 2005 and 2015, and accessibility to key crops and livestock, which has declined across islands. By mapping migration flows with social and economic indicators, I examine relationships between migration and declining conditions. This paper is an extension of research that I will present in April assessing the environmental scarcity hypothesis""that environmental degradation spurs migration""and the environmental capital hypothesis""that resource availability supports migration""in internal migration within the Central Pacific islands of Kiribati, comparing migration flows between geographically isolated islands and islands proximate to densely populated South Tarawa. Mapping economic and health indicators alongside migration follows the "minimalist" perspective: that the environment is closely linked with other migration influences (Carr, 2005; Obokata, Veronis, & McLeman, 2014; Warner, Hamza, Oliver-Smith, Renaud, & Julca, 2010). Black, Adger, et al. outline a minimalist framework that emphasizes five primary influences: economic, political, demographic, social, and environmental (Black, Adger, Arnell, Geddes, & Thomas, 2011). I present several hypotheses for how these five influences affect climate change migration in the Central Pacific, my primary premise being that structural factors are often overlooked. Black, Adger, et al. acknowledge various levels of agency for determining how these five drivers serve as barriers or facilitators of movement (Black et al., 2011), but critics of the minimalist perspective argue that it overemphasizes the role of human agency in migration decisions (Bakewell, 2010). Structural factors, such as natural resource extraction, decimate both local environments and economies (Sassen, 2016) and, I argue, are

important influences of migration decisions. In the Central Pacific, for example, heavily subsidized foreign fishing fleets have led to a loss in tuna resource rent (Sumaila, Dyck, & Baske, 2014). Bloemraad et al. state that, "only by curtailing the liberty of individuals who fall outside a given nation-state can the liberty of those within be guaranteed" (Bloemraad, Korteweg, & Yurdakul, 2008). I propose that this notion that citizens in the periphery must give up standards of living so that those in the core can experience richer conceptions of citizenship can be thought of in environmental terms: citizens in the periphery are forced to give up rights to live in healthy and resource-rich environments so that those in the core may continue to do so. I present a conceptual framework for climate change migration that centers disparities related to the distribution of the economic and environmental benefits and burdens of global economic growth as a cause of migration. I use Kiribati as an example for how environmental, economic, and health indicators may be linked to both migration and structural factors and for how geographic isolation may be causing poverty traps that prevent residents from leaving.
***

**Bridging Ethical and Political Cosmopolitanism: Migration's Facilitating Role in 'the Cosmopolitan Hope' and its Impact on Global Governance**
(1533) Islam Ahmed (Istanbul Şehir University)

Over the recent few years, the world has come to pay more attention to migration and scholars have begun asking once again questions of the cause and effect variety, such as: Why do people migrate? How should host societies respond to the phenomenon? What might the social, economic, political, and cultural outcomes and repercussions be? What would a fair and effective migration policy look like? This paper is concerned with political theory extended to the field of international relations and global politics. It focuses on the relation between international migration and cosmopolitics, and how the former would serve a facilitating role in the cosmopolitan 'utopia' and 'cosmopolitan hope.' Additionally, and more importantly, it tries to investigate the relation between kinopolitics and citizenship as the premier form of political membership. Many seminars and conferences have been held on related issues. However, some aspects of the problem in which research lacunae are more than visible would consist of the following research questions and their numerous implications: What impact does migration have on the idea of cosmopolitanism in light of recent events (i.e. the refugee crisis in Europe)? Does a belief in ethical cosmopolitanism entail pursuing a political one? Should politics of integration and cooperation, so as to be effective and rewarding, be based on a solid ethical cosmopolitan approach? In which ways have states and traditional political institutions been overlooked by 'regimes of circulation?' And relatedly, how can kinopolitics, or the politics of motion, bring about increasing practices of 'governance without a state?' How could migration, among other factors, be of an impact on the new phase of globalisation, in such a period of transformations? Would this new phase necessitate a revision and redefinition of the notion of 'citizenship' and its centrality as the main form of political membership? These questions can be narrowed down and summed up under the umbrella of the relation between ethical and political cosmopolitanism and what they require and entail; paving the way for deeper analysis while still focusing on the main aspect of the issue: 'the migrant cosmopolitanism.'
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **3C. Migration Research: Data and Methods** |
| *Chair* | **Mónica Ibáñez Angulo**, *University of Burgos, Spain* |
| 1792 | Migration research and researcher trauma |
| | Saija Niemi |
| 1051 | Conflict model of migration as an analytical tool: Reflexive notes from a fieldwork in Norway |
| | Pınar Yazgan, Ibrahim Sirkeci |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1973 | Grounded Theory and the Migration Journey: in Search of the Roots of the Phenomenon |
| | Elena Carletti |

**Migration Research and Researcher Trauma**
(1792) Saija Niemi (Division of Urban Geography and Regional Studies/Geography University of Helsinki)

More students and researchers have become interested in migration issues in the past years. For example the amount of asylum seekers to Europe in the recent years has promoted this development in research. Migration research includes topics like human smuggling, human trafficking, conflict- and disaster-induced migration as well as unaccompanied minors. Many times migration research takes place among people with severe mental health problems in the middle of chaos and poor infrastructure. Many students and researchers also have a double role in relation to migration issues "“that of a researcher and that of an activist. Students and researchers who may previously never have faced people who are traumatised, never carried out research in very challenging environments and in relation to sensitive topics, now need to consider the consequences of this type of research. As researchers we are used to taking into consideration how our research and the methods we use affect the people we are researching as well as how we influence the research areas and communities. We researchers think about how, for example, war, natural disasters and living in lousy conditions in a refugee camp have effects on those involved in migration. But only seldom we discuss how researching challenging topics impacts us as researchers or our research processes and research results. In different countries and academic environments there are distinct ways researcher trauma and related ethical questions are dealt with. Often researchers do not recognise why they are feeling upset or sick; and if they do, this is considered as a natural part of research. Some researchers rather keep silent about their own trauma that occurs as mental and physical problems. Lack or uneven possibilities for health services place researchers in unequal positions. Even though there is clinically oriented research on secondary traumatic stress, trauma in relation to researchers has not been much studied in migration research or in social sciences and humanities. The aim of this paper is to discuss how researcher trauma may appear in migration research, to explore the challenges in recognising and dealing with it by researchers and academia, and to find ways to improve the situation of migration researchers carrying out challenging research.
***

**Conflict model of migration as an analytical tool: Reflexive notes from a fieldwork in Norway**
(1051) Pınar Yazgan (Sakarya University), Ibrahim Sirkeci (Regent's University London)

Migration, for the most part, is assumed to be a temporary movement and migrants are seen as objects whose actions are shaped –if not determined- by the macro level conditions they are embedded. In this study, migrants from Turkey living in Norway are seen as agents, both in mobility and as carriers of culture between their respective countries of origin and residence. We discuss how to use the conflict model of migration to develop an analytical tool useful in the research process? Drawing upon the conflict model, this paper proposes a unique methodological approach for migration research involving an insider as researcher in terms of data collection with reference to observations, questionnaires and interviews. We also formulate some recommendations to overcome some of the difficulties encountered with each technique. The case of a field research on Turkish immigrants in Norway is used to illustrate and discuss the concepts. This particular migrant group maintains strong ties with their country of origin. We focused on the daily life (routines and rituals) of these Turkish migrants and their descendants as a transnational community. We analysed their sense of conflict perception in Drammen, Norway. Migrants' sense of conflict are embedded within the realm of their daily life and in their perception. We conceptualize conflict in a very broad sense and with reference to both emotions and interactions between the self- and the society. This study is comprised of participant observation, interviews, and questionnaire survey carried out in three occasions in Drammen, Norway between 2015 and 2017.

***

**Grounded Theory and the Migration Journey: in Search of the Roots of the Phenomenon**
(1973) Elena Carletti (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro)

This focuses on the theme of migration journey and it proposes the application of a qualitative research method, Grounded Theory, which could respond to some of the questions which have emerged from the contemporary scientific debate. The most used analytical approach in this research field is still methodological nationalism, which considers the nation state as the natural form of organization of the modern world. The reasons why Grounded Theory could be more effective can be identified in the very principles on which GT is based: first of all, adherence to the data requires to protect the subjectivity of privileged witnesses, preserving their stories and their point of view and thus avoiding "bending" the evidence gathered to the needs of an existing or pre-existent ideological or theoretical hypothesis.
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3D. Understanding Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Yaprak Civelek**, *İstanbul Arel University, Turkey* |
| 1834 | Italian Citizenship and the "Internal Other". Areas of Inclusion, Critical Junctures, Developments |
| | Giovanni Moro |
| 1848 | The personal network approach in the study of ethnic (des)attachment of Portuguese immigrant offspring in Toronto |
| | Sandra Sofia Brito Silva |
| 2065 | "How does it is proved that the net migration will be zero?" The case of México |
| | Javier Gonzalez-Rosas |
| 1623 | Lebanon's political discourse on the safe return of Syrian refugees to "secure zones" in Syria |
| | Laura El Chemali |

**Italian Citizenship and the "Internal Other". Areas of Inclusion, Critical Junctures, Developments**
(1834) Giovanni Moro (FONDACA, Active Citizenship Foundation, and Gregoriana University)

In the scientific community there is a wide consensus on the ability of migration processes to put under discussion the forms, contents and scale of democratic citizenship, intended as an inclusion and development device underpinning contemporary societies. Migration is not the only phenomenon that, since some decades, has been challenging the traditional citizenship paradigm; but it is undoubtedly one of the most important. Thus, observing the relationship between migrants and citizenship in a host country can shed more light on the way citizenship device is currently working and changing. Nowadays, the general attention of public, policy makers and scientific community to immigration issues is focused, at least in Europe, mostly on refugees and asylum seekers emergency. This is absolutely understandable; however it should not obstruct a wider view of the relations between immigrants and national citizenships. There are indeed citizenship-effects of the long-term presence of immigrants that can be observed and analyzed, in the case of this paper with reference to the Italian context. This presence gives rise to a two-way relation with shaping effects: the inclusion of immigrants in the citizenship device on one side, and the trigger for a deep transformation of citizenship itself, on the other side. The rationale for this approach can be summarized in three points. First of all, citizenship is not considered as a legal matter only, so that the inclusion of newcomers takes place just when a passport is obtained. Rather, it is viewed as a multidimensional device, including social, cultural, economic, political, institutional and legal factors and dimensions (Migdal, 2004). That means that

citizenship is a multi-entry point device and that the legal one is only one of them, though of the utmost importance. Secondly, the content and the extension of citizenship is not considered as an outcome of Constitutions and laws only, but of a multiplicity of factors that include citizenship practices, i.e., the dynamic relation between the people and the polity and political community (Wiener, 1998). In other words, citizenship depends also, with regard to its intension and extension, on how citizens live and use it. Finally, integration of people in a political community is not a one-way process, through which strangers introject and live norms, values, culture, history and language of citizenship they meet, adapting or changing their own to the new context. It is rather a two-way process, where natives themselves in turn live a similar change. Since citizenship is not a fixed matter, but an evolutionary and incremental process, it is transformed by what newcomers bring to the political community (Baubock, 2006). On this base, the paper is devoted to an exercise of observation of the way immigration has been relating with Italian citizenship both in terms of inclusion of immigrants in the citizenship device, and in terms of challenging it and triggering its change.
***

**The personal network approach in the study of ethnic (dis)attachment of Portuguese immigrant offspring in Toronto**
(1848) Sandra Sofia Brito Silva (Universidade de Lisboa)

During the past decades, research on the "second generation" has mainly focused on studies about the incorporation of children and young people of migrant descent in the educational systems and labour markets of their residence societies. Recently there was an increase of approaches that can better illuminate or provide a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the complex structural and everyday dimensions of multiple and not contradictory processes of incorporation, transnationalism, senses of affiliation and belonging by migrants' descendants. Research suggests that our social connections have the power to influence and shape our lives, what we think, feel and do. Additionally, and especially family and kinship relationships, are a valuable social resource we can rely to help us to address specific or broader needs and that provide us with support to endure life's challenges, at the same time that help in (re)affirming notions of cultural, ethnic and family belonging, as well as stimulate transnational behaviors. These are the very core arguments that support this research project on social networks, integration and transnationalism among the offspring of Portuguese migrants living in Toronto (Canada) and Paris (France). The main aim of the study is to explore the implication of social networks for the construction, negotiation and transformation of Portuguese immigrants offspring' sense of belonging, integration and transnational behaviours, by analysing the role of the social relations within the Portuguese diaspora and the social, regional and political environments these young people live in and in between. The research was designed and organized in three areas. To begin with, we carry on the characterization of Egos (individuals interviewed) and their social contexts. We did that by collecting a selection of sociodemographic information and family details. Then, we aimed at the identification and registration of the organization, characteristics and spatial distribution of the social relations of the Egos. The method used to delineate and characterize their personal networks (individuals called Alters) was the Personal Network Research Design (PNRD), using Name Generators and Name Interpreters. Moreover we meant to investigate de sense of belonging (social identification), community engagement (Social, civic and political participation) and transnational behaviors of Egos and Alters. For that we used a Resource and Position Generator and collected data on the associative involvement of the Egos e Alters, as well as two indexes: Sense and Importance of Community. The aim of this paper is twofold: it seeks to present, examine and discuss some selected results of the research for the Canadian case study; and it aims to present and discuss the methodology defies encountered when using Social Network Theory and Analysis for collecting data and report about social connections among migrants' descendants. In addition, based on the findings of the research, some conclusions will be presented, namely on how the study have contributed to expanding our understanding of Portuguese descendants.
***

**"How does it is proved that the net migration will be zero?" The case of México**
(2065) Javier Gonzalez-Rosas (National Population Council)

In 2011, Lopez and Gaspar and the Mexican Society of Demography (MSD) using information of Mexican and American sources carried out exercises to estimate international migration, which were used as support for Mexico's census conciliation in 2012. The Mexican sources used by Lopez and Gaspar were population censuses of 1990, 2000 y 2010, while American were sample of population census of 2000 and the American Community Survey (ACS) of same year. Mexican sources used by the MDS were population censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2010, while American were the ACS of 2000-2009. Lopez and Gaspar estimated net migration balance (NMB) for period 1990-2008 and MSD for 1990-2010. Data of these two exercises indicate that in last years (1990-2010), NMB in Mexico had important changes. In period 1990-2004 both time series show that trend of the SNM was going down. But at next year, trend changed of radical form according both time series, NMB began to increase, and even Lopez and Gaspar estimated in 2008 a positive NMB of little more than 17,000 persons. That is, in this year by first time in a long time Mexican population increased due to international migration. MSD by its part estimated in 2009 a NMB of 40,405 persons and for 2010 of 40,992, that is, there was almost no change, something that there had no occurred in a long time either. Such that, if in a year the NMB is positive and in other is negative this fact suggest hypothesis of that Mexico's NMB tends to be zero. In order to proving this hypothesis and besides to elaborate projections of Mexico's NMB for period 2011-2020, the data that we used were the average of the estimates of Lopez y Gaspar and the SOMEDE and the Stable Bounded Theory. The major results indicate that in Mexico net migration nowadays it is not zero, but, it will converge to this value. Also, they show that population loss in the country by international migration will continue decreasing to annual rate of 36.12 habitants, what implies that in 2016 are going to get out of the country 2,007 persons, in 2018 will be 819, and finally in 2020 will get out 334, that is, net migration each time will be more near of the absolute zero.
***

**Lebanon's political discourse on the safe return of Syrian refugees to "secure zones" in Syria**
(1623) Laura El Chemali (Université Saint Joseph de Beyrouth)

In Lebanon, politicians already discuss for a while, how to organize the "speedy" and "safe" return of Syrians into so-called "safe zones" in Syria (Barrington&al Khalili, 14 July 2017). The current political debate in Lebanon concerns the questions, whether the return of Syrian refugees should occur in dialogue with the Syrian government or rather with the support of the United Nations in order to assure the humanitarian character of this kind of return initiatives in accordance with the principles of international law (Reuters, 16 October 2017). Meanwhile, the political bloc of the 8th of March and the Hezbollah holds the opinion that the return of refugees should be organized in dialogue with the political regime in Syria, the coalition of the 14th of March of Prime Minister Saad Hariri prefers that the return of refugees is organized with the support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In the view of Hariri, "a return of refugees to their country of origin should [must] take place in safety, dignity and voluntarily". According to the Prime Minister there could be no "forced returns" (Reuters, 16 October 2017). Consequently, our study aims to answer the following questions: What is the discourse of Lebanese politicians on the safe return of Syrian refugees to Syria? What are the political interests at stake of the different political parties and the international community? Where are the so-called secure zones located in Syria? How many Syrian refugees would be potentially able to go back in the near future? What could be the possible alternatives for Syrians staying in Lebanon? To answer these questions, we will be utilizing methods of qualitative research methods: data is collected though semi-structured interviews with the staffs of Lebanese ministries involved in the management of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon: Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, the Ministry of Higher Education and of Public Health, as well as, through a press review of Lebanese newspapers between June 2014 and December 2017). In order to interpret and analyze the information collected relevant to our research questions, we will refer to the methods of political discourse analysis. Our

study will, focus on the utilitarian character of the discourse of the political actors in order to maximize their interests and preferences in their responses to the refugee crisis (Hall et. al., 1996).
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3E. Gendered Approaches to Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Armağan Teke Lloyd**, *Abdullah Gül University, Turkey* |
| 1434 | Transnational Activism for Migrant Women's Rights: between MENA and EU, between Public Sphere and Cyberspace |
| | Claudia Araujo |
| 1893 | Masculinity among refugee men in Sicily |
| | Marco Palillo |
| 1519 | Gender Identity and Intra-Household Power Dynamics in the International Migration of Armenian Women |
| | F. Armağan Teke Lloyd |
| 2083 | Home and Memory in Elif Shafak's Honour |
| | Özge Karip, Tatiana Golban |

**Transnational Activism for Migrant Women's Rights: between MENA and EU, between 1434Public Sphere and Cyberspace**
(1434) Claudia Araujo (NOVA University of Lisbon)

This research addresses the theme of transnational activism for migrant women's rights, focusing on migrant women from the MENA region residing in the European Union. It uses an intersectional lens to look at the multiple discriminations these women face and the multiple forms of rights activist developed by three different transnational NGOs at the European Union level (European Network Against Racism; European Women´s Lobby and European Network of Migrant Women). It aims to analyse how these organizations interact with Europe's migration policies and to question if these very formal and professionalized NGOs allow enough space for the actual participation of the women whose rights they claim to defend. It focuses particularly on their online presence, understood in articulation with offline activism, a perspective that allows for clarification on these NGO´s identities, positionings, strategies and challenges, given that the Internet, as Sidney Tarrow (2011) puts it, constitutes the greatest change on the organization of modern social movements. Through a qualitative methodology focused on Discourse and Content Analysis, this investigation shows how transnational advocacy organizations lean towards multimodal activism, articulating online with offline actions, with an alternative public sphere possibly emerging in the intersection of these two spaces. In exploring these questions, and focusing on migrant women from the MENA region and their participation in transnational activism in the EU, it also explores the place of Islam in the European public sphere. It concludes that advocacy for migrant women´s rights lies in the intersection of different global social movements - Social Justice, Human Rights, Women´s Rights -, being that the European Union is more open to these type of discourses and repertoires than it is to migrants' rights activism: all transnational advocacy networks studied here are therefore fluent in the language of intersectional gender mainstreaming applied to advocacy for migrant women´s rights; it also shows that different ONGs will capitalise on different skillsets and activist actions to ensure their access to the European institutions, which are fundamental for their survival and for their identity and positioning; further, it concludes that different organizations will allow for the entrance of migrant women from the MENA countries in different levels "“ be it individually or through their own organizations: as these transnational NGOs grow, they become less representative of the women whose rights they defend, as the case of the European Women´s Lobby shows.
***

**Masculinity among Refugee Men in Sicily**
(1893) Marco Palillo (Social Policy Department, LSE)

Research on refugee and asylum seeking men has widely illustrated the gendered challenges (Charsley & Wray, 2015) that men on the move face throughout the journey, transnational mobility and resettlement. However, less interest has surrounded how these gendered challenges interrogate issues to with subjectivity, refugee identity's construction and discourse. In particular, I argue that discourse plays a fundamental role as refugee men have to narrate what has happened to them in order to have their asylum claims accepted. Within the asylum deliberation process, however, claimants find themselves navigating a definite politics of discourse which prescribes specific notions of masculinity around agency, vulnerability and victimhood. At this juncture, a focus on the making of meaning around masculinity can be useful to explore the relationship that exists between this politics of discourse and the refugee subject. Drawing on life-history interviews conducted with sub-Saharan refugee and asylum seeking men in Sicily, this paper aims to explore participants' narratives of their journey to Europe as means to illuminate the ways they see themselves as 'men' as a result of the refugee experience and within the asylum system.
***

**Gender Identity and Intra-Household Power Dynamics in the International Migration of Armenian Women**
(1519) F. Armağan Teke Lloyd, (Abdullah Gül University)

In drawing upon interviews and fieldwork conducted in Armenia and Turkey with 30 Armenian migrant women and their non-accompanying family members, the present article examines how gender norms have structured the migration decision making process as it occurs at the household level. These migrant women were mostly elderly, widowed and from female-headed households, where male income support to the family was either insufficient or wholly absent for a variety of reasons. This article examines the intra-household gendered power dynamic and how this has led some women to assume the role of migrant labourers in a patriarchal context which would ordinarily abjure their mobility, assigning this role to men exclusively. Drawing upon the feminist literature on Household Survival Strategies, I argue that rather than constituting a rational and largely consensual response to economic hardship, migration decisions are negotiated and taken within the context of 'hierarchical households', where individuals exert agency with reference to their gendered identities. Armenian migrants' gender identities in addition to their social identities as elderly and widowed women both enabled and constrained their ability to exert agency in their own migration decisions at the household level.
***

**Home and Memory in Elif Shafak's Honour**
(2083) Özge Karip (Namık Kemal University), Tatiana Golban (Namık Kemal University)

Elif Shafak's novel Honour, centred on the themes of migration, multiculturalism, space and movement, interrogates the boundaries of home and memory, as well as their impact on identity formation. Honour presents the journey of an eastern family from a village near the Euphrates to Istanbul and then to London. It is a journey not only through physical localities, but also through the metaphorical significance of belonging. This article focuses on the cultural division which the members of Toprak family undergo when they migrate to London. Our purpose is to reveal how the essentialized boundaries of home and memories of the past destabilize the identity of an individual, creating instead a disturbing in-betweenness of belonging nowhere. Shafak calls into question the act of remembering of the immaculate native land, since recollection is always contextual and subject to interpretation in the light of an anticipated future. Honour, with its diasporic narrative of home, negotiates the common migrant preoccupation with 'originary homeland' and advocates the more cosmopolitan concerns of 'feeling at home' and 'belonging to' a space.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
| | **3F. Ethnicity and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Bahar Başer**, *Coventry University, UK* |
| 1590 | The visits to the home village of the Estonians who re-migrated from Siberia and the meaning of such visits to their identity |
| | Aivar Jürgenson |
| 1843 | Intersection of Ethno-cultural and Class based Identities in Educational Contexts: The Case of Turkish Immigrant Background Parents in Germany |
| | Hande Erdem, Yvonne Anders, Özen Odağ |
| 1564 | Kurdish diaspora as possible agent for a state building process solution |
| | Lucrezia Savasta |
| 1617 | Anfal as the Chosen Trauma - Collective Identity and Memory Work in Kurdish Diaspora |
| | Mari Toivanen, Bahar Başer |

**The visits to the home village of the Estonians who re-migrated from Siberia and the meaning of such visits to their identity**

(1590) Aivar Jürgenson (Tallinn University)

Ethnologists and another social scientists have been studying how people visit their former homelands because of the semantic importance of the notions home, homelessness, nostalgia, roots and identity. The aim of this paper is to analyse a two-weeks trip from Estonia to a Siberian village by a group of people originated from the village. A number of Estonian villages were established in Siberia at the 19th century: In the middle of that century, some villages were established by the czarist power for Lutheran criminals, during the second half of century, when the voluntary mass exodus to Siberia started, several new villages were established, and the former villages of the deported criminals were also replenished by the newcomers. The Estonian village in the Krasnoyarsk Krai, East-Siberia, called Ülem-Suetuk (Upper Suetuk), is one of these. It is one of the few Estonian villages in Russia where the Estonian language is even today the medium of everyday communication for the majority of the villagers, among them the young people. During the Soviet time many of the Estonians in Russia, including the inhabitants of Ülem-Suetuk village, moved to live in Estonia. Since the village identity and mutual solidarity of the villagers are traditionally strong in Siberia, the relationships between the village and its former inhabitants were kept alive. The hiatus of keeping these contacts alive are the visits to the home place of the former villagers. In this paper one of such visits is scrutinised: as an Ethnologist using participating observation and in-depth interview methods I attempted to open the cultural meanings of the journey for the participants' trans-local identity and belonging. The home place visit, a performative act that creates and sustains belonging, I analyse using the image of secular pilgrimage. In this paper the trip to the former home village is presented as a secular pilgrimage and analysed by applying Victor Turner's model of a rite of passage. In the paper is demonstrated how the pilgrimage-like trips can be undertaken for going back to the place of origin in order to reinforce one's identity. By visiting the former homeland "the pilgrim" blends his or her two separate and somewhat partial identities into a single, coherent one. An important motive of root tourism is the compensation of the disorientation caused by the double identity of a migrant: from the place of origin one can, through regular cross-border contacts, periodically seek for confirmation of one's identity, the home place offers a possibility to "refresh" the integration with relatives and networks of friends by socialising. Visiting the place of origin is like a rite that enables the participants periodically to reconcile two separate cultural identities: the one of the land of origin and, the other, the new land of habitation.
***

**Intersection of Ethno-cultural and Class based Identities in Educational Contexts: The Case of Turkish Immigrant Background Parents in Germany**

(1843) Hande Erdem (Free University of Berlin), Yvonne Anders (Free University of Berlin), Özen Odağ

Individuals construct and negotiate their identities in relation to history, institutions, power relations and intercultural encounters in different societies (Castells, 2004; Clifford, 1997; Hall, 1991). When the social identities of migration background families are examined within the educational contexts, in addition to home-school-societal relational spaces, the impact of both home and immigration country have to be taken into consideration. Through having a transnational approach (Guarnizo & Smith, 1998; Faist, 2000, Vertovec, 2001) and Bronfenbrenner's bio-ecological perspective (Bronfenbrenner, 1994; Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 2006), the study aims at providing in-depth investigation of the perspectives and practices of Turkish immigrant parents of children of (pre)school age in Germany and (re)negotiation of their ethno-cultural, class based identities. The research concentrates on mechanisms that play a role for making the parents connect with or are disconnected from their children´s education as well as their cultural, class based resources to cope with certain social and economic circumstances. The analysis will be based on the conducted qualitative interviews. Turkish parents´ overview of perspectives and experiences may guide the policies that would support the inclusive education and development of new pedagogies.

***

**Kurdish diaspora as possible agent for a state building process solution**

(1564) Lucrezia Savasta (National Research University Moscow)

Diaspora communities can act as positive agents, channels and they can be practical solutions for stateless communities as the Kurdish one. This particular diaspora has become mobilised on large scale in the last 20 years, bringing international attention to the Kurdish case. As any diasporic communities and identities are characterised by a 'triadic relationship' including the home countries, host countries and the transnational. Diaspora is a complex concept, more precisely a theoretical one, sometimes understood as a synonym for ethnicity and nationalism. Each diaspora is unique, regarding its modality of immigration, ideas about identity, home and belonging, and acts of memories transmitted across generations. Within this period, the emigrants have also witnessed the change of the political situation of the Kurds, recently in particular in the reality of Iraqi Kurdistan and to a certain extent in Turkey, which affects the Kurdish diaspora in many ways. The Kurdish Question is an apt case for the diffusion of a conflict situation outside nation-state's borders, as it is one of the many conflicts in the world which reveals itself in local, regional and transnational contexts. Both those living abroad and those living inside the regions said several times that they don't want to steal anybody's home, they just want to get their home, taking as proof of this affirmations its historical specificity. Starting from 2013, an economic boom in Iraq's autonomous Kurdistan Region attracted many of the families who fled during the rule of Saddam Hussein. But there are not just economic reason for this coming back home' fashion. Many moved back in the region for more personal reasons, for what they called: the returning of the Kurdish diaspora. These are people that had a very good education in Europe (or in the countries where they emigrated), they came back and settled for even lower ranking jobs because they wanted to contribute to Kurdistan's development. Others are also leaving their Western lives behind to take up arms and protect their homeland (those were the majority in 2014). There were at least 1,500 Peshmerga fighters who arrived in the autonomous Iraqi region from Europe. Of course culturally, there is a sharp difference between the diaspora Kurds and the locals, but the relevant thing is desire to go back home. In my research I will study how this can be a positive factor for the politicians but also a matter of balance inside the society comparing it with what was happened in Israel once the flow of sephardic and Mizrahi Jews reached the Jewish state. I'll track the social difficulties and I will compare with those appeared in the Kurdish region and I will try to give a possible solutions of how to overcome the obstacles.

***

**Anfal as the Chosen Trauma - Collective Identity and Memory Work in Kurdish Diaspora**
(1617) Mari Toivanen (University of Helsinki), Bahar Başer (Coventry University)

Diaspora communities resort to a variety of strategies and means for claiming the recognition of different massacres as genocide (Wolvaardt 2007; Baser 2014; Catic 2015; Baser & Toivanen 2017). The past is present in a way that collective memory of past massacres (Paul Anderson 2000) as well as the continuous condition of exile (Khayati 2008) that might have originated from the very massacres can become the focal point of genocide recognition efforts. Furthermore, genocide recognition initiatives in diaspora are constitutive of (intergenerational) collective identity constructions. The intergenerational transmission of genocide consciousness to subsequent generations through commemoration practices can become an integral part of collective identity narratives in diaspora (see Volkan 2011). In this paper, we discuss genocide recognition initiatives and the related awareness raising campaigns in the context of the Kurdish diaspora in Europe. Although there is a growing literature on the Kurdish diaspora with regards to their mobilization in the host country and sense-of-belonging to their homeland; no specific academic study has solely focused on the Anfal case and the diaspora's commemoration practices in different host country contexts. How do genocide recognition initiatives by the Kurdish diaspora communities draw from collective memory? How do they become constitutive of collective identity narratives and part of intergenerational transmission of trauma? We will more specifically focus on initiatives and activities undertaken by diaspora Kurds in Europe that aim to the recognition of the Anfal Campaigns (1986-1989), orchestrated by Saddam Hussein's regime against the Kurdish population in Northern Iraq, as genocide. The case of Anfal is used to illustrate the temporal and spatial dimensions of memory work and identity construction in genocide recognition initiatives in diaspora. The arguments will be based on both authors' extensive fieldwork (observations and semi-structured interviews with diaspora members) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Finland, Germany, France, Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Mehmet Gökay Özerim**, *Yasar University, Turkey* |
| 1635 | Impossible parents: Unaccompanied minors, responsibility, and politics of care in the UK |
| | Francesca Meloni |
| 1734 | Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children in Europe: A Critical Literature Review |
| | Gamze Kaçar Tunç |
| 1842 | Social Inclusion Processes for unaccompanied minors in the city of Palermo: a real model of social inclusion that fosters autonomy |
| | Roberta Lo Bianco |
| 2019 | Wanted Home not Found: Unaccompanied Minors -Turkey as a case study- |
| | Cansu Güçlü |

**Impossible parents: Unaccompanied minors, responsibility, and politics of care in the UK**
(1635) Francesca Meloni (University College London)

Frontline workers are confronted with a seemingly impossible task: that of caring for unaccompanied asylum seekers, while complying with budget cuts and system capacity, in an era of austerity and privatization. Drawing on interviews with social workers and unaccompanied minors (n=100), this paper examines how parenting responsibilities are interpreted by local government and young migrants. What happens when the state parental role is conflated with neoliberal austerity logics? How is acting as "the best parent" interpreted and negotiated by both frontline workers and unaccompanied minors? How are these relationships made sense of and given meaning, and with what consequences, for both frontline workers and young people alike? Using theoretical frameworks of responsibility (Young 2011),

we demonstrate the impossible positions of front line workers and therefore the inherent and extreme inadequacy in caring for unaccompanied minors. We argue that the focus on neoliberal logics in service provisions helps to sustain two parallel discourses. On the one side, it reinterprets on a cost-effective basis the assumption that these children are social investments. On the other side, it places the focus on individual outcomes and dissipates social responsibility. This creates a politics of deresponsabilisation which ultimately consider these young people as "citizens of nowhere" "“whose rights and entitlement to care are denied.
***

**Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children in Europe: A Critical Literature Review**
(1734) Gamze Kaçar Tunç (Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University&Anadolu University)

Forced migration has become a significant social problem. Particularly, the number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children has increased dramatically day by day. Europe is the main or final destination for migrant children, especially those from the Middle East and Africa. Hence, the main focus of this research is on unaccompanied children seeking asylum and those who have been accepted as refugees in European Union States. This article will discuss the socio-economic problems unaccompanied children faces before and after their migration process, and their new conditions in host countries. For that purpose, a critical literature review will be applied. As a conclusion, an extensive data for policy makers to develop immigration and refugee policies for unaccompanied children will be provided.
***

**Social Inclusion Processes for Unaccompanied Minors in the City of Palermo: A Real Model of Social Inclusion That Fosters Autonomy**
(1842) Roberta Lo Bianco (CESIE, Italy)

As of 31 August 2017[1], 18,486 unaccompanied foreign minors present and surveyed in Italy were 17,209 males (93.1%) and 1277 females (6.9%). As for the age groups of these minors, 92.9% of them are aged between 15 and 17 years. As for the origin, nationalities are over 35, with a clear majority of the states of central and northern Africa (over 70%) _Gambia, Egypt, Guinea, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Mali, Senegal, Bangladesh, Somalia, Pakistan etc. The number of single migrant minors hosted in the various Italian regions prevails over the areas affected by the landings: 41.5% (5,750 minors) are hosted in Sicily. The city of Palermo, in particular, welcomed (as of 30.09.2016) 736 single unaccompanied migrants (Data Office Nomads and Immigrants of the Municipality of Palermo) in 44 structures between first reception centres (3 of which one houses 180 minors) and second reception, housing community for minors and apartment groups. This paper presents Ragazzi Harraga_ Social Inclusion Processes for unaccompanied minors in the city of Palermo_ whose main aim is to strengthen the reception system for unaccompanied migrant minors, consolidating operational models that ensure respect for the rights of children and young people in Italy. Harraga is the Arabic term defining young people who risk everything to emigrate, burning the borders to build new paths of life. Specifically, the project aims accompanying young people towards autonomy. It includes several tools "“such as the shared social folder "“which enhances the dialogue between all the social actors involved in the inclusion paths of these boys and girls. The project offers training and orientation courses, employment opportunities through work grants, housing solutions for the youngsters "“just over the age of majority, the ones who are leaving the receiving communities "“and the creation of a guesthouse where some of them will work. Thanks to the workshops, about 240 children and young welcomed at the first and second reception centres of Palermo are involved in, increasing the interaction of all the young people living in the city. Thanks to all the actions of the project, we expect to involve about 400 minors alone in Palermo. The project started on 13/03/2017 and will end on 13/09/2019. The project is funded through Never Alone, per un domani possibile. Reception and welcome of unaccompanied minors and young people arriving alone to Italy [promoted by Fondazione Cariplo, Compagnia di San Paolo, Fondazione con il Sud, Enel Cuore, Fondazione CRT, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Cuneo,

Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo, Fondazione Monte dei Paschi di Siena]. [1] Fondazione Ismu, Ventitreesimo Rapporto sulle Migrazioni 2017, Franco Angeli, 2017
***

**Wanted Home not Found: Unaccompanied Minors -Turkey as a case study-**
(2019) Cansu Güçlü (University of Szeged)

Turkey is bound to protect and assist unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in compliance with its legal obligations at national and international levels. Concerns related to these children's access to child-care facilities in Turkey are, however, rarely referred in reports and academic papers. This study examines the cooperation between the Police and social institutions in handling the particular situation of UAMs, accommodation and reception conditions in the child protection shelters in Turkey as well as the main obstacles encountered by UAMs in meeting their basic needs such as psycho-social and pedagogical support. By reference to decreasing interest in the guardianship/trusteeship that UAMs really need, the study questions the capacities of these institutions and qualification of their staff with regards to children's physical, mental, emotional and moral development. It concludes by summarizing what has been achieved and what is lacking in ensuring the protection of unaccompanied minors in recent years.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3H. Migrants in South East Asia** |
| *Chair* | **Nirmala D. Arunasalam**, *Plymouth University, United Kingdom* |
| 1751 | The Chinese Mestizos in Cebu City, Philippines |
| | Ophelynn Pil Cano |
| 1586 | How new Chinese immigrants' linguistic integration in Singapore |
| | Lifeng Qian |
| 1828 | The Manifestations and Reporting of Rohingya Entrepreneurship in Malaysia |
| | Adah-Kole Emmanuel Onjewu |
| 1746 | Unravelling the Role of intermediaries in cross border undocumented migration from Bangladesh to urban ghettos of Kolkata, India |
| | Ankita Siddhanta |
| 1102 | Migration and mobilities in Laos. An enacted reflexive approach |
| | Pascale Hancart Petitet, Souvanxay Phetchanpheng |

**The Chinese Mestizos in Cebu City, Philippines**
(1751) Ophelynn Pil Cano (University of San Carlos)

As an ethnic group, the Chinese in the Philippines (particularly in Cebu) has had its own history and narrative in the context of Southeast Asia and in Philippine history. The first wave of Chinese migrants to Cebu started out as sojourners ""migrants to a new place with ties to their homeland. Some of these Chinese migrants eventually established their own businesses, acquired landholdings and married Filipina wives. The goal of this paper is to look at stories of how Chinese men intermarried with Filipina women and forged a distinct Filipino-Chinese identity different from that of the Chinese culture in their native land. While their offspring were considered Chinese, the younger generation already saw themselves as Filipino-Chinese: Chinese born as Filipinos. It will examine how the two cultures overlap and differ in terms of tradition, use of the Chinese language, business practices and cultural perspective. The paper specifically looks at the cases of intermarriage in the Parian and business districts in Cebu City, Philippines through interviews of Chinese families, analysis of documentary records in civil registries, official government records of migration as well as documents pertaining to business deals made by these Chinese. It will look at the similarities and differences of the Cebuano

Chinese mestizos (children of Filipina wives and Chinese men) and Cebuano Chinese who had parents who were both Chinese.
***

**How new Chinese immigrants' linguistic integration in Singapore**
(1586) Lifeng Qian (Nanyang Technological University)

This paper focuses on language barriers and which comprises of Mandarin-speaking hallucination; mode of "Mandarin speaking plus one" and English for linguistic integration. It would first identify the language problems behind immigrants' integration in terms of the ethnic-based hallucination that Chinese must and are able to speak Mandarin Chinese. It was bitter for newly arrived new Chinese immigrants to accept that their linguistic competence became one of the main reasons caused them being denied into host society which yet to be sufficiently discussed particularly in Singapore context. As Mandarin is a lesser prestige language in Singaporean multilingual society, it would not contribute to a better engagement with new immigrants' co-ethnic counterparts in the host society. Therefore, I will propose a new mode of "Mandarin speaking plus one" in the subsequent section. It is necessary for Mandarin speaking new Chinese immigrants to acquire English as an essential linguistic competence so as to integrate into the host society, qualitative data draw from interviews would be used to support this argument. Last but not least, in the section of English for linguistic integration, it is meant to give out a solution that makes the New Chinese immigrants have the basic skill to harness the English language so as to further promotion New Chinese immigrants' integration into Singaporean society. A highly subsidized English language training program targeting at new immigrants would be called upon and with a limited time frame, all immigrants are expected to show their acceptable level of English proficiency when updating their work passes and lodging applications to be considered as permanent residents and naturalized citizens of Singapore.
***

**The Manifestations and Reporting of Rohingya Entrepreneurship in Malaysia**
(1828) Adah-Kole Emmanuel Onjewu (Coventry University)

This paper examines the agenda-setting of the entrepreneurship of Rohingya refugees in Malaysia. As the country withholds employment permits from all refugees, the Rohingyas have shown peculiar signs of entrepreneurial bricolage beyond the inhibitions of employment law. Thus, this study creates an index of mainstream media coverage of Rohingya private enterprise from 2007 "“2017. In two stages of inquiry, a hyperlink network analysis and a content analysis will assess agenda-setting on the part of the media and agenda-building by the Malaysian government. It concludes that the entrepreneurship of Rohingyas in Malaysia could be optimised through progressive political action to complement an already favourable cultural and religious environment.
***

**Unravelling the Role of intermediaries in cross border undocumented migration from Bangladesh to urban ghettos of Kolkata, India**
(1746) Ankita Siddhanta (International Institute for Population Sciences)

In fluid and dynamic context of irregular migration, this study aims to unravel the role and functioning of "intermediate mechanisms" known as 'Brokers/agents' facilitating migration in irregular/undocumented way from Bangladesh to urban ghettos of Kolkata, India. Using Respondent Driven Sampling, data was collected among 400 undocumented Bangladeshi migrants in urban ghettos of Kolkata (2015-2016). Almost every Bangladeshi migrant paid 50-70 dollars to the brokers for crossing Indo-Bangladesh border in an illegal way. While some brokers work alone, others are engaged in complicated networks of Ghatmaliks, Lineman, security personnel etc. More than half of the migrants faced any harassment from brokers and were left alone in moments of risk. While crossing, a major proportion of migrants were abused physically, sexually and verbally by the border security force. Accounts of brokers arranging for female migrants to provide sexual favors to the border guards

without the migrant's prior knowledge/consent are also common. It is often perceived that brokers connect people and places, establish networks and makes migration safer. But, this is just partially true for these undocumented Bangladeshi migrants. As long as Undocumented cross-border migration continues, brokers might persist as important middleman in spite of their negative and ambivalent conduct in many cases.
***

**Migration and mobilities in Laos - An enacted reflexive approach**
(1102) Pascale Hancart Petitet, Souvanxay Phetchanpheng (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Laos)

In the new economic landscape developing after 1986 (New Economic Mechanism) Laos has become more open to international contacts and investments. Many people from rural have moved to the cities to search for a better life, new opportunities, find a new job and earn an income for themselves and their families. They circulate between rural and urban areas but also from rural areas to other rural localities. Thus government policies of relocation of the population, economic attractiveness of some regions (road construction, hydroelectric projects, agribusiness and mining) are the reasons behind the various forms of mobilities observed in this country. What do we know about the inner and intimate experiences of those migrants? Our ongoing research in Laos interrogates such issues in documenting especially the links between mobilities, intimacies and infectious vulnerabilities (MIGRLAO-IRD/CRF/EF). This is a multidisciplinary community based research program that involves the participation of stakeholders (donors, developers and practitioners), community actors, activists, researchers and students at each level of the production of knowledge. Each is invited to turn one's gaze on a specific issue, to plan his field investigations in an already familiar space and where his own social network can be mobilized. We collected various biographical experiences and pathways of women from poor rural areas who left their communities in order to join peri-urban industrial production areas in order to study and to work in factories, restaurant and entertainment venues both in Laos and in neighboring countries. The paper retraces this experience by paying a particular attention to the specific conditions of data production across social and cultural boundaries and at the encounters between development and scientific research domains. This is a space of creativity negotiated in an authoritarian environment. This space is born from a plurality of social ties and as the social production of an enacted reflexive approach imposed both by the anthropological practice itself and the professional and personal trajectory of the author. This research produces both theoretical results on the patterns of migration in Laos and applied results which aims to contribute to improve the access to health care services of migrant people.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Din ve Göç** |
| *Chair* | **Yakup Çoştu**, *Hitit University, Turkey* |
| 1426 | Traces of Migration; Persian Marks on the Anatolian-Turkish Culture |
| | Mehmet Azimli |
| 1508 | Turkish workers from Bulgaria in the Northwest of England |
| | Mehmet Davut Çoştu |
| 1555 | Muslims in Europe and Islamophobia |
| | Yakup Çoştu |
| 1654 | Almanya'da Türk Gençlerine Yönelik Eğitim Faaliyetleri: DİTİB Akademisi Örneği |
| | Mehmet Akif Ceyhan |

**Traces of Migration; Persian Marks on the Anatolian-Turkish Culture**
(1426) Mehmet Azimli (Hitit University)

In this statement, I would like to make some explanations on an event in terms of the effect of Iranian culture on the lands of Anatolia and the traces of this effect. The event under examination is the Babek uprising which has taken its place in history as the Hurremi uprising. I would like to explain how the Babek uprising and the Hurremiyye movement "“which included Persian aspects and promised the golden days of the old Sasanid era "“effected Anatolia and by which means and how this happened. In this context I will try to convey that the Turkmen migrations made through Iran and the Babekkiye supporters taking refuge in Anatolia have been the determinants. In other words, I believe that Babekiyye's effect on Anatolian Alawism was realized with these two ways. Turkish Migrations: If the historical process of the Turkish migration waves from the East is well observed, it can be seen that it generally occurred from East to West. These migration waves which lasted for centuries ended in Anatolia by following South Hazar which we call the "Tribes Gate". These masses settled in the Iran region as an inevitable haunt during centuries of migration or had to make long stopovers. If fact it was here where Turks were influenced from the region's religion, tradition and faiths and carried these to Anatolia with their continuing migrations. In Anatolia, the many traditions and faiths they brought from Central Asia fused with the cultures they acquired from Iran. Hurremi Migrations: Another influence on Anatolia was made through Babek supporters. The Babekiyye uprising received the biggest support in terms of state support from the Byzantium. Because, the Abbasids who were dealing with Babek could not continue their conquests. Due to Babek, Byzanitum could go on the offensive and regain land. Hurremi's sometimes went trough to Anatolia and enlisted in the Byzantium army. A specifically this point was the point when Babek's ideology Hurremiye started its influence on Anatolia. In this statement, I will touch upon subjects such a Reincarnation faith, Qizilbash Culture which have developed within the Anatolian Alawite tradition. I will try to convey the reasons why these divisive properties that has become a symbol and which are present with Babek supporters, came to light in Anatolia. Also I will convey that the Cem Ritual seen in Anatolian Alawites bears similarities to the private meeting held by Hurremites in the countryside due to the pressures of the Central caliphate and that this ritual is the continuation of this culture. Consequently in the statement, we want to convey the effect of some subject which possess Persian characteristics on Anatolian faith identities. The statement will continue on this basis.
***

**Turkish workers from Bulgaria in the Northwest of England**
(1508) Mehmet Davut Çoştu (Lancaster University)

The previous studies on TSCs in the UK have overlooked the invisible immigrants who are ethnically Turks but hold dual citizenship of Bulgaria as well as Turkey, and therefore have the flexibility of residing in both Turkey and England at different periods of time. This small number of Turkish people have been here in NWE via their EU passport but come from Bursa, Turkey. This identity dilemma has existed since 2008 when Bulgaria became an EU member country. Therefore, this new sample emerged and still has not been studied yet. These immigrants share the same destiny with the existent TSC immigrants. The only difference is that as they have EU citizenship, they are people who can come and go back to Turkey or Bulgaria without having any visa problems. With the help of EU citizenship, some stay and work in fast food sectors for the small TSC fast food businesses and work only a few months, afterwards they go back to Turkey or Bulgaria. This dual citizenship elicited flexibility of entrance to Turkey, Bulgaria, and the UK. For the most immigrants in this area, on the concept of push and pull factors, immigrants are not compelled to move out from their countries, they did not have a major push factors. However, in search of better wage pull those into England, and their network ties brought Bulgarian Turks to Lancaster. It is not appropriate to understand the migration process only by looking from push-pull factor glances. Simply because the condition of Northwest is slightly unique.

As the immigrants have their flexible travelling back and forth, it is not simple to explain this return or flexibility of entrance to the UK only with theories of push and pull factors. Especially, pull factors play the importance role but not the major one. In this paper, I used the term "Turkish Speaking Community" in the widest sense, to embrace both first arrivals and their descendants. Basically, as the phrase says Turkish Speaking Communities infers, whoever speaks Turkish or descends from a Turkish citizen will be included. The purpose of this research is to reveal a better understanding of Bulgarian Turks`, who are also a part of the Turkish Speaking Community (TSC) immigrants, ordinary daily religious lives in the Northwest of England.
***

**Muslims in Europe and Islamophobia**
(1555) Yakup Çoştu (Hitit University)

The Muslim populations that inhabit Europe may be distinguished into two board categories: native and immigrant. Native Muslim populations mainly found in central, Eastern and south-east Europe (including Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania and Serbia etc.) and in Russia. They are the former Muslim settlers in Europe since the Ottoman and Russian empires. Immigrant Muslim population of Europe consists of individuals who came from Turkey, the Maghrib, sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Middle East. They have mainly arrived in Europe as immigrants or refugees due to the reasons such as economic and political during the second half of the twentieth century as a result of post-war population movements. They have settled in economically and industrially developed countries of Europe (including Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Britain, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy etc.) and in the course of time reached to a significant number with chain migration waves and second and third generations. Today the number of Muslim population in Europe is more than 45 million, and it is estimated that the population will exceed 50 million by 2020. Muslims became an important part of social and cultural life in Europe. In our day visibility of European Muslims in social sphere is carefully observed especially by native Europeans. On the one hand religious, social, and cultural practices of Muslim communities, on the other hand cyclical developments in the world shape native Europeans' evaluation of Muslims and co-existence culture. Especially Middle Eastern refugee influx toward the western world in the last years, and some acts of violence in several European cities complicates the situation further. In this paper, with reference to distinctive lifestyles of European Muslim communities and their integration problem to countries they reside in, evaluation of native Europeans for Muslims and co-existence culture are going to be analysed from a macro-sociological perspective. Mentioned analysis is going to be carried out by centralisation of Islamophobia discussions.
***

**Almanya'da Türk Gençlerine Yönelik Eğitim Faaliyetleri: DİTİB Akademisi Örneği**
(1654) Mehmet Akif Ceyhan (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazit University)

1960'lı yılların başlarından itibaren, değişik sebeplerle başta Almanya olmak üzere Avrupa ülkelerine göç ederek misafir işçi statüsünde kendilerine yeni bir hayat kuran vatandaş, soydaş ve dindaşlarımıza yönelik olarak, dini, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda hizmet sunmak amacıyla, ilgili ülkelerde çeşitli vakıf, dernek ve birliklerce hizmet üretilme gayreti gözlemlenmektedir. Almanya özelinde ise, 1984 yılında 135 bağımsız derneğin bir araya gelerek Alman dernekler kanununa göre kurulmuş olan ve kurulduğu günden buyana, her türlü siyasi görüş ve düşünüşün dışında kalarak bugün sayısı 1000'e yaklaşan bağlı derneği ile dini, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda başta Türkiye kökenli olmak üzere Almanya'da yaşayan bütün Müslümanlara hizmet götüren en büyük Müslüman göçmen sivil toplum örgütü "Diyanet İşleri Türk İslam Birliği" (DİTİB)'dir. DİTİB, Almanya'da yaşayan Türklere yönelik dini, sosyal ve kültürel hizmetlerinin bir parçası olarak orada yaşayan Türk gençlerine yönelik eğitim faaliyetlerini de yürütmektedir. Bu kapsamda temelleri 2000'li yıllarda atılan ve resmi olarak faaliyetlerine 2013 yılında başlayan DİTİB Akademisi, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı ile DİTİB arasında yapılan protokol gereği Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı'nın dini rehberliği çerçevesinde sürdürülmektedir. DİTİB

Akademisi, kurulduğu günden bu yana, anaokulundan (kindergarten) başlamak üzere, farklı yaş gruplarına ait gençlere (ilkokul, ortaokul, lise ve üniversite gençlerine yönelik) yönelik din eğitimi faaliyetleri yürütmekte, öğrenci ve gençleri farklı burs programları çerçevesinde desteklemekte, üniversitede okuyan Türk gençlerini öğrenci evleri (yurt) programlarıyla himaye etmektedir. Ayrıca yüksek lisans ve doktora programlarını sürdüren öğrencilere burs desteği sağlayarak hazırlamış oldukları doktora tezlerini bastırmak suretiyle Akademik camiayla buluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca başta cami derslerine devam eden öğrencilere yönelik ders kitap ve materyalleri, dini içerikli yayınları okuyucu ve gençlerle buluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Almanya'da yaşayan Türk gençlerinin ve ailelerinin talepleri doğrultusunda, DİTİB Akademisi tarafından gençlerin milli ve manevi değerlerini kaybetmemeleri amacıyla yürütülen dini içerikli faaliyetlerin tanıtımı ve değerlendirmesi yapılacaktır.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3K. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat** |
| *Chair* | **Onur Kemal Bazarkaya**, *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 2139 | Sahne Önü "Komşum"dan Sahne Arkası "Ermeni"ye: Doğu Karadeniz'de "Yolları Kesişen Kadinlar" Üzerine Bir Vaka İncelemesi |
| | Ayşula Kurt |
| 1385 | Şarlatan Yolcular: Göç Edebiyatında İhmal Edilmiş Bir Karakter |
| | Onur Kemal Bazarkaya |
| 1408 | Çesmeli yazar Mehmet Culum'un Romanlarında Göç Öyküleri |
| | Zeliha Gürel |
| 1496 | Göç Edebiyatı Bağlamında William Saroyan |
| | Celal İnal |
| 1711 | Aysel Özakın'ın "Kanal Boyu" Öykülerinde Göçmenlik Olgusu |
| | Efnan Dervişoğlu |

**Sahne Önü "Komşum"dan Sahne Arkası "Ermeni"ye: Doğu Karadeniz'de "Yolları Kesişen Kadinlar" Üzerine Bir Vaka İncelemesi**
(2139) Ayşula Kurt (Karadeniz Tecnical University)

Günümüz dünyasında kadınların göç sürecinde değişen konumları, giderek artan sayıda çalışmaya konu olmaktadır. Kadınların hedef ülkelere göç deneyimleri ve göç sonrası yaşam pratikleri göçün toplumsal etkilerini anlamada önemli veri kaynağı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Nitekim söz konusu yaşam deneyimleri, göçün toplumsal yapıya etkisiyle ortaya çıkan toplumsal dönüşümlerin de etkisi altında kalarak şekillenmektedir. Dolayısıyla kadınların göç sonrası yaşamlarında göçmen olmalarından kaynaklı maruz kaldıkları eşitsizlikler etnik, dini, kültürel farklılıklarından yanı sıra göçün toplumsal yapıdaki dönüşümleri ve toplumsal bellek kodlarından da kaynaklanabilmektedir. Bu bakımdan kadın göçmelerin yaşam deneyimleri üzerine yapılacak toplumsal cinsiyet temelli çalışmalarında "kesişimsellik" yaklaşımı oldukça ufuk açıcı olabilmektedir. Kesişimsellik, kadınların sosyal konumlarının cinsiyetleri dışında sınıf ve etnik kökenleri tarafından da etkilendiğini savunun bir yaklaşım olup, kadınlar arasındaki kültürel farklılıkların neden olduğu eşitsizliklere göçmen kadınlarla diğer kadınlar arasındaki toplumsal ilişkilerinin seyri bağlamında kullanılabilir. Buradan hareketle çalışmada, Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde yaşayan yabancı uyruklu kadınların bölgede yaşayan kadınlarla olan gündelik ilişkilerin örtük yüzünü ortaya koyan bir vaka incelmesi konu edilmiştir. Nitel araştırma türlerinden biri olarak vaka (durum) çalışmasında bir olguyu bağlamıyla birlikte ele almaya çalışarak belirli bir olaya odaklanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinde bir "X" ilçesinde evli olan yabancı uyruklu kadınlarla irtibat kurmak için alana çıkılan ilk günde yaşanan örnek vaka kayıt altına alınmış ve analiz edilmiştir. Vaka üzerinden göç ve toplumsal yansımaları analiz edilirken, damgalanma ve göçmenlerin yerelle kurdukları toplumsal ilişkilerin konumlandırıldığı hiyerarşik nokta sorgulanmıştır. Görüşme talebi üzerine gidilen ilçede "aracı

aile" ile katılımcı adayı "komşu" arasında yaşanan diyalogların yanı sıra araştırmacı - aracı kadın - katılımcı adayı arasındaki diyalog üçgeni alan gözlemleri ile beraber kodlanmış ve Evring Gofmann'ın "sahne" metaforu üzerinden analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, ilçede ikamet eden aracı kadın komşuluk ilişkilerine referansta bulunarak görüşme için talepte bulunmuş ve sonrasında reddedilmiştir. Sahne önünde "komşu" olan A kişisi aracı B kişisi arasında "komşu"dan "öteki"ye dönüşen ilişki biçimde su üstüne çıkan "damga" toplumsal cinsiyet ve göç çalışmalarında çoklu eşitsizlikleri anlamada kesişimsellik yaklaşımın önemini ortaya koymuştur.
***

**Şarlatan Yolcular: Göç Edebiyatında İhmal Edilmiş Bir Karakter**
(1385) Onur Kemal Bazarkaya (Namık Kemal University)

Orta Çağdan hemen sonra gelen Yeni Çağın başlarındaki bilimsel tartışmalarda şarlatanlar çok büyük bir önem taşırdı; çünkü dönemde söz sahibi olan bilim insanları onları olumsuz örnekler olarak görür ve bu olumsuzlukları kullanarak bilim için ideal ölçütler saptarlardı. Bilimde bu şekilde "negatif figür" (Hole RöàŸler) rolü üstlenen şarlatanlar, Edebiyatta çoğu zaman olumlu, hatta kimi zaman karizmatik olarak tasvir edilmektedir. Bu durum özellikle şarlatan figürünün yoğun bir şekilde sahnelendiği Alman Edebiyatında 18. yüzyılın sonlarında, 19. yüzyılın başlarında görülmektedir. Aynı zamanda söz konusu devirde yazılmış eserlerdeki şarlatanların neredeyse hiçbirinin kalıcı bir yeri yurdu olmadığı göze çarpmaktadır. Bitmeyen yolculukları gibi bu bağlamda kıyafet değiştirmeleri ve rol yapmaları da onların kişiliklerine esrarengiz bir hava katmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schiller ve E.T.A. Hoffmann'dan seçilen eserlerde şarlatan karakterinin bitmez tükenmez göçleri irdelenecektir. Çalışmanın sonucunda şimdiye kadar göz ardı edilmiş şarlatan figürüyle birlikte göç Edebiyatı kapsamındaki araştırmalara yeni bir bakış açısı kazandırılabileceği düşünülmektedir.
***

**Çesmeli yazar Mehmet Culum'un Romanlarında Göç Öyküleri**
(1408) Zeliha Gürel (Bilkent University)

Göç öykülerini tarihsel gerçekliklerle harmanlayarak romanlarında anlatan Mehmet Culum'un üç romanı var. M. Culum, Azab Ağa, Bir Efe Hikâyesi romanında, yaklaşık 500 yıl boyunca Yunanistan in Teselya bölgesinde Osmanlı yöneticiliği yapan varlıklı bir Türk ailesinin 19. Yüzyıldan başlayarak uluslararası gelişmelerin, çatışmaların rüzgârında nasıl savrulduğunu anlatıyor. Volos'tan Çeşme'ye uzanan göç öyküsü, aslında 500 yıldır Balkanlarda yerleşik olan Türk nüfusun topraklarından sökülüp, çıkartılarak Anadolu'ya gönderilişinin anlatımı. Mehmet Culum, öteki iki romanında (Kale'nin gölgesinde Çeşme, Alaçatılı) ise, Çeşme/Alaçatı ile Sakız arasında iki yönlü gerçekleşen ve yüzyıl boyunca birkaç kez yinelenen göçleri anlatıyor. Anadolu'nun Batı ucu olan Çeşme ile Sakız adasının uzaklığı yalnızca 9 mil (16 km) dir. Türk-Yunan ilişkilerindeki gel-gitler ve bölgeyi etkileyen uluslararası çatışmalar, Sakız'dan Çeşme/Alaçatı'ya ve oradan da yine Sakız adasına, Türk ve Rumların karşılıklı göçlerini irdelemiştir. Mehmet Culum, bu yöredeki göçleri, düşmanlıklar ve dostluklar arasındaki sarkaçta yer alan insanlık dramlarını güzel bir üslupla yazmıştır. Mehmet Culum'un iki romanında da, insan ilişkileri ilmiğinin uçları, Sakız ve Çeşme'den çok uzaklara, New-York ve Paris'e kadar uzanmaktadır.
***

**Göç Edebiyatı Bağlamında William Saroyan**
(1496) Celal İnal (Head of Authors' Association)

Yaşam serüveni Anadolu coğrafyasında, Bitlis'te başlayıp zorunlu göçle Amerika'ya uzanan William Saroyan, Ermeni asıllı Amerikalı yazar ve edebiyat çevrelerinde "yalınlığın dehası" biçiminde tanımlanıyor. İnanılmaz yalın üslubuyla dikkati çeker. Ağır sıklet edebiyatçılardan sıkılanlar için iyi bir alternatif diyebilirim. "Ödlekler Cesurdur" adlı kitabı şiddetle tavsiye edilir. Amerikan edebiyatında "saroyanesk" diye bir üslubun doğmasına sebebiyet vermiştir. William Saroyan, Bitlis'ten Amerika'ya göçmüş bir Ermeni ailesinin çocuğudur ve asıl adı, Aram Karaoğlanyan'dır. "İnsanlık Komedisi" adlı

romanının gerek kitap, gerekse film olarak gördüğü rağbete karşın, Saroyan asıl ününü, Amerika'daki Ermenilerin, yani kendi çevresindekilerin yaşamlarını anlatan öykülerine borçludur. Beklentilerin aksine Türklere ve Türkiye'ye karsı hiçbir önyargı emaresine rastlanmayan, okudukça bunun diğer bütün halklar, milletler için de geçerli olduğunu anladığınız Ermeni asıllı Amerikalı yazar, özellikle "Ödlekler Cesurdur" adlı hikâyesi insan sevgisi, hoşgörü ve affedicilik üzerine bir ders gibidir. "Anneannem, 'Kürtçe kalbin dilidir' derdi. Türkçe ise müziktir; bir şarap deresi gibi akar, yumuşak, tatlı ve parlak. Bizim dilimizse acının dilidir. Ölümü tattık hep; dilimizde nefretin ve acının yükü var." William Saroyan, 1938'de yazdığı 'Yaşayanlar ve Ölüler' adlı kitabında böyle der. Yazma serüveni ile ilgili ilk düsturu şu olur: "Senden önce kim ne yazmışsa hepsini unut." Saroyan sıradan insanların yaşamına ayna tutar. Bu çalışmada Saroyan'ın yapıtları göç edebiyatı bağlamında ele alınacaktır. Bitlis bölgesinden ayrıldığı sabahtan tamı tamına 17 yıl sonra, 18 Mayıs 1981 yılında, ölüm haberi üzerine ajanslar onun şu sözünü dünyaya duyurdular: "Herkes ölmek zorunda, ama benim için bir ayrıcalık tanınacağını ummuştum hep. Ne olacak şimdi?".
***

**Aysel Özakın'ın "Kanal Boyu" Öykülerinde Göçmenlik Olgusu**
(1711) Efnan Dervişoğlu (Kocaeli University)

Aysel Özakın'ın ikinci öykü kitabı olarak 1982'de yayımlanan Kanal Boyu, içerdiği öykülerle Almanya'daki Türkiye göçmenlerinin yaşamına eğilen kitaplar arasında yer alır. Yazarın, kendisinin de içinde olduğu yabancı bir çevredeki gözlemlerine, izlenimlerine dayanan öykülerde, çalışma amacıyla ya da siyasal nedenlerle Berlin'de bulunan göçmenlerin yaşamından kesitler sunulur. Özakın, röportaj tekniğinin olanaklarından da yararlanarak öykü kişilerinin geçmişlerine ilişkin bilgiler aktarır; düşüncelerini, yaşadıkları ikilemi yansıtır. Yurt özlemine rağmen ya alıştıkları ya da kendilerini güvende hissettikleri için bir başka ülkenin "yabancı"sı olarak yaşamayı seçen göçmenlerde; yalnızlık ve yabancılık duygusuyla birlikte tedirginlik de hissedilir. Almanya; coğrafi özellikleri, gelişmiş sanayisi ve kültürüyle Türkiye'den çok farklı yaşam deneyimleri sunarken yeni yerleşimcilerini karşılaştırma yapmaya yöneltir. Kaçak olarak gelip iş arayanlar, işini kaybedenler, yaşıtları arasında kolayca ayırt edilen çocuklar, kadın işçiler"¦ Özakın, Türkiye göçmenlerinin Berlin yaşamına odaklanırken bu yaşamın, kişilerin iç dünyasına etkilerini ortaya koyar. Bu çalışmada, Aysel Özakın'ın Kanal Boyu'ndaki öyküleri, Türkiye göçmenlerinin Almanya'daki yaşamını ve sorunlarını yansıtması bağlamında irdelenecek; öykülerin sunduğu veriler ışığında yorum ve değerlendirmelerde bulunulacaktır.
***

| | Amphitheatre 2 – Novo Banco - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **3L. Developmental Papers / Posters** |
| *Chair* | **Yusuf Topaloğlu**, *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 2206 | Memes and the Ethnosexual Orders of Migration: New Hu/man Condition in the Digital Age |
| | Pınar Tuzcu |
| 1887 | The hidden apartheid in Western Europe and its radicals |
| | Elnaz Shadras |
| 1752 | Disinterring the Vulnerabilities associated with Undocumented Cross Border Migration: A study of Bangladeshi Migrants in Kolkata, India |
| | Ankita Siddhanta |
| 1512 | The other dreamers; a study of the relationship between returned migration and entrepreneurship |
| | Pascual Garcia |
| 1989 | From Individual Motivations to Social Determinants: a sociological approach toward migrants' remittances |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Hasan Mahmud |
| 1631 | Geographical Labour Mobility: Reasons and Determinants of Cycles of Mobility and Migration |
| | Rabiul Ansary, Bhaswati Das |
| 1975 | 'New Scots? Exploring how refugees and asylum seekers develop social connections in Glasgow, Scotland' |
| | Andrew Connal |
| 1871 | Who am I? Successive migration in childhood and the development of socio-cultural identity in young people |
| | Anca Bejenaru |

**Memes and the Ethnosexual Orders of Migration: New Hu/man Condition in the Digital Age**
(2206) Pınar Tuzcu

In this presentation, I look at how the visual and discursive depiction of the female refugee configures gendered human subject in social imaginaries in today's postmigration Germany. Theoretically, my project draws on and aims at complementary readings of Hannah Arendt's and Sylvia Wynter's conceptual works on 'humanness' and 'human condition'. In this project, I argue that key to understanding current contours of the human is looking at the gendered power dynamics of dis/location and im/mobility. To put this in different words, who passes as a human being and is recognized with the ethics of sovereignty that are attached to ideas of humanness, is supposed to conform to particular ethnosexual orders of a body's movement through space and time.Following this theoretical line, for my empirical analyses, I focus on the internet memes regarding the current so-called 'refugee crisis' and related online comment practices. With their seemingly too-obvious self-explanation, the internet memes are culturally pervasive and powerful, yet still largely understudied, medium shaping contemporary discourses on migration. Interestingly, these depictions predominantly center around three protagonists: the male refugee, European woman, and European man. Thus, my paper poses a gravely overlooked question: How and why is the female refugee placed in a space of silence, visually and discursively? What does this notable absence tell us about emerging constellations of gendered human subject? I aim to trace the shifts in the imaginaries of representation of migrant 'womanhood' in Germany, and discuss how these shifts contribute to our understanding of 'new hu/man condition'.
***

**The Hidden Apartheid in Western Europe and Its Radicals**
(1887) Elnaz Shadras (Catholic University of Lisbon)

The hidden apartheid in Western Europe and its radicals  The hypothesis of 'hidden apartheid'[1] is a theory based on the reality of segregation and discrimination of immigrant communities, which has existed since the influx of Muslim migrants; starting from the independence of former colonies and the demand for labour workers in Western Europe up till recently with the refugee inflow of 2015-16. This division of discrimination has created districts with invisible borders, which are clearly divided by society and politics. This exclusion is not only limited to space, it comes with reduced access to the labour market, bank loans and other residential rights. Muslim migrants, thereafter, have been accused of deliberately not integrating themselves while being driven away from any kind of interaction with the local inhabitants of the European country they reside in. This paper argues that the impact of the hidden apartheid was an economic, social and political spark waiting to turn into burning flames, and that the context and populist reactions, in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, was the match that lit it. This issue has turned into a self-fuelling socio-political conflict between Muslims that have always felt like second-class citizens and right-wing supporters that have always wanted them out. After multiple terrorist attacks and the ingress of Middle Eastern refugees during the so-called refugee crisis, Muslim communities are now even more discriminated against.  This leads to angrier Muslims who have turned to extreme Islam in search for recognition on the one side and right-wing supporters who

have increased their public hostility in a context that seems to be socially acceptable on the other side. Which consequently is not only threatening the position of Muslim immigrants as citizens but also causes a more intensely growing unpleasant conflict in western European societies.
[1] Inspired by Etienne Balibar's theory on European Apartheid, from the book "We, the people of Europe": Balibar, à‰. (2009). We, the people of Europe?: Reflections on transnational citizenship. Princeton University Press.
***

**Disinterring the Vulnerabilities associated with Undocumented Cross Border Migration: A study of Bangladeshi Migrants in Kolkata, India**
(1752) Ankita Siddhanta (International Institute for Population Sciences)

The present study explored the context of mobility among cross border Bangladeshi migrants coming to Kolkata, India and their exposure to vulnerabilities within the border environment. Primary data was collected (2015-2016) from 400 undocumented Bangladeshi Migrants at Kolkata. Nearly all these migrants pay the brokers for helping them cross the Indo-Bangladesh border in an undocumented way. In Spite of being aware of harassments in transit (94%), nearly half of them experienced it themselves. Using extortion, threats, intimidation, physical violence, sexual violence and torture, Border Security Forces and brokers/agents ensured maximum financial profit and smooth running of their operations. Many incidents of violence (20%) involved more than one perpetrator. One-third migrants had experienced multiple episodes and types of harassment. Incidents of theft/cheating and sexual harassment were common. Though more female migrants found border crossing to be 'dangerous', in reality men and boys were 4.3 times more likely to experience any harassment during their journey ($p<.001$). Risk of being harassed was more ($p<.001$) for males, migrants belonging to younger ages, having no mass media exposure and those who crossed border 5 or more times in lifetime. Stringent security measures need to limit undocumented migration and focus on combating cross-border crime.
***

**The Other Dreamers; a Study of the Relationship between Returned Migration and Entrepreneurship**
(1512) Pascual Garcia (Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja)

The links between migration and development have been widely written and analyzed from different perspectives. However, the nexus amid entrepreneurship and migration is of recent interest. The different studies related has been focused on the ventures of ethnic enclaves, or on transnational businesses, which engage the community of origin and destination. Beyond this perspective, this work analyzes the return migration in the south of Ecuador. As a result of the European crisis started between 2007-2008; many ecuadorians who lived in Europe or the US, decided to return to their place of origin. The raise of the price of the oil and commodities presented a better panorama in Ecuador than in Europe or the US. Faced with the magnitude of returnees, the opportunities for entrepreneurship in Ecuador increased (Accumulation of human capital, social capital, learned skills and capital), thus there is an interest in the possibility of returned migrants in the country to start a business in their place of origin. The following research is the result of a survey of 110 returned migrants was carried out in the south of Ecuador and, using a Probit econometric model, we determined that the variables specified as geographic area, sex, education level are not significant, so they are not determinant when undertaking. However, time abroad and skills learned, if they were significant at the time of the decision to start a business.
***

**From Individual Motivations to Social Determinants: a Sociological Approach toward Migrants' Remittances**
(1989) Hasan Mahmud (Northwestern University)

Empirical studies on migrants' remittance following the Lucas-and-Stark (1985) approach often fail to adequately explain why migrants send remittances home. A review of original literature recognizes this as resulting from inaccurate ontological and epistemology assumptions in the foundation of this approach- the New Economic of Labor Migration (NEML) perspective. Conceptualizing migrants as essentially social beings and their remitting as a social act, this paper outlines an analytical framework to study the determinants of migrants' remittances. It adopts Durkheim's perspective of social determination of individual's act and looks at the migrants to explore why they send remittances. Citing examples from migration literature, it shows the application of this framework and hints to a methodological approach suitable for empirical studies. Finally, it applies this framework in studying the determinants of remitting among Bangladeshi migrants in Tokyo and Los Angeles. It concludes by showing that this approach has potential to make theoretical advancement beyond the structure/agency dualism in migration studies as well as to offer effective policy recommendations for remittances and development.
***

**Geographical Labour Mobility: Reasons and Determinants of Cycles of Mobility and Migration**

(1631) Rabiul Ansary (CSRD/SSS/JNU, India), Bhaswati Das (CSRD/SSS/JNU, India)

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to study the geographical labour mobility in the developing counties like India. In India more ten millions of poor people move away from their usual places of residence to find work for periods of number of weeks or months (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005). The recent 2011 census of India reported four in every ten people are migrants in India. Since most of the secondary sources in India are lacking to collect detail socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrant households and migrant individual level information. This study is based on the field survey (quantitative and qualitative information) conducted in 2016 covering 450 respondents to find out the determinants of mobility. In this study examines how factors associated with place of origin and place of destination along with aspirations shape the different forms of geographical labour mobility from Murshidabad district (West Bengal, India). The multiple responses analysis and econometric analysis (binary logistic regression) techniques are used to analyse the quanitative information and finding is substantiate by quantitative information. The empirical results show that with the flow of time movements which used to be intra-state within short distance gradually shifted to inter-state for long distance from the study area. For the present form of mobility economic push in which employment-related reasons is one of the most important pushing factors followed by indebtedness. In cycles of mobility, pull of destinations are local demand for the products, high profit in the business and cultural affiliation and geographic proximity while employment throughout the year and good relation with the employee, high wage rate and regular payments acting as the pull factors for migrants. The respondent also reported how channel of cycles of mobility/migration widens the aspirations window of them. The determining role of socio-economic and demographic factors for the present form of mobility observed at the three levels (i.e., individual, households and community level).
***

**'New Scots? Exploring how refugees and asylum seekers develop social connections in Glasgow, Scotland'**

(1975) Andrew Connal (University of Glasgow)

This research explores: how refugees and asylum seekers living in Glasgow make, and sustain, social connections and access to services; the initial response of refugees and asylum seekers to new government strategy; and the spaces in which refugees and asylum seekers feel (un)safe and (un)welcome in Glasgow. This research follows a Participatory Action Research approach, with participants becoming co-researchers designing research questions and collecting data relevant to their lived experiences in Glasgow. In Scotland, there is government strategy designed to support the holistic integration of refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Scotland. The first, 'New Scots: Integrating

Refugees in Scotland's Communities', was launched in 2013, to run from 2014-2017 (Scottish Government, 2013). The second, 'New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy', was launched in January 2018 (Scottish Government, 2018). This approach of the Scottish Government has been commended for serving as a "model of best practice" (Mulvey, 2013:156). The broad framework of the New Scots strategies is modelled on Ager and Strang's 2004 'Indicators of Integration' framework, and these are used widely throughout existing literature in refugee integration (Da Lomba, 2010; Mulvey, 2009, 2013; and Smyth and Kum, 2010). Social connections are one theme within the broader 'Indicators of Integration' and subsequent New Scots strategies. They also form "the defining feature of an integrated community" (Ager and Strang, 2008:178), but are often harder to measure, and for governments and service providers to help establish. This paper will address the extent to which national-level strategy and policy impacts and influences the local lived experiences of refugees and asylum seekers living in Glasgow and seek to explore social connections further. This research draws upon work conducted with service users of the Maryhill Integration Network (http://www.maryhillintegration.org.uk/) in Glasgow. Nyers notes the rarity of close involvement of refugees and asylum seekers in decision-making during research (2006. Cited by Szczepanikova, 2010:426) and this research seeks to redress this imbalance. Data will be gathered through a variety of creative methods. Photovoice, with its ability to establish both "individual empowerment" and "community involvement" (Sanon et al. 2014), will be used to produce a photography exhibition to engage with the surrounding community in Glasgow. Go-along interviews, allowing for context to be understood in real-time (Garcia et al. 2012:1395-1396), and linking with photovoice will allow for the experiences of refugees and asylum seekers to be understood more fully. The theoretical positioning of this research is aligned to feminist and postcolonial notions of "alternative knowledge systems and local voices" (Jack and Westwood, 2006:493) and critiquing hierarchical scales (Silvey, 2004:490-494). Hyndman critiques the lack of feminist and postcolonial critique within refugee studies (2010:454) Further, with refugees and asylum seekers being considered the "new subaltern classes of today" (Bhabha, 2008. Cited by Chakrabarty, 2012:5), this research will consider the extent to which refugees and asylum seekers in Glasgow can express their voices to the national level and influence policy and strategy decisions. The research presents the possibility for further collaboration and involvement of refugees and asylum seekers in research.
***

**Who Am I? Successive Migration in Childhood and the Development of Socio-Cultural Identity in Young People**
(1871) Anca Bejenaru (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu)

Niklas is a young ethnic German born in Romania. At a very early age, he migrated with his family, to Germany, then to Canada, to return to Germany, where his family settled. He chose to study in different European countries. After completing his education, he decided to return to Romania where he started a business. Asked how he defines himself ethnically and culturally, he must think. How is he affected by this multicultural affiliation? In the literature, there are few studies on the development of social identification in children. Fewer studies approach this process from the perspective of migrant children. This paper aims to address this gap in research, by presenting the implications of successive childhood migration on the development of socio-cultural identity at youth and their identification with different social categories. Furthermore, we are interested in how the multi-cultural identity affects the self-perception of young people and the process of adaptation in new environments. The description and explanation of these phenomena are based on a series of case studies. The data were collected within the MIGLIFE project, through the life story interview method.
***

# Day One 26 June 2018 - 16:50-18:10

| | |
|---|---|
| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
| | **4A. Economics, work and migration** |

| *Chair* | **Eva-Maria Egger**, *International Fund for Agricultural Development, Italy* |
|---|---|
| 1526 | From invisible to visible: Brazilian female migrants in Japan and their occupational aspirations under the forces of visibility |
| | Tamaki Watarai |
| 2056 | Global production networks and the maritime labour: the case of Filipino workers in the Brazilian oil sector |
| | Guilherme Pereira Botacini |
| 1435 | The role of information in the lives of domestic migrant workers: a narrative inquiry |
| | Jenny Brosztein |
| 1853 | The Obligation of Getting Wealthy in Chinese Migration from Wenzhou region (Zhejiang province, Southeast China) |
| | Irene Rodrigues |
| 1479 | Occupational Trajectories of Immigrant Workers in Brazil's Formal Labor Market |
| | Lilian Silva do Amaral Suzuki |

**From Invisible to Visible: Brazilian Female Migrants in Japan and Their Occupational Aspirations under the Forces of Visibility**

(1526) Tamaki Watarai (Aichi Prefectural University)

The purpose of this paper is to clarify how Brazilian female migrants in Japan adapt to their particular visibility within Japanese society, as well as to examine what possibilities or limitations they currently face in terms of their occupational aspirations. In 1990, the Japanese government began issuing renewable three-year "long-term residence visas" without restrictions on socioeconomic activities to the non-citizen children and grandchildren of Japanese emigrants and their family members. This was a move to solve Japan's shortage of unskilled labor, especially in secondary industries. For Japanese-Brazilians, mainly members of the Brazilian middle class, returning to their ancestral homeland was seen as a solution to the problems of unemployment and wage reduction emanating from the economic crisis and hyperinflation in Brazil at the time. Kajita, Tanno, and Higuchi (2005) have called these Brazilian migrants in Japan "invisible residents," since they lack meaningful ties to Japanese society. The vast majority of whom engage with other Brazilians in factory work, which itself is arranged by labor broker networks traversing Japan and Brazil. Outside of work, these laborers live in company apartments or public housing with high concentrations of Brazilian residents, and spent their leisure time within the Brazilian community. However, Brazilian female migrants have never been "invisible." After arriving in Japan, Brazilian female migrants of Japanese descent often learn that being mixed-race carries the potential of valorization within Japanese print media. Some become fashion models, performing the image of "globalized Japanese" for consumption by mainstream Japanese culture (Author 2014). Their particular form of visibility within the commodification of racialized images is part of a larger trend, where foreign residents in Japan are becoming more visible. For example, foreign workers are often seen as solutions to labor shortages in tertiary industries such as customer service and eldercare. I examine this phenomenon through interviews with Brazilian women who have worked as fashion models or who intend to become caregivers. Based on my findings, I tentatively conclude that female Brazilians' visibility in Japan intersects with notions of gender, race, social class, and nation, and that this intersectionality provides them with a sense of empowerment. These women have found a way of valorizing their cultural capital in a broader context of global capitalism which extends beyond Japanese society. Works Cited Kajita, Takamichi, Kiyoto Tanno and Naoto Higuchi. 2005. Kao no mienai teijuka: Nikkei burajirujin to kokka shijo imin nettowÄ□ ku [Invisible Residents: Japanese Brazilians vis-à-vis the State, the Market and the Immigrant Network]. Nagoya: The University of Nagoya Press. Author. 2014.

***

**Global Production Networks and the Maritime Labour: The Case of Filipino Workers in the Brazilian Oil Sector**

(2056) Guilherme Pereira Botacini (Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP)

This study is part of the analyses of the Migration Observatory in São Paulo, Brazil (NEPO/UNICAMP). Here we focus on the Filipino maritime workers in the context of the global market of migrant work (Guarnizo et al. 2003). We analyze the presence of Filipino maritime workers in two federative units of Brazil using the Federal Police database for registration of foreigners (Sistema Nacional de Cadastro e Registro de Estrangeiros "“Policia Federal). The database registers every foreigner legally in Brazil that possess the National Foreigner Registration (Registro Nacional do Estrangeiro "“RNE), which is mandatory after 90 days in the country (Costa and Gurgel, 2017). We use data from 2000 to 2015, specifically the migrants present in São Sebastião, a port town in the state of São Paulo, and also in the state of Bahia. Globally articulated, the global production network of the oil and gas sector induces a selective migration related to job positions and functions that reflect temporary and flexible labor relations (Villen, 2017), as new localities begin to be incorporated as part of the new logics and dynamics of transnational capital (Sassen, 1988). In that context, Brazil became part of this transnational mobility, receiving American, No rwegian, Indian and Filipino workers, among many other nationalities, after new dynamics were put in motion by the new political agenda that is changing command and administrative decisions concerning the state-run oil company, Petrobras. This labor force enters the country under foreign hiring contracts, without any bonds to the Brazilian labor market, but with temporary job authorizations and residency visas, as stated by Normative Resolution nº6 of the CNIg (National Council of Immigration "“Conselho Nacional de ImigraÇão), of December, 1st, 2017, already under the new Migration Law, which contains small modifications compared to the later resolution about the same matter. On the XXI century, the new migration modes (Baeninger, 2015) present us with theoretical and methodological challenges that are marked by difficulties regarding data availability and the complexity of migration process itself, whose recently transformations are intimately linked with the agency of companies in national and international political economic processes, with the States as fields of political and jurisdictional dispute concerning social relations by which the migration process is conditioned, but also with the possibilities of agency of the migrants themselves. Looking at the data available, the demographic characteristics of the Filipino workers in both localities studied are really close. Given the contemporary context of the oil and gas sector and the migration process, we therefore conclude that this specific labor force, which has no historic linkage to Brazil is internationally recruited and tends to appear more in the available data. We also point to the need of further studies concerning the maritime labor force that can contribute in generating new and updated data about this form of labor that is historically invisible to social studies (Zanin, 2007) while not to recruitment agencies, States and companies involved.

***

**The Role of Information in the Lives of Domestic Migrant Workers: a Narrative Inquiry**

(1435) Jenny Bronstein (Bar-Ilan University)

This study examines the information practices of domestic migrant workers using narrative inquiry as a qualitative research methodology in order to reach an understanding of the role that information plays in the lives. The term 'information practices' refers to the ways by which people locate, use, share and evaluate information (Savolainen, 2007). Understanding the information practices is important because despite the central role that information provision has in the integration of immigrants into a new society, very limited empirical research exists that examines their information behavior, needs and practices. At present, there are an estimated 150 million migrant workers worldwide, of which 11.5 million are migrant domestic workers (International Labour Organization, 2015). Many of these workers live in a state of social exclusion due to exploitive working conditions, language barriers, lack of access to relevant information sources, as well as lacking the social capital, economic resources, or educational skills needed to adapt to life in a new country (Caidi, Allard & Quirke, 2010; Mansour, 2015; Khoir, Du & Koronios, 2015; Omidvar & Richmond, 2003). Hence, migrant workers find

themselves in world of "in-betweenness" (Srinivasan & Pyati, 2007) and must develop new information practices and social networks to make sense of new situations in their efforts for social inclusion in their new country (Mehra & Papajohn, 2007). Narrative inquiry was chosen as the methodology in the study. Narrative inquiry investigates the stories people tell about themselves, their inner thoughts, their states of mind, and how they perceive their own reality (Riessman, 1997; Smiths & Sparkes, 2009). Narratives are a known way of sharing experiences that have beginnings, middles, ends, plotlines, characters, and, many times, an underlying truth. Because of its naturalistic character, narrative inquiry is a natural and intuitive methodological instrument for eliciting and examining human behaviour, such as information behaviour. (Smith & Sparkes, 2009; Spector-Mersel, 2010). This paper presents an ongoing exploratory study examining different elements of the information behaviour of domestic migrant workers living in Israel. Through the life stories of the interviewees, we seek to understand how they make sense of the world they live in, and how they adapt old information practices and acquire new ones to become part of their new society. Data is being collected through 20 narrative interviews of Spanish-speaking domestic migrant workers living in Israel. Preliminary findings show that the lack of knowledge of Hebrew, poor access to information sources and services are an expression was a reflection of social exclusion for the participants. These obstacles and a sense of "in betweenness" made migrant workers afraid to ask for information, demand their rights, or reach out for help. Narrative inquiry can provide a unique insight into the ways domestic migrant workers interact with information, and their thoughts and perceptions about their everyday lives as they make their way in a new and sometimes hostile society (Macias-Gomez-Estern, 2015). In sum, narrative inquiry allowed us to study and understand information behaviours intrinsically related to the life stories of the population studied.
***

**The Obligation of Getting Wealthy in Chinese Migration from Wenzhou Region (Zhejiang province, Southeast China)**

(1853) Irene Rodrigues (Orient Institute, ISCSP Universidade de Lisboa)

This paper presents the argument that migratory projects from Wenzhou region (Zhejiang province, Southeast China) are a result of modernity aspirations and desires for material modernization articulated with core Chinese values such as filial piety, essential in the regulation of relations between individuals in the family. It proposes to understand Chinese migration through an ethnographic account of the expectations of modernity and origins of social aspirations in Wenzhou city and rural outskirts, showing how the varied ways in which post-Mao economic prosperity and its resulting social and economic inequalities, allied to the existence of networks of trade and migration, have created a fertile ground for movement between China and Europe. Due to a necessity of meeting local social and material standards, in the last three decades thousands of Wenzhouese left their hometown to Europe in order to achieve the material resources they need to comply with family and friends demands of social recognition and wealth. This obligation is part of the yang and the laiwang cycles (Stafford 2000) that regulate parent-child as well as family and friends exchanges in China. In short, this paper analyzes migrants demand for money and consumption goods in Europe and their ritual exchanges in China as a way of complying with the obligation of wealth (Yang 2000:487).
References cited: Stafford, Charles. 2000. «Chinese patriliny and the cycles of yang and laiwang». In Cultures of Relatedness: New approaches to the study of kinship, ed. Jane Carsten. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 35"“54. Yang, Mayfair Mei-hui. 2000. «Putting capitalism in its place: Economic hybridity, Bataille, and ritual expenditure». Current Anthropology, 41 (4): 477"“509.
***

**Occupational Trajectories of Immigrant Workers in Brazil's Formal Labor Market**

(1479) Lilian Silva do Amaral Suzuki (Universidade Federal de Goiás)

The aim of this paper is to analyse the occupational trajectories of immigrant workers and their integration in Brazil's Formal Labor Market. In this way, this study observes the background of these immigrants, considering their education level and workplace. In order to carry out this research, we

considered the migrants' professional curriculum over time, as well as periods in which they changed their jobs. Then it was examined the connexion between immigrants and their historical background, regarding their home country and the receiving country. The data was collected from interviews, survey and in the government database. A data triangulation was undertaken and the results revealed some aspects involved in occupational trajectories. From 2008 to 2016, it is seen an increase in the number of immigrant workers in Brazil's market. Also, it stood out a significantly transformation in their characteristics and profiles due to the arrival of new immigrants from the Global South.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **4B. Políticas migratorias, dinámicas transfronterizas y prácticas sociales en América Latina** |
| *Chair* | **Maria Rocio Bedoya**, *University of Antioquia, Colombia* |
| 1008 | Factores que favorecen el éxodo exacerbado de mujeres venezolanas hacia Colombia del 2015 al 2017 |
| | Maria Rocio Bedoya |
| 1009 | Prácticas socio-espaciales fronterizas y movilidades entre Arica y Tacna. El estudio de la frontera más allá de la migración |
| | Marcela Tapia Ladina |
| 1015 | Las políticas globales construyendo "crisis de migrantes y refugiados" los indeseables |
| | Gloria Naranjo Giraldo |
| 1016 | Huyendo de casa: de la movilidad "económica" a la forzada por la violencia, México y El Salvador |
| | Cristina Gómez-Johnson |
| 1017 | Dinámicas fronterizas: contestación, organización y respuesta estatal |
| | Adriana González Gil |
| 1660 | El papel de las redes intermediarias en las migraciones: caso de estudio de un centro de acogida CEAR en Espartinas, Sevilla. |
| | Inmaculada Ceballos Cuadrado |
| 1808 | Narcotrafico, Relaçaes De Gašnero E Estereatipos De Latinos No Cinema Holywoodiano |
| | Adriana De Carvalho Alves |

**Factores que favorecen el éxodo exacerbado de mujeres venezolanas hacia Colombia del 2015 al 2017**
(1008) Maria Rocio Bedoya (University of Antioquia)

El fenómeno migratorio contemporáneo, es uno de los problemas más relevantes y cada vez más globalizados que refleja no solo la cantidad de conflictos armados que se viven en el mundo actual, sino también condiciones económicas precarias rayando en ocasiones con la miseria, así como exclusiones religiosas, políticas y culturales (Vargas, 2015) y problemáticas ambientales. De allí la importancia de repensar los enfoques teóricos, epistemológicos y metodológicos para comprender y explicar las nuevas características de este fenómeno y realizar estudios de caso que permitan conocer experiencias particulares en dinámicas globales.
En agosto de 2015 más de dos mil colombianos fueron deportados de Venezuela. Si bien al inicio fueron los naturales de este país o los ciudadanos con doble nacionalidad los que más se contabilizaron, desde mediados del año 2016 hacia acá se disparó la llegada de venezolanos sin ningún tipo de arraigo con Colombia; mientras que en las fronteras la nueva población flotante se empezó a convertir en un reto para los gobiernos locales de las ciudades fronterizas, en ciudades céntricas y más pequeñas está iniciando la llegada de extranjeros que demandan alimentos, alojamiento, salud y educación (La silla vacía, 2018). Esta situación debe ser atendida por el gobierno colombiano, pues a medida que se

empeore la situación en Venezuela el flujo migratorio puede aumentar, con las implicaciones que esto puede traer tanto para la población migrante como para el país.
El propósito de esta ponencia es examinar los factores sociales, económicos, políticos y culturales que favorecen la huida desesperada de migrantes venezolanas hacia Colombia en el período comprendido entre 2015 y 2017, poniendo especial atención en los relatos de algunas mujeres venezolanas que se han asentado en el Valle de Aburrá, Antioquia y en los actores institucionales colombianos.
Teóricamente, se abordarán las perspectivas de transnacionalismo e interseccionalidad y los conceptos de territorio y ciudadanía. Metodológicamente, se acudirá a la investigación documental y al estudio de caso, con el fin de conocer el contexto de dichos flujos migratorios, la dinámica fronteriza colombo-venezolana, la crisis económica y política del vecino país y las respuestas estatales en Colombia. Así mismo, se explorarán otros factores sociales y culturales que están influyendo en la migración venezolana hacia Colombia, atendiendo los casos particulares de algunas mujeres y sus propias percepciones y representaciones sobre la problemática migratoria.
***

**Prácticas socio-espaciales fronterizas y movilidades entre Arica y Tacna. El estudio de la frontera más allá de la migración**
(1009) Marcela Tapia Ladina (Universidad Arturo Prat de Iquique)

A partir de los resultados del Proyecto de Investigación FONDECYT Regular 1150123 "Cruzar y vivir en la frontera de Arica y Tacna. Movilidad y migración 1990-2010" daremos a conocer los principales hallazgos de investigación teóricos y empíricos. Respecto al primer punto el estudio aporta a los estudios migratorios la noción de movilidad que da mejor cuenta de los movimientos de población que ocurren en regiones fronterizas, en este caso entre dos ciudades Arica y Tacna. Las personas cruzan la frontera en el sentido Arica-Tacna para hacer turismo, ir al médico, divertirse o comer, casi siempre por el día o un par de días aprovechando los precios más convenientes que en algunos casos, como la movilidad por salud, puede ser 10 veces más económico que en Chile. A su vez en el sentido Tacna-Arica los cruces son especialmente por motivos económicos y comerciales de acuerdo a una demanda desde el mercado laboral que requiere de mano de obra para trabajos agrícolas en los valles de Azapa y Lluta y en el sector servicios y pequeñas reformas en la ciudad de Arica. La movilidad comercial que se registra es en ambos sentidos y en cada caso los comerciantes aprovechan las ventajas cambiarias o la venta de mercancías más apetecidas en ambas ciudades. Así a partir de una investigación de 3 años que incluyó la aplicación de una encuesta en la frontera, 44 entrevistas a informantes claves y cruzadores en Arica y Tacna y 20 años de revisión de prensa del "Correo de Tacna" y "La Estrella de Arica", aportamos las nociones de prácticas socio-espaciales fronterizas que buscar aprovechar los beneficios y ventajas del cruce y del surgimiento de una serie de movilidades (laboral, comercial, turística, ocio y por salud) que no implican cambio de residencia como la migración, de corta duración, pero repetidas en el tiempo. En este contexto la migración es un tipo de movilidad y las movilidades se explican en una frontera de alta interacción (más de 6 millones de cruces anuales) asimétrica y desigual, pero al mismo tiempo complementario y conflictivo.
***

**Las políticas globales construyendo "crisis de migrantes y refugiados" los indeseables**
(1015) Gloria Naranjo Giraldo (Universidad de Antioquia)

La búsqueda de medidas eficaces de control de los flujos migratorios ha producido profundas modificaciones en las políticas regulatorias a lo largo de las últimas décadas. Entre estos cambios se destaca el de las fronteras, que se han revelado como mecanismos relativamente eficaces al servicio de los objetivos de la política migratoria por su capacidad para regular la permeabilidad de los flujos de personas y la selectividad de los migrantes.
Las políticas globales para prevenir las migraciones forzadas combinan restricciones de entrada en el Norte y medidas de contención en el Sur. En este contexto, la reducción de la elegibilidad para los privilegiados de la etiqueta "refugiado" más que un problema humanitario, que también lo es, es un

problema político y económico, no solo de políticas anti-refugiados, sino de políticas anti-inmigrantes. Porque lo que está en juego en el presente no es tanto la protección internacional como la distribución del estatus de refugiado.
Mención especial merece la manera como las diferentes etiquetas de "refugiado" y "migrante económico" con frecuencia, y tal vez deliberadamente, han sido fusionados por los intereses de los Estados-nación; la etiqueta "migración irregular" capta de manera efectiva esta incertidumbre y confusión. En el presente, cualquier límite borroso entre migrantes forzados, y otros migrantes, hace más difícil y reduce la oportunidad para alcanzar el estatus de refugiado, o peor aún, se penaliza a los demandantes que tratan de evitar estos obstáculos. De esta manera, los solicitantes de asilo son empujados -metafórica y geográficamente- hacia atrás en el proceso; como "migrantes económicos", en el mejor de los casos; como "migrantes irregulares" o "ilegales", en el peor.
***

**Huyendo de casa: de la movilidad "económica" a la forzada por la violencia, México y El Salvador**
(1016) Cristina Gómez-Johnson

El alto índices de criminalidad y la violencia estructural que enfrentan México y El Salvador, se ha traducido en movilizaciones de población que huyen hacia contextos más seguros. La cercanía geográfica anima a esta población a atravesar fronteras. En el caso mexicano el destino tradicional y el más cercano es Estados Unidos. Mientras que El Salvador debe traspasar dos fronteras -Guatemala y México- si la meta es la Unión Americana. En este sentido los salvadoreños son víctimas de al menos dos contextos violentos, el de salida y el de tránsito. Por la forma en que ingresan, de manera irregular, se trata de una población vulnerable ante el crimen organizado, pero también ante las autoridades. No hay registros de la movilización, por lo que los familiares no podrían reclamar, en caso de muerte, los cuerpos. Tampoco, tienen la posibilidad de justicia o al menos la pretensión de ésta. Lamentablemente, esta violación sistémica de derechos la sufre también la población mexicana, víctima tanto de bandas criminales como de la apatía o negligencia de las autoridades. En este sentido, la pone en cuestión el acceso a ciudadanía, cuando un Estado es capaz de violar constantemente los derechos de su población, sin garantizar cuestiones básicas: salud, empleo digno, educación, etcétera.
El contexto de violencia sostenida pone en cuestionamiento la pertenencia nominal a un Estado. La violación de derechos y la incapacidad de los estados, afecta a propios y extraños. El discurso de nacionalidad ya no tiene espacio, pues también los ciudadanos de "segunda clase" -los marginales, los excluidos- están, junto con los migrantes, en constante riesgo.
***

**Dinámicas fronterizas: contestación, organización y respuesta estatal**
(1017) Adriana González Gil (Universidad de Antioquia)

Las demandas de atención y reparación integral de las víctimas de los conflictos violentos, y de la población migrante en particular, están a la orden del día, si se considera el contexto de crecientes conflictividades violentas a nivel global y la dinámica migratoria de los años recientes. Los casos de Colombia y México son objeto de tratamientos investigativos comparados, toda vez que se entiende que es conveniente retomar las que podrían llamarse "lecciones aprendidas" de la intervención gubernamental en Colombia y de los resultados de años de investigación de problemas asociados a la violencia colombiana. Un punto relevante de un ejercicio comparativo en esta dirección, es precisamente el contexto explicativo de las demandas de atención por parte de la población migrante y la respuesta estatal y social a tales reivindicaciones. Esta ponencia plantea una discusión en este sentido a partir de un examen exploratorio de las condiciones y demandas de poblaciones afectadas en los corredores fronterizos de Colombia –con Ecuador, Venezuela y Panamá- y de México y el denominado Triángulo Norte Centroamericano -El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala-, en las cuales se destaca una creciente movilidad forzada en condiciones de precarización sociomaterial y de vulneración de sus derechos ciudadanos, frente a una limitada y diferencial respuesta gubernamental y social.

***

**El papel de las redes intermediarias en las migraciones: caso de estudio de un centro de acogida CEAR en Espartinas, Sevilla**
(1660) Inmaculada Ceballos Cuadrado (University of Granada)

El presente trabajo aborda el papel de las redes intermediarias en la fase de acogida en el fenómeno migratorio. El análisis de este rol ha sido obviado por la academia y requiere una mayor revisión y atención por parte de esta. Por ello, este informe expone un estudio de caso en el que se centra en la función e importancia de las redes a través del dispositivo de acogida que la Comisión Espaañola de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR) tiene en Espartinas (Sevilla). Por medio de la observación participante en el mes de junio del año 2017 y cuatro entrevistas semi-estructuradas a las técnicas de integración social (TIS), se ha observado el soporte que suponen estas redes para la adaptación de los migrantes en su nuevo contexto, los beneficios que aportan a la sociedad de acogida y su papel de mediación entre ambos grupos. Concluyendo que es necesario prestar una mayor atención a estas redes y otorgarles una mayor voz y presencia en la construcción y diseño de las politicas sociales migratorias teniendo como una de las lineas y objetivos principales la inclusión de este colectivo en la sociedad andaluza.

**Narcotrafico, Relaçaes De Gašnero E Estereatipos De Latinos No Cinema Holywoodiano**
(1808) Adriana De Carvalho Alves (Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie)

A presença do feminino e do masculino no cinema propàµe reflexàµes sobre os modelos, padràµes e referàªncias de sujeitos que são representados, especialmente quando se trata de personagens imigrantes. A construção da narrativa e o modo como os sujeitos operam no mundo, em seu contexto e realidade nos sugere um conjunto de representaçàµes de identidade e subjetividade a serem exploradas. Procuramos, a partir do referencial conceitual que embasa as discussàµes de identidade, gàªnero e estereótipo concernentes a sujeitos imigrantes, proceder a análise da presença desses personagens - culturalmente determinados como masculinos e femininos - representados através do filme "Colombiana, em busca de vingança", refletindo sobre as bases constitutivas dos personagens e a construção do estereótipo de colombianos no cinema.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **4C. High Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Claudia Finotelli**, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain* |
| 2023 | Identity, Migration & Community Cohesion Experiences of Overseas-trained South Asian Doctors in the UK |
| | Ghazala Yasmin Farooq |
| 1916 | Integration as Diversity Management: The Case of High Skilled Migrant Healthcare Workers in two Spanish Hospitals |
| | Claudia Finotelli |
| 2157 | Inequalities on the Move: Challenges of Health Workers Abroad |
| | Joana Sousa Ribeiro |
| 1977 | Trump's Immigration Policies Impact on Medical Training, Research, and Healthcare |
| | Benjamin Levy |

**Identity, Migration & Community Cohesion Experiences of Overseas-trained South Asian Doctors in the UK**
(2023) Ghazala Yasmin Farooq (The University of Manchester)

The aim of your research Global migration is on an exponential increase and poses challenges in the form of scale, types of mobility and the cultural diversity of the groups involved in the migratory

movement. Though there is variation over time and across countries regarding diversity policies, of particular concern to all affected by migration is the integration of migrants and the divergent cultural values. This paper is based on my doctoral study that examined the structural and socio-cultural integration experiences of overseas-trained South Asian doctors who had migrated to the UK between 1960-1980. Theoretical framework Community cohesion in Britain has been an issue of policy concern in recent years in which the role of migrants in the UK has been scrutinised in terms of their sense of belonging, integration and their economic and social contribution to society. However, much of the existing literature, in this area relates to the experiences of low/unskilled labour migrants. This study redresses this imbalance and examines the experiences of overseas-trained South Asian doctors. It provides unique insights into the debates about integration, cultural identity and community cohesion based on an empirical study of overseas-trained South Asian General Practitioners who are elite migrants. Information on data and methods: A mixed method approach was employed that included secondary data analysis of the GP Workforce Statistics and in-depth interviews with 27 overseas-trained South Asian doctors in three different geographical locales in England with varying ethnic populations. Main findings: The quantitative analysis shows that a significant and increasing proportion of NHS doctors continue to be overseas-trained South Asian doctors. It also provides evidence of geographical clustering with South Asian doctors being over represented in deprived areas with high and low ethnic minority concentrations. The case studies and interviews with the GPs reveal a complex intertwining of macro-, micro- and meso- structures in the migratory process, related, in part, to the legacy of empire and also to the inner workings and opportunities provided by an organisation such as the NHS. In order to overcome blocked social mobility within the NHS hospital structure, entry into General Practice appears to be an entrepreneurial step for overseas-trained South Asian doctors, also facilitated by regional NHS institutional structures like Primary Care Trusts. Evidence shows that doctors have integrated their cultural/religious values creatively in their adaptation to Britain importing innovation into their everyday experiences. The interviewees' accounts confirm that they are involved not only in the exchange of social remittance but also in transnational activities as social entrepreneurs. The findings show that there are parallels to be drawn with the experiences of low/unskilled South Asians, in particular, in the area of structural integration. However, there is variation as to how these elite migrants approach issues related to socio-cultural integration. The findings show an intersection of privilege and marginalization and how this elite group of migrants experience identities differently in different geographical locales in the UK thus adding a new dimension to our existing understanding of community cohesion in the UK.
***

**Integration as Diversity Management: The Case of High Skilled Migrant Healthcare Workers in two Spanish Hospitals**

(1916) Claudia Finotelli (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

The question of how organizations respond to and manage diversity has been attracting increasing scholarly attention (Bührman and Schönwaelder 2017). The objective of the proposed paper is to analyse the relationship between diversity management and labour integration in the Spanish health care sector. The reasons for this choice are twofold. First, the medical profession is one of the most "exclusive" professions in comparative perspective (Freidson 1970; Tousjin, 2009). Second, Spain lacks of an official integration model, which proposes specific directives for the integration of ethnic minorities ("Author" 2015). The proposed paper argues that the lack of an official integration strategy has not affected significantly the integration of high and medium skilled healthcare workers in the Spanish health care sector. Analysis is based on 37 semi-structured interviews conducted with healthcare workers (20 to migrant care workers and 17 to native care workers) in two large private and public hospitals in the Autonomous Community of Madrid. Interviews to healthcare migrant workers were complemented by five expert interviews to human resources managers in both hospitals and a high official of the Spanish Ministry of Health. Interviews were carried out in the framework of the Project "Project-Name" financed by the VII EU Framework-Programme. Analysis shows how that the

integration of migrant healthcare workers in the considered hospitals is perceived as a matter of professional rather than cultural integration. On the other hand, responses indicate that the administrative procedures related with the issue of the residence permit or degree recognition can seriously harm the integration process of migrant healthcare workers.
***

**Inequalities on the Move: Challenges of Health Workers Abroad**
(2157) Joana Sousa Ribeiro (Center for Social Studies, Portugal)

The study of skilled migration in the health sector is an opportunity to question the processes of global inequalities. In this vein, the implementation of austerity measures, particularly in an increasingly female social area, such as the National Health Services, proves the role of transnational actors in labour segmentation, cognitive injustice and regional unbalances. Moreover, the rhetoric discourses of mobility tend to replace the migrant labour practices, associated with insecure labour and educational paths, precarisation and economic cost-effectiveness in the health sector. In an age when there are several challenges, among others, the increase of population in need of care (refugees, asylum seekers, elderly, chronic patients); the migration of health professionals could be an opportunity to discuss the (re)framing of structural inequalities accordingly to socio-geo-historical positioning (global South/ global North; Centre/ Periphery; `Emigrant country`/ `Immigrant country``; `Origin country/ `Host country`). This paper seeks to be a contribution for that debate. It results from a longitudinal qualitative study made in a semi-periphery European country, like Portugal, with a colonial past and an e-/immigration experience. The (re)production of mobility and migratory discourses, practices and actors along time are taking into account, considering the world system theory, the `international migratory system` and postcolonial studies; and its effects on global healthcare (re)distribution.
***

**Trump's Immigration Policies Impact on Medical Training, Research, and Healthcare**
(1977) Benjamin Levy (Mount Sinai Hospital, Touhy Refugee Clinic, Chicago Council on Global Affairs)

The Trump administration's changes in U.S. immigration policy have already damaged the delivery of healthcare, impeded the progress of medical research, and prevented medical training. More than 500 residency applicants each year come from countries included in Present Trump's travel ban executive order. Over the past year, foreign-born physicians have also feared being deported to their country of origin. Several physicians have faced deportation in highly publicized cases and sparked outrage. This presentation will address the implications of Trump's America First agenda, immigration limitations, residency training program applicants, foreign-born medical researchers, and the legality of Trump's Executive Orders.
***

| | Amphitheatre 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4D. European Migration Space** |
| *Chair* | **João Peixoto**, *Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 1766 | Crowed Seas. The Mediterranean case, from human to maritime security |
| | Susana Ferreira, Teresa Rodrigues |
| 2045 | Policing Bodies in Transit: Borders, Detention and Migrant Narratives Along the Balkan Route |
| | Olivia Grace Johnson |
| 1661 | Should I stay or should I go? Determinant causes for the Brain Drain phenomenon in Romania |
| | Raluca Cristina Iacob |
| 2060 | Here and there. Integration and transnational practices of Portuguese emigrants in Germany |

**Crowed Seas. The Mediterranean Case, from Human to Maritime Security**

(1766) Susana Ferreira (IPRI - Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais.), Teresa Rodrigues (IPRI - Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais.)

This presentation will focus on maritime-land connectivity, taking the Mediterranean as a case study, by examining its migratory flows and the challenges of its management. In 2016, half of the global international migrants' deaths occurred in the Mediterranean. Humanitarian tragedies question daily the ability of the European Union (EU) to manage migratory flows. These flows will not diminish in the near future, due to the political instability experienced in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, and the maintenance of deep socio-economic asymmetries among Mediterranean countries. The EU's response must take into account those changes and circumstances, but its response to deal with the current migratory crisis is mainly focused on border management, for alleged security reasons and lack of political cohesion. In addition, these migrants risk their lives, are easily involved in trafficking or smuggling networks, and their human rights are often violated. There is no way to stop irregular flows, but solutions to minimize the impact of their management must be found, as well as a balance between human rights and security. The adopted measures confirm the growing securitization of the flows on the southern border of the EU. How to improve the management of these migratory dynamics?

***

**Policing Bodies in Transit: Borders, Detention and Migrant Narratives along the Balkan Route**

(2045) Olivia Grace Johnson (Duke University)

From July-August 2016, I traveled along the Balkan route conducting semi-structured interviews with local organizations (n=24) and refugees (n=16) in an effort to explore the consequences of stasis within mobility. My research question was: How do state border policies impact refugees' mobility and wellbeing while traveling through the Western Balkans to Germany? The interviews were conducted outside of camps, in public spaces, in people's homes and in organizational offices. In addition to the interviews, I observed camps, reception centers and points of arrival to augment these findings. Through hearing about the personal impacts of closed borders, marginalization and deportations I realized policies in place to aid refugees were instead contributing to a larger system of confinement and detention. In this paper, I explore the expansion of the carceral state through the criminalization of asylum seekers and the consequent detention and deportation they face. I theorize how EU asylum policy facilitates this process and incorporate narratives from asylum seekers along the Balkan route to humanize this analysis. I am operating under the framework of the carceral state to explore the connections between asylum policy and incarceration. The carceral state is widely defined as the phenomenon when surveillance technology is used to control public space and police those within it. Katherine Beckett and Naomi Murakawa argue the carceral state is not limited to the criminal justice system but penal power is enhanced through institutional policies and civil discourse. This is expressly seen in administrative responses to immigration.[1]While these mechanisms are not criminal in name, they mirror penal systems. I am operating under this expanded definition of the carceral state as it is inclusive of the administrative way in which migrants enter the criminal justice system and the larger police state. Since 2015, over a million refugees have crossed into Europe. While small in comparison to other countries, this number has had a tremendous impact on the policies governing Europe's borders. This attention is in part owing to growing nationalistic sentiments in Europe and anti-immigrant rhetoric. This piece is a critical look at the consequences of a shared asylum policy for refugees in Europe. In terms of policies I am specifically looking at the Dublin Regulation (III) (2008) which breaks down responsibility for countries of asylum in Europe, and the EU-Turkey deal (2016), which is one of the many mechanisms that the European Union (EU) uses to outsource its border management. Although asylum policy is widely reported to be rooted in humanitarian ideals, I argue

that EU asylum policies expand systems of incarceration through heightened surveillance, detention and physical barriers to accessing asylum. The EU's multi-state "shared" asylum policy, which depends on shared data management, exacerbates this situation through increased categorization and shifting border policies.[2] [1] Katherine Beckett and Naomi Murakawa, "Mapping the Shadow Carceral State: Toward an Institutionally Capacious Approach to Punishment," Theoretical Criminology, (2012): 222. [2] By categorization I am referring to labels of criminality defined by notions of who is deserving of asylum.
***

**Should I stay or should I go? Determinant causes for the Brain Drain phenomenon in Romania**
(1661) Raluca Cristina Iacob (National School of Political Science and Public Administration)

Approximately 3.4 million Romanians work abroad. In 2015, Romania has entered the top 20 countries that have become the source of migrants at global level. As an exporter of human capital Romania reached for the first time the fourth place, after Great Britain (4.9 million), Poland (4.4 million) and Germany (4 million) at the European level. The international migration growth rate (7.3% per year) places Romania second, after Syria, with a growth rate of 13.1%. Romania's qualified workforce crisis has been a constant topic on the local public agenda, especially when Romania entered the European Union (EU) (2007), and in 2008, when the financial crisis started. Between 2015 and 2016, the number of employees with higher education dropped by approximately 11.5%, to 950.000, while the number of employees with primary education increased by 8.5% and the level of the employees with secondary and tertiary education went up by 12%. At the same time, researches show that Romania has the lowest percentage of secondary education graduates in the EU, with 25.6%. Thus, while in countries such as Lithuania, Luxembourg and Denmark more than half of the population aged 30 to 34 has upper education, Romania and Italy have reached only half of their level. Therefore, by diminishing the already low percentage of specialists on the Romanian market, the "brain drain" phenomenon deteriorates the stock of highly qualified human capital as well as its ability to renew. This research provides a quantitative assessment of the Romanian professionals' migration phenomenon based on conducting two parallel online surveys, currently in progress. The survey involves the collection of data from a sample of 350 high-skilled Romanian emigrants through the use of a questionnaire to highlight the main causes of brain drain' dynamics. At the same time, in order to anticipate the manifestation of the phenomenon a questionnaire is applied to 350 high-skilled employees working in Romania. The preliminary findings show that the role of wages, the availability of better opportunities such as jobs, the living and working conditions in countries of destination as main reasons for leaving Romania are competed by low predictability of taxation framework and high-levels of corruption in country of origin. Using available data from national and international organizations (National Bank of Romania, National Institute of Statistics of Romania, Transparency International, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) and a rich literature applied to the human capital flight (i.e.: Afridi&Baloch, 2014; Anghel, Botezat, CoÈ™ciug, Manafi&Roman, 2016; Balan&Olteanu, 2017; Beine, Docquier&Rapoport, 2001; Driouchi, Boboc&Zouag, 2009; Dustmann, Fadlon&Weiss, 2011; Goschin, Roman&Danciu, 2013; Horváth&Anghel, 2009; Mayr&Peri, 2009; Roman, Goschin, Ileanu&Popa, 2012), this paper aims to bring new data on the determinant causes of the brain drain phenomenon in Romania and to generate a ranking of the three categories of its possible determinants: economic, socio-political and organizational factors.
***

**Here and there. Integration and transnational practices of Portuguese emigrants in Germany**
(2060) Pedro Candeias (Universidade de Lisboa, ICS and CSG)

The purpose of this communication is to present some of the characteristics of Portuguese emigration in the United Kingdom, with special emphasis on the issues of integration and with transnational relations that are maintained with the country of origin. The relevance of the study of Portuguese emigration to the UK is especially timely, since it is the main destination of Portuguese emigration

nowadays. In the year 2015 alone, more than 32,000 Portuguese have entered this country, a figure that has been growing since the beginning of the millennium. The methodology adopted is based on two types of sources, first, the official statistics (Office for National Statistics, National Insurance number registrations); secondly, the answers obtained to an online and pen-and-paper questionnaire survey, applied under the REMIGR project between the years 2014 and 2015; which has a sample of 1454 respondents. And different data give different answers, by way of example. While on the one hand, official statistics point to a mostly active population, these professions tend to be elementary occupations; on the other hand, questionnaire survey data emphasize a great importance of professionals. In addition to this insertion in the labor market, other indicators will be presented such as the satisfaction with work, the main difficulties felt, and some of the possible relations with Portugal such as the sending of remittances, the home visits and some professional networks.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4E. Religion and Mobility** |
| *Chair* | **Michal P. Garapich**, *University of Warsaw, Poland* |
| 1614 | Perceptions of Religious Teachings on Gender among Chinese Christians Living in Canada |
| | Wei-Wei Da |
| 2192 | Is There or Could There Be a 'Muslim Diaspora'? Muslim Communities in the UK and Germany |
| | K. Onur Unutulmaz |
| 1028 | The Role of Religious Confession on Identity, Value Orientation and Integration of Second-Generation Turkish youth in Vienna: A Comparison between Sunni and Alevi of Turkish Youth in Vienna |
| | Ramazan Yaylalı |
| 1748 | "There is a wide path and there is a narrow path. We chose the narrow one" - The role of religion in belonging(s) and contestation of power among Roma Jehovah's Witnesses from Poland in the UK |
| | Michal P. Garapich, Kamila Fialkowska, Elzbieta Mirga |

**Perceptions of Religious Teachings on Gender among Chinese Christians Living in Canada**
(1614) Wei-Wei Da (Brescia University College, University of Western Ontario)

There has been observed increasing religious participation and affiliation among recent Chinese immigrants from the People's Republic of China (hereafter China). Yet little research has examined the influences of religious participation on gender relations among this group of immigrant population. The objective of this study intends to contribute to the relatively limited scholarship on Chinese immigrants living in the West. Specifically, the study focuses on recent immigrants from China, and examines how this group of immigrants perceive and interpret religious teachings on gender through their newly adopted religious beliefs. This study took place in London, Ontario from late 2008 to early 2010. Data were gathered in two major formats: in-depth face-to-face interview and participant observation. Demographic data of all respondents were also collected. The sample of the study included 30 Mandarin-speaking immigrants (17 women and 13 men) from China excluding those from Hong Kong. A snowball sampling strategy was used in recruitment. Most of the respondents were affiliated with a local Evangelical Chinese church. The study was conducted in line with ethical code in Canada. Findings from the study showed support to the existing literature that religion considered a malleable resource that depends on interpretation. Three themes of perceptions of biblical teachings on gender among the sample were emerged, namely: balancing power relations: the love-submission trade-offs interpretation; negotiating power relations: men's headship as conditional; and harmonizing gender relations: an emphasis on self- consciousness and self -improvement. Findings also pointed out that

women did have different experience of engaging with religion. The variant egalitarian-oriented interpretations of biblical teachings on gender among the sample are associated with a set of factors including pre-migration gender ideology and gender role practices, educational levels, and immigration status of these respondents in this sample. Findings from the study implied that gender discourse may have been reconstructed through religious affiliation.
***

**Is There or Could There Be a 'Muslim Diaspora'? Muslim Communities in the UK and Germany**

(2192) K. Onur Unutulmaz (Social Sciences University of Ankara)

While the concept of 'diaspora' has originated from a historical reference to the specific experience of dispersal of a specific community, namely the Jews; it has a much wider contemporary usage, both in academic literature and public discourse. There is a vibrant debate in various social science disciplines concerning how to define and conceptualise a diaspora. Building up on this theoretical and conceptual discussion, this study will discuss whether it is possible to talk about the actual or potential existence of a 'Muslim Diaspora' in today's world, using empirical data collected through two field studies in the UK and Germany. It is a fact that Muslim communities of immigrant origins live in almost any Western country and that they occupy an increasingly significant position in their respective societies. It is also a fact that these Muslim communities display a tremendous amount of diversity with respect to countries of origin, ethnicity, language, and even religious beliefs. So, is there a Muslim Diaspora? Can such a 'diaspora' exist? This study uses the data collected through a 15-month research project which was conducted in 2016-2017 and funded by the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries (SESRIC) of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. This project, entitled Global Muslim Diaspora, complemented a rigorous review of the existing secondary data with two fieldworks conducted in London and Berlin, respectively. These fieldworks included 10 interviews with relevant academics and practitioners from both Muslim and host country civil societies, a workshop with the representatives of major Muslim NGOs, and a survey conducted on 150 Muslim individuals in each city. The preliminary findings of the research indicate that the idea of an existing Muslim Diaspora is difficult to sustain. While all Muslim participants in the study identify themselves with the religion Islam to a certain extent, there were a mix of responses when it came to identifying with a global diasporic community. The proposed paper aims to discuss the conceptual issues related to a Muslim diaspora in conjunction with the empirical evidence that illustrate the complexities that come out of the multiple identities of Muslim communities with immigrant origins.
***

**The Role of Religious Confession on Identity, Value Orientation and Integration of Second-Generation Turkish youth in Vienna: A Comparison between Sunni and Alevi of Turkish Youth in Vienn**a

(1028) Ramazan Yaylalı (University of Vienna)

Although important sociological studies have been made on the integration and identity problems of immigrants of Turkish origin in Austria, their religious identity have not been explored in a comparative perspective so far. This study, through an empirical comparison, looks at the second-generation Alevis and Sunni youth's resident in Vienna through the parameters of interethnic contacts, religious-traditional identity, the experience of discrimination and integration. In total, the survey covers 220 people. 166 people were contacted online whereas 54 interviews were made in person. The outcome is assessed through the SPPS statistics program. Based on the above-mentioned dimensions, 7 hypotheses are put forward. According to the results, under the parameters of interethnic contacts and religious-traditional identity, there are "significant" discrepancies within the Sunni youth in comparison to the Alevis youth's resident in Vienna whereas in the discrimination, social identity and integration dimensions, no significant difference is observed.
***

**"There is a wide path and there is a narrow path. We chose the narrow one" - The role of religion in belonging(s) and contestation of power among Roma Jehovah's Witnesses from Poland in the UK**

(1748) Michal P. Garapich (University of Warsaw), Kamila Fialkowska (University of Warsaw), Elzbieta Mirga (University of Warsaw)

While post-1989 and especially the post-2004 emigration from Poland to Great Britain caused a plethora of studies and there is quite a lot of research about migration of Roma within the EU, it is striking that emigration of Polish Roma have not been researched at all. On the other hand, as Pentecostalism among the Roma, in particular from Romania is a very well researched subject, we know nothing about the engagement of the Roma with the other side of the evangelical spectrum (in terms of religious experience and performance) "“Roma as Jehovah's Witnesses. This paper comes out as a result of a research on emigration of Roma from Poland and focuses on two distinct groups, Polska Roma and Bergitka. It sheds light on the religious change and conversions of Roma migrants from Poland to the UK and their role in maintaining or creating the sense of belonging, negotiating marginalization and resistance against traditional leadership. We ask and aim to answer the key question "“what attracts Roma to the Polish speaking JW congregations, and how do they negotiate their relationships with their kin, Roma from other groups, non-Roma friends and wider society. Based on anthropological study through months of participant observation and non-formal and formal interviews with Roma from Poland, the study shows, on the one hand, the process of privatization of religion among Roma migrants and on the other "“examples of religious conversions which causes tension within the community which will be analysed against the backdrop of the group cohesion and notion of the real Roma. Roma Jehovah's Witnesses frame these tensions as being typical Roma dilemmas, but on the other hand distinguish their religious path as an educational trajectory that takes them to higher levels of understanding of Roma traditions, future and relationships with the gadzie world. In other words, conversion and Bible reading sessions are made meaningful through Roma traditions of purity, honesty, piety and patriarchal family structure and a deeper significance of their marginalisation in wider society (as Jehovah Witnesses are along with Roma most disliked groups in Poland). For some, more conservative groups however, this comes at a price as they reject the power of traditional leaders which causes tension within the community and families. From the gender perspective, the power struggle between the converts and non-converts allows women to stand up and use the religion as a shield against the patriarchal traditional regime and discriminatory practices towards women. Paradoxically, then it can be argued that for our Roma interviewees, road to modernity leads through Bible readings sessions and belief in Jehovah's Witnesses dogma.

***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Yaprak Civelek,** *İstanbul Arel University, Turkey* |
| 1529 | The Enfranchisement of Non-Citizen Residents: Explaining Varied State Practices |
| | Merve Erdilmen |
| 1960 | Somos Todos Migrantes: Citizenship, migrant participation and rights recognition in Brazilian Migratory Reform (2013-2017) |
| | João Guilherme Casagrande Martinelli Lima Granja Xavier da Silva |
| 1515 | Public Attitudes Towards Syrian Refugees in Turkey |
| | Güneş Gökgöz |
| 1911 | Afghan Refugees in Austria - Challenges of Social Integration |
| | Marie Lehner, Mona Röhm |

**The Enfranchisement of Non-Citizen Residents: Explaining Varied State Practices**
(1529) Merve Erdilmen (McGill University and member of The Centre of the Study of Democratic Citizenship (CSDC), Canada)

With the rise of globalization and free human movement, non-citizen residents constitute a challenge to the traditional understanding of the democratic polity. While traditionally only citizens were counted as part of a given polity, and hence, voting rights were seen as a privilege of citizens, today we witness a "postnational" understanding of citizenship with the increasing claims and growing practices of enfranchisement of non-citizens. The decision on the scope of voting rights reflects an implicit judgment on who is counted as a part of a given polity. The boundaries of the political community or polity are seen as one of the main constituents of the idea of democracy and democratic governance. In that sense, the scope of the suffrage is fundamental to the evaluation of democratic mechanisms today. Whereas the core principle of democracy is that those subject to the law should have a voice in its formulation, migration and other transnational citizenship practices create populations within nation-states that are bound by laws over which they have no direct control. Hence, failure to recognize the equal political rights of resident aliens is inconsistent with the democratic criterion of inclusion. Prior research has identified national political processes and cross-national convergence processes as the two main explanations for different state practices regarding non-citizen suffrage. Some of these explanations have been found to work well in the Western contexts, but others have proved to shed little light on divergent practices of non-citizen suffrage in the non-Western contexts. In the light of this gap in the literature, testing the explanations in Western as well as Non-Western contexts will be this study's main contribution to the literature on democracy and citizenship. Furthermore, this research will contribute to the literature on non-citizen voting rights by expanding the sample size. Combining four different datasets and using a Cox proportional hazard research design, this study tests both the national political processes and the cross-national convergence theses in 60 democracies. Detailed analysis of reasons behind varied state practices of immigrant suffrage suggests a role for traditional politics within the state in determining policies of immigrant voting rights.
***

**Somos Todos Migrantes: Citizenship, migrant participation and rights recognition in Brazilian Migratory Reform (2013-2017)**
(1960) João Guilherme Casagrande Martinelli Lima Granja Xavier da Silva (National School of Public Administration, Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, Federal Government, Brazil.)

Brazil has undergone the most intense and radical migratory reform in more than a century of Republican History. During the period 2013-2017, legislators, Federal Government, Academia and social movements led by migrants debated upon and supported the approval of a draft bill that revoked 37 years old "Estatuto do Estrangeiro" "“the Foreigner's Statute. This was an authoritarian piece of legislature approved without a single vote in Brazilian Congress in 1980, while the country was still living under a military dictatorship. Besides heralding a restrictive and antagonistic view of the immigrant presence in Brazilian society, the Estatuto do Estrangeiro assembled previous laws in an incoherent and sometimes straightforwardly contradictory fashion, giving birth to one of the most intricate migration systems. This system was put under growing pressure after the arrival of new incoming migratory and asylum seekers flows since the beginning of the 2000's. This paper discusses how social participatory processes implemented by Brazilian Government amid a humanitarian crisis unleashed by the massive presence of new immigrants after the Haitian earthquake of 2010 produced the conditions to the radical changes in its migratory institutions and Law. We analyse the decision-making processes for structuring a Brazilian Migration Law aiming at revoking the Foreigner's Statute, in two axes: 1) the analysis of the processes of rights claiming and demands for equal treatment by migrant groups in Brazil over the years 2012 to 2017, specially through social and political participatory channels, particularly the first National Conference of Migration and Asylum, and 2) a discussion on the internal processes of state bureaucracy which gained shape during this period through dialogue with migrant population and with different civil society actors. In both cases, the author recurs to

ethnographic approach applied to the author's own field of research and professional practice. The recurrence of certain categories such as "citizenship" and the moral calculus of immigration decision making is framed under a core of theoretical references: (1) Didier Fassin's research on moral economies, migrations and humanitarian reasons, applied to Brazilian state's performance in relation to its selectiveness in rights expansion's processes; (2) The categories proposed by Brazilian Anthropologist Luis Roberto Cardoso de Oliveira on citizenship, framed under competing conceptions of differentiated and uniform treatment, as well as his view on civic world and moral aggression, and (3) an extensive and evolving literature on the autonomy of migration. The key reflections point to the political dynamics built by migrants, both through their presence in the country and through processes of rights claiming, and their creative potential to change the behaviour of migratory institutions in host countries. The base-ethnography was conducted between 2013 and 2017, a period characterized by relative increase in numbers of migrants and asylum seekers in the country, as well as by greater visibility of the topic in media and State speeches, and this paper is part of a larger unfolding research agenda.
***

**Public Attitudes towards Syrian Refugees in Turkey**
(1515) Güneş Gökgöz (Philipps University Marburg)

Turkey is home to 3,252 million Syrian refugees. Since the onset of the recent refugee flow, Turkish citizens' attitudes towards the refugees have worsened. Widespread protests and violence against the refugees within the last years indicate that anti-immigrant sentiment towards Syrians in Turkey has become substantial. In this paper, we analyze public attitudes towards Syrian refugees in Turkey. We argue that Turkish citizens' attitudes towards Syrian refugees are associated with their perceptions regarding Syrian refugees' reasons for seeking asylum. This is so, because native population uses their perceptions of refugees' reasons for seeking asylum to interpret the refugees' ethnic, religious and political identities (henceforth, sub-national identities). Perceptions of Syrian refugees' sub-national identities lead citizens to categorize the refugees into in-groups and out-groups. Following the common in-group identity and cultural theoretical models, we suggest such categorization influence citizens' attitudes towards the refugees. The empirical analysis is based on survey data collected from a sample of 948 native-born university students in Ankara. Data demonstrates notable levels of negative attitudes towards Syrian refugees among the university students. 62 percent of the students object granting more social and economic rights to Syrian refugees, while 59 percent of the students view the impact refugees exert on the society in negative terms. The findings indicate that perceptions about Syrians' reasons for seeking asylum in Turkey affect students' attitudes towards the refugees. However, the effect of particular perceptions regarding Syrian refugees' reason for asylum-seeking varies across students' sub-national identities.
***

**Afghan Refugees in Austria - Challenges of Social Integration**
(1911) Marie Lehner (Austrian Academy of Sciences), Mona Röhm (Austrian Academy of Sciences)

Since 2015, the so called "žrefugee crisis" has triggered a highly emotional discourse on refugee integration in Austria. Right wing parties successfully used the increased entrance of refugees into the state and its cohesive feelings of insecurity among parts of the population for their election campaign (Hajek & Siegl 2017). Social media platforms provide room for heated debates about and discrimination against new members of an Austrian society, e.g. Vienna's New Years Baby (Eddy 2018). In consequence, it is essential to contribute to a more objective public discourse based on scientific data when analyzing social integration. Based on two research projects, both started at the beginning of 2017, the sample includes 30 expert interviews and 165 semi-structured interviews with respondents from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq. The focus of this paper however, lies on the 98 conducted interviews with Afghan refugees, who are often perceived as "more difficult to integrate socially". The outstanding characteristic of both projects lies in its large number of qualitative data and its focus on the refugees' perspective. The Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs in Austria defines

integration as "[¦] a comprehensive, long-term process: The goal is to render possible 'integration based on merit', i.e. a system where people are not judged on their origin, language, religion or culture, but solely by what they are prepared to contribute to Austria[¦]" (Federal Ministry for Europe 2017). Integration on an economic level therefore seems to be the first step refugees must focus upon arrival in Austria. As the Austrian government mainly understands "integration" in terms of assimilation, describing a step by step process of becoming an Austrian citizen, our study shows however, that integration is not to be seen as a merely linear process between system integration on the macro level and social integration as a micro-level process (Esser 2001; 2006). Social relations are rather embedded in structural integration processes, e.g. when entering the housing "“or labour market (Kohlbacher 2017). Albeit demanding assimilation endeavours from state authorities and the Austrian society, which also illustrate a demand for an overfulfilment of norms and values by refugees to show the merit to integrate (Latcheva & Herzog-Punzenberger 2011, p.6), Afghan refugees often struggle with integration processes. Problems related to German classes and/or difficulties in finding employment, for instance, reveal the importance of social interaction when addressing structural integration. Based on our empirical data, we furthermore present ways of how Afghan refugees engage in social interaction and the causal relation they might draw from such engagement.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Ülkü Sezgi Sözen**, *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 1569 | The "power of law" in European and Canadian family migration framework: an integration or exclusion criteria? |
| | Encarnación La Spina |
| 1781 | Rights of the child and family asylum seekers: the inter-dynamics between CJEU and ECtHR |
| | Sarah Edith Atkins |
| 2129 | A new global model for migration. Women empowerment, Health and Human Rights |
| | Laura Elena Pacifici Noja |
| 2176 | Syrian refugee families in the Netherlands: worries about children explained with a mixed methods design |
| | Emily Marina Miltenburg |

**The "power of law" in European and Canadian family migration framework: an integration or exclusion criteria?**
(1569) Encarnación La Spina (Universidad de Deusto)

Family migration has represented one of the most quantitatively important sources of new immigration across Europe and Canada but family reunification rules have consistently developed measures to "support" States in their national strategies on the integration of immigrants and exclusion of a specific profile of unwanted families. Despite family is conceived as the usual notes on universality and comprehensiveness, from a stricto sensu legal approach is an open and paradoxical concept in transition for a "migrant family". For instance, in Europe, the Directive 2003/86/EC has transformed family reunification for third-country nationals into a hermetic mechanism in order for them to exercise the right to family life. Besides, in Canada the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulation 117(9)(d) states who are able to apply for Canadian permanent residence as a "family class" on the basis of two main criteria: an eligible sponsor and a qualifying close family relationship. Thus, this paper seeks to take a critical and comparative approach to the legal constraints on the protection of migrant families under European and Canadian "famigration" or family reunification rules, looking mainly at how external and internal conditions promote a good family as the only form of effective integration in both geographical contexts. Basically, because bringing family reunification rules and immigration law more in line with family law and human rights, should provide more security and justice and less traditional

discrimination between family members. Now, more than ever, building ideal "famigration" laws must be more flexible and porous in response to the critical needs and social aspirations of individuals and changing transnational reality.
***

**Rights of the child and family asylum seekers: the inter-dynamics between CJEU and ECtHR**
(1781) Sarah Edith Atkins (University of Portsmouth)

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) was for many decades the only appropriate regional judicial forum to raise infringements of human rights. This was particularly the case for asylum seekers in Europe who found themselves subject to inhuman or degrading reception conditions in Member States. However, with the coming into force of the EU Charter (CFEU), asylum seeker families in EU Member States benefitted from an alternative judicial forum wherein their human rights could be addressed. This was because, although the asylum seekers were not EU citizens, nonetheless the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) was an appropriate forum when national authorities required clarification on the operation of the EU asylum system, including issues relating to human rights. The CFEU guarantees that the rights provided for in that instrument will be consistent with the meaning and scope of rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) will operate as a minimum standard, thus entrenching the rights enshrined in the ECHR. Furthermore, as the ECHR is a living instrument, it is necessary to refer to developments in its case law in order to ascertain the most current interpretation or scope of those particular rights. Therefore, one might that assume that, if the CFEU guarantees as a minimum the standards of the ECHR, the Luxembourg Court would refer regularly to the Strasbourg Court's Judgements on comparable rights. However, the author has not been found to be the case when it comes to material reception conditions of asylum seekers. This article analyses whether the CJEU and ECtHR judgements draw on each other's jurisprudence as an interpretive aid, and if so how, and to what extent, they impact on each other's judgments. In particular the focus will be on the inter-relationship between rights that commonly affect asylum seeker children and their families in terms of their material reception conditions, namely the prohibition on inhuman and degrading treatment (Article 3, ECHR / Article 4, CFEU) and the right to private and family life (Article 8, ECHR / Article 7, CFEU). It is concluded that, although Strasbourg refer regularly to CJEU judgments, there is a lack of acknowledgement by Luxembourg of ECtHR judgments. This is problematic for a number of reasons, amongst others that two human rights courts, which in the past had shown judicial deference in cases of jurisdictional overlap, no longer do so to the same degree. This lack of consistent deference to an equivalent court's interpretation on the meaning and scope of "common" rights risks the possibility of ECHR and the CJEU producing conflicting judgements on similar issues. What we cannot lose sight of in such circumstances are the 'pawns' of such cases, namely asylum seeker children and their families. Are they to be reassured that these two different human rights courts, with "common" rights, may not have reciprocal or consistent regard to each other?
***

**A New Global Model for Migration. Women Empowerment, Health and Human Rights**
(2129) Laura Elena Pacifici Noja (Unione Forense Per La Tutela Dei Diritti Umani)

In the last 2 decades, the world has deeply changed. Anthropologists and sociologists use to say that the change we have assisted to on this global way is most impressive than the ones occurred during entire centuries. The former division between North and South of the world remains,"‹ nevertheless the implications of the socio-economic context of the sending location for women when migrants require an explicit gender perspective. At present, women are nearly a half of new international migrants and evidence suggests that migration flows and their impacts are also strongly gendered. Women are increasingly significant as national and international migrants. It is now evident that the complex relationship between migration and human development operates in gender differentiated ways. The process of migration, and how that can be gender-differentiated, is discussed with particular reference to the various common "‹types of female migration: marriage migration, family migration, forced

migration, migration for work. These can be further disaggregated into legal and irregular migration, all of which affect "‹both"‹ the issues and problems of women migrants in the process of migration and in the destination country. Women migrants' relation with the sending households and the issues relevant for returning migrants are also considered. Women's empowerment and equality is both "‹a fundamental human right and a "‹critical point "‹to achieve development goals, including health. Women's increased political participation, control of resources (including land), access to employment and education are crucial for promoting sustainable development. There are numerous pathways by which greater gender equality can lead to improvements in health and quality of life for women and the members of their families. Women with greater agency are more likely to have fewer children, more likely to access health services and have control over health resources, and less likely to suffer domestic violence. Their children are more likely to survive, receive better childcare at home and healthcare when they need it. At the same time, improved health outcomes for women can help to strengthen their own agency and empowerment. Healthy women are more able to actively participate in society and markets and take collective action to advance their own interests. They are likely to have greater bargaining power and control over resources within the household. Therefore collaborative action between gender and health can help maximize "‹"‹The interaction among the different branches and cultural "‹fields can operate synergistically"‹. But the changes we are talking about demand the intervention of a new culture in step with the times to study "‹immigration from multiple aspects. The fundamental right to the highest attainable standard of health- including physical, mental and social well-being -"‹ has been recognized in many global, regional and national declarations and charters. There is now substantial evidence that healthy populations are a foundation for sustainable social, economic and environmental development as well as for peace and security, and vice versa. However, despite many advances over the previous decades, large numbers of disadvantaged people still suffer ill health, with thousands dying every day from preventable causes.
***

**Syrian refugee families in the Netherlands: worries about children explained with a mixed methods design**

(2176) Emily Marina Miltenburg

In 2015, Europe faced a vast influx of refugees fleeing from the war in Syria. Among this group of refugees were many families with children. Refugee children are resilient and vulnerable at the same time. Resiliency "“the capability to deal with adverse circumstances "“often applies to a larger extent to children than to adult refugees. Moreover, children often adjust faster than their parents to the new society. They enter schools which offer both opportunities for quicker language adjustment and friendships (Kia-Keating & Ellis, 2007). Yet there are also reasons for vigilance. Refugee children have experienced adverse circumstances and violence in Syria and during the flight. Now, they also have to deal with uncertainty, stress and adjustment struggles in their new host country. They can face challenges as homesickness, bullying, discrimination and social and cultural differences (Almqvist & Broberg, 1999; Montgomery & Foldspang, 2007). Furthermore, the home situation of refugee children is not always stable: uncertainty about residence permit, family members left behind, financial issues and changing family dynamics means that parental support for children can lag behind (van Schie & van den Muijsenbergh, 2017, Tuk, 2012). This can influence, for example, the health of children, their performance in education or their interaction with peers. We use a mixed method approach to study the well-being of refugee children and how they fare in their new country. We employ a unique survey on refugees from Syria (residence permit holders, response rate 86%). We have detailed information on 3,200 adults: inter alia, circumstances during the flight from Syria to the Netherlands, their time spent in asylum centres, their health, socio-economic and social-cultural integration. Adult refugees with children filled out an additional questionnaire, providing us with information on the upbringing, school enrolment and belonging and behaviour at school, language proficiency, friendship networks, social activities, health and well-being of about 1,200 Syrian children. The combined questionnaires on adults and their children give insights in the worries that parents have about their children and how

these worries can be explained by both parents' and children's characteristics. Preliminary results show that worries are stronger among mothers and parents with health issues, but less strong when children have a lot of peer contacts. In addition, we conducted focus groups among children and ask them about their main worries. This child-centred approach complements parents' views on the refugee child's situation and at the same time allows us to further understand how refugee children experience their lives in the Netherlands. The aim of our research is thus threefold: first, we describe the worries of parents on their children's upbringing, then we aim to explain these worries with both parent's and children's characteristics and finally, we employ a child-centered qualitative approach to enrich our understanding of challenges children face in adjusting to their new country.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4H. Gender and Identity** |
| *Chair* | **Mónica Ibáñez Angulo**, *University of Burgos, Spain* |
| 1620 | Uncovering the Gender Code in Nepal's Labour Migration Governance: Restrictions, Resistance, and Sandwiched Sovereignty |
| | Hari Bahadur KC |
| 1862 | Beyond Empowerment and Exploitation: Care Chain of Transnational Migratory Nepali Women |
| | Sanjaya Aryal |
| 1835 | Maintaining Island Connections: Transnational Ties of Filipinos between Guam and the Philippines |
| | Valerie C. Yap |
| 1674 | "I'm not a good mother now, but I will be in the future:" Sub-Saharan African Transnational Mothers in a Transit Migrant Country |
| | Cynthia Magallanes-Gonzalez |

**Uncovering the Gender Code in Nepal's Labour Migration Governance: Restrictions, Resistance, and Sandwiched Sovereignty**
(1620) Hari Bahadur KC (Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier University)

In my paper, I examine Nepal's labour migration governance to explore how various local/national labour migration policies and institutional processes have interacted with and intersected the broader trans-local structures to shape the lived experiences of Nepali women migrant workers in the Middle East. I begin my study with the lived-experiences of Nepali women migrant returnees, and then move on to investigate the different structures/processes that organize those experiences. In Nepal, despite the state's claims that its labour migration policies ignore gender biases, the state's labour migration policies/institutional processes treat women differently, producing differential material effects on women migrants. Despite the state's differential treatment of its women migrant workers as evidenced through the state's constant policy oscillations between blanket and partial bans to curtailment in women's labour mobility rights, Nepali women migrant workers have exercises their agency to circumvent the state's gendered migration policies as a form of resistance. Moreover, the contradictions, dualities, and ambivalences embedded in the state's migration policies reflect not only the Nepali society's entrenched androcentric character but also a transformed state of the "stateness" within the context of changed political geographies. The differential governing strategies of the state in Nepal should therefore be seen as a phenomenon resulting from what I call a "sandwiched sovereignty" that refers to a transformed state of sovereignty caused by a concurrent pressure from global markets and neoliberal global regulatory bodies on the one hand and the local resistance on the other. Thus, my study also looks at how the state's sovereignty in the context of Nepal has been re/constituted,

re/enforced and re/organized in relations to its populations, whereas the state is already structured on entrenched patriarchal values.
***

**Beyond Empowerment and Exploitation: Care Chain of Transnational Migratory Nepali Women**

(1862) Sanjaya Aryal (University of Essex)

Migration of Nepali women nationally as well as transnationally for paid labour work and particularly for care work is increasing rapidly. Among the other reasons, this is broadly linked to social transformation taking place both at the source and the destination. Studies on care work migration show that the foreign migration and associated remittance flow by migrant women is not only redefining the role of women as breadwinners for their family and gradually changing the gender role in Nepal, but also shaping the socio-cultural meanings of care, and the care economy more broadly. There have been some studies looking at Nepali women's migration to the UK; but these do not conceptualise women's migration using the framework of the 'global care chain', originally coined by sociologist Arlie Hochschild in the year 2000, i.e. how migration of a family member and the transfer of care responsibility from one person to other affect the chain of care at the family level and beyond. This research provides socio-cultural meanings of migration using the framework of the 'global care chain' and the experiences and perceptions of women who migrate from a low-income country (Nepal) to a high-income country (UK) for care work. In order to fulfill the aim of the research, following questions are addressed during the research. What are the experiences and perceptions of Nepali women and men involved in care work in the UK? How do these women and men manage care of their family (whether accompanied in the UK or left behind in Nepal) while simultaneously providing care in the UK market? How do women and their household make decisions on migration and care? How does care migration shape 'care' in the family left behind in Nepal? How does care migration shape patterns of internal migration within Nepal? What regulatory and policy framework are in place in shaping this form of migration? The questions are addressed by following a case study design. The research uses qualitative research methods to allow discrete attention to each participating migrant and associated care chains by following individual cases in a comprehensive manner. Multi-sited ethnographic fieldworks are conducted in the UK and Nepal. This includes semi-structured in-depth qualitative interviews consisting of open-ended questions on life history and participant observations with Nepali women and men involved in care services in the UK and their family members who remain in Nepal. Following the cases of individual migrants and their family members, it will trace how far and in which ways the households and family back home are able to fill the care gap caused by the migration of a family member. Thus, it will involve looking at how transnational and internal migration from rural to urban areas within Nepal shapes the dynamics of care within Nepali households. Overall, the research seeks to contribute to academic debate on migration and women's empowerment and more specifically on the effect of transnational migration in influencing 'care' and rural-urban migration.
***

**Maintaining Island Connections: Transnational Ties of Filipinos between Guam and the Philippines**

(1835) Valerie C. Yap (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Filipinos are settling permanently and establishing new lives in Guam, and yet, like many of their counterparts in the US mainland, they refuse to sever their ties to the Philippines. In doing so, they assume the role of transmigrants who retain varying interests in sustaining multiple relationships across borders from their homeland to the United States, their country of citizenship. In this paper, I delve into the transnational connections of contemporary Filipino immigrants and their children, and how they sustain and maintain their social and kinship ties across borders. I also explore further the possibility of continued migration to the US mainland and reflect on why, for some, they would not consider this as part of their foreseeable future.

***

**"I'm not a good mother now, but I will be in the future:" Sub-Saharan African Transnational Mothers in a Transit Migrant Country**
(1674) Cynthia Magallanes-Gonzalez (Occidental College)

Scholars have found that transnational migrant women fulfill their role as mothers, despite geographical distances. Research, however, focuses on women in their country of destination, and thus has neglected to look at the experiences of women who get 'stuck' in transit countries during their migration journey. This article fills that gap in the literature by examining the experiences of Sub-Saharan African women in Morocco, en route to Europe. Interviews with 28 Sub-Saharan African women, show that unlike transnational mothers in their country of destination, mostly developed nations, these women do not have the financial means to provide for their children nor maintain their relationships with them via telecommunication. Although the women acknowledge that they cannot fulfill their role as mothers in Morocco, they maintain a sense of themselves as mothers by emphasizing that they will financial provide for their children once they reach Europe.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç Çalışmalarında Yeni Yaklaşımlar** |
| *Chair* | **Mustafa Kemal Şan**, *Sakarya University, Turkey* |
| 1030 | Uluslararası Göçün 3KA'sı |
| | Ibrahim Sirkeci, Deniz Eroğlu Utku, M. Murat Yüceşahin |
| 2147 | Bir Ömür, Yedi Vatan |
| | Hasan Boynukara, Cengiz Karagöz |
| 1736 | Kayıp Neslin Değer Algısı ve Değişimi: Suriyeli Mülteci Gençler Örneği |
| | Kamil Çoştu, Hayrettin Bahar |
| 1673 | Göç kimlik ve aidiyet: Amerika'da yaşayan Türkler örneği |
| | Mustafa Kemal Şan, Handan Akyiğit |

**Göçün 3KA'sı**
(1030) Ibrahim Sirkeci (Regent's University London), Deniz Eroğlu Utku (Trakya University), M. Murat Yüceşahin (Ankara University)

Göç ve göçmenlerin gittikleri ülkelere etkileri bugün hemen hemen tüm ülkelerin öncelikli gündemini oluşturmaktadır. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde Meksikalı göçmenlere yönelik hak kısıtlama tehditleri, İngiltere'nin Brexit kararında önemli rol oynayan göçmen karşıtı söylemler, bazı Avrupa ülkelerinin yeni duvarlarla göçü engelleme çabaları, giderek büyütülen bir göç krizini ve güçlenen göçmen karşıtlığını yansıtmaktadır. Neo-liberal yaklaşımla sorun olarak görülen 'göç' (krizi) aslında bu yaklaşımın da bir sonucudur. Hem siyasi hem ekonomik olarak da neoliberal ideoloji ve pratik göçlerin bugün algılandığı üzere bir sorun olarak devamı için zemin yaratmaktadır. Yine bu sistem içerisinde ulus-devlet, güvenlik ve çıkar vurguları üzerinden, seçici-geçirgen devlet sınırlarına ve yeni duvarlara ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Neo-liberalizm, ekonomik özgürleşme iddiasını korurken, birilerini 'öteki' (örnegin sığınmacı, ekonomik göçmen, mülteci) olarak tanımlar. Göç konusunu tartışırken de özellikle gidilen ülkelere ve bu ülkelerdeki refah ve zenginliğe vurgu yaptığı için göçmen gruplara yönelik ayrımcı, dışlayıcı söylemlerin üretilmesine de yola açar. Böylelikle, en azından göç alanında serbestlik vurgusundan hızla uzaklaşan neo-liberalizm göçü, göç alan ülkelerin bir 'sorunu' olarak görür. Bunun bir yansıması olarak da devletlerin kontrol ve sınır güvenliğine odaklanıp bu alanlara yatırım yapması ortaya çıkar.
Neo-liberalizmin hegemonyası içerisinde bugün, dünyanın pek çok ülkesinde "sınır ihlalleri ve sınır güvenliği" gündemi çeşitli toplantılarda tartışılmakta ve uluslararası göçler belki de en çok bu içerikle ele alınmaktadır. Bu tür tartışmalarda sıklıkla "kriz", "sorun" ve "tehdit" gibi kavramlarla

ilişkilendirilerek değerlendirilen göç hareketleri, köken ülkenin bulunduğu yerlerin özellikleri, göçmenlerin beşeri bir sermaye kaynağı oluşu gerçeği çoğu zaman göz ardı edilerek, yaygınlıkla hedef ülkenin amaç ve çıkarları göz önünde bulundurularak değerlendirilmektedir. En nihayetinde bu bakış açısı göç eylemi ile ona özgü süreçlerin bütüncül olarak değerlendirilememesine neden olmaktadır. Öte yandan, dünyanın pek çok göçmen veren-alan ülkesinde göçmen uyumuna dair yaklaşım, politika ve uygulamalar sürecin bütünselliği göz ardı edildiğinden yetersiz kalmakta ya da amacına ulaşamamaktadır. Göç bu bakış açısıyla tartışılmaya ve tanımlanmaya devam ettirildiği sürece, yabancı düşmanlığı, toplumsal ve siyasi zeminler bulmaktadır. Bu çalışma, göçe bir sorun anlayışıyla yaklaşan neo-liberal kalıplara eleştirel yaklaşarak, araştırmaya sürecin en başına dönerek, kaynak ülkelerden başlamaktadır. Cohen ve Sirkeci'nin (2011) geliştirdiği 'Çatışma ve Göç Kültürleri Modeli' ışığında, göçe bütüncül bir bakış açısı yöneltmeyi amaçlamış ve insanların göç etmeye dair karar mekanizmalarını şekillendiren makrp düzey etmenleri incelemektedir. Çatışma ve Göç Kültürleri modeli, göçün çatışmanın bir fonksiyonu olduğuna vurgu yapmakta, aynı zamanda tüm göçmen kategorileştirme biçimlerinin yapay olduğu gerçekliğini benimseyerek göç etmeyi zorunlu hale getiren insani güvenlik kaygısına dikkat çeker. Bu çalışmada makro düzey çatışmalar 3KA, yani 'Katılım Açığı'; 'Kalkınma Açığı' ve 'Kitle Açığı' olarak tespit edilerek bunların yarattığı güvensizlik ortamının insan hareketliliği üzerindeki etkisi Almanya-Türkiye özelinde ampirik olarak ortaya konulmaktadır. Analizlerimiz dünyada yoğun ölçekli uluslararası göç akımlarının yönünün, daha az gelişmiş ülkelerden gelişmiş ülkelere doğru olduğunu göstermektedir. Kaynak ülkelerin kendi özel ve bölgesel koşulları çerçevesinde kalkınma, katılım (demokrasi) ve kitle açıklarının sonucu olarak göç bazıları için neredeyse kaçınılmaz hale gelmektedir. Bu açıklardan her biri ya da kümülatif olarak 3KA, ortam koşullarını güvensiz hale getiren ve orada yaşayan nüfuslar üzerinde kaygı ve baskı oluşturan yapılardır. Ampirik analizle desteklenen bu kuramsal çalışma, göçmenleri dışlayıcı kalıplaşmış iddialardan sıyrılarak, göç hareketlerine neden olan etmenlere odaklanmaktadır. Göçü anlama çabasının da göçü sorun olarak görüp çözme çabasının da bu 3KA'ya odaklanması ve orada çözümler üretmesi gerektiği vurgulanmaktadır.
***

**Bir Ömür, Yedi Vatan**

(2147) Hasan Boynukara (Namık Kemal University), Cengiz Karagöz (Namık Kemal University)

Göçün en büyük insanlık dramlarından biri olduğu artık herkes tarafından bilinmekte ve kabul edilmektedir. Savaş ve yoksulluk gibi zorunlu nedenlerle ülkelerini terk eden insanların yaşadığı travmanın izlerini silmek bir ömür boyu devam etmektedir. Dünya halen bu trajediyle karşı karşıyadır ve sorun giderek baş edilmez boyutlara ulaşmaktadır. Konu sadece sosyologların ya da politikacıların değil edebiyat insanlarının da gündemini işgal etmektedir. Özellikle son yıllarda göç konusunu ele alan çok sayıda öykü, şiir ve romanın yazıldığına tanık olmaktayız. Ülkemizde de bu konuyu işleyen önemli sayıda çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Özellikle Rumeli'den Anadolu'ya 300 yıldır devam eden ve Avrupa tarihinin en büyük göç hareketlerinden birini oluşturan Balkan göçü dikkat çekmektedir. Ayla Kutlu'nun Yedinci Bayrak, Urumeli'den İzmir'e adlı romanı bunlardan biridir. Kutlu " Bir göçmen Kuştu" ve "Zehir Zıkkım Öyküler"inde de konuyu ele alır ancak Yedinci Bayrak bir destan niteliğindedir ve göçün neden olduğu ölümleri, ayrılıkları, acıları çok ustaca ve nesnel bir tutumla anlatır. Roman, Hasret'in Saraybosna'da başlayan ve savaş nedeniyle doğduğu toprakları terk ederek yeni vatanlar arama serüveninidir. Kutlu, Balkanların "kanlı isyanları takip eden savaşlarla giderek ölümler diyarı ve onlarca etnik grubun gırtlak gırtlağa savaştığı ve bunu takip eden göçleri (s.118) hem bir belgesel hem de kurgu düzeyinde bir bakış açısıyla ele alır."Sıradan insanların yaşamlarını perişan eden göç ve göçmenlik deneyimine ve göçün içsel deneyimi olan gurbet duygusuna yoğunlaşır". göçlerin anlamı, sıradan halkın yaşadıkları durumlarla daha derinden, daha yoğunluklu olarak öznel yaşanmışlıklarla anlatılabilir ancak (Rumeli Parçalanırken, Dilek Direnç s. 15) Romanda anlatılan göç konusunu üç başlık altında toplamak mümkündür. Birincisi göçü hazırlayan nedenler. Bunu Osmanlının zamanında ve yeterince tedbirli davranmamasına, halkı kendi kaderine terk etmesine ve yerel yöneticilerin kayıtsızlığına bağlar. İkincisi göç sırasında yaşananlar. Hem Türk ve Müslüman tebaanın kendi aralarında hem de diğer etnik gruplarla yaşadıkları çatışmalar, düşmanlıklar, becillikler. Üçüncüsü ise göçe mecbur olanların bir yerden başka

bir yere savrulmaları, korkular, çaresizlikler, ölümler, terk edişler. İnsanların "göz açıp gördükleri, gönül verip sevdikleri yerleri" buruk, umutsuz ve çaresizce terk etmeleri yoğun dramatik bir üslupla okuyucuya aktarılır göç yolculuğu çeşitli duraklarla devam eder, her durak yeni acılara tanıklık eder. Saraybosna'dan başlayan ve Üsküp, Selanik, Edirne, İstanbul, İzmir ve nihayet Salihli'de noktalanan yedi ayrı vatan. Hasret için "göç yoluna düşmenin çok ağrı veren bir hastalığa tutulmaktan farkı yoktur ve kapkara bir belirsizliğin içinde bir yere sürüklenmektir (s.78) Bu bildiride Kutlunun Yedinci Bayrak romanı ile Bir Göçmen Kuştu O ve Zehir Zıkkım Öyküler eserlerinde nedenleri ve sonuçlarıyla balkan göçü üzerinde durulacaktır.
***

**Kayıp Neslin Değer Algısı ve Değişimi: Suriyeli Mülteci Gençler Örneği**
(1736) Kamil Çoştu (Bartın University), Hayrettin Bahar (Bartın University)

2011 Mart ayından günümüze Suriye'de yaşanan iç karışıklık sebebiyle milyonları aşkın Suriye kökenli göçmen Türkiye'ye sığınmıştır. Muhakkak ki bu meşakkatli göçün zorluğunu en çok çocuklar yaşamıştır. Bu çocukların bir kısmı Suriye'de, azımsanamayacak kadarı da Türkiye'de doğmuştur. Pek çok çocuk okula ilk defa Türk okullarında başlamıştır. Okula başlama yaşındayken Türkiye'ye göç edip değer algısı Türkiye'de gelişmekte olan pek çok genç ise halen Türk okullarında öğrenim görmektedir. Bununla birlikte bir taraftan maddi, diğer taraftan manevi ihtiyaçlar ergenlik dönemindeki bu gençlerin değer algı ve beklentilerini doğrudan etkilemektedir. Bu araştırmanın en temel amacı ergenlik dönemindeki İstanbul'un çeşitli ilçelerindeki Suriye kökenli mülteci çocukların değer algılarını ve değişimlerini tespit etmektir. Bu araştırmada Şebnem Morsümbül tarafından geliştirilerek uygulanıp 2014 yılında Hacettepe Üniversitesi'nde tamamlanan doktora tezinde yer alan ölçekler kullanılacaktır. Araştırmada, örneklem olarak alınacak Suriyeli gençlerin değer algıları tespit edilerek, Suriye kökenli bu mülteci gençlerin kendilerine, ailelerine ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devleti ile milletine daha uyumlu hale gelmeleri için yapılması gereken hususlar belirlenmeye çalışılacaktır. Okul çağındaki bu gençlerin eğitim-öğretimi ulusal ve uluslararası anlaşmalarda yer alan hukuki maddeler gereği devletin denetim ve sorumluluğu altındadır. Bu araştırma ile okullarda verilmekte olan eğitim öğretim faaliyetlerinde dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlara da özellikle dikkat çekilecektir. Aksi takdir de bulunduğu ülke değer algısı ile bütünleşememiş bir nesil ortaya çıkacak, bu durum toplumun güvenliğini olduğu gibi devletin asayişinde de çeşitli sıkıntıların yaşanmasına sebebiyet verebilecektir.
***

**Göç Kimlik ve Aidiyet: Amerika'da Yaşayan Türkler Örneği**
(1673) Mustafa Kemal Şan (Sakarya University), Handan Akyiğit

II. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra yoğun olarak Avrupa ülkelerine yönelik başlayan işgücü göçü bağlamında Türkiye'den çeşitli Avrupa ülkelerine, özellikle 1960'lı yıllardan sonra, göç süreci başlamıştır. Başlangıçta misafir işçi statüsünde olan Türk göçmenler aile birleşimleri sonucunda, özellikle 1970'li yıllardan itibaren, Avrupa ülkelerinde yerleşimci statüsüne geçmeye başladıkları görülmektedir. Yerleşimci statüsüne geçiş süreci sonucunda da Avrupa ülkelerinde Türk göçmenlerin karşılaştıkları sorunların niteliği de değişiklik göstermiştir. Bu sorunların niteliği ekonomik istihdam edilme süreci dışında sosyo-kültürel uyum bağlamında çeşitli konuları gündeme getirmiştir. Bundan dolayı Avrupa'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerin ana akım topluma uyum, kimlik ve aidiyet sorunu genel olarak en sık tartışılan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Ancak Amerika'da yaşayan Türklerle ilgili çok fazla akademik çalışmanın yapılmadığı görülmektedir. Bundan dolayı bu çalışmada Amerika yaşayan Türk göçmenlerin entegrasyonu, kimlik aidiyet algıları ile Amerikan ana akım toplumuna yönelik çok kültürlülük algıları incelenmektedir. Amerika'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerin aidiyet algılarının Gordon (1964)'un asimilasyon kuramı modeli, kimlik algılarının ise Berry (1980)'in kültürel uyum modeli çerçevesinde incelenmiştir. Çalışmada Amerika'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerin Amerikan ana akım toplumuna yönelik değerlendirmelerinin kimlik tanımlamalarıyla aidiyet bağları üzerindeki etkisi analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada ayrıca Amerika'nın uyguladığı göçmen politikaları ve göçmenlerin sosyal konumları da incelenmiştir. Çalışmada alan araştırması tekniğine bağlı kalarak anket tekniğine dayalı veri toplama aracı kullanılmıştır.

Çalışmanın bulguları Amerika'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerden oluşan 299 katılımcıdan elde edilen anket verilerinin analizine dayanmaktadır. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre Amerika'da yaşayan Türk göçmenler kimlik aidiyet algıları yaş gruplarına ve eğitim durumlarına göre farklılıklar gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra katılımcıların Amerikan ana akımına yönelik çok kültürlük algılarının olumlu yönde geliştiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu eğilimin Amerika'ya yönelik gelişen mekan-aidiyet ilişkisini de olumlu yönde etkilediğini ifade edebiliriz. Amerika'da yaşayan Türklerin büyük çoğunluğu kültürel, dini ve milli değerlerini muhafaza ederek Amerikan toplumuyla bir arada yaşama eğilimi içerisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bundan dolayı bu bulgu Amerika'da yaşayan Türk göçmenlerin Amerikan ana akım toplumuna yönelik uyum konusunda denge eğilimi içerisinde olduklarını göstermesi açısından dikkate değerdir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Amerika'da yaşayan Türklerin marjinalleşme eğilimleri oldukça az olduğu ve Amerikalılar ile kültürlerarası iletişimin sınırlı düzeyde gerçekleştiği tespit edilmiştir.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **4K. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat** |
| *Chair* | **Sevil Demiral**, *Atatürk University, Turkey* |
| 1869 | Göç ve Sürgün'e Dair Edebi Metinleri Tahlil için Öneriler |
| | Nesime Ceyhan Akça |
| 1638 | Yüksel Pazarkaya'nın "Oturma İzni" Adlı Öykü Kitabında Göç Meselesi |
| | Seçil Alaca, Emek Yılmaz |
| 2084 | The Boundaries of Masculine Honour Code in Elif Shafak's Honour |
| | Özge Karip, Tatiana Golban |
| 1369 | Kafamda Bir Tuhaflık İsimli Romanda Göçle Değişen Kadın ve Kadın İmgesi |
| | Hanife Nalan Genç |

**Göç ve Sürgün'e Dair Edebi Metinleri Tahlil için Öneriler**
(1869) Nesime Ceyhan Akça (Çankırı Karatekin University)

Bilindiği gibi metin tahlili, belli bir kuram çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilmediğinde metnin anlaşılmasında birtakım eksiklikler olması kaçınılmazdır. Bu çerçevede bilhassa 19.yy.dan sonra gelişen edebiyat kuramları, yüzyılımızda da yeni metotlarla çeşitlenmekte, türlerin gelişim ve değişimleriyle paralel olarak yeni bakış açıları, yeni yöntemler doğurmaktadır. Edebi metni, devir ve şahsiyet ölçüleri çerçevesinde bağımsız bir şekilde incelemeyi öneren Tarihsel Eleştiri, Sosyolojik Eleştiri, Psikanalist Eleştiri, Yansıtma Kuramı ve Metinlerarası Eleştiri Kuramı ile edebi metni bağımsız estetik bir yapı olarak kabul eden ve buradan hareketle metni anlamaya çalışan Rus Formalizmi, Yapısalcılık ve Arşetipçi Eleştiri, Yeni Eleştiri, İzlenimcilik gibi kuramlar, her biri biricik olma sıfatına sahip edebi metne bakmak üzere bir kapı aralar. Burada yazarı merkeze alan kuramlar olduğunu da unutmamalıyız: Duygusal Etki Kuramı, Alımlama Estetiği. Bu kuramlardan en işlevsel olanı yahut en kıymetlisi, diye bir seçim yapmamız mümkün değildir. Bazen birkaç kuram birlikte ele alınarak da metne yaklaşılabilmektedir. Ayrıca bugün, bir edebi metni anlayabilmek için yukarıda adı geçen kuramlardan hareketle oluşturulmuş birçok yeni tahlil metodu ile karşı karşıyayız. Göç ve Sürgün'e dair edebi metinler, mahiyetleri itibariyle gerçekçi edebiyat bünyesinde ele alınabilecek metinlerdir. Burada göç Kuramları da göz önüne alınmak suretiyle, insanın göç ve sürgününe sebep olan süreçlerle bu süreçlerin neticesi olarak ortaya çıkan edebi mahsullerin doğru anlaşılması ve yorumlanması; metinlerin derin anlamlarına ulaşılması önem arz eder. Klasik metinlere ve modern metinlere hitap edebilecek, metni tek boyutlu standart sorularla değil, çok boyutlu ve derin yapıyı açıklayabilecek şekilde açacak kapsamlı bir okuma gerçekleştirebilmek için "göç ve sürgün" vakası yanında "göç ve sürgün" metinlerinin de ne tür bakış açılarına ihtiyaç duyduğunu bilmek gerekir. Bu çalışmada "göç veya sürgün"ü yaşamış yazarın/şairin verdiği ürünlerde başta sanatçı merkezli okumayı; son yıllarda Sirkeci (2012) tarafından göç Kuramlarına ilave edilen "İnsani

Güvensizlik ve Çatışma Kuramı"ndan hareketle Tilbe'nin (2015) teklif ettiği Çatışma ve göç Kültürü Modeli merkezli çözümlemeyi ele alıp "göç ve sürgün" metinlerini başka açılardan çözümleyecek iki alternatif okuma daha teklif edeceğiz. İlki Michael Bakhtin'in zaman-uzam merkezli Kronotopik Okuması ve ikinci olarak edebi eseri çeşitli varlık tabakalarına ayıran Yapısalcı Ontolojik Tahlil Metodu. Bakthin'in Kronotopik okumasıyla, Sürgün'ün temel sorunu olan zaman-uzam sorunundan hareketle metnin derin yapısına ulaşmayı hedeflerken; Yapısalcı Ontolojik Tahlil Metodu metni dil, kavramlar ve varlık tabakaları noktasında açacaktır. Burada her edebi metne kendi dünyasına uygun bir metotla yaklaşmak gerekliliğini, tüm metinlere tek bir metodun tatbik edilemeyeceğini tekrarlamak isterim; bunun yanında göç ve Sürgün gibi spesifik vakalardan doğan yapıtların ortak dünyalarının olduğunu ve benzer metotlarla incelenebileceğini belirteyim. Mesele, metne uygun bakış açılarını ortaya koyabilmektir.
***

**Yüksel Pazarkaya'nın "Oturma İzni" Adlı Öykü Kitabında Göç Meselesi**
(1638) Seçil Alaca (İstanbul University), Emek Yılmaz (Bahçeşehir University)

1960'lı yıllarında başında Almanya işçi açığını kapatmak için Türkiye'nin de içinde bulunduğu pek çok ülkeden işçi talebinde bulundu. Karşılıklı anlaşmalar doğrultusunda Türkiye'den Almanya'ya kitleler halinde işçi göçü başlamış oldu. Türkiye'den Almanya'ya göçen çoğu zor şartlarda işçi olan göçmenler pek çok sorun ile karşılaştı. Türk işçilerin ve doğal olarak ailelerinin oluşturduğu toplam nüfusla birlikte Almanya'nın önemli bir parçası hâline gelen Türk kimliği, yalnızca iş gücü sahasıyla sınırlı kalmadı. Bazıları yaşadıkları sorunları kaleme alarak sonrasında 'göçmen edebiyatı' diye adlandırılacak yeni bir edebiyat kolunun doğmasını sağladılar. Göçmen edebiyatı yazarları Türklerin Almanya gerçeğiyle karşılaşmalarını ve Almanya'daki yaşamlarını; ikilemleriyle, mekâna ve zamana tutunma çabalarıyla, özlemleriyle, yabancılıklarıyla, yalnızlıklarıyla, dışlanmışlıklarıyla hem bireysel hem de toplumsal çerçevede gerçekçi bir düzlemde ortaya koyarlar. Böylece Almanya'ya göç, belgesel niteliğinde kendine özgü bir edebiyat yaratır. Göçmen işçiler ve onların yaşadıkları sorunları irdeleyen yazarlardan biri de göçmenliği, "yabanın diline dili dönmemek" ve "gariplik" olarak da tanımlayan Yüksel Pazarkaya'dır. Bu çalışmada Pazarkaya'nın öykülerindeki göç ve izlerinin tespiti yapılacaktır. Birinci dönem göçmen edebiyatı yazarlarından olan Pazarkaya'nın "Oturma İzni" adlı öykü kitabı üzerinden göçün edebiyatı yansıması ve yazarın göçmenlik olgusunu tanımladığı göndergeler incelenecektir.
***

**The Boundaries of Masculine Honour Code in Elif Shafak's Honour**
(2084) Özge Karip (Namık Kemal University), Tatiana Golban (Namık Kemal University)

Elif Shafak's popular novel Honour explores the concept of honour code as enforced upon men in the eastern culture. In the process of migration of Toprak family from Turkey to England this code they were accustomed to in their homeland fails to represent a system of social regulations; however, this code continues to represent a compulsion that they are neitherable to control nor understand. This study focuses on the case of the protagonist of this novel, Alexander, who is an heir to diasporic memories and codes of eastern culture. Though Alexander experiences only a positive identification with the 'new' land, visible in his preference of his name, Alex, rather than Iskender, he becomes entrapped by the ideological concept of masculinity imposed upon him by some nationalist and politically oriented interests. The aim of this research is to reveal how Shafak, through her protagonist, explores the boundaries of masculinity, which imply power, will, achievement, and committing violence, and also develops its reverse meaning, with its implication of victimization, pressure, entrapment and imprisonment.
***

**Kafamda Bir Tuhaflık İsimli Romanda Göçle Değişen Kadın ve Kadın İmgesi**
(1369) Hanife Nalan Genç (Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi)

Orhan Pamuk'un Kafamda Bir Tuhaflık Adlı romanını postmodern roman yapan en temel niteliği kurgusu, biçemi, anlatı yerlemleri ve özellikle de bunların içinde ön plana Çıkan romanın kişileridir. Romanın başkişisi Anadolu'dan İstanbul'a göç ederek orada yaşam savaşımı veren ve daha esenlikli bir yaşama kavuşmak için sayısız farklı işte Çalışan ancak esas olarak boza satıcılığına tutkuyla bağlı kalan bir sokak satıcısıdır. Romanın başkişisi boza satıcısı Mevlut Karataş'ın yakın ve uzak Çevresiyle kurduğu ilişki, kişiliği, yaşama bakışı ve iyimserliği okurda güçlü bir katarsis duygusu yaratarak, onu etkiler. Başkişinin dünyaya bakış ve ilişkilerinin temel belirleyici öğesi daima büyük bir bağlılıkla kendisini güvende duyumsadığı, destek aldığı ve sevgiyle bağlandığı kadınlardır. Romanda Mevlut'un Çevresindeki kadınlar ve onlara bakış açısı iki uzamda değerlendirilir. Biri Beyşehir'de kalan ve romanda kendilerinden Çok az söz edilen annesi ve kız kardeşleri, diğeri ise İstanbul'daki yaşamını tümüyle dolduran ve içlerinde, teyzesi, baldızları, eşi ve kızlarının yer aldığı kadınlardır. Roman anlatısında kadın ve üstlendiği rollerde göç olgusu oldukça etkili ve belirleyici bir niteliğe sahiptir. Romanda göç sonrası kadın imgesinin değişimi toplumsal, siyasal, yasal, ekonomik, aktöresel, kültürel ve eğitsel boyuttaki yansımalarıyla gösterilir. Göç tüm boyutlarıyla kahramanların, özellikle de kadınların yaşamında büyük değişimleri beraberinde getirir. Bu açıdan kadınların daima müdahil olduğu roman dolantısı, Mevlut'un kadınlarla ilişkisi üzerinde ivme kazanır. Mevlut yaşamını dolduran tüm kadınlara olumlu duygular beslese de sevgi, aşk ve mutluluk kavramlarını özelleştirdiği tek kadın ilk eşi Rayiha'dır. Bu Çalışmada, Kafamda Bir Tuhaflık isimli romanda göç sonrası değişen kadın ve kadın olgusunun romandaki diğer kadınlar ve başkişisi bir erkek olan kahramanın gözünden nasıl algılandığı ve yansıtıldığı üzerinde durulmuştur.

***

# Day One 26 June 2018 - 18:20-19:40

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **5A. Experiences of Diaspora** |
| *Chair* | **M. Murat Yüceşahin**, *Ankara University, Turkey* |
| 1908 | Evaluation of Mexico-US and Turkey-EU Migration Corridors and Migrants in Transit |
| | Elif Tuğba Doğan |
| 2194 | Winner or Loser? Income Dilemma between the Immigrant and Native Labour Populations in Saudi Arabia |
| | M. Murat Yüceşahin, Emre Doğandor |
| 1576 | Drivers and implications of citizenship acquisition in the UK |
| | Victoria Donnaloja |
| 1397 | Hallo Halo, Nostalgia and Navigating Life for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW's) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia |
| | Simeon Magliveras |

**Evaluation of Mexico-US and Turkey-EU Migration Corridors and Migrants in Transit**
(1908) Elif Tuğba Doğan (Ankara University)

Today the contrast between the mobility of capital and labor is known. Due to the strict immigration policies of the destination countries like USA and EU, it is difficult to cross the borders, especially for the unskilled labor force. Due to the difficulties, people tend to migrate irregularly. Irregular migration, which is a consequence of migration policies and legal regulations of the states, makes migrants vulnerable to human rights violations and labor exploitation in transit and destination countries. Mexico and Turkey are two important migration corridors in the global migration map. In terms of irregular migrants, both of them are transit countries with their geographical characteristics and are also the destination countries due to their economic characteristics. The prevalence of informal employment in Mexico and Turkey, migrants who want to work, are included in the labor market in precarious conditions. Also, occasionally the difficulties of the border crossing process cause transit migrants to

stay in Mexico and Turkey longer than expected. Therefore, like the other irregular migrants who come to work, migrants in transit need to work in the labor markets informally and precariously. Migrants in transit are victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, besides the labor exploitation. This research aims to evaluate the appearance of irregular migration in the two migration corridors and to make visible the problems encountered by migrants in transit. In addition, migration policies, legal regulations and practices of the two countries will be evaluated in the context of transit migration. The data will be collected through reports of national and international organizations and also unstructured interviews realized in Mexico, 2017 with migrants who stayed in the migrant house.
***

**Winner or Loser? Income Dilemma between the Immigrant and Native Labour Populations in Saudi Arabia**

(2194) Mustafa Murat Yüceşahin (Ankara University), Emre Doğandor (Ankara University)

The Middle East's economic globalisation process started in the 1960s-70s in line with the internationalisation of financial capital and production processes, and with that shift especially countries such as Turkey, Egypt, and Algeria started to adopt an import-substitution-oriented economy after gradually replacing their local industry with a consumption industry as encouraged by increasing mechanization. A gradual increase in manufactured and thus exported products was certainly reflected in the income level and diversification, which in return re-defined the nature of trade and foreign relations. The rise of Iran's economy after the shah turned its oil revenues into financial industrialization and the Middle Eastern countries' oil capital gaining obvious power led Iran and Saudi Arabia to play an active role in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The rise of oil-based economies led to remarkable labour migration within the region. Oil-rich countries started to become an attraction centre for non-Arab and especially Asian labour populations located in other parts of the world indicate that the foreign labour force ratio in Gulf States reached 47% in 1975, and that this ratio increased even further and dramatically reached 68% in 1990. As of 2014, the foreign labour force ratio was 32.4% in Saudi Arabia, 43.7% in Oman, 54% in Bahrain, 68.5% in Kuwait, 85.7% in Qatar, and 88.5% in the UAE. Economically, the bulk of evidence indicates that immigration has a rather minimal but positive impact on economic well-being. Immigration most directly benefits the immigrants themselves, making them financially better off in their host country relative to their origin, even though they tend to earn less on average than the native-born in their host country and are predominately found in low-paying, low-skilled positions within the workforce. Domestically, immigrants increase the supply of labour, boost production and demand for goods, and have commonly been regarded as a potent short-term policy tool, allowing skill shortages in the labour force to be alleviated quickly. Although the economy as a whole may gain, immigration may also create losers, including the less skilled native-born, who may compete directly with immigrants in the job market and who may see wages fall. However, the available evidence suggests that immigration has only a small negative impact upon the wage and labour opportunities of the native-born. The purpose of this paper is to take a deep dive into the labour force structure in Saudi Arabia and then differences between the immigrant and native labour populations by level of education, sector of employment, income level and so on. Using General Authority for Statistics 2017 Third Quarter data on the distribution of populations by socio-demographics in Saudi Arabia's workforce, this paper attempts to examine, within the context of this specific case, income dilemma between immigrants and the native-born populations in the country, with its development of capital-intensive production process. First, the paper addresses historical development processes of labour migration in Saudi Arabia, and then, with a quantitative approach, focus on how immigration creates divided labour force and impacts upon the wage and labour opportunities.
***

**Drivers and Implications of Citizenship Acquisition in the UK**

(1576) Victoria Donnaloja (The London School of Economics)

One of the recent most disputed points of public and academic debate concerns the economic, cultural and social integration of settled immigrants. Governments across Europe have recently embraced policies and an overarching narrative of "good citizenship" as grounds for a common identity and, in turn, of social cohesion. However, there is a lack of evidence on the association between citizenship on one hand, and integration and social cohesion on the other, as well as the direction of causality between them. This paper aims at contributing to filling this gap by asking whether naturalisation enhances immigrants' integration or if more integrated immigrants are more likely to naturalise. Integration is understood as access to the opportunities available to the majority. The analysis uses wave one (2008-2010) and six (2014-16) of the Understanding Society panel survey, which allows for the observation of respondents' transition into citizenship. The methods of analysis employed are logistic regression and latent trait modelling. Integration is conceived as holding three dimensions: sense of belonging, socio-economic achievement and political participation. Latent trait modelling is used to operationalise each one of these three dimensions, therefore allowing for a more accurate measurement of the overarching concept. Preliminary results of the analysis on the respondents' sense of belonging show that immigrants are more likely to acquire citizenship at a later stage if they identify as British and if being British is important to their sense of identity. After having acquired the new status, they maintain a stronger shared sense of belonging to the UK than their non-naturalised counterparts. This method of analysis allows us to infer the direction of causality between identity and naturalisation and the outcomes inform us on the meaning of citizenship. It suggests that immigrants naturalise not only as the result of pragmatic calculations, but also as the result of a greater sense of belonging to their host country. Citizenship appears to therefore hold a meaning tied to individuals' sense of identity: immigrants with citizenship status feel more British. Interestingly and in line with existing research, immigrants from less developed countries (as measured by the HDI index) are also more likely to acquire citizenship. Combined with the analysis that explores socio -economic achievement and political participation, these results prompt reflection on the role of citizenship as grounds for a common identity and social cohesion. In an increasingly globalised world with flexible borders, these findings provide us with a first insight into the motivations for and meaning of naturalising, which might go beyond the mere practical benefits associated with the legal status.
***

**Hallo Halo, Nostalgia and Navigating Life for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW's) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

(1397) Simeon Magliveras (King Fadh University of Petroleum and Minerals)

Hallo Halo, Nostalgia and Navigating Life for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW's) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia This paper gives a snapshot of OFWs' life in Saudi and explores how Filipinos maintain their identity as Filipinos in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia, in many ways, is a very different migration destination than places such as the United States, Australia, or Europe. Immigration to KSA cannot be permanent. Once a foreign worker finishes his/her work in KSA, he/she is obligated to leave shortly after his/her work is done. In addition, foreign workers are sponsored under the Kafala, sponsor laws which limits the workers' rights. Last but not least, Filipino's have to contend with strict rules of gender segregation and, for those non-Muslims, they must to cope with restrictions on public religious practice. Even so, Saudi is the second most popular destination for Filipino transnationals in the world and OFW's remit almost as much money from Saudi as from the United States. Thrusted from one socio-cultural system into another, Filipino nationals must navigate personal and family needs, their emotions, and their identities. This paper explores how OFW's recreate cultural continuity and constitute community through practice and nostalgia which results from their sojourn. In conclusion, I suggests that practices and memories are not only fixed to a sensual experience of the consumption of global Filipino branded fast-food such as "Chow King and Jollybee", or merely shopping at kabayan sari saris (Filipino markets), or by using social media. The ubiquitous embeddedness into such sights results in sensual, social environmental spaces for identity maintenance. These practices maintain a sensual romanticized connection to home while at the same time re-enforce their reasons for their sacrifice.

***

| | Amphitheatre 3 – Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **5B. Migration and Wellbeing** |
| *Chair* | **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, *Ohio State University, USA* |
| 1979 | What is the matter of Turkish Heart? |
| | Saadet Türkmen |
| 1932 | Sexual and Reproductive Health of Young Married Male Migrants from Low-income Settings in Odisha, India |
| | Jayakant Singh |
| 1557 | Exploring barriers and opportunities to healthy ageing in place among the Turkish community in London |
| | Melisa Yazdanpanahi, Ryan Woolrych |
| 1667 | Migration, Cultural Differences and Divorce Relations- Example of Germany- |
| | Sevim Atila Demir |

**What is the matter of Turkish Heart?**
(1979) Saadet Türkmen (University of Berne)

This paper presents selected aspects of my dissertation project "žExperience of health and illness among migrants from Turkey in Switzerland. I will began with an investation into two areas: Firstly, I try to provide some perspectives about meaning, role and function of social relations, in quest of health and illness in migration specific context. Particularly, I pose the questions whether and how (previous and new) social relations impact on maintaining-, restoring- or harming processes of health. Secondary, I focus on the contrary aspects, namely on impacts of health and illness on social relations. In this regard, I show, how and why some social relations remain constant in every condition whilst some others are breaking due to the burden of illness/sickness in migration specific context. In doing so, I provide selected aspects of contemporary living conditions of people with the migrant status (with the status of political refugee and guest worker) Based on the results of my longitudinal ethnographic field study in German and Frenchspeaking parts of Switzerland, I aim to give also a brief overview of the life of people from Turkey with migrant status, in Switzerland.
***

**Sexual and Reproductive Health of Young Married Male Migrants from Low-income Settings in Odisha, India**
(1932) Jayakant Singh (School of Health Systems Studies Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Although many studies have examined male migrants as a vulnerable group to adverse sexual and reproductive health (SRH) outcomes in connection with HIV/AIDS, yet the ways in which they are vulnerable to other SRH concerns excluding HIV/AIDS in low-income settings are seldom understood. This study seeks to explore the difference between the migrants' and non-migrants' SRH behaviour as well as positive and adverse SRH outcomes. This study is cross-sectional in nature conducted in three different phases by following a mixed method study design. The three different phases include pre-survey qualitative phase, survey phase and post-survey qualitative phase. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) was conducted in the first phase to understand local terms used in matters related to SRH in the study area and to explore the prevalent SRH concerns among young married men. In the second phase, using survey method, the respondents were interviewed by administering pre-tested interview schedule. Key informant interviews with village gate keepers, formal and informal health care providers and a few select in-depth interviews were conducted among the young married men for deeper understanding on the SRH matters of young married men. Those respondents who migrated for at least more than a month were considered as migrant. Further, frequency of migration

in last two years and their purpose of migration as well as place of migration was documented. Bivariate and multivariate analysis were used to analyse the survey data and thematic analysis technique was used on qualitative information collected to support quantitative findings. The findings indicate that migrants were at more risk of adverse SRH outcome than the non-migrants. In particular, those migrated for daily wage work and as tractor drivers were at more risk. The migrants were two times more likely to report adverse SRH outcomes than the non-migrants. The adverse SRH outcomes include, any symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the majority of them did not seek any health care services for STI. Moreover, there is inadequate health care services available in the public health facilities and on the face of it most of the respondents feel unnecessary to seek SRH related services. Those who sought SRH related services often went to quacks or other informal health care providers. Although migrants were less likely to perpetrate physical or sexual violence against their wives and more likely to be aware of contraception use yet they were more likely to have multiple sex partners. Moreover, use of contraception either for delaying pregnancy or avoiding infections with wife was almost negligible among the migrants as compared to the non-migrants. The findings suggest a more comprehensive public health system in place to cater to the needs of the young married men's sexual health concerns that is almost non-existent now. In particular, extensive awareness programmes may be carried out for the migrants using behaviour change communication methods to promote safe sex practice.
***

**Exploring barriers and opportunities to healthy ageing in place among the Turkish community in London**

(1557) Melisa Yazdanpanahi (Urban Institue, Heriot-Watt University), Ryan Woolrych (Urban Institue)

Ageing- in- place has been a key policy driver in recent decades to support older people to age healthy in their own home and community as long as possible. Yet, there has been a paucity of research into the experience of ageing in place among ethnic minority groups. Whilst guidelines for age-friendly communities and cities have identified key criteria for developing age sensitive urban environments, we need to consider the experiences of place amongst minority groups to ensure communities are inclusive of all. Ethnic minorities' experiences of ageing, cultural attitudes to ageing-in-place and migration experiences raise as yet understudied questions concerning the impact of being a migrant on ageing-in-place. The aim of this study is to provide an insight into ageing experiences of the Turkish community in London. Drawing on 63 individual semi structured interviews with Turkish older adults and professional service providers for the community in North London and 5 community mapping workshops with residents in the Enfield and Hackney boroughs of London, this paper investigates opportunities and barriers to healthy ageing in place among the community. Social isolation is recognized as the main barrier to healthy ageing in place among Turkish older adults, being influenced by socio- spatial factors such as quality of housing, neighbourhood support, socio-economic status, migration pathways, language barriers, institutional barriers and availability of culturally sensitive services and activities.
***

**Migration, Cultural Differences and Divorce Relations- Example of Germany-**

(1667) Sevim Atila Demir (Sakarya University)

As a result of the industrial developments after the World War II, various European countries, especially Germany, demanded labor force. Labor migration took place from Turkey to Germany especially after the 1960s. This process, which initially had been expected to be temporary, has become permanent after migrant workers brought their families to settle in Germany. With the economic recession, Germany stopped recruiting guest workers. However, migration has been continuing in different forms. Today, the most notable form of migration to abroad, especially to Germany, is marriage migration. This fact has been bringing about several problems. Divorce rates among Turkish people in Germany have been increasing. Among the most important reasons of this fact are the

changed family structures and cultural differences brought about by marriage migration. The principal aim of this study is to explore the reasons for divorce of Turkish divorcees residing in Germany, and to determine the effects of cultural and family factors on divorces. The scanning method was used in the research. The data of the research were collected through quantitative research methods. In order to obtain more objective findings, these data were supported with qualitative data. In addition; questionnaire, interviews, observations and literature review were carried out. In the empirical part of the study, the data which had been collected through the questionnaire were analyzed. These data were supported with the interviews. The questionnaires were administered to a total of 161 people of Turkish descent who had either been divorced or were about to divorce residing in Bremen, Berlin, Oldenburg, Köln, Hamburg and Hannover. In addition, semi-structured interviews were conducted with some divorced people, especially with social counselors, lawyers and psychologists. It was observed that families of spouses and the cultural differences especially between people who had come to Germany through marriage migration are very important reasons for divorce. Marriages for migration purposes are different than domestic marriages in terms of the process and the duration of time from meeting to marriage, families"Ÿ influences on prospective spouses, and living conditions. Therefore, marks of these differences are observed in the reasons for divorces.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **5C. Education and Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **K. Onur Unutulmaz**, *Ankara Social Sciences University, Turkey* |
| 1731 | Understanding differences between mobility intentions and behaviour: the case of recent graduates in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine |
| | Julia Reinold, Inge Hooijen |
| 1855 | The educational attainment of the children of immigrants in Germany: Evidence of positive ethnic effects? |
| | Gabriel Tarriba Martinez Lopez |
| 2051 | Adaptation strategies undertaken by Polish teenage migrants living in Spain |
| | Paulina Szydłowska, Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska |
| 1571 | Patterns of insertion into the workplace hierarchy for Mexican professionals in the US: a comparison between a selection of countries |
| | M. Laura Vazquez Maggio, Lilia Dominguez Villalobos |

**Understanding differences between mobility intentions and behaviour: the case of recent graduates in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine**
(1731) Julia Reinold (Maastricht University), Inge Hooijen (Maastricht University)

Introduction: This paper follows up on a recent paper on the determinants of mobility intentions of prospective university graduates in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine. It empirically investigates to what extent internal and international migration intentions of prospective graduates predict their actual migration behaviour as well as other factors influencing their mobility decisions especially when transitioning from education to work. Recent graduates are particularly interesting to study since highly skilled individuals are especially mobile and the transition from higher education to the labour market forms a major life event that increases the chances for mobility. In addition, university graduates are considered ideal individuals to retain in today's knowledge based economy as they bring required knowledge, skills and familiarity with the region or country where they studied. Objectives: The objective of this paper is to arrive at an in-depth understanding of the relationship between prospective graduates' migration intentions and their actual migration behaviour shortly after graduation in the case of the Euregio Meuse-Rhine. This research adds to the existing literature on migration intentions and behaviour in three main ways. First, it focuses on recent graduates, a population that to our knowledge

has not been studied in this context. Furthermore, the study contributes to the existing literature by adding a euregional focus. Most previous research focuses on migration intentions and behaviour within a certain country, region or city. Finally, it expands the body of interdisciplinary research on the phenomenon as it combines psychological, demographic, economic and sociological factors into the analysis. Methodology: This paper uses a mixed methods approach. First, it uses micro-level survey data collected in 2015 and 2017 capturing individuals' migration intentions shortly before and two years after graduation from five higher education institutions in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine. The data is analysed descriptively and using regression analysis. The quantitative data is complemented with qualitative interviews with recent graduates who also participated in the survey using content analysis. Results: We find that mobility intentions indicated by prospective graduates in 2015 are a strong predictor of their actual migration behaviour two years after graduation. About 70 per cent of graduates in our sample have realized their mobility intention. The study furthermore analyses which factors explain the differences between initial mobility intentions and actual mobility behaviour using an interdisciplinary approach that takes a variety of hard and soft locational factors, social factors as well as individual characteristics and personality traits into account. Conclusion: The results of this paper will give direction to policies regarding attracting and retaining graduates, who are considered a convenient source of human capital in today's knowledge-based economy.
***

**The Educational Attainment of the Children of Immigrants in Germany: Evidence of Positive Ethnic Effects?**
(1855) Gabriel Tarriba Martinez Lopez (Hertie School of Governance)

Previous studies have found the average educational attainment of the children of immigrants in Germany to lag behind that of natives (Entorf, 2015). However, it has been shown that the attainment gap largely disappears once socio-economic characteristics are controlled for (Kristen, 2007). Furthermore, there is evidence that once early educational performance and ability are considered, the children of immigrants often attain higher educational degrees than expected. These positive ethnic effects have usually been attributed either to the high educational ambition of immigrant households. In this paper I assess whether there are positive ethnic effects in secondary educational attainment in Germany and examine the extent to which they are explained by the educational ambition of children and their parents or other mechanisms such as the anticipation of discrimination in the labor market. For this purpose, I use data from Waves 1 through 5 of the German section of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study in Four European Countries (CILS4EU). The results of the step-wise binominal logistic regression show that in Germany the children of immigrants are more likely than native children to reach upper secondary school after controlling for gender, age, socio-economic status of parents, academic aptitude and early academic performance. These positive ethnic effects largely disappear after educational ambitions and expected discrimination in the labor force are controlled for. The effects are found for the children of immigrants of all regions and socio-economic strata. However, they are only found in children with two foreign-born parents and not in those with only one foreign-born parent. Generally, the results lend support to the hypothesis of immigrant optimism, which posits that immigrants are positively selected on the basis of character traits such as ambition and perseverance.
***

**Adaptation Strategies Undertaken by Polish Teenage Migrants Living in Spain**
(2051) Paulina Szydłowska (Jagiellonian University in Cracow), Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska (Jagiellonian University in Cracow)

According to INE data from January 2017, 52.893 Poles reside in Spain. Children living in Spain are mostly belonging to the second generation of migrants, as most of the emigrants came to Spain either in the 1980s or after Polish EU accession. The RAEM model (Navas et al., 2005) has been adapted to measure the acculturation of children and adolescents. It assumes that people undertake different

acculturation strategies in different spheres of life - these spheres were divided into central and peripheral - and allows to distinguish real and ideal plan of acculturation as well. Comparative studies (Lopez-Rodriguez et al., 2014) conducted on a group of young people in Spain and Italy show that children and adolescents both prefer and practice the preservation of their own culture in the central spheres, and adoption culture of the host country in the peripheral spheres. The main research question my paper is: what strategies of cultural adaptation children and youth of Polish origin undertake in the peripheral spheres? Twelve people participated in the pilot study. One subgroup consisted of five children aged 10-15 years old, who attend a Polish school and the other a parent of these children. Four children had both parents of Polish descent, one child came from a mixed-race family: Spanish-Polish. As part of the study, 11 semi-in-depth interviews were conducted. The starting point for each of the conversations was a set list of questions based on RAEM theory, which each researcher could develop depending on the threads introduced by the examined person (Stemplewska-Å»akowicz, 2009).The qualitative data collected on the group of Polish child immigrants shows that it is difficult to assess the strategies taken by teenager immigrants in particular spheres. Firstly, the results coincided with the Spanish-Italian ones saying that in the peripheral spheres, children undertake the culture of the host country. On the other hand, young people indicate integration strategies, because they maintain contact with both Spaniards and Poles who live in Poland. In the sphere of peer relations, one could observe differences between the real plane and the ideal one in the possibility of maintaining relationships with Polish peers who attend a Polish school. In the real plane, children do not keep in touch with them outside of school, but ideally, they would like to be able to meet with them outside the school context. Parents and adopted acculturation strategies may have an impact on children's practice. To test this, in further studies, the acculturation strategies undertaken by parents should be additionally covered.
***

**Patterns of Insertion into the Workplace Hierarchy for Mexican Professionals in the US: A Comparison between a Selection of Countries**

(1571) M. Laura Vazquez Maggio (Facultad de Economàa Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Lilia Dominguez Villalobos (Facultad de Economàa Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

The research on Mexican migration has focused primarily on the experiences of "traditional" low, semi or unskilled migrants. Only until recently, little work had been done on the Mexican skilled migrants. According to data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) today, the stock of Mexican skilled migrants in the US "“ accounting for 286,311 "“ ranks fourth after India (1,015,850), the Philippines (579,146) and China (472,865). This paper compares the determinants of labor market outcomes in the US labor market by level of qualification of the occupation of Mexican qualified migrants (QM) in relation to migrants from four countries. Using five multilogistic regressions and data from the 2015 ACS, the increase in the probability of employment is examined by skill level of occupations. Occupations considered high skill are such as scientists, professionals, engineers, professors, musicians, among others; medium skill occupations include industry supervisors, lab technicians, support technicians; and low skill occupations comprise jobs such as bus drivers, retailers, servers, kitchen aides, etc. Our findings show remarkable differences between Mexico and the other countries. In relation to the effect of postgraduate studies (Master's and PhDs) and the field of specialization in the hard sciences, the hypothesis of the influence of the global competition for talents is confirmed for all countries but more strongly for the Indian and Canadian QMs. It is shown how English proficiency increases the chances of being employed in high-qualification occupations conversely to the academic degree while lack of English increases the probability of being placed in the low-qualification segment with the greatest impact for those having an undergraduate degree.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |

| | |
|---|---|
| | **5D. Migration and Space** |
| *Chair* | **Michal P. Garapich**, *University of Warsaw, Poland* |
| 1657 | Creative geographies: Cities, spatial capital and translocal flows |
| | Leandro Gabriel |
| 1720 | Prairie Fervour: The Spiritual Geography and Climate of Immigration |
| | Virginia Langum |
| 1942 | Social Media and ICT Use by Refugees and Immigrants: A Literature Overview |
| | Bilgen Türkay |
| 1514 | Does the Community Survey of 2016 show changing settlement patterns |
| | Diego Iturralde |

**Creative Geographies: Cities, Spatial Capital and Translocal Flows**
(1657) Leandro Gabriel (Universidade de Lisboa)

Between the geographies of creativity and the creativity of geography, for a long time geographers have been researching and studying an extent of artistic and other creative processes. This can be found in a vibrant body of research that enrolls a wide variety of themes. These works can range from the analysis of creative practices and products, to the studies of the socio-spatial dynamics of the creative economy, as well as creativity as a political strategy whether at the service of neoliberal agenda, revolutionary actions, or as a politics of local possibilities. Thus, the engagement with the creative sphere has led to the entitled 'creative geographies' that not only name the acknowledged relation between geography and visual art that are in focus throughout my research , but also refer, to some extent, to the theoretical framework that support this paper. Here, the focus will be on the spaces of co-operation between geography and visual art as background for the study of the dynamics of contemporary migratory flows of creative professionals. In this paper I explore the idea that the different explanations offered to explain why some cities have a greater role in the geography of this migration may be linked to the notion of spatial capital. Depending on the author's perspective this form of capital may be related to the characteristics of the subject as well as to the characteristics of the territory and its synergies. On the one hand spatial capital can be seen as the means by which spatial actors manage problems of distance or implement their spatial strategies; On the other hand this form of capital is linked to urban agglomeration and is framed as the advantages or positive aspects of a given city or specific place. About the latter, several authors refer the hard and soft factors that influence the mobility of these professionals between different cities, and consequently their decision to settle. Nevertheless I argue that spatial capital can be a combination of both visions, maintaining Bourdieu's notion of capital inherent to the subject but simultaneously acknowledging territory as a conditioning of material possibilities. In addition to this, it is known that both creative professionals and the cities they choose to work and live are crucial in the constant redesign of the art world. Despite visual artists and other creative have always been associated with great cities, the creative geographies are strongly marked by an increased migration and mobility, revealing a complex and multiscalar network of relationships between individuals and the places they go through. Some authors refer to translocal geographies to stress the importance of local-local connections during transnational migrations of artists, as the spaces and places are not simply backgrounds but play an active role in the dynamics of mobility and movement. In this sense, this paper reinforces the theoretical discussion by considering that different levels of spatial capital can induce different experiences of translocal flows.
***

**Prairie Fervour: The Spiritual Geography and Climate of Immigration**
(1720) Virginia Langum (Umeà University)

Prairie Fervour: The Spiritual Geography and Climate of Immigration in Fiction Ole Edvart Rölvaag's prairie trilogy explores a family who moves from the Norwegian mountains to the Dakota prairie in

the 19th century. Not only imbued with emotions and senses of its own, the prairie affects the actions, mental health and spiritual sensibility of its inhabitants. The celebrated first volume Giants in the Earth, in particular, explores the impacts of the Dakota prairie on its protagonists' mental health and outlook. For the optimistic Per Hansa, the blank expanse of the prairie is invigorating and inspiring, the climate challenging and fruitful. However, this same landscape and extreme climate leave his wife anxious. As she remarks early on in the novel, "there isn't a thing that one can hide behind". Her perceptions of the prairie contribute to her descent into madness "“a particular kind of mental illness known as "prairie madness" or "prairie fever" "“that exhibits itself in a religious fervour yoked to her Norwegian traditions. Picking up the story over a decade later, the lesser studied second volume of the trilogy, Peder Victorius, explores ideas of landscape and its impacts upon religious sentiment in the immigrants who have now settled the prairie and their offspring. In her "spiritual geography" of the Dakota plains, a much later writer describes the prairie as "the place where I've wrestled my story out of the circumstances of landscape and inheritance" (Norris 1993). Drawing from the theories of "spiritual geography" articulated by geographical studies and religious studies, as well as historical understandings of how altering climate and geography affect inner life, this paper will examine the intersection of physical landscape and spirituality in the novels. To what extent does the physical landscape affect religious sensibilities and religious possibilities? How does the exchange between the natural and the supernatural inform the immigrants' relationship to their former and new home lands? How do the novels reflect their contemporary religious movements among immigrants in response to new environments? Finally, the paper will offer some reflections upon what these older novels might illuminate about contemporary narratives of environment, climate and migration.
***

**Social Media and ICT Use by Refugees and Immigrants: A Literature Overview**
(1942) Bilgen Türkay (Ankara University)

The use of social media and information communication technologies is quite widespread among refugees and immigrants, and impacts their experiences (Cassar et al., 2014). Despite the potential impact of these technologies, we know very little on how immigrant and refugees use them and the barriers they face. In this paper, the author conducted a literature overview on this topic to answer two research questions: what are the main reasons refugees and immigrant use social media and ICT? What are the barriers that refugees encounter in using social media and ICT? We found that five main reasons for usage: 1- communication; 2-information seeking; 3- content creation and sharing; 4- entertainment and escaping; and 5 "“surviving. Among the barriers of using ICT and social media are low digital literacies, limited access to new technologies and refugees' lack of trust in information resources.
***

**Does the Community Survey of 2016 show changing settlement patterns**
(1514) Diego Iturralde (Statistics South Africa)

The Community Survey (CS) of 2016 conducted by Statistics South Africa revealed migration findings which were not aligned with expectations. Both internal and international migration over the period 2011-2016 declined drastically since Census 2011, with the proportion of all migration types dropping from 13.9% to 6.8% of the population. For international migration foreign born persons dropped from 2.2 million to 1.6 million and as far as internal migration is concerned it dropped from 4.9 million to 2.1 million. Differences between Census 2011 and CS 2016 were apparent in the age-structure of immigrants and the levels of internal migrants. Reasons that may explain the observed discrepancies include: 1) the use of a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing system for the first time and the use of a dwelling frame; 2) the adequacy of sampling and weighting given the clustered nature of migration in order for it to be representative of the migrant community; 3) timing of the survey in March in relation to migrants going home for Easter, which may have biased the age-structure of respondents as well as the household formation dynamics; 4) issues concerning the definition of household membership resulting in methodological complications with reference to the Christmas holiday season. The classical definition of using a six month window period needs to be reviewed. This paper resolved

to review the above, establish a forum where data, research and policy can intersect and to explore the possibility of a migration specific survey for South Africa. The paper also intends to explore these issues and employ different data sources to produce a set of triangulated findings on national migration trends for the period 2011-2016. Data sources that will be considered include that from demographic surveillance sites, a national longitudinal panel survey, a city-region quality of life survey and administrative data from the Department of Home Affairs, South Africa's custodian of immigration legislation. The demographic surveillance site uses a de jure definition of household membership which allows for those away from home but who still have an attachment to their home to be part of that household. Reasons of move are used to classify household members are permanent or temporary. Triangulating this data with Census allows one to see the urban transition occurring and one can also create a matrix of movement based on a settlement typology. From this it is clear that there a flows between and to metros but flows between all settlement types exist. The distribution of the population by settlement types is shown in a figure. The main finding of this is that public services such as education and health should be planned for returning migrants who were temporary and not assume that migration is a unidirectional event.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **5E. Migration and Representations** |
| *Chair* | **Vildan Mahmutoglu**, *Galatasaray University, Turkey* |
| 2000 | The immigration crisis in the Italian printed media |
| | Emmi Laurila |
| 1630 | Migration and Motherhood: Maternal Figures in the Work of Reyna Grande |
| | Patricia Marie Garcia |
| 1655 | Who can be "the Educated" Intersectional (mis-)representations of Migrants and refugees in German online news |
| | Sina Isabel Freund |
| 1517 | Material negotiations of difference in Auckland New Zealand |
| | Trudie Cain |

**The Immigration Crisis in the Italian Printed Media**
(2000) Emmi Laurila (University of Turku.)

(This is a working paper drawing on an ongoing research.) The aim of the research is to analyse the discourses that three different Italian newspapers - from political left, centre and right - use when writing about the topic of immigration. The method is the critical discourse analysis through which the dimensions of text, discourse practice and social practice are explored. The preliminary assumption is that the discourses between the different newspapers are, at least partly, different, with the newspaper of the left being more ethic-humanitarian and that of the right more alarmistic. It is also probable that the fist-mentioned is more positive to the immigration than the last-mentioned.
***

**Migration and Motherhood: Maternal Figures in the Work of Reyna Grande**
(1630) Patricia Marie Garcia (The University of Texas)

Reyna Grande (b. 1975) is a novelist, memoirist, and activist whose writings about coming-of-age experiences, familial conflict and bonds, and female friendships are all positioned against the backdrop of immigration and border narratives. Ms. Grande was born in Iguala, Guerrero, in Mexico. As a young child, her father and later her mother left to seek work in the United States, leaving Grande and her siblings to suffer neglect and abuse while in the care of other family members. Eventually, she and her siblings joined her father in the United States, but life as an undocumented immigrant proved

challenging. Grande became a legal resident in 1986 and a U.S. citizen in 2002. She became the first person in her family to graduate from college and has become a successful writer. This paper will explore both Grande's novel Across a Hundred Mountains (2006) and her memoir The Distance between Us (2009) to examine the effect of a migration on mother-child relationships. The Distance Between Us begins with Grande's reflections on the legend of La Llorona, the mysterious ghost woman who haunts rivers, crying out for her lost children while attempting to steal living children. In her memories as young child left by her parents, Grande saw the river in this legend as the Rio Grande, the river that serves as the border between Mexico and the United States, and La Llorona as the U.S. or El Norte who takes parents, not children, away from their families. It is a powerful retelling of the legend, and Grande's search for her parents, especially a maternal figure to guide her, affects many of her relationships with women throughout her life as demonstrated in the memoir. In Across a Hundred Mountains, we see a similar search for mothers, even though the main character loses her father first when he leaves to the U. S., but her mother suffers emotional and physical trauma that keeps her from caring for her children. The theoretical framework I will use for this discussion develops from Gloria Anzaldúa's Borderlands/La Frontera, specifically her discussion of "las tres madres" or the three mothers that guide the Chicana/o people: the Virgin Mary, La Llorona, and La Maliche, the historical indigenous woman who acted as interpreter to the conquistador Hérnan Cortés and, eventually, his mistress (willingly or not). She is seen as the mother of the Mesitzo/Mexican people as well as the betrayer of her native people. While an ideal sense of motherhood (the Virgin Mary) remains an impossible standard, it guides narrators of both who desire her. As the narrators mature, they recognize how the other two figures, La Llorona and La Malinche, help them understand their mothers, the women whom they look to fulfill the maternal role, and, ultimately, themselves. In doing so, they seek to construct a new definition of motherhood under the circumstance of migration.

***

**Who can be "the Educated" Intersectional (mis-)Representations of Migrants and Refugees in German Online News**

(1655) Sina Isabel Freund (University of Hildesheim)

Questioning stereotypes in education, this paper will focus on how migrants and refugees are represented in contexts of education in the media and how the discourses around migration and education (re-)produce (post-) colonial images of "the educated" versus a transformed version of "the savage". Using an intersectional discourse analysis, I will look at online news, mainly "Tagesschau", "Bild" and "Focus". The "Tagesschau" is part of the ARD, which is a public broadcasting service, while "Bild" and "Spiegel" are private news services, but differ in various ways. I will combine Michel Foucault's discourse analysis and genealogy with Jasbir Puar's methodology of intersectional analysis. Puar, referring to Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari, adds to Kimberlé Crenshaw's concept of intersectionality the consideration of events as assemblages (Puar 2011). This enables to see the particular circumstances of each case as well as power structures and constructed categories which interact within multiplicities. In this way, I will deconstruct images of "the educated" in relation to national and colonial histories, taking into account economic systems and constructed gender norms. The topic is especially relevant because of the influences representations in the media have on perceptions in everyday life. One-sided presentations of education (re-)produce structures in which it is easier to get educated and to access the privileges of education for those already seen as potentially educated or educable as they fit into a certain images. At the same time it results in exclusions or obstacles. If people still manage to "get educated" even so they don't represent the established images of education, they become what Nirmal Puwar calls "Space Invaders": "While they now exist on the inside, they still do not have an undisputed right to occupy the space." (Puwar 2004, S. 1) The discourses influence school- and work environments as well as self-images and self-esteem. In this sense the constructed binary of "educated" and "uneducated" takes part in the constitution of subjects at different interconnected levels. While nowadays intercultural pedagogies are predominantly aiming to deal with lacks, identifying what the learning subjects are lacking, grouping pupils and students into groups that

lack certain predetermined qualities, the conditions of learning and the importance of recognition are still too often overlooked. Scholars like Paul Mecheril, à nci Dirim and Yasemin Karakaşoğlu-Aydın, to name a few, challenge those conventional approaches with new theories of education and migration. But still, there is the urgent need to further examine especially the connections of history and presence, media and personal interaction, power and privilege when it comes to education and access to educational spaces as well as the spaces education is supposed to give access to. At the end of the paper, I will look at alternative approaches of representation and strategies to dismantle educational stereotypes. Therefore, I will introduce examples of activists, grassroot-groups and their projects.
***

**Material Negotiations of Difference in Auckland New Zealand**
(1517) Trudie Cain (Massey University)

Over recent decades, globalisation has led to ever greater human mobility and greater ethnic, linguistic, social and lifestyle diversity in many societies. Such processes of diversification are especially concentrated in cities. Much of Auckland, New Zealand's recent rapid population growth is attributable to migration. With 39 percent of its resident population born overseas and 220 ethnicities recorded, it is now more diverse than many global cities, including London and New York. This necessitates new accounts of everyday interactions as new layers of diversity meet older patterns of difference. Although there is a growing corpus of local and international scholarship that investigates the question of how to 'live with difference' in 'super-diverse' locations (Vertovec, 2007), there is surprisingly little that focuses specifically on older adults (aged 65 and older). This paper draws on an ethnographically-inspired research project with both migrant and non-migrant older adults living in an ethnically diverse Auckland suburb. 'Graphic time-lining' interviews (Sheridan, Chamberlain & Dupuis, 2011), 'material object' interviews (Miller, 2008; 2010) and 'go-along' interviews (Kusenbach, 2003) revealed complex and multi-faceted understandings of participants' creation and negotiation of a sense of home, place and community in conditions of increased mobility and diversification. In particular, material objects served as signifiers of continuity and change that allowed older adults to straddle the boundaries of time and place.

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **5F. European Migration Space** |
| *Chair* | **Eva-Maria Egger**, *International Fund for Agricultural Development, Italy* |
| 1695 | The unseen humanitarian crisis: the consequences of Boko Haram's terror on migratory flows in the Lake Chad Basin |
| | Susana Ferreira, Jara Cuadrado |
| 2062 | Russians in Portugal: Networks, Transnationalism, Identifications. |
| | Elena Anatolyevna Bulakh |
| 2090 | Volunteering and forced migration: Current capacity and challenges |
| | Marciana Popescu, Michaela Bristol-Faulhammer |
| 1405 | A Forest with many trees - Mapping the migration industry and accountability(ies) in Europe |
| | Rebecca Louise Mavin, Lisa Borelli, Giorgia Trasciani, Antonia Alomar |

**The Unseen Humanitarian Crisis: the Consequences of Boko Haram's Terror on Migratory Flows in the Lake Chad Basin**
(1695) Susana Ferreira (IPRI - Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais.), Jara Cuadrado (Instituto Universitario General Gutiérrez Mellado (UNED))

Over the last half century, the region of the Lake Chad Basin has undergone a chronic humanitarian emergency. This is one of the poorest regions in the African continent, currently facing a triple crisis: governance, security and humanitarian. Migrations have a long tradition in the region, but the current

flows are highly conditioned by the threat of Boko Haram, whose activities have overcome the action of regional governments and the whole international community. Within a framework of regional insecurity, the political focus is centred on the fight against the terrorist group, while the effects of the humanitarian crisis have been overlooked. In this sense, it is our aim to identify the potential threats to human security in the region, with special attention to smuggling networks. Focusing on the nexus between terrorism and human security, our research hypothesis is that Boko Haram's forced migrants are more vulnerable to become victims of smuggling and trafficking groups traditionally working in the region. We will adopt a comprehensive methodology to approach this issue, through the analysis of primary sources, international databases and informal individual level interviews with humanitarian workers. The results of the study of the correlation between the effects of Boko Haram on migratory flows in the region and the national, regional and international responses to the management of the crisis, allow us to conclude the following: a) there has been a lack of analysis and action in dealing with the risks faced by potential victims of smuggling and trafficking networks; b) the mechanisms of intervention developed by the stake holders place a special focus on the military and security tactics; and, c) there is a need to focus on the human security of migrants in the region.
***

**Russians in Portugal: Networks, Transnationalism, Identifications**
(2062) Elena Anatolyevna Bulakh (IGOT- Lisbon University)

Starting from the mid-1990s, tens of thousands of labour migrants arrived in Portugal from Eastern Europe. Mostly Ukrainians, also many Russians and Moldovans "“they were attracted by the jobs and opportunities created by a then soaring economy, and by the perception of Portugal as a safe destination. At that time, it became much easier to enter Portugal than some other Western European countries with a traditional migration history. The Russian migrants were often welcomed by a Portuguese society that perceived their arrival as an evidence of the country's prosperity and development, a new epoch of a renewed European identity, as Portugal became a EU member in 1986. This positive approach from the host society was also supported by a generally favourable legal framework, and a considerable number of Russian migrants benefited from the regularisation process carried out in 2001, through the change in immigration laws that took place that year. In just a few years, Russians became the sixth biggest group of immigrants in Portugal. Who were they? More men than women, sometimes not as young as one would expect, and mainly labour migrants aiming at less qualified jobs - civil construction, domestic and care services, manufacturing, and agriculture. There were also several groups of highly qualified professionals "“like the doctors and the musicians who were demanded by Portuguese hospitals and classical orchestras. In the first decade of the new millennium, new features mark the profile of the Russian migration: for instance, the gender balance clearly changed "“more women than men were coming, showing that the family reunification process was underway. Two decades later, what is the situation of the Russian immigrants? Were they affected by a recent economic crisis? How do they perceive their host country and define their own space and status? We will analyse the strong points and the drawbacks of their adaptation process. Another migration tendency becomes more obvious in the recent years. Financially prosperous Russian nationals are coming to Portugal with a new objective "“as investors attracted by the new fiscal benefits through Investment Activities Program initiated by the Portuguese government in October 2012. This program includes Golden Visa Residence permits. The Russian nationals are the third most important group of Golden Visa holders till December 2016, although far below the Chinese citizens. As the preliminary results show Russian migrants in Portugal are divided by different origins, social belongings, perspectives, and expectations. Among the peculiarities of the Russian community we can mention a disperse character of their geographical distribution, their individualistic behaviour patterns, and the tendency to self-sufficiency. Most likely, they even have different transnational migrant practices. At the same time, Russian migrants maintain connection to the native land through culture, art, orthodox religion, and various forms of distant nationalism. Russian migrant social structures can be best

described through the concept of subcommunities, based on social, ethnic, class, interest, and other distinctions. Would they ever form a Russian Diaspora in Portugal?
***

**Volunteering and Forced Migration: Current Capacity and Challenges**
(2090) Marciana Popescu (Fordham University), Michaela Bristol-Faulhammer

According to most recent UNHCR data, currently there are 65.6 million forced migrants globally, of which 22.5 million are refugees (2018). An estimated 1.2 million claimed asylum in Europe in 2015, doubling the numbers from the previous year (EUROSTAT, 2016). These numbers (albeit a small percentage of the displaced populations worldwide) challenged the European Union, and national government systems, as well as the national identities of the host countries. Complex issues, ranging from national security and border monitoring (within the "border-free" space of the EU), to socio-economic costs of integration, and the impact on local economies, demand different approaches, at a policy and practice level. The inability of the states to effectively respond to such issues raises the question of new alliances with other migration actors, aiming not to free governments from their responsibilities, but to complement their action, and create better accountability mechanisms at all levels. Although failure of effective governmental response has increased tension and given rise to xenophobic movements (McConell, et al., 2017) the latest migration wave also propelled people into action and initiated a sharp increase in voluntary movements and the engagement of civil society. Counteracting the fearmongering narratives of nationalist leaders who claim refugees to be security threats and economic burdens to EU nations, ever-growing numbers of volunteers actively engaged in local and international initiatives, providing immediate support (Serhat, and Kleist, 2016), aiming towards inclusion and integration of migrants (Funk, 2016; Sorgen, 2015), and often making the difference between a humanitarian response and a catastrophe (Vuchkovikj, 2016). While the complexities of recent migration waves are linked to a crisis of the state in providing proper responses, the engagement of the civil society represents a core element of healthy democracies. Identifying factors contributing to consistent engagement of the civil society, is essential for promoting safe migration policies, in Europe and beyond. This mixed methods study explores the current capacities and challenges of volunteers working with forced migrants in two European countries (Austria, and Greece). The purpose of the study is to identify and discuss support mechanisms needed to strengthen volunteers' capacity, and redefine the roles of the civil society in regards to migration policies and practices. The study was framed by the following questions: What are some elements of coordination and networking between civil society actors, and the state? What are some effective ways of collaboration between international organizations, local nongovernmental organizations and volunteers? What are some of the current challenges at the international policy level, national policy level, and implementation strategies that limit the engagement of the civil society? What factors promote the engagement of civil society? The quantitative component of the study used a volunteer capacity survey, administered through volunteer networks in the two countries selected. The qualitative component consisted of targeted interviews with volunteers, based on the findings from the survey. The overall findings will be used to inform volunteer training and capacity building, and provide specific policy recommendations for other migration stakeholders, at international and national levels.
***

**A Forest with Many Trees - Mapping the Migration Industry and Accountability (ies) in Europe**
(1405) Rebecca Louise Mavin (University of Exeter), Lisa Borelli (University of Bern), Giorgia Trasciani (University of Marseilles), Antonia Alomar (Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

The 'state'- defined as national-level governance composed of a broad range of diverse actors, institutions, aims, and practices- is also often characterized by a state of constant reorganization and restructuring. In the field of migration management in recent decades, increasing reforms aimed at privatization and marketization- which can be understood from the perspective of New Public

Management (Christensen, Làgreid, and Norman,2007)- have led to a field of governance that is both increasingly crowded, and an increasingly business-like 'industry' (Andersson, 2014). We also encounter more deep-seated struggles concerning the effectiveness and failings of bureaucratic restructuring and managerial approaches within public administration- effectively leading to a crisis of accountability within the management of migration (see Scott 2000; Hood 2000, Brodkin 2012.) The recent European migration 'crisis'- broadly understood as an exceptional challenge to those working in the governance of migration- has only emphasized these two trends. This paper seeks to do two things. First, we chart the actors involved in the 'migration industry', in order to show how the field of European migration management has become increasingly crowded and convoluted. We then seek to shed light on two factors impacting transparent paths of accountability within the management of migration. Through a thorough review of European migration systems, we first discuss how increasing marketization within migration management has led to both an increase in actors, and has blurred the lines of accountability between the state and private actors- making the attribution of accountability increasingly difficult (Considine, 2002.) Secondly, we address how the common framing of migration in terms of crisis postpones necessary discussions on long-term, sustainable governmental solutions- further eroding structures of accountability by reformulating current issues as a 'state of exception' (Agamben, 1995) and quieting questions of responsibility and accountability (McAdams 2014). Case studies of the UK, Italy and Germany are used both to illustrate the discussion of the rising number of actors in the field of migration management, and as a route through which to discuss the concrete ways that this crisis of accountability plays out on the ground. The analysis includes not only a marco level analysis of state structures, but is combined with a look at the street level, including positions of street-level bureaucrats and non-governmental actors. Although these case studies have a comparative element, the conclusion highlights several striking similarities across the European context, including the problems arising from the increasing marketization of the management of migration; a lack of clarity in structures of accountability; and the manner in which discourses of crisis exacerbate this lack of accountability.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **5G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Deniz Eroğlu Utku**, *Trakya University, Turkey* |
| 1678 | Other, Outsider, Outlander: The Conceptualization of Forced Migrants in Contemporary Culture |
| | Claire Marshall |
| 1919 | Acculturation Strategies among Foreigners in Poland - Preliminary Report from a Socio-Legal Study of the Migrants from Albania and the Former Yugoslavia |
| | Jan Bazyli Klakla |
| 1810 | Refugee Integration: A case study of Berlin, Lindau, Paris and Dole |
| | Emily Larissa Koller |

**Other, Outsider, Outlander: The Conceptualization of Forced Migrants in Contemporary Culture**

(1678) Claire Marshall (University of East London)

Forced migration is often presented in terms of facts, figures, geography, movement of people, legal definitions, global and state policy and humanitarian mandate. The concept of forced migration is prolific and familiar in the current Zeitgeist. It occupies legal, humanitarian, political, social, anthropological and psychological discourses. There are many, varying contributors to the field at regional, national and international level, representing many voices and agendas. How forced migrants are presented and understood often depends upon those who represent their voice. This then impacts on the structure and delivery of interventions; interventions often arise out of a particular framework

of understanding. From decision on who is given refugee status to the reality of options forced migrants are faced with, the way in which this is conceptualized speaks of our own relationship with identity and community. It is vital then, to scrutinise the many, interplaying issues that affect this representation. The urgency and chaotic nature of political unrest and natural disasters, the frequent large numbers of people exiled, and the intensity of their experience creates special challenges for psychologists, humanitarian workers and organisations as a whole. Service delivery reflects a complexity of culminating factors including, at times, mirroring the psychology of the migrant communities. Language used to talk about forced migrants ('humanitarian crisis', 'emergency', 'global reasonability') often elicits an action-response. Considering underlying psychological processes provides an opportunity to review more effective ways to deliver interventions in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. The identity of the forced migrant will be examined in the context of psychological theory, geopolitical discourses, social narratives and humanitarian responses. It is through a radical self-examination and scrutiny of the systemic interplays, that a more accurate understanding of forced migrants is possible.
***

**Acculturation Strategies among Foreigners in Poland - Preliminary Report from a Socio-Legal Study of the Migrants from Albania and the Former Yugoslavia**
(1919) Jan Bazyli Klakla (Jagiellonian University in Cracow)

Polish law creates specific legal and institutional framework shaping the reality of foreigners living in Poland, depending on the legal form of their residence. The presence of foreigners in the society results in the unavoidable occurrence of the phenomenon of acculturation. Acculturation comes from the continuous direct contact between two groups from different cultures. It involves gradual changes in the cultural pattern of one or both groups. In my research project I investigate the factors determining the type and effectiveness of acculturation strategies chosen by foreigners living in in Poland. Special emphasis is placed on legal and institutional factors, particularly on the legal status of these foreigners' residence on the territory of Poland. In my research, I aim to evaluate these institutions from the foreigners' perspective. The project is based on a theoretical model developed by a group of Spanish researchers working at the Universidad de Almeria, created in order to study the phenomenon of acculturation - Relative Acculturation Extended Model (Navas Luque et al., 2004 2005, 2007). The research group in this project consists of migrants originating from former Yugoslavia and Albania, who arrived in the Republic of Poland in the period of 1992-2003. According to the data of the Office for Foreigners it is a group of 5000 people, of which about 450 people have received the status of refugee or subsidiary protection (see polish government websites: www.udsc.gov.pl & www.migracje.gov.pl). Selecting this research group allows comparative research as well as long-term evaluation of migrants' acculturation strategies. The study has a three-stage character, combining formal-dogmatic method with quantitative and qualitative empirical research - mixed model research design methodology is used. The qualitative stage of this research project consists of 50 biographical interviews conducted with migrants. The results will help to identify the underlying biographical processes associated with the migration process and determine how institutional factors affect the experience of migrants in the migration process, the strategies adopted by them, the effectiveness of these strategies, and the nature of the relationship between these choices, their effect and before mentioned factors. In my presentation on The Migration Conference 2018 I would like to present preliminary report from a pilot qualitative study done in winter and spring of 2018.
***

**Refugee Integration: A case study of Berlin, Lindau, Paris and Dole**
(1810) Emily Larissa Koller (University of Toronto)

Since 2015, hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers have sought refuge in Europe. Syria and other areas of the Middle East and North Africa are the main sources of asylum seekers. Once in Europe, the final destination for these asylum seekers is often Germany or France. As the asylum seekers' home regions will likely be unstable for the foreseeable future, the long-term social integration of refugees

will continue to test the German and French integration systems.[i] This research project evaluated refugee integration in four communities in two countries: Berlin and Lindau in Germany, and Paris and Dole in France. The Integration Evaluation Tool (IET) developed by the Migration Policy Group was used to study each community locally. In contrast, previous research has only used the IET at the national level. This project used five key indicators of refugee integration the EU and UNHCR have endorsed [ii]: access to employment, access to vocational training, access to childhood education, access to housing, and family reunification. For each city, the study used the available data to measure inputs and outcome statistics. Inputs relate to national and local policies, administrative systems and budgets. Outcome statistics relate to each of the five outcomes above for the period from January 2014 until December 2017. Previous researchers have usually used this approach (policy model framework and operational indicators) to study migrant integration as a whole [iii]. Increasingly, scholarly groups have called for the separation of refugees from other types of migrants when examining integration. These scholars have argued that refugees present a different narrative and therefore require a separate analysis [iv] . With this in mind, this study uses policy model frameworks and operational indicators to the study the refugee sector only. The varying outcomes of successful refugee integration across these four communities advances our understanding of what may facilitate or hinder successful refugee integration in different contexts. These insights could then be used as guidelines for improving existing programs and designing new programs. The project focused on two questions. First, does refugee integration vary across different communities in France and Germany? If so, to what extent does integration vary? The evaluation found that refugee integration tends to succeed more often in small urban settings. The success of smaller communities depends in part on the lower number of refugees these communities receive. This allows the communities to easily absorb the refugees into key socio-economic systems (i.e., education, housing, and employment) without using refugee-specific programming. However, integration systems require proper funding and management. If not, as is the case in the larger cities, integration will suffer.

***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **5H. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Ülkü Sezgi Sözen**, *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 1573 | The body overseas, but the heart remains in China: China's overseas Chinese policy: its challenges and implications |
| | Carsten Schaefer |
| 2218 | How Organisational Culture within Australia's Department of Home Affairs (DHA) affects compliance with the Refugee Convention-a methodological contribution to the legal research tradition in Australia |
| | Kamal Kithsiri Karunadasa Hewawasam Revulge |
| 1707 | Evaluating the Case: Encounters of Schematic Accordance and Schematic Discordance in Asylum Adjudications |
| | Talia Shiff, Emily Marina Miltenburg |

**The Body Overseas, but the Heart Remains in China: China's Overseas Chinese Policy: Its Challenges and Implications**

(1573) Carsten Schaefer (University of Cologne)

Migration studies usually means the study of immigration. While integration, acculturation or incorporation are important fields of study, the role of the sending state is by and large neglected when it comes to analyzing these processes. Yet, large sending states such as China increasingly aim to reach out to and control "their" diaspora, thus demonstrating their ability to utilize the global economic system, transnational migration regimes, and long-distance nationalism for their own means. By incorporating Chinese living beyond the borders of the People's Republic, Beijing seeks to affirm the

Communist Party's political legitimacy, to strengthen China's international image and to foster economic modernization. This paper focusses on China's recent policies towards overseas Chinese by taking the example of Chinese migrants in Austria. It is based on findings of my completed dissertation project on incorporation practices and identity construction of Chinese migrants in Austria in the context of social media usage. The mixed-method approach of this study included a qualitative and quantitative content analysis of overseas Chinese online and print media in Austria, as well as of official documents on China's overseas Chinese politics. Furthermore, it included expert interviews with leading personal of overseas Chinese organizations in Austria and an online survey conducted among overseas Chinese citizens in Austria. In the first part, the paper looks at the official overseas Chinese discourse in the People's Republic and the political apparatus that deals with overseas Chinese. According to Beijing, all overseas Chinese "“regardless of their citizenship "“belong to China. Thus, since the early 1980s a number of political bodies have been created for the purpose to establish direct links to Chinese communities outside China. Especially the last ten years seem to mark a shift towards a far more assertive strategy in dealing with overseas Chinese, which is mirrored both in an increasingly demanding rhetoric and an expanding bureaucratization "“as a result of which 25 out of 50 Chinese organizations in Austria currently are linked to the Chinese nation state. Afterwards, the paper analyses the mechanisms for incorporating overseas Chinese into the Chinese state structure and for claiming the identity of "the sons and daughters of the Middle Kingdom". Finally, the paper discusses the implications of all this for host countries, for integration processes and for the conceptualization of the Chinese nation state: By "de-territorializing" its state institutions China essentially negates the very basis of the modern nation-state "“its territorial restriction. The growing influence of China among its diaspora might become "“in connection with China's increasing anti-Western nationalism in the Xi Jinping era "“not only have a structural risked for host countries. The attempt to embrace emigrants may also lead to growing suspicion against migrants within the host society "“as can be seen already in German language media. On the other hand, Chinese diaspora policy is not necessarily an obstacle to integration. Furthermore, diaspora structures fulfil important "bridge" functions which offer opportunities also for the host country.
***

**How Organisational Culture within Australia's Department of Home Affairs (DHA) Affects Compliance with the Refugee Convention-a Methodological Contribution to the Legal Research Tradition in Australia**

(2218) Kamal Kithsiri Karunadasa Hewawasam Revulge (Genovasi University College)

This paper describes and analyses the suitability of an auto-ethnographic approach as a data collection method for a legal research study. The present study centred on current Australian asylum and refugee decision-making process and the application of procedural fairness (PF) in complying with 1951 Refugee Convention (RC) and the 1967 Protocol by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The researcher uses qualitative research methods for this study and developed an approach using his own experience in the industry as a Migration Lawyer for data collection. In the methodology, he will argue the importance and relevance of this method as a worthwhile research practice to investigate the visa decision-making process of the DHA. This study aims at exploring and exposing the complexities and realities of the current Australian asylum and refugee visa decision-making process and critically evaluate DHA's organisational culture (OC) and the application of PF criteria in compliance with the RC requirements. Based on the review of relevant literature, the researcher primarily argues if Australia claims it supports and protects asylum seekers and refuges and respects human rights, then Australia should respect international human rights standards. Review of literature also highlights that the DHA has issues within its OC; these, the researcher suggests, may impact upon its PF and visa decision-making of the DHA. The researcher therefore, seeks to gain insight into the role of DHA visa officials as front-line decision-makers and their perceptions, focusing attention to DHA's OC in affording PF to asylum seeker and refugee applicants. Use of auto-ethnographic methods are very rare in legal research studies and by using this method the researcher is making a methodological contribution to

the body of knowledge of law, as no similar study carried out in socio-legal studies in the past relating to the Australian Migration industry. This paper specifically discusses about various steps of preparation used by the researcher to overcome obstacles and challenges he faced in the use of his own experience by being an 'insider' in researching industry and its implementation in legal research.
***

**Evaluating the Case: Encounters of Schematic Accordance and Schematic Discordance in Asylum Adjudications**
(1707) Talia Shiff (Northwestern University), Emily Marina Miltenburg

My paper examines how government-employed agents, working on the frontline of administrative agencies that are under strain, manage the demands of routinization and innovative decision-making, through the study of asylum policy in the United States during the post-Cold War period (1990-2015). Drawing on archival work, interviews with asylum officers, as well as data that I obtained with a Freedom of Information Request on over a million cases adjudicated by the US asylum office from 1996 and through 2015, I investigate how low-level policymakers charged with implementing asylum policy make decisions as to who is deserving of asylum. My core finding is that contrary to mainstream depictions of bureaucrats as rule-bound and impersonal actors, bureaucratic systems also generate conditions for moral deliberation. Specifically, when asylum officers encounter cases that do not squarely fit within standard screening categories but do resonate with embedded notions of worth, they no longer engage with their subjects as indifferent bureaucrats but rather critically reflect upon the categorization process, with implications for how they proceed to evaluate applicants. To account for these findings I propose a theoretical framework for identifying the conditions that lead low-level public employees, working on the frontlines of administrative agencies, to transition between modes of decision-making governed by routinization to those governed by deliberation. In doing so, I build on research on decision-making and extend it, drawing on recent advances in the sociology of culture. The core issues guiding this framework are (1) when do schemes of worth resonate with standardized agency policy in ways that instigate automatic versus deliberative forms of decision-making, and (2) what are the implications of these different forms of decision-making on how frontline actors define their disposition toward the subjects under evaluation. The framework identifies two modes of bureaucratic encounter that are distinguished from one another by the degree to which there is resonance between embedded distinctions of worth, and predefined agency categories for determining eligibility. The first occurs when frontline agents are confronted with case scenarios that squarely fit standardized agency categories and resonate with understandings of worth. In this process, state bureaucrats rely on tacit knowledge and attest to "knowing" what to do with the case without deliberating the meaning of the screening process itself. By contrast, the second, and to date, undertheorized mode of bureaucratic encounter occurs when frontline bureaucrats are confronted with case scenarios that do not squarely fit within known agency categories but do resonate with shared understandings of worth. These types of cases cannot be handled routinely but rather fall within a range of situations that require frontline bureaucrats to deliberate the meaning of the categorization process itself. This, in turn, leads bureaucrats to shift dispositions from "rule-bound technocrats" to "moral deliberators." This research has implications far beyond asylum. As I show in my work, moral deliberation constitutes an under-theorized yet integral part of bureaucratic administrative systems worldwide, with implications for how we understand and assess government decision-making.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **5J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç ve Temsil** |
| *Chair* | **Mustafa Yakar**, *Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey* |
| 1493 | Dijital Oyunlarda Göç Anlatısı |
| | Sait Gülsoy İnal |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2220 | İlticanın Cinsiyeti: Türkiye Yazılı Basınında Suriyeli Mülteci Kadın(lar) Temsilleri |
| | Hilal Uludağ, Serap Gün |
| 2222 | Yazılı Basında Suriyeli Dom Mültecilerin Sunum Biçimleri |
| | Serap Gün, Hilal Uludağ |
| 1527 | Türkiye'deki Suriyeliler ve Vatandaşlık Tartışmaları; Karikatürize Yansımalar |
| | Ali Faruk Yaylacı, Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı |

**Dijital Oyunlarda Göç Anlatısı**
(1493) Sait Gülsoy İnal (Atatürk University)

Geleneksel medyanın yerini alan yeni medya öğelerinden biri olan dijital oyunlar hem eğlence medyası hem de önemli kitle iletişim aracı olarak günümüzde oldukça rağbet görmektedir. Bu Çalışmada dijital oyunlar ile insanlık tarihi boyunca en etkili beşeri sorunlardan biri olan göç olgusu ilişkilendirilmektedir. Etkileşimli bir düzlem ya da hikâye anlatımı sunan dijital oyunlar içerisinde senaryosu göç olgusu ile doğrudan ilgili olan on oyun seçilmiştir. Seçilen oyunlarda çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda göç temasının analatıbilimsel olarak nasıl ele alındığı irdelenmektedir. Çalışmada ele alınan on dijital oyun şunlardır: Syrian Journey: Choose your own escape route, 1979 Revolution: Black Friday, Banner Saga, 'Papers, Please', This War of Mine, Cloud Chasers, The Migrant Trail, ICED, Liberty Belle's Immigration Nation, Walking Dead Telltale Series. Söz konusu oyunlar ele alınırken oyun türlerine de kısaca değinilmektedir. Eğitsel oyunlar, ciddi oyunlar ve sıkı oyunlar sınıflandırmaları üzerinden oyunların göç olgusunu sosyal sorun olarak anomik, sosyoekonomik ya da ekolojik olarak nasıl senaryolaştırdığı üzerinde durulmaktadır. Çalışmanın sonucunda dijital oyunların anlatım tarzının oyunun amacına göre göç olgusunu temsilde farklılaşma biçimleri ortaya konulmaktadır. Ciddi oyunların hikayeyi öne çıkartırken dijital oyun mekaniği açısından çağ dışı kaldığı, eğitsel oyunların empati vurgusunu öne çıkararak oynama ediminin önüne geçtiği ve sıkı oyunların da anlatıda göç vurgusunu arka planda işlediği vurgulanmaktadır.
***

**İlticanın Cinsiyeti: Türkiye Yazılı Basınında Suriyeli Mülteci Kadın(lar) Temsilleri**
(2220) Hilal Uludağ (Gazi University), Serap Gün (Gazi University)

İltica, uluslararası hukuka göre temel bir insan hakkı olarak kabul edilmesine karşın iltica süreci; yaşamsal pratikler, beklentiler, yüklenen sorumluluklar ve olası sonuçlar açısından cinsiyetlendirilmiş bir deneyim olarak durur. Diğer yandan medyanın bir parçası olarak yazılı basın, cinsiyetin inşası ve yeniden üretilmesinin temel mecralarından biridir. Yazılı basında sunulan kadın ve erkek temsilleri, mevcut toplumsal cinsiyet kalıplarına biat eden bir pozisyonla güçlü ve zayıf dikotomisini tekrar tekrar kurar. Bu çalışmada hem mülteci olmak hem de kadın olmak bakımlarından yazılı basının "zayıfı" Suriyeli mülteci kadınlara odaklandık. Çalışmayı, yazılı basında Suriyeli mülteci kadınların nasıl sunuldukları ve Suriyeli mülteci kadınlığın nasıl inşa edildiği soruları ekseninde yapılandırdık. Çalışma kapsamında 2011-2017 yılları arasında tirajları dikkate alınarak seçilen üç gazeteyi (Hürriyet, Sabah, Sözcü) eleştirel söylem çözümlemesi ile inceleyerek ardındaki söylemsel zemin ile birlikte Suriyeli mülteci kadın(lar) temsillerini irdelemeyi amaçladık. Çalışma, farklı gazetelerin Suriyeli mülteci kadınları cinsiyetçi bir bakış açısıyla sunma konusunda ortaklaştığını; görmezden gelmekten kadın bedenini nesneleştirmeye giden bir doğrultuda, mağduriyet ve suçluluk sarkacında mülteci kadınlara ilişkin aşırılıkları barındıran, "sıradan" yaşam deneyimlerini yok sayan bir söylem ürettiğini açığa çıkardı.
***

**Yazılı Basında Suriyeli Dom Mültecilerin Sunum Biçimleri**
(2222) Serap Gün (Gazi University), Hilal Uludağ (Gazi University)

2011 yılından itibaren Suriye'den Türkiye'ye zorunlu göçle gelen mültecilerin homojen bir görünümde olmaması farklılaşan mülteci deneyimlerini beraberinde getirir. Çalışmada, bu farklılaşmayı etkileyen temel unsurlardan biri olarak etnisiteyi Suriyeli Dom mülteciler odağında tartıştık. "Ortadoğu Çingeneleri" olarak bilinen Domlar, Ortadoğu coğrafyasında pejoratif anlamları da içinde barındıran

Nawar, Zutt, Karaçi, Kurbeti gibi isimlerle anılıyorlar [1] ve damgalanmanın yöneldiği bir etnisite konumundalar. Bu durum zorunlu göç gibi büyük sancıları bünyesinde barındıran bir süreçle birlikte daha da derinleşerek Suriyeli Dom mültecilerin ötekileştirilmenin odağında yer almalarını kaçınılmaz kılıyor; medya ise ötekileştirmenin gerek üreticisi gerekse de pekiştiricisi rollerini üstleniyor. Buradan hareketle çalışmamızda yazılı basında "Suriyeli Çingeneler", "Suriyeli Çingene sığınmacılar", "Suriyeli dilenciler" gibi tabirlerle imlenen Suriyeli Domlara yönelik söylemleri ve bu söylemlerin nasıl üretildiğini eleştirel söylem çözümlemesiyle analiz etmeye çalıştık. 2011-2017 yılları arasında, tirajlarını göz önünde bulundurarak Hürriyet, Sabah, Sözcü, Posta, Habertürk, Milliyet ve Yenişafak gazetelerindeki verileri analizlerimize dâhil ettik. Çalışmada, incelenen gazete sayısı ve sürenin genişliğine rağmen Suriyeli Dom mültecilerin medyada oldukça az yer aldıkları; ayrımcı ve dışlayıcı bir dilin egemen olduğu sunum biçimlerinde Suriyeli Dom mültecilerin kriminalize edilerek tehdit ve düzen/huzur bozucu unsurlar olarak nitelendirildiği görüldü. [1] Matras, Y. (2000). Two Domari legends about the origin of the Doms. Romani Studies, 5th series, 10: 53-79.
***

**Türkiye'deki Suriyeliler ve Vatandaşlık Tartışmaları; Karikatürize Yansımalar**
(1527) Ali Faruk Yaylacı (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University), Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı (Anadolu University)

Suriyelilerin varlığı Türkiye açısından tartışmalı bir konudur. Suriyelilerin giderek daha kalıcı ve yerleşik hale gelmesi çeşitli sorunları ve tartışmaları da gündeme taşımaktadır. Vatandaşlık konusu bu bağlamda dikkat çekici bir başlıktır. Suriyelilere vatandaşlık verileceğine ilişkin haberlerin medyada yer alması ile birlikte vatandaşlık konusu ciddi tartışmaların konusu haline gelmiştir. Suriyelilere vatandaşlık verilmesi konusunun medyadaki temsillerinin incelenmesi konunun çok boyutlu bir biçimde anlaşılabilmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır. Bu doğrultuda bu çalışmanın temel amacı, Suriyelilere vatandaşlık verilmesine ilişkin tartışmaları, karikatürlerdeki temsillerinden yola çıkarak incelemek ve Suriyelilere vatandaşlık verilmesine ilişkin tartışmaları görsel mecazlar ve görsel retorik bağlamında değerlendirebilmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda özellikle Suriyelilere vatandaşlık verilmesine ilişkin haberlerin medyaya yansıdığı Temmuz 2016 dönemi ve sonrasında gazetelerde ve online haber sitelerinde yayınlanan karikatürler çalışma grubu olarak belirlenmiştir. Karikatürlere PR Net ve Google üzerinde "Suriyeli" ve "vatandaşlık" anahtar kelimeleri ile yapılan aramalar ile ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma grubuna dâhil edilen karikatürler konuları ve kullandıkları mecazlara dayalı olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Söz konusu sınıflama ve temaların belirlenmesi iki yazar tarafından ayrı ayrı yapılmış ve sonrasında bütünleştirilmiştir. Aynı zamanda seçilen karikatürler üzerinde bağımsız iki uzmanın daha sınıflama yapması ve temaları belirlemesi istenmiş, bağımsız kodlayıcılar arası güvenirlik testi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bulgular, eleştirel söylem analizi ile çözümlenmiştir.
***

# Day Two 27 June 2018 - 09:00-10:20

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **6A. Economics, Work and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Claude Sumata**, *National Pedagogical University, Congo* |
| 2022 | Young migrants and labour market security - new perspective for migrants to and from Poland |
| | Kamil Matuszczyk |
| 1719 | "When you have a job, you can have everything": Immigrants' lived experiences on the relationship between integration and work in a Norwegian welfare-context |
| | Reidun Ims |
| 2120 | Macroeconomic impacts of different consumption structures of national and foreigners: An Input-Output Approach |

| | |
|---|---|
| | João Carlos Lopes, José Carlos Coelho, Vítor Manuel Álvares Escária, João Ferreira do Amaral |
| 2188 | Searching for Difference: Consumption of Ethnic Minority Goods in Neoliberal Hong Kong |
| | Kim Kwok |

**Young Migrants and Labour Market Security - New Perspective for Migrants to and from Poland**

(2022) Kamil Matuszczyk (University of Warsaw)

There are many theories explaining why people make decisions to migrate. Among the main factors there are, first of all, the financial and family situations, the chance to find employment and previous experience of mobility. New conclusions concerning labour migrations are provided by the theoretical perspective of labour market security (e.g. Auer 2006; Muffels, Luijkx 2008; McCollum, Findlay 2017). It enables us to explain and understand what meaning the factors of employment security, job security and income security have for foreign workers. Most of research in that area is focused on the perspective of access to the systems of the welfare state, their generosity and generality. Less attention was paid to the problems of stability of the labour market as well as to the perception of one's own situation in that market by potential loss of the job or income (e.g. Anderson 2010; Emmenegger, Marx 2011; Burglund, Furaker, Vulkan 2014). The main purpose of my presentation is to show the way young migrants perceive security on the labour market and the role that factor plays while making decisions to migrate. To obtain answers to these questions results will be presented both of the qualitative (300 PAPIs) and quantitative (40 IDIs) research within the framework of the research project 'In search of labor market security. Migration to and from Poland and the attractiveness of the Polish labor market', funded by National Science Centre. Empirical research was carried out among three different groups of workers: Poles working in Germany and in the UK, Ukrainians working in Poland, and university graduates planning to emigrate from Poland in search of employment and to stay abroad. The research will let us pay attention both to migrants who benefit the right to moving around freely as well as to citizens of the third countries. The point of reference for those considerations will be the functioning of the labour market in Poland which is characterized by both great exodus of permanent migrants and the simultaneous influx of seasonal and short term workers from third countries. The results of the research show that a part of the younger migrants pay more and more attention to problems connected with security. However, they perceive security in ways other than stability of employment or stability of labour regulations. We can note significant differences between Polish immigrants in Germany and the UK and Ukrainians working in Poland. The Poles attach more importance to employment security while citizens of Ukraine attach significance to income security as well as geographical and cultural proximity. Younger migrants, unlike older ones, do not take into consideration formal and informal institutions of the labour market as the factor which can to a certain extent influence their feeling of security. At the same time younger migrants, independent of their family situation, do not make decisions based on possibilities of the social welfare benefits in richer countries. The results of the research constitute a new contribution to the literature concerning welfare migration and migration policy of particular countries.

***

**"When you have a job, you can have everything": Immigrants' Lived Experiences on the Relationship between Integration and Work in a Norwegian Welfare-Context**

(1719) Reidun Ims

The global society is influenced by increasing immigration fueled by war, violence and political instability. Employment for everyone is often portrayed as the path to solving problems related to immigration. In Norway, several welfare programs related to labor market inclusion of the immigrants have been developed during the last decade. The Norwegian welfare state offers a high level of benefits and provides other forms of resources to make employment for immigrants possible. Still, in the debate on work integration for immigrants, immigrants' own voices are underrepresented. In Norway, the broad political consensus relating to integration as the preferred means to integrate new citizens do not

make up for the fact that that the concept of integration is a relatively ambiguous one, and is subject to multiple definitions. Integration can be described as the immigrants' adjustment to their new situation, or as a reciprocal process, including adjustment from both newcomers and permanent residents. Integration can also be defined as the threefold integration, where adaption amongst different immigrant group represent the third dimension. This study, "Dialogue, meaning and horizon of understanding", aims to bring forward the voices of the immigrants in relation to the integration and work, and thus to represent immigrants' position on the issue of work integration better. This study will provide new insight on what inhibits and what promotes integration as seen from the perspective of immigrants and will result in better understanding of this marginalized group's voice in the debate on work integration of immigrants. The main research questions for this study are as follows: - How do immigrants experience the relationship between integration and work in their dialogue with NAV? - How do immigrants experience the importance of labor, and how do they perceive the value of labor in new context?- How do immigrants experience the phenomena integration, and what subjective experiences have they gained in collaborating with NAV, related to work and integration? The participants are refugees, asylum-seekers, and those who gained residency due to family reunification and a purposeful sampling has been used to select participants. The data collection in this study is conducted with the help of semi-structured interviews and is analyzed using IPA phenomenological analysis. Findings presented are preliminary, as the project is yet not completed. Preliminary findings show that the participants identify the access to the labor-market as the main factor that leads, in their opinion, to the successful integration as this access represents the path to self-sufficiency, and thereby the overall feeling of self-worth, alongside the possibility to become own independent providers who do not rely on welfare benefits. The work integration is viewed as intertwined with their perception of themselves. The lack of work employment is perceived as a despair-creating factor as they attribute experienced difficulties when being employed to the low level of acknowledgements of their education, previous experience and existing level of working skills.
***

**Macroeconomic Impacts of Different Consumption Structures of National and Foreigners: An Input-Output Approach**
(2120) João Carlos Lopes (Universidade de Lisboa), José Carlos Coelho (Universidade de Lisboa), Vítor Manuel Álvares Escária (Universidade de Lisboa), João Ferreira do Amaral (Universidade de Lisboa)

As a contribution to the study of the economic consequences of migrations we study in this paper the impact of different consumption structures of national and foreigners in Portugal. With data from IDEF 2010/2011 households are grouped according to the proportion of foreigners and the different consumption structures are computed. We then quantify and compare the impacts on GDP and Imports of this different structures.
***

**Searching for Difference: Consumption of Ethnic Minority Goods in Neoliberal Hong Kong**
(2188) Kim Kwok (Caritas Institute of Higher Education)

Relevant LiteratureCosmopolitanism is conceived as a commitment to cultural diversity, openness to difference and cross-cultural competence (Hannerz, 1990; Beck, 2002; Turner, 2006; Calcutt et al., 2009). While these readings are seen as bearing moral ideals, there are studies that explore cosmopolitanism at everyday level, suggesting notions like "ordinary cosmopolitanisms", "mundane cosmopolitanism" and "street-level cosmopolitanism" (Urry, 2000; Lamont and Aksartova, 2002; Radice, 2009). Deriving from the general debate of cosmopolitanism, "cosmopolitan consumption" is used to denote appropriation of goods associated with foreign cultures. One main concern in the literature of ethnic majority consumption of immigrant goods is its contribution to social integration. Most of the studies recognize the positive effects such as cultivating acceptance and understanding (e.g. Kasinitz et al., 2016; Peters and de Hann, 2011; Everts, 2008). However, scholars also question the positive effects, for consuming the "other" would reinforce ethnic boundaries, and ethnic prejudice will

not automatically disappear (Pang, 2002; Valentine, 2008; Parzer and Astleithner 2017).ObjectiveThis paper examines consumption experiences of ethnic majority in approaching immigrant goods, with focus on how symbolic meanings and values are attached to their consumption practices.MethodThis study is part of a larger research project on immigrant economies of disadvantaged ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. Analyses of this paper draw on qualitative data collected from 1) 22 in-depth interviews with ethnic majority consumers of immigrant goods, and 2) participant observations in immigrant grocery shops, ethnic restaurants, and social gatherings where immigrant food is consumed by the ethnic majority.Results and ConclusionOne common justification mentioned by all informants is to experience difference. Careful reading of this "searching for difference" allows us to develop a typology of five modes of consumption practice based on the different meanings and values attached to it: Neighborhood support is emphasized to show solidarity with neighborhood shops in opposition to mainstream chain stores. Friendly atmosphere is associated with the kind-heartedness and relaxed attitude of some specific ethnic minorities and their cultures. Alternative lifestyle is mentioned to imagine a denunciation of mainstream politics and capitalist consumption. Embracing cultural diversity refers to expression of willingness to explore new products and tolerance of cultural differences. Enjoying convenience and status refers to enjoyment of immigrant food prepared by foreign domestic workers, in which class status is manifested. In this last consumption mode, symbolic boundaries along ethnicity and class are clearly drawn and redrawn. Besides enjoying convenience and status, all other modes express strong sentiments against neoliberal governance and are invested with moral ideals. While more understanding and acceptance through every day encounters can be evidenced, symbolic class and ethnic boundaries are still in place in a subtle and complex way. This paper contributes to the debates of how cosmopolitanism can be constructed from and indebted to local contexts (Calcutt et al. 2009). It also raises concern about the idealist and positive notion of "cosmopolitan consumption"

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **6B. Globalización, movilidad y morfologías emergentes de las dinámicas transnacionales** |
| *Chair* | **Joan Lacomba**, *University of Valencia, Spain* |
| 1080 | Presentación de Revista "Diarios del Terruño, Reflexiones sobre Migración y Movilidad". Vídeo |
| | Carlos Alberto González Zepeda |
| 1951 | Dinámicas transnacionales Norte-Sur como forma de perpetuar los discursos coloniales. La experiencia de los españoles en el norte de Argelia |
| | María Jesús Cabezón Fernández, Juan David Sempere Souvannavong |
| 2025 | Narrativas de retorno, remigración y circularidad en los nuevos regímenes de la movilidad global |
| | Sònia Parella, Dra. Alisa Petroff, Clara Piqueras, Thales Speroni |
| 1685 | Políticas de control de la movilidad: los Estados ante el transnacionalismo |
| | Joan Lacomba, Maria Isolda Perelló |
| 2228 | Transnacionalismo contemporáneo de la emigración portuguesa en el marco del sistema migratório lusófono: una interpretación |
| | Jorge Da Silva Macaísta Malheiros |
| 1052 | Asociacionismo migrante y ONGD, nuevos modelos de relación en la cooperación al desarrollo |
| | Joan Lacomba, Alexis Cloquell |

**Dinámicas transnacionales Norte-Sur como forma de perpetuar los discursos coloniales. La experiencia de los españoles en el norte de Argelia**

(1951) María Jesús Cabezón Fernández (University Of Alicante), Juan David Sempere Souvannavong

La crisis económica iniciada en 2008 ha provocado que el sistema migratorio español se haya transformado, cambiado su tendencia migratoria general. En 2013 se registraba un número mayor de salidas de personas desde España hacia el exterior, frente a la reducción en el número de población extranjera que entraba en el pais. Si el principal destino de esta nueva emigración española son paises del Norte como Reino Unido, Alemania o Suiza (Lafleur y Staneck, 2017)[1], otros paises del Sur como Argelia, Angola o Argentina también reciben flujos de españoles-as que buscan una solución a sus criticas situaciones laborales. Este trabajo analiza las dinámicas transnacionales entre España y Argelia, como parte de la tendencia migratoria Norte-Sur. Los datos cualitativos obtenidos de la realización de entrevistas en profundidad en ambos paises, nos han llevado a identificar continuidades postcoloniales que se reproducen mediante las prácticas transnacionales de los españoles en Argelia. Los principales actores de estas dinámicas son personas españolas que, si bien se encuentran ante una situación de precarización laboral, cuentan con unos recursos para migrar que les facilitan una mejor posición social dentro de la sociedad argelina. Desde una aproximación postcolonial, los trabajos de Coles y Walsh (2010)[2] o Fechter (2016)[3], apuntan a que la movilidad laboral de las personas expatriadas contemporáneas hacia paises percibidos como periféricos, da lugar a una segregación espacial y social respecto a la sociedad de destino. En linea con estas investigadoras, los resultados de esta investigación muestran cómo el hecho de realizar una experiencia transnacional hacia un pais con una cultura distinta (musulmana, en este caso), además del desconocimiento del pais junto a los estereotipos forjados sobre la imagen del "moro", producen el rechazo al contacto con la población local. Este rechazo se traduce en un minimo nivel de relación con la población argelina, que se reduce a intercambios instrumentales, además de evitar los espacios compartidos, llevando una vida diaria encerrada en las "burbujas" de expatriados-as. La falta de contacto y el aislamiento dan lugar a unos discursos que estereotipan a la sociedad argelina en base a un imaginario colectivo sobre lo musulmán o el Mundo à rabe, que lo sitúa como una sociedad inferior respecto a las sociedades occidentales, y en este caso en particular, respecto a la sociedad española. [1] Lafleur, J.-M. & Stanek, M. (2017). Eu migration and the economic crisis: Concepts and issues. In South-North migration of EU citizens in times of crisis (pp. 1"“14). Springer. [2] Coles, A. & Walsh, K. (2010). From trucial state to postcolonial city? The imaginative geographies of British expatriates in Dubai. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36(8), 1317"“1333. [3] Fechter, A.-M. (2016). transnational lives: Expatriates in Indonesia. Routledge.
***

**Narrativas de retorno, remigración y circularidad en los nuevos regímenes de la movilidad global**

(2025) Sònia Parella (Authonomous University of Barcelona), Dra. Alisa Petroff (Authonomous University of Barcelona), Clara Piqueras (Authonomous University of Barcelona), Thales Speroni (Authonomous University of Barcelona)

En la última década, en parte como consecuencia de las cambiantes realidades geopoliticas y en el contexto de recesión económica de Europa y Estados Unidos, se ha asistido a una proliferación de múltiples trayectorias de movilidad internacional. Para el caso concreto de España, la crisis económica iniciada en 2007 ha impactado drásticamente en las tasas de desempleo y en las condiciones laborales "“especialmente de la población migrante"“ y se identifica un cambio de ritmo en los flujos de entrada y salida del pais. Se asiste, desde el comienzo de la recesión, a una disminución de las altas residenciales de población nacida en el extranjero, mientras que los flujos de salida comienzan a ser cada vez mayores, alcanzando su máximo en 2013. Asi pues, a partir del año 2012, y por primera vez en la última década y media, se aprecia un saldo migratorio negativo. No obstante, en los últimos años se constata una reversión de las dinámicas anteriores, registrándose un ligero aumento de las llegadas de personas nacidas en el extranjero. Poniendo el foco de atención en los flujos de salida, si bien las estadisticas oficiales no permiten determinar los paises hacia dónde se dirige dicha población, trabajos empiricos han dado cuenta de una multiplicidad de dinámicas migratorias internacionales, que exigen una revisión de las categorias conceptuales que hasta ahora se han aplicado en los análisis sobre los nuevos regimenes de movilidad global, especialmente en relación al espacio (hacia dónde) y al tiempo (por cuánto).

Partiendo de estas coordenadas, y en el marco del proyecto "Migración de retorno y re-migración: nuevas dinámicas migratorias de marroquies y bolivianos y los retos para la gestión de la movilidad" (2014-2018), la comunicación presenta una reflexión teórica y conceptual que permite construir un marco interpretativo para abordar los circuitos migratorios transnacionales en la actualidad, con el que se persigue superar las categorias bi-direccionales de los movimientos origen-destino migratorio. En relación al estudio del fenómeno de retorno, éste requiere ser comprendido como una etapa más del ciclo migratorio que está compuesto por diferentes fases interrelacionadas "“proceso de toma de decisión, preparación, reintegración"“. A su vez, el retorno debe ser estudiado desde un prisma que lo conciba como una etapa no necesariamente final del proyecto migratorio, pudiendo ser proseguido éste por movilidades pendulares o re-migraciones hacia territorios donde ya se habia residido previamente, o hacia nuevos destinos. Al mismo tiempo, resulta preciso poner el foco de atención en las movilidades de retorno o circulación migratoria fronteriza, que puede estar especialmente determinada por la posesión de un pasaporte europeo que permite capitalizar la experiencia migratoria asegurando el derecho a la circularidad. En este sentido, cabe hacer también referencia a la movilidad que puede tener lugar a nivel intra-europeo, en calve de re-migración o migración en tránsito "“onward migration"“ o de movilidades intermitentes "“circularidad entre España y un tercer territorio Europeo"“, conceptos que tratan de dar cuenta de las complejidades que entraña la movilidad en sus múltiples direccionalidades y temporalidades.
***

**Políticas de control de la movilidad: los Estados ante el transnacionalismo**
(1685) Joan Lacomba (Universidad de Valencia), Maria Isolda Perelló (University of Valencia)

En los últimos años asistimos a un incremento notable de las políticas que tratan de ampliar el control de los Estados sobre la movilidad de las personas, justo en el momento en que ésta tiende a aumentar. Los Estados receptores ponen en marcha nuevas normas y dispositivos (incluidos los mismos muros materiales) que tratan de frenar las entradas en sus territorios y desalentar a los potenciales migrantes, o extienden sus políticas a los mismos países de salida a través de planes de desarrollo que intentan estabilizar allí a sus poblaciones. Por su parte, los Estados de origen de los migrantes también tratan de extender su control sobre sus poblaciones en el exterior, revinculándolas con sus países, asegurando su fidelidad política o promoviendo el retorno de las mismas.
El objetivo principal de esta comunicación es mostrar cómo, en paralelo con el incremento de la movilidad de las personas en el mundo, los Estados han venido desplegando de modo creciente políticas dirigidas a controlar, cuando no a dificultar o impedir, los desplazamientos de quienes tratan de buscar mejores oportunidades en otros lugares. Como se verá, los intentos por “gobernar la movilidad” chocan en ocasiones con la complejidad que tiende a adquirir ésta. Si en décadas pasadas las personas solían dejar un lugar para instalarse en otro, e iniciar una nueva vida al margen de la que habían desarrollado anteriormente, en tiempos más recientes hemos podido ver cómo se ha extendido la opción de hacer de la movilidad una estrategia vital, aprovechando las posibilidades y los recursos que pueden maximizarse en uno y otro lado, sin necesidad de fijarse a un único espacio, sociedad, mercado o cultura. Con sus envíos de dinero, productos e ideas en múltiples direcciones, empleando las nuevas tecnologías de la comunicación para ampliar su escala, o con el establecimiento de nuevos vínculos entre unos puntos y otros, los migrantes actúan como una fuerza reconfiguradora de las sociedades de origen y destino. En este contexto, la tensión entre la acción inmovilizadora de los Estados y la inercia transnacionalizadora inducida por el desplazamiento de las personas, y por el mismo proceso de globalización, constituye un importante desafío político.
En definitiva, en el contexto de una creciente transnacionalización de los flujos migratorios, donde la movilidad es la garantía del bienestar para muchas personas, las políticas que regulan la movilidad ejercen un papel de barrera al desarrollo, al considerar ésta como una anomalía y una amenaza a la legitimidad del papel clásico de los Estados sobre el control de sus territorios y sus ciudadanos.
***

**Transnacionalismo contemporáneo de la emigración portuguesa en el marco del sistema migratório lusófono: una interpretación**
(2228) Jorge Da Silva Macaísta Malheiros (IGOT-Universidade de Lisboa)

Diversos autores hablan de un sistema migratorio específico que conecta los países de lengua oficial portuguesa en África, América del Sur (Brasil) y Europa (Brasil). Este sistema migratorio, centrado en el océano Atlántico (Mozambique y Timor-Leste tienen conexiones migratorias débiles con los otros países lusófonos), agrega un conjunto de Estados que comparten un elemento histórico-cultural común que radica en el colonialismo portugués, y contemporáneamente, un vínculo político formal, aunque débil, en el marco de la Comunidad de los Países de Lengua Portuguesa (CPLP). En lo que respecta a los flujos migratorios de los últimos 40 años, durante los periodos post-independencia de los Países Africanos de Lengua Oficial Portuguesa (PALOP) y de consolidación de este sistema migratorio, Portugal emerge como un destino relevante, aunque el periodo de la crisis económica 2008-2014 fue caracterizado por un incremento significativo de la emigración portuguesa que también tuvo como destinos importantes Angola, Brasil y el mismo Mozambique. Esta ola emigratoria portuguesa, que tiene conexiones con un incremento de los retornos de brasileños a su país de origen, invirtió los flujos atlánticos de los dos decenios precedentes.
Tomando como referencia la emigración portuguesa contemporánea en el marco del sistema migratorio lusófono, en particular en los casos de Angola y Brasil, esta comunicación intenta hacer una comparación entre las prácticas transnacionales de los inmigrantes portugueses y su actitud ante la integración, muchas veces reluctante, en los lugares de destino, a pesar de los elementos de proximidad cultural y lingüística,o de la orientación de la vida social hacia Portugal, vivida de forma continuada y sistemática a distancia.
Para este análisis se utilizan datos recogidos en un cuestionario aplicado en modo online y cara-a-cara, en 2014-2015, a 579 portugueses emigrados en Angola y a 476 portugueses emigrados en Brasil, todos con fechas de llegada a estos países posteriores al año 2000. Este cuestionario es parte del proyecto REMIGR (Emigração Portuguesa e Relações com o País de Origem), coordinado por João Peixoto (ISEG-Universidade de Lisboa).
***

**Asociacionismo migrante y ONGD, nuevos modelos de relación en la cooperación al desarrollo**
(1052) Joan Lacomba Vázquez (Universidad de Valencia), Alexis Cloquell Lozano (Universidad Católica de Valencia)

El presente documento es fruto de los proyectos de investigación: "El aporte del asociacionismo migrante a la sociedad civil española. Nuevos modelos organizativos y de relación con las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Desarrollo" (CSO2015-66181-R, Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad) y "Diásporas y codesarrollo en España. El papel de los inmigrantes y sus asociaciones en el desarrollo de los países de origen (CSO2011-22686, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación). Asimismo, nuestros resultados analizan el grado de participación de las asociaciones de migrantes en el desarrollo de sus comunidades de origen y cómo estas organizaciones han ido configurando nuevos campos sociales de relación con ONGD o por otro lado, aprovechando la estructura de oportunidad política que facilitó en su día las políticas de codesarrollo del Estado español, se han transformado en ONGD especializadas en el ámbito de la cooperación al desarrollo.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **6C. Education and Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Nirmala Devi Arunasalam**, *Plymouth University, UK* |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1588 | The International Circulation of Latin American Fellows in Brazil |
| | Nicolás José Isola Goyetche |
| 1976 | Highly Skilled Colombians in Spain: An Analysis of Professional Trajectories |
| | Rita Sobczyk, Andrés Caballero |
| 2039 | Long Run Effect of One Shot Human Capital Pool Depletion (The case of Kyrgyzstan) |
| | Liudmila Konstants |
| 2214 | 7 years forward: Malaysian Nurses views of Transnational Nurse Education |
| | Nirmala Devi Arunasalam |


**The International Circulation of Latin American Fellows in Brazil**

(1588) Nicolás José Isola Goyetche (UNICAMP / FAPESP)

The development and internationalisation of a national scientific space does not exist without a proper background (Bourdieu, 2002; Dezalay e Garth, 2002; Heilbron, Guilhot e Jeanpierre, 2008; Siméant, 2015). For several decades, the Brazilian State has been implementing university and science and technology policies that have led to a significant increase in scientific production (cf. Fernandes, 1990; Schwartzman, 1991; Soares, 2002). This is documented, for example, by the position occupied by this country in the rankings of publications and citations, which is far superior to the position of other Latin American ones (Motoyama, 1999; Brito Cruz, 2007; Schmidt, 2016). Based on a question about the conditions of international circulation among southern countries, this paper discusses the potential of Brazil to attract young Latin American researchers interested in developing their doctoral studies there. Drawing on official information and an untapped database of Latin American fellows developing their doctorates in Brazil, the article shows that Brazil has attracted a growing number of Latin American students, explores its variation over time, documents and discusses the strong variation in terms of countries of origin and areas of knowledge. In particular, there is a predominance in this universe of scholars from Peru and Colombia, countries with a recent scientific institutionalization and low investment in Science and Technology, attracted by different scientific programs.

***

**Highly Skilled Colombians in Spain: An Analysis of Professional Trajectories**

(1976) Rita Sobczyk (Universidad del Norte), Andrés Caballero

Over the last two decades we have witnessed the global increase of the mobility of the highly skilled individuals. Many destination countries have increasingly pursued skill-selective immigration policies. At the same time the outflow of well-educated individuals has become one of the most controversial topics in migration debates and many sending countries launch initiatives to reach out to their citizens abroad. This research analyses professional trajectories of highly skilled Colombians in Spain. It is estimated that in the case of Colombia one out of ten university educated individuals resides abroad. Despite the economic crisis and its impact on the migratory context of Spain, Colombians are today one of the most numerous communities in its territory. Multiple measures implemented by Colombian authorities to strengthen the links with its highly skilled citizens abroad demonstrate the importance attributed to their mobility. There is strong evidence that many migrants are frequently affected by downward occupational mobility. Little attention has been given however to professional trajectories of highly skilled individuals who have been able to avoid the process of long-term "downskilling". This study focuses on well-educated Colombians who have managed to navigate their way around structural obstacles, finding employment which corresponds with their qualifications. The paper focuses on the following questions: What are structural and agency-driven factors which influence migrants' labour market insertion? Are they affected by other social boundaries despite overcoming the economic ones? And, ultimately, how do their professional trajectories develop throughout the migratory process? The data gathering techniques applied in the study include in-depth interviews and participant observation. In the first phase of the research interviews were conducted through online communication

applications. The second phase was based on the fieldwork both in the sending and destination country. On the basis of the results of the first stage of the study the selected informants were contacted in order to obtain detailed information on their migratory processes and professional trajectories. The data analysis followed the principles of the Grounded Theory.
***

**Long Run Effect of One Shot Human Capital Pool Depletion (The case of Kyrgyzstan)**
(2039) Liudmila Konstants (American University of Central Asia)

Short description of the paper. Case of our country (as well as of another Central Asian's country of the former Soviet Union - Tajikistan) "“"“in terms of the long run effect of mass exodus of non-indigenous peoples in the beginnings of 90-s on human capital pull depletion and "“through that - on economic conditions, is unique. First, due to one-moment external shock (dissolution of the USSR, grown nationalistic policy, and fear for the emerging future in the republic for the minorities - non-indigenous peoples) around 10-12 per cent of total population has left the country within "the first wave of emigration" "“1990-1995. Confirming the theoretical postulates that they are skilled and qualified employees that have the highest propensity to migrate, the most qualified, active, and successful people (significantly contributed to the country's prosperity) have left the country within that "first wave of migration". Second, due to the haste, with what they have left the country, they did not prepare their "replacers" on their job places. That factor "“among others, significantly contributed the shutting down of many enterprises and unemployment increase (though their job places remained vacant). Here "“within the paper - we propose to discuss the sense of a "critical mass" in human capital pool affecting economic development. Third, due to the fact that that mass exodus of non-indigenous peoples with families in their gross sense "“ with all or the most relatives and often "“ with circles of friends and professional colleagues was hasty "“ within the very short time - no positive potential benefits from inter-connections, return migration and remittances could exist. All of the above has led to serious damage of the republican human capital pool (not just simply of the labor force), once again - shutting down many enterprises, serious worsening of economic conditions, nowadays' high level of unemployment and "“as effect "“to significant chaotic labor migration within last two decades. Around 2015 our republic was among three states receiving the highest remittances in the world. "Ratios of remittance inflows (the vast majority from which comes from Russian Federation) to GDP for the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan have since 2011 been the highest in the world. According to the World Bank data for 2015, Kyrgyzstan shifted to the third place in the world after the Tajikistan and Egypt. The purpose of this paper is to analyze such a depletion of a human capital pool and its effect on economic development and current labor migration. Moreover, there is a need to find or develop and/or adjust a theoretical model to such a measurement, and to trace the chain between this correlation and current labor migration that requires careful analysis, new approaches of regulation, and development of a state policy within the field.
***

**7 years forward: Malaysian Nurses views of Transnational Nurse Education**
(2214) Nirmala Devi Arunasalam (University of Plymouth)

Background: This paper is a follow-up from a study undertaken with Malaysian nurses who had studied on a part-time Transnational Higher Education post-registration top-up nursing degree (TNHE) programme. Top-up degrees enable nurses to upgrade their Diploma qualifications to a Degree level.Aims To identify the impact of these part-time Transnational Higher Education post-registration top-up nursing programmes on the nurses' careers after seven years. Methods: An interpretive hermeneutic phenomenological approach was used to explore the views of six Malaysian nurses (recruited from the previous study via purposive sampling) who had studied with the two UK universities (three from each university) in the previous study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in English and Bahasa Malaysia (Malaysian language) via WhattsApp voice call between June and October 2017 to obtain nurses' views. The data was analysed using thematic analysis.Results

Achieving the western degree led to respect, enhanced confidence and opportunities for promotions, further study and moving to practice in other countries. Discussion: The previous research findings revealed mismatches between the nurses' and the TNHE 'flying faculty' assumptions, expectations, pedagogy, assessment, guidance and support and professional values. However, nurses reported personal and professional development. In this study, nurses stated that the need to develop skills like critical thinking, analysis and reflection led them to question aspects of the status quo in their clinical practice. It led the Malaysian Nursing Board to change the content and academic writing conventions of local top-up post-registration programmes. The findings contribute to academic knowledge as there is a gap in the literature about the impact of these programmes after 7 years. Conclusion: The short teaching time frame meant TNHE providers faced challenges to improve the students' learning experiences. Despite these, the western degrees nurses achieved has enabled their careers to progress considerably.
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **6D. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat** |
| *Chair* | **Gülsüm Killi Yılmaz**, *Ankara University, Turkey* |
| 1876 | Politik Sürgünlerin Saha Türklerinin Dil ve Kültür Hayatına Katkıları |
| | Gülsüm Killi Yılmaz |
| 1370 | Muzaffer İzgü'nün Ökkeş Otopark'ta İsimli Kitabinda İç Göç |
| | Hanife Nalan Genç |
| 2208 | Zülfü Livaneli'nin Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm Adlı Göç Romanı: Çatışma ve Göç Kültürü Okuması |
| | Ali Tilbe, Fethiye Tilbe |
| 1709 | Zülfü Livaneli'nin Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm Romanında Mültecilik ve Mültecilerin Yaşadıkları Çatışmalar |
| | Tuncay Bilecen |

**Politik Sürgünlerin Saha Türklerinin Dil ve Kültür Hayatına Katkıları**
(1876) Gülsüm Killi Yılmaz (Ankara University)

"Sürgün" 1649 yılında kabul edilen yasayla (Sobornoye ulojeniye) Rusya İmparatorluğu'nda kullanılan bir cezalandırma yöntemi olarak Rusya'nın hukuk düzeni içinde yer almış, daha çok Çar'ın cezalandırılmasını istediği kişilerin, merkezden uzaklaştırılması, gönderilmesi biçiminde uygulanmaya başlanmış ve bu cezalandırma yöntemi ünlü Sovyet Bilim adımı Prof. Andrey Saxarov'un 1980-1986 yılları arasında Gorkiy şehrine sürülmesine kadar sürdürülmüştür (Uporov 2017: 122). XVIII. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı XIX. yüzyılın başından itibaren Sibirya'nın iklim koşulları en sert bölgelerinden biri olan bugünkü Yakutistan toprakları, savaş esiri ve Polonyalı isyanına katılanlar, dekabristler, narodnikler gibi politik suçluların sürgün edildiği bir bölgedir. 1826-1881 yılları arasında bu bölgeye 354, 1882-1905 yılları arasında 777, 1906-1917 yılları arasında 1100 politik sürgünün gönderildiği bilinmektedir (Gogoleva 2017: 239-240). Sürgün hayatları içinde yerli halkın dilini, kültürünü öğrenen, bölgedeki yaşam koşullarına uyum sağlayan politik sürgünlerin bir kısmı ceza sürelerini doldurduktan ya da affedildikten sonra da bu bölgede aile kurup yaşamlarını sürdürmüşlerdir. Bu süreç içinde Sibirya'ya sadece politik suçlular değil çeşitli tarikat temsilcileri, hırsızlık, adam öldürme vb. adi suçlardan ceza almış pek çok kişi sürgün edilmiştir. Özellikle adi suçluların bölgeye gönderilmesi halkın ekonomik bakımdan zayıflaması, suç oranının artması gibi olumsuz sonuçlara yol açarken, Polonya ve Merkezi Rusya'dan gönderilen politik sürgünlerin yerli halkın haklarının korunması, tarım ve hayvancılıkla, çeşitli zanaat kollarıyla ilgili yeni bilgi ve tekniklerin yerli halka öğretilmesi, okuryazarlığın artması, halkın faydalanacağı kütüphanelerin ve yerli çocuklar için ücretsiz okulların kurulması, yazı dillerinin ve basın yayın faaliyetlerinin geliştirilmesi gibi Saha Türklerinin hem günlük ve hem de toplumsal yaşantısına

ilişkin önemli katkıları olmuştur. Özellikle Polonyalı politik sürgünlerin Saha dili ve kültürü konusunda sürgün cezaları süresince ve sonrasında yaptıkları bilimsel çalışmaları günümüzde de değerini korumaktadır. Hem geniş dil hem de folklor malzemesi içermesi bakımından E. K. Pekarskiy'in 1899 yılında yayımlamış olduğu Slovar' yakutskogo yazıka "Yakut Dili Sözlüğü" en dikkat çekici çalışmalardan biridir. Bu çalışma Atatürk'ün emriyle Türkçeye de çevrilmiş, ancak sadece bir cildi yayımlanabilmiştir. Başka bir Polonyalı politik sürgün Sergey Yastremskiy Grammatika yakutskogo yazıka "Yakut Dili Grameri" (1900), Obraztsı narodnoy slovesnosti "Halk Edebiyatı Örnekleri" (1929) gibi çalışmalarla hem Saha gramerinin hem de Saha sözlü geleneğinin kayda geçirilmesinde önemli katkılar sağlamıştır. Polonyalı politik sürgün etnograf ve yazar Vatslav Leopoldoviç Seroşevskiy (1858-1945)'in Yakutı. Opıt etnografiçeskogo issledovaniya "Yakutlar. Etnografik Araştırma Denemesi" (1896) adlı etnografik çalışması hem de Sahaların günlük ve geleneksel yaşantısından kesitlerin yansıdığı öyküleri Saha Türklerinin geleneksel yaşantısının araştırılmasında önemlidir. Yazarın Yakutı"¦ adlı eserinin günümüze kadar defalarca yeniden yayımlanmış olması çalışmanın önemini kaybetmediğinin en açık delilidir. Bu çalışma Türkiye Türkçesine de çevrilmiş ve yayımlanmıştır. Saha dili ve kültürü konusunda çalışmaları bulunan diğer politik sürgünler arasında Nikolay Vitaşevskiy, Feniks Kon, Vasiliy TroşÇanskiy gibi isimler sayılabilir.
***

**Muzaffer İzgü'nün Ökkeş Otopark'ta İsimli Kitabinda İç Göç**
(1370) Hanife Nalan Genç (Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi)

Muzaffer İzgü'nün toplamda on kitaptan oluşan Ökkeş serisi çocuk yazını ürünleri içinde özel bir yere sahiptir. On kitaptan oluşan seride her kitapta Ökkeş adında küçük bir çocuğun farklı serüvenleri anlatılır. Bu araştırmada seride yer alan kitaplar genel olarak değerlendirilirken, özelde iç göçü odağına alan Ökkeş Otopark'ta isimli yedinci kitap incelenmiştir. Bu kitapta bir çocuğun dünyasından göçün anlamı ve göndermeleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu değerlendirme sonucunda göç olgusunun kitapta çocuğu simgeleyen Ökkeş ve yetişkini simgeleyen babası için farklı anlamlar kazandığı saptanmıştır. Bu yönüyle değerlendirildiğinde, çocuk yazını yapıtları içinde ayrıcalıklı bir yere sahip olan Ökkeş serisinde göç hareketinin anlamı, göndermelerinin ve beraberinde getirdiği değişimlerin olumlu ve iyimser bir bakış açısıyla verildiği görülmüştür.
***

**Zülfü Livaneli'nin Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm Adlı Göç Romanı: Çatışma ve Göç Kültürü Okuması**
(2208) Ali Tilbe (Namık Kemal University), Fethiye Tilbe (Namık Kemal University)

Yazın ve göç ilişkisinin kökleri eski söylence geleneğine uzanır. Çok sayıda eski ulusun tarihçesinde, Türklerin Ergenekon Söylencesi'nde olduğu gibi olasılıkla bir göç söyleni bulunmaktadır. Kuşkusuz bu gelenek söylence sonrası yazınsal anlatılarda da değişik görünümlerle yer almayı sürdürmekte, roman, şiir, tiyatro gibi çok sayıda anlatı türüne konu olmaktadır. Özellikle yirminci yüzyılda dünyada yaşanan göç devinimleri, her ulusun yazınına kaynaklık etmektedir. Göç olgusu, içinde "acı" sözcüğünü barındıran dokunaklı bir söylemdir. Kendisine karşı ekonomik, toplumsal, siyasal ya da ekinsel herhangi bir türden tehdit algısı duyumsamayan bir kişinin doğduğu, büyüyüp kök saldığı bir uzamı isteyerek terk edip, başka bir kente ya da ülkeye yerleşmesi sıklıkla görülen bir durum değildir. Bu acıklı göçlerden birisi de kuşkusuz ülkemizde de 60, 70 ve 80'li yıllarda yaşanan hükümet darbelerinden sonra, bir bölüm 'sakıncalı piyade' olarak imlenen kişilerin siyasal sığınmacı niteliğiyle ulusötesine göç etmek zorunda kalmasıdır. Biz bu bildiride İbrahim Sirkeci ve Jeffrey H. Cohen'in Çatışma ve göç Kültürü Modeli temelli geliştirdiğimiz göç yazını inceleme yöntembilimi yaklaşımıyla çağdaş yazarlardan Zülfü Livaneli'nin, 12 Mart 1971 darbesi sonrası İstanbul'dan İsveç'in başkenti Stockholm'e siyasal sığınmacı olarak göç etmek zorunda kalan Sami Baran'ın gurbetteki yaşamını öyküleyen Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm adlı romanını incelemeyi amaçlıyoruz.
***

**Zülfü Livaneli'nin Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm Romanında Mültecilik ve Mültecilerin Yaşadıkları Çatışmalar**
(1709) Tuncay Bilecen (Kocaeli University)

Zülfü Livaneli'nin 2001'de yayımlanan ve aynı yıl Yunus Nadi Roman Ödülü'ne layık görülen Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm adını taşıyan yapıtı, 12 Mart muhtırası nedeniyle Türkiye'yi terk etmek zorunda kalan Sami Baran'ın Stockholm'deki zorlu hayatını konu almaktadır. Livaneli'nin özyaşam öyküsünden de izler taşıyan roman, yazarın Stockholm'deki beş yıllık sürgünü sırasında yaptığı gözlemlere dayanması bakımından oldukça gerçekçi bir arka plana sahiptir. Roman, dönemin İsveç'inin sosyo-politik durumunu, devletin ve İsveç halkının göçmenlere/ sığınmacılara ilişkin tutumunu ve Türkiye dışından gelen siyasî mültecilerin de zorlu hayatlarını ortaya koyması bakımından belgesel roman niteliği taşımaktadır.
Göç yazınında göç olgusu temelde gönüllü ve zorunlu olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Politik nedenli çatışmalardan (savaş, iç savaş, darbe, cunta yönetimi vs.) kaçarak göç ettikleri ülkelerde bürokratik, ekonomik, sosyal, psikolojik birçok sorunla karşı karşıya kalan mülteciler zorunlu göçün bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır.
Bu bildiride, Livaneli'nin Bir Kedi, Bir Adam, Bir Ölüm romanında siyasî mültecilerin yaşadıkları çeşitli çatışma biçimleri ele alınacaktır. Bunlar, göç edilen ülkenin iklimine, siyasal ve bürokratik yapısına, geleneklerine uyum sağlama sorunları olabildiği gibi mültecilerin kendi içlerinde, birbirleriyle ve bulundukları ülkenin halkıyla yaşadıkları çatışmalar da olabilir. Bildirinin iddiası; Livaneli'nin romanında politik bir kimlik olan mülteciliği tüm bu çatışma biçimleriyle ele aldığı yönündedir.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **6E. A Turning Point in the Portuguese Asylum System? New Challenges and Old Structural Questions** |
| *Chair* | **Alina Esteves**, *Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 2048 | From Greece to Portugal, to Germany and back to Portugal: what happens after failed 'secondary movements' or how to integrate 'again' in the country of relocation? |
| | Silvia de Almeida Cardoso |
| 2086 | Make live and let die. Refugees' reception, bare life and disciplines of unhappiness in Portugal and elsewhere |
| | Francesco Vacchiano |
| 2121 | Theatre at the service of awareness raising on forced migration in northern Portugal |
| | Elizabeth Challinor |
| 1020 | Another normal day of study. Academic experiences among refugee students, in Portugal |
| | Cristina Santinho |

**From Greece to Portugal, to Germany and Back to Portugal: What Happens after Failed 'Secondary Movements' or How to integrate 'again' in the Country of Relocation?**
(2048) Silvia de Almeida Cardoso (IGOT-ICS Universidade de Lisboa)

This presentation will be an account of experience of one family relocated from Greece to a head district capital of the country, that having abandoned the programme to go to Germany (what in the official terminology is called a 'secondary movement'), had to re-enter the country and the programme. The paper will explore how the daily struggles and difficulties of this family reflect the fact that institutions dealing with relocated asylum seekers were caught unprepared for cases like this one and how this particular case-study shows how new challenges introduced by the recent phenomenon of relocated refugees to the country intertwines with structural issues of the Portuguese asylum system.
***

**Make Live and Let Die. Refugees' Reception, Bare Life and Disciplines of Unhappiness in Portugal and Elsewhere**
(2086) Francesco Vacchiano (Universidade de Lisboa)

My contribution moves from the famous foucauldian definition of biopolitic as the power of 'faire vivre et rejeter dans la mort', in order to observe how the common paradigm which orients refugees' reception is built on the idea of primary needs, according to which 'life' is the most important thing to be safeguarded. My discussion aims at showing the nefarious consequences of this attitude and at putting forward a new way of intending refugees' needs, one which takes seriously displaced people's demands of 'a good life'.
***

**Theatre at the Service of Awareness Raising on Forced Migration in Northern Portugal**
(2121) Elizabeth Challinor (CRIA and University of Minho)

The paper examines a play performed in a northern Portuguese town based on the life testimonies of refugees and migrants. The different perspectives of the play director, the actors, the migrants and refugees who were interviewed for the play as well as the reactions of the audience which included local migrants who had not been interviewed elucidate the complex negotiation dynamics involved in local integration processes.
***

**Another Normal Day of Study. Academic Experiences among Refugee Students, in Portugal**
(1020) Cristina Santinho (CRIA-IUL)

In Portugal, the State has not yet created the conditions for the insertion of refugees, taking into account, in particular, their training and academic experience. This leads to a subalternization of the refugees, the annulment of their personal capacities and skills, compromising their insertion in Portuguese society, and, what is more important, their sense of dignity and their future. However, there are already very positive practices in several European countries. In one of the Portuguese universities, ISCTE-IUL, a pilot project for the integration of refugee students was also launched. With the realization of this project, what are the refugees' expectations? What are the biggest difficulties they feel in this academic journey? What is the relationship with their peers, i.e. with other college students? How are they represented by the academic community? And, above all: How do they see themselves in the present as citizens, and how do they project themselves in the future?
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **6F. Migration Policy and Challenges** |
| *Chair* | **Jennifer McGarrigle**, *Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 2116 | Should high greenhouse gases emitting countries be required to resettle more climate displaced than low greenhouse gases emitting countries? |
| | Melina Duarte |
| 1993 | The Refugees' Right to the City: States' Hospitality Spaces and Housing Commons in Mytilene (Lesvos, Greece). |
| | Ilias Pistikos, Chrysa Giannopoulou, Charalampos Tsavdaroglou, Olga Lafazani, Christy Petropoulou |
| 1728 | The 'thorny' EU-Turkey deal: Implications of the ruling of the Court of Justice |
| | Narin Fikrie Idriz |
| 2067 | Transnational social protection assemblages: Mobility and welfare between Portugal and the UK in turbulent times |
| | Jennifer McGarrigle |

**Should High Greenhouse Gases Emitting Countries Be Required to resettle more Climate Displaced than Low Greenhouse Gases Emitting Countries**?

(2116) Melina Duarte (The Arctic University of Norway)

Human displacement is one of the most profound impacts of climate change. Global warming is turning several areas of the globe temporarily or permanently uninhabitable and their residents are having to relocate. Every second, a person is displaced due to sudden-onset disasters (e.g. storms, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes) and the number of displacements caused by slow-onset disasters (e.g. droughts, sea level-rise) are still widely unknown. Although most of the displaced have been able to relocate within the state borders, the predicted rise in amount and intensity of disasters is expected to increase dramatically the number of cross-border relocations exacerbating conflicts between residents and newcomers. Since it is acknowledged that global warming is, to a large extent, caused by anthropogenic greenhouse emissions, and since some countries are much higher emitters than others, it is reasonable to expect that the amount of gas emissions should play a role in the elaboration of a fair distribution scheme for the relocation of persons and populations displaced by climate change. A basic principle of justice requires that those who commit wrongful acts are to repair the harm done, at the same time that those who were harmed are to receive a compensation. In international environmental law, this principle is known as the "no-harm principle""”a preventive rule requiring states to prevent, reduce, and control the risk of environmental harm to other states. Although initially formulated and successfully applied to cases of harm to neighbouring states, its current scope (see UNFCCC 1992, Rio Declaration 1992, UNCLOS 1994) is sensitive to climate change since it is enlarged to cases of harm to global commons. Relying on this principle for elaborating a fair distribution scheme for relocation of persons and populations displaced by climate change, one could argue that high greenhouse emitting countries should be required to resettle more climate displaced than low greenhouse gases emitting countries or, at least, be responsible for facilitating their resettlement in safe areas elsewhere. On the other hand, one could argue that the benefits of technologies invented in current high emitting countries benefited other states allowing them to grow. In the latter account, it would not be fair to consider only the burdens of greenhouse gases emissions, but the benefits should also be part of the function. Whether high emitting countries have internally climate displaced and the extent they are affected by climate change should perhaps also be integrated in the function. This paper will explore potential criteria in conceiving a fair formula for the distribution of relocations of climate displaced and, drawing on the experience of the failed EU Relocation Scheme (2015-2017) in the context of the current refugee crisis, control these criteria for non-ideal settings.

***

**The Refugees' Right to the City: States' Hospitality Spaces and Housing Commons in Mytilene (Lesvos, Greece)**

(1993) Ilias Pistikos (University of the Aegean), Chrysa Giannopoulou (University of the Aegean), Charalampos Tsavdaroglou (University of Thessaly), Olga Lafazani (Harakopio University), Christy Petropoulou (University of the Aegean)

The refugee populations that derive from the Middle East and North African conflict areas heading to the European North are a central issue to the growing socio-spatial debate about the different aspects of contemporary crisis. The moving populations challenge the role of the nation-state and its borderlines and bring into question the notion of free movement and citizenship. While borders, in the era of globalization, constitute porous passages for capital goods and labor market, at the same time they function as new enclosures for refugee populations. Nevertheless, the newcomers contest border regimes and exclusionary policies and create a nexus of emerging common spaces. A noticeable body of literature is currently emerging, exploring aspects of social philanthropy, NGOs' activities and State immigration policies related to the ongoing refugee crisis in Europe. However, there is little attempt to research how the refugees themselves self-organize, claim the right to the city and enact the production of collective housing common spaces. This paper aims to fill this gap. Following the recent spatial approaches on "commons" and "enclosures" the paper compares and contrasts refugee led solidarity

housing commons with State-run refugee camps. Within the discussion on moving populations' commons, the so-called "mobile commons", and according to the critical thinkers of "autonomy of migration" the focus has to be shifted from the apparatuses of control to the multiple and diverse ways in which migration responds to, operates independently from, and in turn shapes those apparatuses and their corresponding institutions and practices. Moreover the paper is inspired by the Lefebvrian "right to the city" which embodies the rights to housing, work, education, health and culture and challenges the notion of the citizen. In Lefebvrian thought, citizenship is not defined by membership in the nation-state, but is based on membership in inhabitance. Consequently the newcomers' mobile commons contest State immigration policies and claim spatial justice. The paper focuses empirically on Greece, which is situated at the epicentre of the refugee crisis, and in the borderscape of Mytilene in particular, the capital of Lesvos Island that is the main entrance point in the East, close to the Turkish coastline. For the purposes of the paper the social data carried out from both qualitative and quantitative processes; a methodological tool, which is applied for the determination of these dynamic characteristics approved by participatory research, ethnographic analysis, interviews and collection of articles of local press and web pages. The main findings are that the moving populations, in their effort to survive, do not only challenge the State-run camps but seek to negotiate and go beyond cultural, class, gender, religious and political identities. Consequently, the newcomers are transformed into an unpredictable and misfitted multitude that claim the right o the city and produces unique and porous housing common spaces, spaces in movement and threshold spaces. In parallel, State housing policies tend to appropriate the refugees' common spaces with several methods like forced evictions, criminalization of solidarity groups and enclose them in isolated camps, hot spots and detention centers.
***

**The 'thorny' EU-Turkey deal: Implications of the ruling of the Court of Justice**
(1728) Narin Fikrie Idriz (TMC Asser Institute, The Hague)

The EU-Turkey deal is often seen as a success story by the EU and its Member States, despite the plethora of reports by NGOs and academic papers demonstrating the violations of the fundamental rights of those affected by it. Hence, it is still regarded as a blueprint to be emulated in relations with other third countries, such as Libya, to tackle what are seen as potential "threats" posed by existing and future migratory flows. When asylum seekers affected by the deal tried to challenge it in front of the General Court of the EU, the court chose to sidestep the important legal issues raised by the deal by ruling it had no jurisdiction in these cases on the ground that the deal was not an act of the EU but that of the Member States (Cases T-192/16 NF, T-193/16 NG, and T-257/16 NM). These cases have now been appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). The ruling of the CJEU will have important implications for future deals of similar kind, especially if the Court decides to examine the substance of the arguments raised by the applicants concerning the nature and legality of the EU-Turkey deal.
This paper will examine the deal from EU law perspective. It will focus on the legal nature and form of the deal (a Statement), which deprived those affected by it from access to justice, as demonstrated by the orders of the General Court in NF, NG, and NM. It will provide a legal analysis of the orders of the General Court as well as of the forthcoming AG Opinion and judgment of the CJEU in light of relevant EU external relations doctrines and case law. Whether the CJEU tackles the substance of the issues raised by the appeals or remains silent, the judgments will be of great significance; not only for the protection (or the lack thereof) of the rights of asylum seekers, but also for the underlying principles and functioning of the EU legal order.
Alternatively, if there is no AG Opinion or/and CJEU judgment by the time of the conference, the paper will try to shed light on the correctness of the premise on which the deal is based, Turkey being 'a safe third country'. The paper will examine the meaning of the concept of a 'safe third country' in light of international law (1951 Geneva Convention) and EU secondary law (Asylum Procedures Directive). Lastly, based on an analysis of the Turkish Law on Foreigners and International Protection

and its implementation in practice, the paper will try to establish whether Turkey fulfils the requirements of that concept under international as well as EU law.
***

**Transnational Social Protection Assemblages: Mobility and Welfare between Portugal and the UK in Turbulent Times**
(2067) Jennifer McGarrigle (IGOT, Universidade de Lisboa)

While free European mobility for some is a 'taken for granted reality' it has more recently become a 'contested field' (Trenz and Triandafyllidou 2016: 549). The contours of recent trends in intra-EU movement reflect disparities between labour markets and, some argue, emergent socio-cultural hierarchies within the EU (Andrejuk, 2016; Duru and Trenz, 2016). In this context, the connections between migration and welfare have come under increasing scrutiny. Indeed, the idea of benefit tourists and undeserving intra-EU migrants was a key feature of the leave campaign leading up to the Brexit referendum. Despite this, there is a lack of both empirical and theoretical analysis that explain the actual role that welfare related issues play in migration decision-making processes and in the welfare strategies devised by migrants during mobility. This paper aims to address this gap and also contributes to the growing literature on complex intra-EU mobility experiences by focusing on two contrasting flows. On the one hand, the South-North labour outflow from Portugal to the UK reflects unevenness in European labour markets exacerbated after the economic crisis and austerity in Portugal. On the other, North-South lifestyle mobility from the UK to Portugal presents a counter stream of migrants in search of a better quality of life at a lower cost, threatened in the aftermath of Brexit. Drawing on over 30 semi-structured interviews with migrants this paper compares migration motivations and welfare strategies of this diverse set of migrants circulating between two EU countries. This paper contributes to recent scholarship on transnational social protection to move beyond the coupling of welfare and nation and explores diversifying motivations, new forms of transnational living and strategies of social protection (Faist, 2017; Levitt et al. 2016). It also sheds light on migration aspirations and strategies post-Brexit. Andrejuk, K. (2017) Self-employed migrants from EU Member States in Poland: differentiated professional trajectories and explanations of entrepreneurial success, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 43:4, 560-577, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2016.1249050 Faist, T. (2017) Transnational social protection in Europe: a social inequality perspective, Oxford Development Studies, 45:1, 20-32, DOI: 10.1080/13600818.2016.1193128 Levitt, P.; Viterna, J; Mueller, A. and Lloyd, C. (2017) Transnational social protection: setting the agenda, Oxford Development Studies, 45:1, 2-19, DOI:10.1080/13600818.2016.1239702 Trenz, H. J. and Triandafyllidou, A. (2016). Complex and dynamic integration processes in Europe: intra EU mobility and international migration in times of recession. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 1-14.

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **6G. Migration Gender and Identity** |
| *Chair* | **Bahar Başer**, *Coventry University, United Kingdom* |
| 1473 | Native language: a cultural strategy for maintaining migrants' identity |
| | Yali Chen |
| 1546 | Migration, gender and language: How important is the national language for medical students with a Turkish background concerning discrimination or integration? |
| | Gloria Tauber |
| 1436 | Kurds of Italy: the Reshaping of Transnational Identities |
| | Giuseppe Acconcia |
| 2046 | Identities in Transformation in the Age of New Communication Technologies |
| | Jowan Mahmod |

**Native Language: A Cultural Strategy for Maintaining Migrants' Identity**
(1473) Yali Chen (Institute of Gender Studies)

Research on transnational migration underlines that learning the local language is essential for immigrants to integrate into the host society (Cadet, 2010), but limited research has been carried out on the role the native language (mother tongue) plays in the post-migratory lives of immigrants. The present study endeavors to understand how migrants' native language influences their behaviors in the host country and how migrants employ native language as a strategy for establishing their identification. Based on field survey and analysis of gender identity of Chinese immigrant women in Switzerland, I would like to discuss in this paper how Chinese language is used by these women in their daily life in Switzerland and how it influences their local language learning. From 52 semi-structured interviews conducted with Chinese female migrants in Switzerland during 2016 and 2017, it was found that their native language serves as a cultural marker. Sometimes when they feel lost because of cultural shock or loneliness in a new country, and their level of English or local language cannot really allow them to express their feeling well, the migrants speak their mother tongue to get better expressed. Mother tongue plays an important role in their post-migratory life for maintaining kindship with their homeland and communicating with other Chinese in the host society. Most of them have demonstrated that speaking Chinese can help estimate themselves in a totally different culture in turn to hold their Chinese identity. Furthermore, language is also the primary element in the transmission of Chinese culture to their offspring. We can conclude that native language represents the culture marker of Chinese female migrants in different aspects of their identity in Switzerland. Moreover, their genderless native language often influence their logic in learning the local languages (German, French or Italian) which are heavily gendered. This paper also analyses how the relation between gender in language and women's gender identity and how such relation is established among the group of Chinese women in Switzerland.
***

**Migration, Gender and Language: How Important is the National Language for Medical Students with a Turkish Background Concerning Discrimination or Integration?**
(1546) Gloria Tauber (Medical University Innsbruck)

Background Language is not just a means of communication, it is also conducive to social acceptance (Mecheril et al., 2010). Language is the key to integration and plays a significant role in the process of individual and societal integration. Inequalities in terms of access to education, central institutions, income, social contact and recognition are significantly, although not exclusively, determined by linguistic competence in the relevant national language (Esser, 2006). Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate the importance of the national language for medical students with and without a migration background. Does the local language play a role in integration and discrimination at the Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria? Method Focus groups were conducted with students from the Medical University of Innsbruck (Austria) with Turkish background (12 women, 9 men) and students without a migration background (11 women, 12 men). Grounded theory was applied according to Strauss and Corbin. Results: All female and all male participants agreed that proficiency in the language of the country is the key to good integration, and those students who cannot speak the language as well as people without a migration background experience discrimination, particularly from professors and other students, rarely from patients. The participants reported that some students failed exams, internships or the dissection course because of linguistic problems. Students with a migration background, who have some problems with the national language, reported that making friends is very difficult; the other students were helpful initially, but after a while they did not speak to them anymore. Only one male student with a Turkish background felt that speech is not related to discrimination or integration; only appearance and religion have effects on discrimination. Conclusions: The question arises why nowadays some students and professors discriminate students, let them fail their exams and internships or ignore them only because they cannot speak the local language perfectly. Integrating students with a foreign background would make a statement against discrimination, but only if everyone

at the medical university, primarily in higher positions, like professors and physicians, realise the dilemma and are geared to deal with it.
***

**Kurds of Italy: the Reshaping of Transnational Identities**
(1436) Giuseppe Acconcia (Padova University)

Based on fieldwork research on the history of Kurdish migrant communities in Italy and migration studies more broadly, the proposed article aims to create an occasion for discussion and debate on the role that migrations played in the formation of Kurdish transnational identities. Especially at a time when the combined effects of populism and the polarisation between secular and Islamist allegiances are monopolising the debate around national identities, narrowing it down to more or less chauvinistic forms of nativism, this paper will address the need of thinking critically of the genealogy/ies of Kurdish diasporas, as a complex matrix of relations of identity and difference shaped by historically-specific local, regional and global phenomena and forces. Identity politics in Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria during the colonial age were largely defined by the debates articulated by different constituencies around the meaning of cultural "authenticity" in a cosmopolitan environment structured by colonial relations of power. By historicising these debates, and critically discussing notions of cosmopolitanism, nostalgia and memory in liberal historiography, is it possible to re-conceptualise the history of inter-communal relations in reference to the events concerning the Middle East in a way different from the all-too-often invoked "mosaic" model? Did concepts of class, minority, race, gender affect the ways in which Kurdish diasporas in Italy thought about themselves and their mutual relationship? How the so called "Arab Springs" reconfigured Kurdish identities, and through which means, within a regional context? In the attempt of stressing the importance of interdisciplinary approaches and methods in exploring the staggering complexity of the migratory experiences, attention will be devoted also to issues of transnational and trans-local identity and socio-spatial reconfigurations of Kurdish diasporas in Europe.
***

**Identities in Transformation in the Age of New Communication Technologies**
(2046) Jowan Mahmod (Goldsmiths University of London)

This paper discusses the way new communications technologies have generated new cultural and social interactions, which have led in turn to different identity formations. New maps of identity formation are developing, underpinned by the rise of communication technologies that have fostered a different sense of community, challenging established notions of the imagined community as coined by Benedict Anderson (1983). Until now the nation-state has been able to present itself as a coherent entity. Through different means nations have regularly instilled within their citizens as sense of a strongly homogenised identity (Billig 1995). The central idea of this paper is that these traditional spheres of ethnicity, culture, gender, and religion, which have throughout history provided people with firm and secure frameworks of identity, now find themselves contested by the communication technologies. This paper discusses how individuals are affected by social media and intensified transnational exchanges with the Kurdish diaspora as an example. Migrants are an interesting group to study as the preservation of a sense of collective identity generally becomes more important to them in their host countries, particularly among forcibly displaced groups. Kurds are particularly interesting to study because they are the largest nation without a country, whilst also being politically divided between four Middle Eastern states, and is one of the most active diasporas in Europe. The Internet has often been celebrated for empowering identities and links to origin homelands (Georgiou, 2013), but this paper argues that the online interactions can also interrupt the links between nation-building and identity. By drawing from the experiences of Kurdish diasporas in Sweden and the UK (based on earlier empirical research and online ethnographic study), the paper demonstrates how the newly globalised social media breeds a growing scepticism toward inherited belief systems, which motivates me to examine further what this means in the context of identity-making. Images and discourses that circulate online leads to increased social plurality, which exposes greater intra-ethnic and intra-religious diversity and potential

tensions. As such, the most important impact of digital technologies and the hyper-connectivity is that they are gradually changing the way people behave and think about themselves and others. The paper problematises old concepts of national community and identity (Anderson 1983; Billig 1995; Hannerz 2001), and increasingly hybridised identities, that evolve from migration and globalisation as defined by Appadurai (1996), Hall (1997) and Gilroy (1996). In the context of diasporas, the concept of 'double consciousness' (Du Bois 1903) is used to define the diasporic state of mind, characterised by a tension between assimilation into the host country and separation from the homeland. I argue that neither of these concepts"“national or dual consciousness"“is sufficient to explain the newly emergent global subjectivity, which is not concerned with boundaries but is shaped by a greater interconnectedness transnational dialogues and lifestyle (Gergen, 2001; Sturken et al, 2004), which divide identities into new and more complex elements.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **6H. Migration and Integration** |
| *Chair* | **Süreyya Sönmez Efe**, *Lincoln University, United Kingdom* |
| 1865 | Being a refugee in Karaman: Lives of Afghans and Syrians |
| | Erdinç Kineşçi |
| 1879 | Ethnic Migration: New Challenges of Integration |
| | Saltanat Akhmetova |
| 1997 | Migrant integration policies at the local level in Galicia: a case of top-down political influence |
| | Belén Fernández Suarez |
| 2020 | Conceptions of 'Rights' by Far-right Alliances in the European Parliament: Evidences from the Recent Refugee Crisis |
| | Caner Tekin |

**Being a refugee in Karaman: Lives of Afghans and Syrians**
(1865) Erdinç Kineşçi (Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University)

In world politics, we are confronted with the human movement based on the international immigrations with practices which are mostly illegal (happening outside the law enforcement). And, as a fundamental result of this, we see displaced communities and the phenomenon of being a refugee. The phenomenon of being a refugee, which seems to be scattered all around Anatolia, brings other problems that should be studied thought upon. Being positioned outside of the realm of citizenship, refugees must be suffering from being identified as 'the others' and 'the foreigners' at all times. In this study, Afghan and Syrian refugees have been selected from Karaman, which is a small city compared to the cities in the region like Konya and Kayseri, which could be considered as conservative cities. In this study, the immigration and ethnicity will be examined comparatively, based on the difficulties and problems which the immigrants have experienced in daily life, both in terms of individuals and groups. Thus, ethnicity and immigration problems form the two trivets of the study. Along the perception of ethnicities in the refugee position in scope of state policies, how local folks perceive these ethnicities is also a reality that determines the daily life of refugees. These bases are the affecting factors on the breakdowns, new positionings and re-identifications of ethnicities which are experienced by immigration. The notion of power, which the locals try to establish and respawn over the refugees, is one of the concepts along which an ethnicity struggles to recreate itself. The drawbacks encountered may cause ethnicities to constitute boundaries between other immigrant ethnicities, in addition to rebuild themselves. Therefore, it will be discussed that these two ethnicities in Karaman rebuilding themselves with reference both to each other and to the locals, based upon the issues of international immigration. In this regard, the emigration both ethnicity and international literature will be pursued. The scientific data of the study are based upon the field study based on attended observation and

thorough interviewing methods performed in Karaman. Within this scope, Afghans and Syrians were observed in places where they live, work, and socialize; and 30 individuals in total were interviewed profoundly, as well. Field data was interpreted with a comparative perspective.
***

**Ethnic Migration: New Challenges of Integration**
(1879) Saltanat Akhmetova (Nazarbayev University)

Ethnic return migration is not a unique phenomenon, a number of countries during the twentieth century have experienced a massive return ethnic migration. Germany and Israel, for instance, conducted state-sponsored ethnic repatriation programs. However, migration studies have somewhat overlooked ethnic return migration as a specific area of research, and it appears to have almost totally neglected ethnic return migration in post-Soviet countries. The case of Kazakhstan is of particular interest for the study of ethnic return migration as Kazakhstan is a newly developing state favoring an ethnic migration policy since the fall of Iron Curtain and the collapse of Soviet Union. Since 1991, Kazakhstan started to implement policies focused on the ethnic repatriation of Kazakhs outside of the countries of the former Soviet Union, which intended to construct a new ethnic state by inviting Kazakhs abroad to "come back home", granting them full Kazakh citizenship and also financial assistance. The return of Kazakhs from abroad was expected to contribute to the growth of the Kazakh population and to compensate for the massive out-migration of ethnic Russians, Germans and other groups from Kazakhstan in the 1990s. In addition, the returnees were expected to promote a revival of the Kazakh language and culture as the Kazakhs far abroad were seen to be in a better position to maintain traditional Kazakh ethno-cultural characteristics. This policy was thus meant to reinforce the development of Kazakhstan as a new independent state of the Kazakh nation. Literature on migration studies shows that ethnicity has been considered as a vital characteristic that allows effective integration and therefore it was assumed that ethnic return migrants should not face problematic or long-standing integration issues. In recent years, studies of ethnic return migration have revealed interesting outcomes that contradict dominant views of migration studies about the role ethnic background has in the successful incorporation of migrants into the host society. Ethnic migrants, along with other immigrants, have to solve the problems of getting a job, and finding acceptance among the majority population. Moreover, they also need to address the issues of socioeconomic, political and cultural changes happening in their ancestral countries which do not fit the expectations of the "imagined" homeland of return immigrants. The paper explores the post-return integration experiences of Chinese-born Kazakhs, who returned under the newly independent Kazakhstan's policy to facilitate and encourage repatriation. The analysis is based on qualitative semi-structured interviews and more informal conversations with men and women, with samples based in two distinct locations in Kazakhstan. The notion of "ethnicity" is central to the analysis of the post-migration experiences of the population explored. The complexity of the Chinese-born Kazakhs experiences reveals this clearly, given their difficulties they have in fitting in a country that they believed to be their own "ethnic homeland".
***

**Migrant Integration Policies at the Local Level in Galicia: A Case of Top-Down Political Influence**
(1997) Belén Fernández Suarez (University of A Corunna)

This paper analyses migrant integration policies at the local level in the autonomous community of Galicia, in north-western Spain. Migration management has been framed as an area requiring multilevel governance, and within these trend municipalities have gained relevance facing middle-sized administrations such as autonomous communities. This contribution will focus on recent developments of local integration policies in a context characterized by an intense cutback in social expenses and an overall lessening of the welfare state. We will also consider how these local policies, mainly subsidized by EU funds, are dealing with complex technical and bureaucratic requirements with

scarce human resources. The methodology providing empirical evidence for this paper stems from 30 qualitative interviews with local policymakers in the area of migrant integration policies. Most of these policymakers take part in the design and implementation of integration programs within the larger domain of social services. The interviews have been carried out in 20 different municipalities within Galicia, selected by their proportion of migrant residents as well as by the fact that they have EU-subsidized programs for migrants' integration. The resulting empirical data are analysed in the light of critical discourse analysis, focusing particularly on the philosophies of integration stemming from the implemented programmes. The overarching regional scheme for integration policies draws from the document on 'The Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU', passed by the European Justice and Home Affairs Council in 2004, and promoting programmes in areas such as legal counselling, language courses, employment training and labour mediation, educational reinforcement for foreign students, and integration courses for those foreign residents who are renewing their residence and/or work permits. The European influence is clear in the definition of the target population, as only those foreign residents in regular situation are considered, as well as in the requirements for the control over the programs' users. The technical complexities that these EU subsidies require are causing that many small municipalities are considering not applying because of the amount of time required to deal with the paperwork. This leads us to think whether these top-down policies entail certain exclusion, since only those larger (mainly urban) municipalities can count on highly qualified policymakers to deal with their design and implementation.
***

**Conceptions of 'Rights' by Far-right Alliances in the European Parliament: Evidences from the Recent Refugee Crisis**

(2020) Caner Tekin (Ruhr University Bochum)

The recent literature suggests that far-right oppositions to international migration from Islamic countries undergo a change, discursively, from religiously structured, conspicuous constructs to "“misleadingly"“ secular and liberal argumentations.[i] Today the ultranationalist camps of Western Europe reject the accommodation of the refugees fleeing the Syrian civil war on secular and liberal grounds making up a civilizational argument of 'Fortress Europe'.[ii] The present study aims to demonstrate whether such a discursive change exists at European (supranational) level, and explores the conceptions of rights ¬used by pan-European far-right camps in opposition to migration from Islamic countries. It therefore asks: how and to what extent do mainstream far-right factions represented in the European Parliament (EP) come to terms with rights "“as human rights in general, or the fundamental rights upheld by EU legislation involving LGBTI, migrant, and refugee rights- in their opposition to migration from Islamic countries? Recent refugee debates in the EP do have the potential to shed light on this issue, as pan-European parties representing far-right ideologies make use of rights and liberties in their rejection of the EU's asylum policy systematically. To this end, the study looks into the plenary sessions held to discuss the regular reports tabled within the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs in September and November 2015. In these sessions lively debates emerged on the growing number of Syrian refugees, the tragedies befalling them in the Mediterranean, and the religiously motivated terrorist attacks in Western Europe. The study scrutinises the statements raised by members of two pan-European parties, the European Alliance for Freedom, and Alliance for Direct Democracy in Europe. By means of an argumentation model devised by Steven Toulmin, the article divides the statements into their subdivisions and locates the conceptions of rights and their relationships with the far-right opposition to migration. [i] Rogers Brubaker, 'Between Nationalism and Civilizationism: the European Populist Moment in Comparative Perspective', Journal of Ethnic and Racial Studies 40, no.8 (2017), 1191-1226, doi:10.1080/01419870.2017.1294700; Farid Hafez, 'Shifting borders: Islamophobia as Common Ground for Building pan-European Right-wing Unity', Patterns of Prejudice 48, no.5 (2014), 479-499. Tanja Börzel and Thomas Risse, 'From the Euro to the Schengen Crises: European Integration Theories, Politicization, and Identity Politics', Journal of European Public Policy, (2017), 1-26, doi: 10.1080/13501763.2017.1310281; Tanja Börzel, 'From EU

Governance of Crisis to Crisis of EU Governance: Regulatory Failure, Redistributive Conflict and Eurosceptic Publics', JCMS Journal of Common Market Studies 54, (2016); 8-31, doi:10.1111/jcms.12431. [ii] Brubaker, 'Between Nationalism and Civilizationism'.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **6J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Yerelde Durum** |
| *Chair* | **Hasan Boynukara**, *Tekirdag Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1780 | Doğu Karadeniz'de Gürcü Göçmen Emeği |
| | Nihan Ciğerci-Ulukan |
| 1026 | Konya'da Geçici Koruma Altında Yaşayan Suriyeliler |
| | Kamil Alptekin, Demet Akarçay Ulutaş, Dilara Ustabaşı Gündüzü |
| 1668 | Suriyeli yaşlı bireylerin göç süreci ve sonrasına yönelik yaşadığı güçlükler - Sakarya örneği |
| | Sevim Atila Demir |
| 1896 | Erzurum Örneğinde Uluslararası Göçün Ekonomik Analizi |
| | Özlem Topçuoğlu, Dilek Özdemir, Yıldız Akpolat |

**Doğu Karadeniz'de Gürcü Göçmen Emeği**
(1780) Nihan Ciğerci-Ulukan (Ordu University)

Küreselleşme ile birlikte uluslararası göç hareketleri hızlı bir şekilde artmaktadır. Bu süreçte düzensiz göç olarak adlandırılan göç hareketleriyle Türkiye de karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Türkiye uzun bir süredir göç veren ülke konumunda iken özellikle 199o'lı yılları başından itibaren aynı zamanda göç alan ülke konumuna gelmiştir. Bu süreçte farklı amaçlarla Türkiye gelen yabancı nüfusun arttığı ve çeşitlendiğini söylemek mümkündür. Bu sürecin ortaya çıkmasından Eski Doğu Bloku'nun dağılması ve yarattığı ekonomik sorunlar önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Eski Doğu Bloku'nun dağılması ile beraber piyasa ekonomisine geçiş pek Çok ülkede ağır ekonomik sorunlar ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu ülkelerde yaşanan ekonomik kaos ve işsizlik hayat standartlarında ciddi düşüşler meydana getirmiştir. Bu çalışmanın konusu Eski Doğu Bloku ülkelerden biri olarak Gürcistan'dan Türkiye'ye mevsimlik tarım faaliyetleri için döngüsel göç hareketlerine katılan göçmen gruplarıdır. Türkiye Doğu Bloku'nun dağılması neticesinde Gürcistan'dan gelen farklı amaç ve nitelikteki yoğun nüfus hareketleriyle karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Başta evi içi hizmetler olmak üzere, mevsimlik tarım işlerinde, inşaat ve fabrikalarda ya da seks işçisi olarak çalıştıkları gözlemlenmektedir. Gürcistan dönüşüm sürecinin sıkıntıları derinden hissedilmiş, uluslararası göç adeta ekonomik zorluklarla baş etmenin yolu olarak kullanılmıştır. Türkiye ise coğrafi yakınlık iki ülke arasında uygulanan esnek vize politikaları gibi sebeplerle Gürcü göçmenler için hedef ülkelerden biri haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin dünyada yaşanan ekonomik ve siyasal konjonktürdeki gelişmelere bağlı olarak karşılaştığı nüfus hareketlerinden biri olarak Gürcistan-Türkiye arasında gerçekleşen nüfus hareketlerine mercek tutulmaya çalışılacaktır. Bu bağlamda Gürcistan vatandaşlarının yoğun olarak giriş yaptığı sınır kapısı olarak Sarp sınır kapının bu göç hareketleri içindeki yeri ve o bölgede göç hareketlerinin yarattığı yeni toplumsal ve ekonomik olgular değerlendirilmeye çalışılacaktır. Her ne kadar Gürcü göçmenler Türkiye'de emek piyasasında farklı çalışma alanlarında faaliyet gösterse de bu çalışma çerçevesinde Doğu Karadeniz'de çay ve fındık tarımda yoğun olarak mevsimlik işçilik yapan göçmenler üzerine odaklanılacaktır. Bölgede fındık ve çay tarımının yoğun olduğu Ordu ve Rize illerinde gerçekleştirilen alan araştırması çerçevesinde Gürcü göçmenlerin çalışma ve yaşam koşullarını ortaya konacak ve bu göç hareketlerinin Türkiye'nin göç politikalarına etkisi ve gelecek için politika önerileri sunulacaktır.
***

**Konya'da Geçici Koruma Altında Yaşayan Suriyeliler**
(1026) Kamil Alptekin (KTO Karatay University), Demet Akarçay Ulutaş (KTO Karatay University), Dilara Ustabaşı Gündüzü (KTO Karatay University)

2011 yılının Mart ayında Suriye'de başlayan ve halen devam eden iç savaş sonucu bugüne kadar 6 milyonun üzerinde Suriyeli can güvenliğini korumak üzere ülkesini terk etmek zorunda kalmıştır. Bunların 3 milyonu Türkiye'ye sığınmış, daha çok "misafir" (konuk) muamelesi görerek geçici koruma altına alınmıştır. Bir sınır komşusu olarak Suriye'de yaşanan iç savaştan en fazla etkilenen Türkiye, bugün dünyada en büyük sığınmacı nüfusu barındırarak göçün ana taşıyıcı ülkesi konumuna gelmiştir. Halihazırda geçici koruma altındaki Suriyelilerin bir kısmı (%10 civarında) sınıra yakın 10 ilde kurulan 23 barınma merkezinde kalırken büyük bir çoğunluğu kendi imkanlarıyla Türkiye'deki değişik illere dağılmış durumdadır. Suriyelilerin yerleşim yeri olarak tercih ettikleri illerden bir tanesi de Konya'dır. Kuşkusuz Suriyelilerin yerleştikleri her ilde ortak ihtiyaçlar, sorunlar, çözümler ve beklentiler gündeme gelmektedir. Bununla birlikte illerin kendi sosyal yapı farklılıklarından kaynaklanan ihtiyaç, sorun, çözüm ve beklentilerle de karşılaşılabilmektedir. Bu bildiride Türkiye'ye sığınan ve yerleşim yeri olarak da Konya'yı tercih eden Suriyelilerin Konya'daki yaşantıları 2016 yılında gerçekleştirilen geniş çaplı bir saha araştırması çerçevesinde ele alınmaktadır. Bahse konu araştırma geçici koruma altındaki Suriyelilerin acil çözüm bekleyen kimlik, barınma, kayıt, dil, sosyal uyum, eğitim ve istihdam odaklı birtakım sorunlar yaşadıklarını ortaya çıkarmıştır. Konya'da yaşayan Suriyelilerin kendi içinde heterojen bir nüfus profiline sahip olduğu, Konya'da her geçen gün Suriyeli nüfusun arttığı ve yakın gelecekte il nüfusuna oranla dengesiz bir yerleşimin ortaya çıkacağı araştırmadan elde edilen diğer çarpıcı sonuçlardır. Araştırma sonuçlarının özelde Konya'da genelde ise Türkiye'de kalıcı olacak Suriyelilerin sosyal uyumları için geliştirilecek politikalara ışık tutacağı düşünülmektedir.
***

**Suriyeli Yaşlı Bireylerin Göç Süreci ve Sonrasına Yönelik Yaşadığı Güçlükler - Sakarya Örneği**
(1668) Sevim Atila Demir (Sakarya University)

Suriye'den gelen yaşlı bireylerin gerek göç nedeni gerekse göç süreci incelendiğinde iki kat marjinal grubu oluşturdukları görülmektedir. Çünkü göçmenlerin istedikleri zaman ülkelerine geri dönüş yapamıyor olmaları göç ile gelen uyum sorunlarının daha fazla yaşanmasına da etki etmektedir. Bu nedenle yaşlı göçmenler profesyonel desteğe ihtiyaç duyması açısından iki kat marjinal bir sosyal kesimi (Seedsman, 2014: 240) oluşturmaktadır. Yaşlı göçmenlerin göç sürecinde tek sosyalleşme aracı olan yerleşik ilişkilerin göç ile birlikte hedef ülkede kurulması diğer göçmenlere göre daha zordur. Bu nedenle yaşlı göçmenler göç sürecinde daha çekimser kalır ve göçmen yaş grupları incelendiğinde yaşlı göçmenlerin tüm göçmenler içerisinde az bir oranı temsil ettiği görülür. Elbette bunda göç nedenleri etkilidir. En önemli göç nedenlerinin istihdam, eğitim ve evlilik olduğu düşünüldüğünde sonuç beklenmektedir. Ancak, zorunlu göçlerde dahi durum değişmemektedir. 2017 yılı Suriye'den Türkiye'ye göç eden nüfus içerisinde 65 yaş ve üzeri grubun oranı sadece %2'sini oluşturmaktadır. 60 yaş ve üzeri oran ise %3 olarak tespit edilmiştir (İl göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, 2017). "Aktif yaşlanma" yaşlı bireyin zihinsel sağlığı yerinde, üretken, aktif sosyal hayatını sürdürerek ve pozitif yaşam sürme anlamına gelmektedir. Yaşlıların sosyal ilişkilerinin ve tecrübelerinin var olduğu mekânlarda yaşlanması, yaşlılık sürecinde yaşanabilecek problemleri azaltmakta ve yaşlıların aidiyet hissettikleri yer ile bağların kurulmasına yardımcı olarak yaşlıların kendine has rutin pratikler geliştirmelerini sağlamaktadır. Göç bu bağımsızlığı büyük ölçüde kısıtlar. Bu kısıtlama yaşlı kişinin bir başkasına maddi ve manevi bağımlılığı ölçüsünde derindir. Yaşlılar uyum sürecinde en dezavantajlı gruplardan biri olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Aynı zamanda göç nedeni yaşlıların uyum sürecinde en belirleyici faktörlerden biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Psikolojik rahatsızlıkların /bunalımların ve uyumsuzlukların göçmenlerde ve göçmen yaşlılarda ortaya çıkma sıklığının yüksek oluşu (Mui, 1996 and 2006-Berry, 1997- Cochrane, 1977) elbette sadece göçmenlikle değil, daha da önemlisi yaşlılık sürecinin sosyal koşulları ve temelde bir seri risk ve dezavantajlılıkları barındırması ile ilişkilidir. Bu Çalışma göç sürecine katılan yaşlıların hem göç yolunda hem de hedef mekânda yaşadıkları deneyimleri ve sorunları nitel bir çalışma ile tespit edebilmeyi hedeflemiştir. Çalışmanın ilk aşamasında Sakarya'da Geçici Eğitim Merkezi aracılığı ile ulaşılan 198

ailenin yaşlı bireylere yönelik deneyimlerine ait hazırlanan anket ile hem göçe katılma/katılamama sürecine dair deneyimleri hem de sonrasında karşılaşılan güçlükler sorgulanmış, bu verilerin sonuçlarından elde edilen örnekleri barındıran ve Sakarya'da ikamet eden, evinde 60 yaş ve üzerinde hane ferdine sahip olan 7 kişi ile yapılan derinlemesine mülakatlar aşağıda belirtilen üç analiz düzeyine göre incelenmiş ve sınıflandırılmıştır. Suriye'den gelen yaşlıların değerlendirildikleri üç analiz düzeyi ise; psikolojik sorunlar, göç sonrası hedef ülkedeki tutum ve pratiklere dair sorunlar ve toplumsal statü ve sosyal ağlara dair sorunlar olarak kategorilendirilmiştir. Sakarya'daki Suriyeli yaşlıların göç süreci ve sonrasında yaşadığı güçlükler fiziki yeterliliklerine bağlı olarak farklılık göstermekle birlikte toplumsal uyumda oldukça belirleyici olarak görülmüştür. Görüşmeler sonucunda Suriyeli yaşlıların göç yolunda ve sonrasında karşılaştıkları güçlükler ile aktif yaşlanmanın önündeki engeller sınıflandırılmıştır.
***

**Erzurum Örneğinde Uluslararası Göçün Ekonomik Analizi**
(1896) Özlem Topçuoğlu (Atatürk University), Dilek Özdemir (Atatürk University), Yıldız Akpolat (Atatürk University)

Bu bildiri Atatürk Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenen "Uluslararası Göç kavşağında Ağrı-Erzurum: Sosyo-Ekonomik ve Güvenlik Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri" adlı kurumlar arası ilişkileri geliştirmeyi amaçlayan bir BAP projesi sonuçlarından bir kısmını paylaşmaktadır. Türkiye tarihin hemen her döneminde göç alan bir ülke olmuştur. Fakat özellikle son yıllarda Dünya genelinde yaşanan soğuk savaş**,** küreselleşme, siyasi belirsizlikler Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliği sürecine üyeliği ve iletişim teknolojilerinin üst düzeye ulaşması gibi pek çok etkenin ulusal ve uluslararası yansımaları, Türkiye'ye yurt dışından gelen göçmen sayısı ve profilinde belirgin değişikliklerin yaşanmasına neden olmuştur. Yaşanan bu gelişmeler nedeniyle Türkiye artık sadece göç veren bir ülke değil, aynı zamanda göç alan ve transit göçe sahne olan bir ülke haline gelmiştir
Ekonomik alanda ise göçmenlerin görünümü, katkı ve etkileri tartışmalıdır. Her ülkede olduğu gibi bizde de aslında iş güvenliği olmayan insanlar göçmenleri tehdit olarak algılamakta ve yerli halkın normalde kabul etmeyeceği düşük statülü işlerde göçmenler çalışmaktadır. Örneğin Erzurum ilinde Afganlı mülteciler çobanlık yapabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın konusu, ülkemizi hem bir transit ülke hem de hedef ülke olarak ilgilendiren Doğu sınırımızdan gelen uluslararası göçün ekonomik sorunlarıdır. Uluslararası göç, küreselleşme ve ekonominin yeniden yapılanması sebepleriyle özellikle son yıllarda büyük öneme sahip olmuştur. Ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel, siyasal nedenler, savaş ve doğal olaylar göçün nedenleri olarak bilinmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'nin önemli problemlerinden biri olan uluslararası göçün, Erzurum'da ki daimi yerleşimciler özelinde ekonomik olarak analiz edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaca yönelik olarak Erzurum'da ki daimi yerleşimcilere anket yapılmış ve bu yerleşimcilerin göç öncesi ve sonrası ekonomik durumları kıyaslanmıştır. Çalışmanın yöntemi, çalışmanın yöntemi ise, nicel ve nitel araştırma ve analiz teknikleri birlikte ve bütünleşik olarak kullanılmıştır. Söz konusu sınırda yakalanan kaçak göçmen, Aşkale geri gönderme merkezinde bulunan göçmenler ve Erzurum'da ikamet eden uluslararası koruma kapsamındaki göçmenler ile Erzurum cezaevinde bulunan göçmenlerin sosyo-ekonomik göç nedenlerini ve göç eğilimlerini tespit etmek üzere bir anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre göç öncesi ve sonrası dönemde meslek, gelir ve harcama durumu ve bu değişikliklere karşı olan memnuniyet durumlarında farklılaşmalar olduğu belirlenmiştir.
***

# Day Two 27 June 2018 - 10:30-11:50

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **7A. Economics, work and migration** |
| *Chair* | **Michela Camilla Pellicani**, *Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy* |
| 1050 | Re-Thinking the Role of States in the Exploitation of (Immigrant) Workers |
| | Lea Sitkin |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1636 | Migration and wages in Switzerland |
| | Maria Clara Rueda |
| 1680 | Ethnic differentials in the transition into the labour market |
| | Julie Maes, Karel Neels, Jonas Wood |
| 2027 | Counseling Towards a Job - The Relevance of Culture |
| | Maria Gussgard Volckmar-Eeg |

**Re-Thinking the Role of States in the Exploitation of (Immigrant) Workers**
(1050) Lea Sitkin (University of Westminster)

States are a central actor in making immigrants vulnerable to exploitation as workers as they enforce the punitive consequences (detention, deportation) that underpin immigrants' dependence on employers, and draft the laws excluding immigrants from the social, economic and mobility rights that allow 'native' workers to be (partially) de-commodified. One strand of theoretical analysis has tied the increasingly harsh and restrictive nature of immigration policy since the 1970s to changes in the underlying mode of production (from Fordism to post-Fordism) and the dominant economic logic (from Keynesianism to neo-liberalism). In this view, the new immigration policy regime is functional to new economic relations, insofar as it promotes the exploitability of immigrants, to the benefit of employers who require a malleable workforce and legitimises states that are otherwise struggling to assuage the social and economic anxieties of voters.
My research reworks this analysis in two ways. First, it demonstrates that the role immigrants take in different high-income economies varies considerably, with coordinated market economies facing particular challenges in the economic integration of immigrant workers. Rather than being an exception to the otherwise integrative nature of the welfare regime in these countries, this outcome can be seen as the result of the dualizing logic unleashed by such welfare regimes, under which immigrants and other 'outsider' groups find it increasingly difficult to find a foothold in the economy.
Second, it argues that the theoretical framework outlined above benefits from a more complex understanding of the state vis-à-vis the exploitation of workers. Representing these policies as functional to employers ignores the conflict between the state's need for legitimacy and the need to support capital accumulation; it also ignores a growing gulf in the policy preferences of different employers, and tension within the various bodies making up the state. In turn, the fractious nature of policy-making on immigration speaks to the increasingly irresolvable nature of the conflicts faced by states as economic growth slows, a substantial proportion of profit accrues to large corporations and the quality of work declines. Ultimately, concerns about immigration are a red herring. The bigger picture is the coming crisis of capitalism, which will impact immigrant and native workers alike.
***

**Migration and wages in Switzerland**
(1636) Maria Clara Rueda (Zurich University of Applied Sciences)

Objective: In 2014 the Swiss people voted in favour of restraining immigration. The potential displacement of native workers by immigrants was one of the main drivers of the People's vote. This paper explores the economic rationale of this decision using information on Swiss wages in the period 2008-2014. The questions the paper wants to answer are twofold: Has immigration lowered the wages of the Swiss workers? And, if so, who has been affected the most? Literature: The paper draws on, among others: Dustman, Glitz, & Frattini, (2008). The labour market impact of immigration. Oxford Review of Economic Policy. Pekkala Kerr, S., & Kerr, W. (2011). Economic Impacts of Immigration: A Survey. Finnish Economic Papers. Borjas, G. (2003). The labor demand curve is downward sloping: Reexamining the impact of immigration on the Labor market. The Quarterly Journal of Economics. Method: The impact of immigration on wages is estimated using the following equation: lnWirt = aoPrt + a1Prt +a2Xi + zr + ut + eirt Where lnwirt is the natural logarithm of the wage of individual i in region rat time t. prt, the regressor of interest here, is the logarithm of the yearly regional rate of

migration measured as the difference between yearly regional international arrivals and departures divided by the total population in the 7 regions of the country. Xi is a vector of personal characteristics including sex, professional position -a proxy for skills-, nationality and type of working permit. To account for wage persistence, the model is estimated as a dynamic panel model. Region and time dummies are included. Results: The effect of immigration on total Swiss earnings is among the lowest found in the literature: A 1% increase in the immigration rate results in a 0.03% fall of total wages, and this only at the 10% level of significance. Allowing the impact to differ across groups, however, shows significant earnings effects on workers in no managerial positions (-0.10 significant at the 5% level) and on female workers in low managerial positions (-.02 significant at the 1% level). With regard to nationality, the most affected earnings are those of other immigrants, in particular those of immigrants with short-term working permits (-0.10 significant at the 1% level) Conclusions: This paper provides further evidence of the relative minor negative impacts of immigration on wages of natives in countries with aging populations. However, the paper also shows that while the impact is mild, some groups are being more affected than others. An important contribution of the paper is the identification of these groups: In addition to the well-known impact of immigration on unskilled labour, the paper shows that in Switzerland women are more easily displaced by immigrants than men. Surprisingly enough, this effect is stronger for women in middle and low managerial positions than for women in no managerial positions. Future research on the characteristics of female jobs seems essential to design appropriate policies to mitigate the negative impact of a necessary flow of immigrants in Switzerland.
***

**Ethnic Differentials in the Transition into the Labour Market**

(1680) Julie Maes (Univeristy of Antwerp), Karel Neels (University of Antwerp), Jonas Wood (University of Antwerp)

Belgium is characterized by the largest employment rate gap between migrants and natives in the EU15 and this gap is particularly pronounced among women and migrants with a non-EU background (FOD WASO & UNIA, 2017; OECD, 2008; Rubin et al., 2008). Labour market differences between migrants and natives first emerge when entering the labour market as school-to-work transitions are much more successful for native youth than for ethnic minority youth (Baert, Heiland, & Korenman, 2016; Laurijssen & Glorieux, 2015). This is particularly worrisome since the higher incidence of unemployment at the start of the career can induce long-lasting scars on the subsequent career development. This research uses unique longitudinal microdata from the Migrant Panel which covers (wo) men aged 18-65 and their household members in Flanders (2005-2015). The Migrant Panel was constructed in 2017 using i) data from the public employment service of Flanders (VDAB) on training and guidance programs and ii) detailed data available in the Datawarehouse Labour Market and Social Protection regarding labour market position and participation in activation measures. Using event history analysis, we investigate the ethnic differentials in the transition into the labour market in Flanders.Preliminary results[1] show that controlling for i) educational level and field, ii) working experience, and iii) parental characteristics (number of working parents in the household and parental income), reduces the ethnic gap, but that a considerable part of the differences between migrants and natives is left unexplained. Further, the transition into the labour market of second-generation migrants is generally better than that of first-generation migrants, but they still face more difficulties than natives. In a next phase, we will in addition also assess the impact of i) household and partner characteristics, ii) language proefficiency, iii) job counselling, iv) additional trainings and v) assess whether different origin groups are employed in different employment sectors. This is important as literature shows that natives and nonnatives tend to work in different economic sectors, referred to as 'the ethnostratification of the labour market' (FOD WASO & UNIA, 2017). In this research, we do not only distinguish between origin groups, but also between generations.
***

**Counseling Towards a Job - The Relevance of Culture**

(2027) Maria Gussgard Volckmar-Eeg (University of Stavanger)

In Norway, roughly 30 000 unemployed workers have immigrant background. In order to accommodate a more culturally diverse clientele and assisting them in finding work, The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) aims to implement cultural sensitivity and cross-cultural counseling into their services. Their objective is to provide equality in services and goal attainment by performing cultural sensitivity in policy delivery. There seem to be opposing views of the significance of cultural aspects in welfare services. On one hand, cultural sensitivity and -awareness are professional and normative demands in some welfare services, and studies highlight how performing cultural sensitivity will lead to equality and quality in services. On the other hand, research emphasize how street-level welfare services overestmate the meaning of cultural factors and explain clients' behavior by referring to culture, leading to culturalization. The aim of this study is to explore this dichotomy by providing in-depth perspectives on the circumstances in which the counselors in NAV emphasize cultural factors when counseling clients with immigrant background, and how this affect how they do the counseling towards a job. Few studies explore how front-line workers define and employ cultural sensitivity. Using perspectives from institutional ethnography, this study will focus on the practices and experiences of counselors in NAV. The data material consist of a five-month ethnographic fieldwork at a front-line office in NAV; observing meetings, discussion of cases and taking part in their working life. Morover, data is produced in focus group interviews with the counselors based on initial analysis and thematics from the fieldwork.This paper reviews preliminary findings on when the counselors consider culture relevant, and how this affect how they counsel clients towards a job. When talking about specific cases/clients, the counselors often highligh other objective elements, such as the client's education, work experience, health or economic situation, when trying to define the case. In this way, most of the time they do not consider culture as a relevant factor in the counseling situation, but treat each client individually thus assuring equal services. The counselors seem to allocate culture to diffuse and intangible cases, where they don't have the time or resources to consider these elements, or where they are less obvious. Thus, in cases where they meet difficulties, E.g. the client's lack of motivation, the counselors consider the client's culture as relevant rather than looking for other reasons. This leads to uncertainty, and the counselors avoid working with these cases, treating the perceived cultural factors as something sticky. These cases are often referred to the department at the office that refer to themselves as the office "waste bin". This result in them having a higher workload than they have the capacity to handle and has consequences for the quality and substance of the counseling. This suggest that the counselors consider culture as both relevant and irrelevant, but in different circumstances, having implications for their consideration of and approach to the case.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **7B. Mobility, Gender and Sexuality** |
| *Chair* | **M. Murat Yüceşahin**, *Ankara University, Turkey* |
| 1561 | Immigration and divorce: experiences of Turkish migrants in Italy |
| | Gül İnce Beqo |
| 2011 | Place and role of migration in the life scenarios of migrant women: a transnational perspective (case of Central Asian migrants In Russia) |
| | Vera Peshkova |
| 1713 | The Migration of Georgian Women to Turkey |
| | Betül Kocaoğlu |
| 1419 | Out-migration of married women from the Nandom District: Experiences of spouses left behind in a patriarchal society. |
| | Augustine Tanle |

**Immigration and Divorce: Experiences of Turkish Migrants in Italy**
(1561) Gül İnce Beqo (Universita' Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano)

This paper is a part of my PhD research which seeks to analyse the impact of migration on family relations of Turkish[1] immigrants in Italy, and the way ties with the country of origin can affect their future plans. These aspects have been analysed in a qualitative study through 38 interviews with Turkish migrants who are currently residing in Northern Italy. Building on the literature on gender and transnationalism, this paper, through the narratives of one male and one female migrant, both of whose marriage ended in divorce, investigates the family dissolution among Turkish migrants in Italy. The results suggest that extended family and kinship factors are important determinants for promoting or deferring divorce. While women feel responsible of maintaining family unity in both contexts, in some cases, migration has negative effects on men's attitude towards familial responsibilities. Their migration experience encourages men to change while for women there are not many opportunities for change both at family and personal level. However, the new environment and the new contacts may also lead women to make important decisions about their families. [1] In this study, 'Turkish' refers to people with a passport of the Republic of Turkey, regardless of their ethnicity.
***

**Place and Role of Migration in the life Scenarios of Migrant Women: A Transnational Perspective (Case of Central Asian Migrants in Russia)**
(2011) Vera Peshkova (Russian Academy of Sciences)

The problem of international migration in Russia has not lost its relevance for at least 15 years, as one of the most actively discussed issues in the media and in society, so it provokes diametrically opposed judgments and assessments on their role both for the host and sending countries. The peculiarity of Russia is that most of the international migration flow is made up of migrants from the regions of the former Soviet Union (primarily from Central Asia), most of whom are labor migrants. As is known the main reasons of labor migration are economic ones and it is to support various families' needs (from everyday needs to build or buy house, to get marry, and so on). On other side practices of labor migrants are not only economic ones and include both activities of migrants' and of their family in the country of origin, other words we should study them as a part of transnational households' economics. In the presentation I intend to focus on the role of women, whose participation in migration largely determines the transnational strategies of families / households, within the framework of this perspective it is expected to consider the differences in life scenarios, integration strategies and the conditions for the return of migrant women and men. Another challenge is to try to see how the migration experience in the host country, the influence of the traditions of the sending country, and family experience form the life scenarios of migrant women. The empirical base is cases of a few women from the Central Asia with different migration experience. It comes from the results of a few years standing multilateral project covering research of the life of migrants who are in Russia, and their relatives in countries of Central Asia (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgystan). The title of the project is "Transnational and Translocal Aspects of Migration in Modern Russia" (conducted in 2014-2018 under finance support of the Russian Science Foundation no. 14-18-02149).
***

**The Migration of Georgian Women to Turkey**
(1713) Betül Kocaoğlu

This study addresses how gender norms under different political-economic contexts have shaped Georgian immigrant women's lives and experiences as immigrants in Turkey. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, many post-socialist countries including Georgia faced serious threats to economic development and political stability, including high unemployment and privatization. Georgian women lived through these changes, and many ultimately chose to migrate internationally, often leaving their families behind. Turkey is a popular destination, given its geographic proximity and the flexible visa regime between both countries. This thesis examines the personal experiences of these migrant women who have endured at least two enormous politico-economic changes in their lives: first, the transition from Soviet Georgia to a post-socialist, capitalist economy; second, the transition from Georgia to

Turkey. In my thesis, I examine the women's lives and women's roles in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, how these were affected with the transition to the Republic of Georgia, and finally, how their lives changed again with differing gender norms as immigrants in the Republic of Turkey.
***

**Out-migration of Married Women from the Nandom District: Experiences of Spouses Left behind in a Patriarchal Society.**
(1419) Augustine Tanle (University of Cape Coast)

In sub-Saharan Africa, there is paucity of literature on implications of internal migration of married women on spouses left behind in patriarchal societies where gender roles are strictly defined. Using the Nandom District as a case study and the mixed method approach, 331 responded to the survey questionnaire while 12 others participated in the in-depth interviews. Guided by a conceptual framework on consequences of female migration, the study shows that their spouses (husbands) who are mostly subsistence farmers with primary or no education, experience challenges in the absence of their spouses (wives) in all domestic chores and also in some farming activities such as planting, harvesting and transportation of farm produce home or to the market for sale. This is due to the strict gender roles in patriarchal society which assigned different roles and responsibilities to males and females. The need to provide both male and female children with the same informal training in patriarchal societies is long overdue.
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7C. Arts, Media and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Vildan Mahmutoglu**, *Galatasaray University, Turkey* |
| 1446 | The Polish in Brazil and their community media: the ways of enunciation of the diasporic condition |
| | Camila Escudero, Mohammed ElHajji |
| 1779 | Azoreaness: our island identity (the flow in literature, music and TV fiction series) |
| | Alzira Serpa Silva |
| 1923 | State Accountability without Borders: Migrant Social Justice in Héctor Tobar's The Tattooed Soldier |
| | John Moran Gonzalez |
| 1589 | Representations of Europe at times of massive border movements: A qualitative analysis of the Greek Cypriot Press during the 2015 refugee crisis |
| | Irini Kadianaki, Maria Avraamidou, Maria Ioannou, Elisavet Panagiotou |

**The Polish in Brazil and Their Community Media: The Ways of Enunciation of the Diasporic Condition**
(1446) Camila Escudero (Universidade Metodista de São Paulo), Mohammed ElHajji (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

The present study focuses on the evolution of Polish immigration to Brazil and its transformation, based on the use and appropriation of ICTs in its function as a social, cultural, ideological and subjective vector, in transnational identity assemblies, anchored in multiple recognitions and belongings. Using a qualitative approach and based on bibliographical research, we propose a content analysis of several communication vehicles about to the group "“first printed and currently virtual "“of ethnic, national, cultural and/or denominational character whose transnational identity is highlighted and reinforced. As the main results, we highlight that even in the earliest titles, one can observe a movement of "return" to the origins, "reproduction" of cultural, ethnic, religious or national differentiated narratives and

"reconstruction" of supposedly authentic mnemonic references and originals whose purpose is the enunciation of a diasporic collective identity.
***

**Azoreaness: Our İsland İdentity (the Flow in Literature, Music and TV Fiction Series)**
(1779) Alzira Serpa Silva (IGOT)

The Azores are, geographically, an archipelago of nine islands located in the North Atlantic; politically, they are an autonomous region of the Portuguese Republic since 1976. The history of these islands is deeply connected with migration. They were inhabited in the fifteenth century by Portuguese migrants from the mainland and some Flemings, and since then their people have consistently moved to different countries, especially Brazil, the United States of America, Hawaii (a reign then), Bermuda and Canada. This human mobility in and from the islands has attracted the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary interest of scholars (King, 1999, 2009, 2010, 2012; Baldacchino, 2006, 2008, 2010; Cohen, 2008; Pugh, 2013; Stratford, 2013; Grydehoj, 2017). My research, however, at this first stage, focuses on the flow (Hannerz, 1997; Cresswell, 2006) of three kinds of cultural products (literature, music and TV fiction series) and how they convey a sense of identity and belonging. The Azorean population is 245,283 (data from 2016) and the estimated number of Azoreans living abroad (first, second, third and fourth generations) totals about 1,500,000. No wonder the Azoreans remaining in the islands are so related to the Azoreans overseas. The emigrant attribute as an identity root is therefore justified by the secular constancy, the demographic reach and the economic, social, cultural and political weight that it has represented in the transformations of the nine islands of the Azorean archipelago (Rocha, 2016). Globalization has reached the nine islands, but coexists with the differences inherent with being an islander. Art expressions have reinforced the concept of Azorean identity through migrants. Azorean cultural identity, determined by geography, history and symbols, was coined aÇorianidade (azoreaness) in 1932 by Azorean scholar and writer Vitorino Nemésio, inspired by Unamuno's hispanidad. How is this azoreaness perpetuated nowadays? My research aims to show, in a brief documentary, how literature, music and TV fiction series have been producing representations that contribute to the concept and the representations of Azorean insularity. As King states "migration stirs the emotions" (2012: 28); poets, musicians and TV directors have talked about their personal feelings and emotions regarding azoreaness, their artistic options and why migration is so important in the context of their work. Memory, consciousness and continuity sustain identity (Almeida, 2014, 2010). Scholars, in this documentary, are also called upon to reflect on the influence of these cultural products, through images and sounds, in the identity appropriations of the imagined "consumers" and its meaning to their azoreaness framework.
***

**State Accountability without Borders: Migrant Social Justice in Héctor Tobar's the Tattooed Soldier**
(1923) John Moran Gonzalez (The University of Texas)

Migrant Latina/o literature provides a unique analytical lens through which to examine the increasingly intertwined economies and cultures of the global North and the South, not least of all because this two-way, cross-border flux of commodities and migrants greatly disturbs nationalist paradigms of effective citizenship, linguistic identity, and teleological narration. Focusing upon migrant subjects, much contemporary Latina/o literature stages the representational crisis for nationalist narratives brought about by transnational migration as the subject of representation and as the performance of representation; that is, this literature foregrounds the contradictions and discontinuities of nationalist narration thematically and structurally in ways that highlight the impossibility of addressing questions of social justice that transcend borders. Héctor Tobar's novel The Tattooed Soldier (1998) generates an alternative vision of communal justice for disenfranchised migrant communities across the North-South divide of the Americas. The novel tells the story of Antonio Bernal, a Guatemalan intellectual who fled the state-sponsored purge of suspected leftists during the early 1980s. Now a homeless man

on the mean streets of Los Angeles, Antonio encounters by chance the Guatemalan soldier, Guillermo Longoria, whom he had witnessed murdering his wife and infant son a decade earlier as part of a paramilitary death squad. Generically, the novel would seems to exemplify the individual revenge fantasy model, as Antonio systematically stalks the unaware Longoria, seeking the right moment to kill the man who murdered his family. However, the novel displaces any notion that justice may be achieved at the level of individuals by situating Antonio's struggle to have justice be served within larger dynamics of social justice that cross the borders of nation-states. In effect, Antonio's attempt to exact justice for his family, and by extension the national family of Guatemala ripped apart by the violence of the civil war, becomes joined to the communal struggles of the homeless and particularly the African American community in Los Angeles. Floundering on his own, Antonio is aided by two African American men, who draw parallels between the violence of racial exploitation in the United States and the violence enacted against the indigenous population of Guatemala and their ladino allies. Underscoring this transnational understanding of how communal justice must be sought both above and below the juridical institutions of the nation-state, the novel merges Antonio's story of justice deferred with that of the events leading up to the L.A. Riots of 1992; the former comes to fruition only through the latter, a carnavalesque moment in which communal justice can be figured, if only for a brief moment in history. By joining the struggles of different subaltern communities across the borders of the Americas, The Tattooed Soldier suggests not only a way of reading actions deemed riotous as a way to seek justice denied, but also how the disparate communal struggles generated across the Americas may dialectically intersect in diasporic locations in new and unexpected ways.
***

**Representations of Europe at times of massive border movements: A qualitative analysis of the Greek Cypriot Press during the 2015 refugee crisis**

(1589) Irini Kadianaki (University of Cyprus), Maria Avraamidou (University of Cyprus), Maria Ioannou (University of Groningen), Elisavet Panagiotou (University of Cyprus)

Years 2014 and 2015 were characterized by massive and often deadly irregular border movement mainly from the Middle East, like war-torn Syria, to European territories. The turbulence and the severe consequences of this movement of population for both the countries of origin as well as the host countries led to labelling the phenomenon as the 'refugee crisis'. The European Union figured as a prominent actor of the crisis in media across European member-states, mainly by being criticized for inadequate responses to the crisis. In this paper we present media representations of Europe amid 2015, when refugee crisis was at its peak, in one member state, the Republic of Cyprus. Although there is some literature that examines the presence of information about the EU in national media, there is scant literature that looks in detail at the meanings around the EU, especially in relation to the refugee crisis. We argue that the refugee crisis has led to a renegotiation of the meanings around the EU in different member states. Understanding the meanings that are attributed to the EU at this time can thus exemplify important issues about the ways that member states are positioned towards the EU and that their responsibilities towards the refugee crisis are framed. We conducted a qualitative thematic analysis of articles appearing in 4 daily Greek-Cypriot newspapers of different political orientations in 2015. Three inter-related EU representations were identified: inhuman Europe, fragmented Europe and Europe as perpetrator. Inhuman Europe accused the EU, European leaders and citizens for being inhuman in their response to the refugees' plight, arguing that Europe should have shown commitment to common, universal human values like solidarity and assisted those in need. Fragmented Europe represented Europe in a state of paralysis, because of conflicts among member states and between EU institutions and member states, which prevented it from acting as a real union. These conflicts revolved around the issue of burden sharing and the issue of open or closed approach to migration. Finally, representations of Europe as perpetrator, revolved mainly around Europe as a key geopolitical actor and specifically how it contributed to the emergence of the crisis in participating or supporting interventions in poorer regions in the present and via its colonial role in these regions in the past. We discuss the implications of these findings, paying particular attention to the fact that media questioned

Europe across pessimistic lines without offering or considering alternatives. They reinforced the representation of European political elites as key, non-replaceable actors of the crisis, who were nevertheless miserably failing. Simultaneously, they represented ordinary Europeans, mostly as fearful, xenophobic subjects aligned with their political elites and lacking agency. Refugees were seen with sympathy and compassion, as the victims of this failing EU foundation.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7D. Migration and Space** |
| *Chair* | **Elina Apsite Berina**, *University of Latvia, Latvia* |
| 2080 | Manifesting "Being" Through Artistic Immersion: The Bayanihan of Filipino Labor Migrants in Helsinki |
| | Jay Mar Murro Albaos |
| 1926 | The Reconstruction of Schengen Borders |
| | Ebru Dalğakıran, N. Aslı Şirin Öner |
| 2049 | Borders, Exception and Sovereignty: Australia's Migration Policies as Instruments of Suspension of (Human) Rights and (International) Obligations |
| | Ana Carolina Macedo Abreu |
| 1572 | Geographies of young labour migrants: the centre and periphery in sending and receiving countries |
| | Elina Apsite Berina |

**Manifesting "Being" Through Artistic Immersion: The Bayanihan of Filipino Labor Migrants in Helsinki**

(2080) Jay Mar Murro Albaos (University of the Arts Helsinki)

In the eyes of the international community and their families back home, labor migrants, like the Overseas Filipino Workers, are appraised as heroes who made sacrifices to give their families better lives. One practical basis for this typecast are the remittances sent back by OFWs to the Philippines. In 2017s first eight months [1], OFWs sent home USD 20.7 billion. This demonstrates that the overseas working sector is the strongest contributor to the still-strong Philippine economy being only second to Mexico as world's biggest labor exporter [2], amid the financial crisis experienced in the Southeast Asian region. In this light, I see here is the normative notion of "labor migrant" problematic as it clouds the theoretical potential of their bodies/beings as border crossers. The perception that they left for others "“their families, country "“disrupts the possibility of looking at their position past the ideal "sacrificial" labor migrant. This problematic also becomes the point of departure for my artistic research. With my final artistic piece, Bayanihan, I explore the question: How did the Filipino labor migrants manifested "being" and "becoming" during the Bayanihan? Bayanihan took place at the Theatre Academy Helsinki last November 27 to December 1, 2017. It was a participatory and socially engaged project where we (together with Filipinos, fellow internationals, and local Finnish colleagues), built a traditional Philippine hut (kubo) inside TeaK for five days. During the Final evening, everybody shared dinner through a banquet with bare hands. Afterwards, we carried the kubo outside the academy to another site. Artistic immersion was the method I developed. It is a way of doing wherein the artistic researcher is actively involved with a specific population and records everything that catches his/her attention along the course of time. It resonates with classic immersion, as what writer Ashley Crossman (2017)[3] describes as a process where the researcher "goes native". However, this classic perspective exoticizes any population. "Goes native" creates the definitive academic divide of the elitist researcher and the odd other, the former representing the "object" latter. Striving to achieve equality, I prefer to describe artistic immersion as "Being-With Method" where giving and taking founds relationships. The artist and the community together provide an environment for each other where everyone can share

anything freely and comfortably. I used the method since the beginning of the engagement with Finland's Filipino community: from participating and observing in activities, keeping notations, informal discussions, formal collaboration for Bayanihan, forming of a core group, etc. I chose to deploy artistic immersion with the Filipinos in Helsinki because to "be with" requires proximity and participation. The research hopes to stretch the discourse on economic migration through performance theories and practice. [1] Strong growth in OFW remittances recorded in August. Inquirer.net [2] Rapid Population Growth, Crowded Cities Present Challenges in the Philippines. Population Reference Bureau [3] Immersion by Ashley Crossman.
***

**The Reconstruction of Schengen Borders**
(1926) Ebru Dalğakıran (Marmara University), N. Aslı Şirin Öner (Marmara University)

Nowadays, the research on borders and migration or more generally human mobility has been getting more attention in the European studies. As of construction of the internal market in 1980s, enlargement processes and the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe in 1990s due to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the European Union (EU) has been faced with several issues related to border and mobility. Both internal and external factors have led to the establishment of border regime in the EU especially with the Schengen Agreement, which abolished internal border control within the Schengen area and increased controls and measures at the external borders. Although the conditions are different from that of the closed borders in Europe of 1940s, the mentality today resembles those times. In other words, the closure of borders has been on the EU's agenda following the influx in the summer of 2015. Accordingly, recent developments like the reintroduction of border controls by the member states have revealed the vulnerability of the Schengen area. Apart from this geographical closure of borders, there is a tendency to redraw borders, particularly in mental terms. This shows that the concept of "border" is not limited to a line separating the territory of a state. Generally speaking, the literature on the Schengen area examines the border-migration nexus from several perspectives, namely securitization, surveillance, violence at borders etc. However, by focusing on specific developments such as crises, these perspectives overlook the historical dimension. In that regard, this paper aims to answer the following question: is there a shift in the EU's conceptualization of border both in geographical and mental terms? To do that, first, we examine the literature on migration-border nexus. Secondly, we scrutinize both the geographical and mental reconstruction of Schengen borders in its historical and institutional process. The paper is based on critical examination of secondary data, namely the EU's official documents.
***

**Borders, Exception and Sovereignty: Australia's Migration Policies as Instruments of Suspension of (Human) Rights and (International) Obligations**
(2049) Ana Carolina Macedo Abreu (Instituto de RelaÇàµes Internacionais da Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (IRI/PUC-Rio))

Since 2001, Australia has been intercepting ships carrying people headed to its mainland in search of asylum and subsequently keeping those people in so-called "offshore processing centers" located in neighboring islands. In case of asylum being denied, detainees can be either repatriated or relocated to a third country without having ever entered Australian territory. This procedure is perceived by international entities such as the United Nations High Committee for Refugees (UNHCR) as a violation of the principle of non-refoulement to which Australia is tied as a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Furthermore, these detention centers are widely perceived as spaces of ingrained violence and systematic human rights violations. That being said, the purpose of this paper is twofold. First, those practices of interception and detention will be presented as a symptom of a wider, global, bifurcated phenomenon: on the one hand, national borders are gaining growing centrality as spaces for identity-building and sovereign violence; on the other hand, borders are being diminished (and ultimately negated) as spaces of relationship to the other. Secondly, I will use a definition of camp as a

place where the exception becomes the rule "“ where rights are suspended and thereby sovereign power acts directly upon bare life[1] "“, reflecting on its strengths and limitations as a tool for apprehending the Australian offshore processing center. [1] Agamben, 2000.
***

**Geographies of Young Labour Migrants: The Centre and Periphery in Sending and Receiving Countries**
(1572) Elina Apsite Berina (University of Latvia)

Sources of human capital as substantial forces in economic development in Western countries often are attracted from poorer economies. In this study a 'labour geographies' approach is used to reveal peculiar: aspects for different age groups, spatial distributions in sending and receiving countries and in central and peripheral regions, by displaying profiles of contemporary labour migrants from Eastern Europe. This paper is focused on, firstly, intra-European youth migration, secondly, on interrelations between centre and periphery in a sending country, namely, Latvia and receiving countries - the UK, Ireland and Germany. The research is based a database derived from an online survey and analysed through statistical methods. The dataset consists of 2,567 responses from Latvian emigrants in the main destination countries. The analysis allows us to identify distinctive features of youth and older migrants within the EU. The geographical scale of analysis focuses on the distinction between the central part of Latvia and the more peripheral regions. Similarly, the geographic approach is used to illustrate the concentration of immigrants from Latvia in rural and urban settlements in receiving countries. The findings suggest that the majority of emigrants before and after migration reside in urban settlements, however, the share of older migrants living in rural places abroad is slightly higher. Overall, one third of emigrants come from the capital (Riga) or its suburbs, but the share of young emigrants is larger from peripheral regions. Interestingly, the highest number of respondents reside in destination countries in capital cities. Concentration in other cities or smaller settlements is closely related to their occupational structure and industrial specificities.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7E. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Charles Pontes Gomes**, *CEDPIR at FCRB, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil* |
| 1567 | The (re)production of racism at EU level: problematizing integration policies |
| | Luca Sebastiani |
| 1641 | The concept of citizenship in Southern European legal praxis |
| | Maria Catarina La Barbera, Claudia Finotelli |
| 1665 | Immigrants' access to Portuguese and Spanish citizenship in the XXI century: towards a convergent Iberian model? |
| | João Carvalho |
| 1815 | Social politics: The importance of the family for naturalization decisions of the 1.5 generation |
| | Thomas Soehl |

**The (Re) production of Racism at EU Level: Problematizing Integration Policies**
(1567) Luca Sebastiani (University of Coimbra)

This communication understands immigrant integration policies as a relevant tool for policy analysis rather than for the knowledge of targeted populations' characteristics (Shore and Wright, 1997). By "putting the eye on the shoulder" (Agrela, 2006: 18), I aim to problematize the institutional-political discourses thorough which the concept of integration is framed, considering migration and integration policies as a useful tool for "State sociology" (Sayad, 2004). This approach makes it possible to deconstruct the Nation state narratives, its processes of identity construction, the dynamics of

(differential) inclusion/exclusion (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2013) and the colonial histories (Grosfoguel, 2007; Gil, 2010) that affect contemporary processes of Otherness construction. According to this approach, the separation between "migration control" and "integration" policies -often assumed and naturalized in main stream public debates, according to which the first would correspond to "restrictive" (and even "repressive") interventions, while the latter would relate to the "social inclusion" of migrant populations- should be questioned: in this paper, this will be done by analyzing the relation between integration policies and the (re)production of racism -considering racism not only as a "prejudice", a "pathology" or an "extremist ideology" at individual level, but rather acknowledging its more institutional, structural and historical dimensions (Ture and Hamilton,1992; Grosfoguel, 2016) and its "strategic effects" (Hesse, 2004: 144).The research context is the "European Integration Framework", a multilevel space of "soft" policies mainly based on the exchange of information and "best practices", established by the end of the 90s by the European Union (EU). That is where I developed my Ph.D. thesis (2014)1 fieldwork, that consisted of 37 interviews to the main actors (European institutions officials, NGOs/think tanks/foundations representatives...), participant observations of various meetings and the analysis of written documents. In addition, for these paper I have focused on a specific case study: the "Integration Agreement" implemented by the Italian government from 2009 on, taken as a paradigmatic example of the relation between "integration" and "racism". By deconstructing the rationalities emerging from this political framework, I will show that the currently hegemonic integration policies at EU level maintain an ambiguous relation with racism, in fact:1) the knowledge(s) implied in the main political tools -handbooks, consultative platforms, indicators, funds...- foster a "technocratic" and "de-politicized" understanding of integration, that ends-up downplaying or even silencing the existence of racism and the need to contrast it (Maeso and Araujo, 2017);2) in spite of their allegedly "meritocratic" and "inclusive" rationale, these policies often pave the way to exclusion processes based on the inferioritization of the "racialized Others"-problematized as a menace and a problem-, their knowledge(s) and ways of life"¦ especially, they are deeply rooted in "epistemic racism" (Grosfoguel, 2010) and the "coloniality ofpower" (Quijano, 2000).This communication is part of the project "POLITICS: The politics of anti-racism in Europe and Latin America", funded by the European Research Council (ref.: 725402 - POLITICS "“ERC-2016-COG. Main researcher: Dr. Silvia Rodrà-guez-Maeso), whose working team I am member of.1 Funded by the Program 6A of "Plan Propio de Investigación", Granada University (Spain).
***

**The Concept of Citizenship in Southern European Legal Praxis**

(1641) Maria Catarina La Barbera (Nebrija University), Claudia Finotelli (Complutense University of Madrid)

Citizenship acquisition is a very hot topic in academic debate today (Baldi and Goodman 2015; Bauböck 2006; Collyer 2013; Escobar 2007; Goodman 2012; Guild, Groenendijk, and Carrera 2009; Hansen 2009; Janoski 2010; Jones-Correa 2001; Joppke 2005, 2007, 2008 and 2010; Koopmans et al. 2012; Mazzolari 2009; Orgad 2010; Spiro 2008; Vink and de Groot 2010). It has been traditionally considered a fundamental step in the process of integration of migrants in the country of residence, as it discriminates between those who are members of a state and those who are not. Yet, the proliferation of new membership statuses and types of citizenship made it increasingly difficult to find a unitary notion of membership and a clear-cut distinction between citizens and resident foreigners (Baldi and Goodman 2015; Dumbrava 2015; Hammar 1990; Harpaz 2015). Scholars question citizenship as the most important form of membership (Acosta Arcarazo 2015; Hansen 2009; Mateos 2015) and glimpse new forms of membership, such as transnational (Bauböck 1994; Glick-Schiller, Basch, and Blanc-Szanton 1992; Portes 1996), post-national (Jacobson 1996; Soysal 1994), or de-nationalized citizenship (Sassen 2003). Such a debate has been revitalized by the recent "instrumental citizenship" hypothesis (Joppke forthcoming; Mateos 2015; Graeber 2016). Focusing on the nexus between citizenship regimes and naturalizations trends, Finotelli, La Barbera and Echeverria (2017) examine which opportunity structures for "instrumental" uses of citizenship acquisition are opened up by the Spanish and Italian

legal frameworks in times of crisis. They provide a more nuanced view of citizenship acquisition, its implications and its alleged instrumental uses to stabilize legal status and improve mobility chances They show that citizenship is a cumulative, evolving, and contested institution that individual and institutional actors can use to pursue their own goals within the frame of the existing opportunity structures. Against this backdrop, this paper proposes to critically analyze how legal frameworks work in practice in Italy and Spain. Both countries belong to the group of Southern European countries for which immigration has been a late experience. They experienced their main migratory fluxes between 1995 and 2007 and have been hardly hit by the economic crisis and EU austerity policies. This makes them particularly attractive for a comparative critical legal analysis. From a Law & Society perspective, and through Critical Frame Analysis (CFA), this paper aims at unraveling the underlying concepts of citizenship and national membership in judicial and administrative decisions. The goal of this paper is to compare the judicial and administrative discourses of two similar legal systems with quite different citizenship regimes, and offer a critical legal analysis of how the concept(s) of citizenship are differently shaped in legal praxis.

***

**Immigrants' Access to Portuguese and Spanish Citizenship in the XXI Century: towards a Convergent Iberian Model?**

(1665) João Carvalho (ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute)

This paper compares the foreign citizens' access to full citizenship in the Iberian Peninsula. Portugal and Spain have been recurrently framed as an exceptional European immigration model. Moreover, the convergence thesis suggests that the policies of most industrialized nations will become increasingly identical, especially at the regional level. Drawing from a qualitative comparative analysis, this paper examines the extent to which the Portuguese and Spanish citizenship laws converged into a common and exceptional 'Iberian model' in the XXI century. The two countries' citizenship regimes will be examined according to the tripartite framework proposed by Castles and Miller (1998), alongside their impact on the patterns of naturalization in the two countries. A range of hypotheses is tested to explain the divergences identified among the citizenship regimes of the two selected cases studies.

***

**Social politics: The Importance of the Family for Naturalization Decisions of the 1.5 Generation**

(1815) Thomas Soehl (McGill University)

How do migrants make the decision to naturalize? The majority of the literature focuses on the economic costs and benefits of individual migrants, usually those who arrived as adults. Yet the US is currently facing a growing population of foreign born individuals who arrived as children, the 1.5 generation. Despite spending their formative years in the United States, about a third of the 1.5 generation in California remain foreign nationals in adulthood; naturalization therefore cannot be taken for granted for this group. We argue that particularly for immigrants who arrived as children, the decision to naturalize cannot be conceptualized as an individual choice but rather is strongly embedded within the family and co-ethnic context. We estimate a discrete-time event history model of naturalization of immigrants who arrived as children, including a range of characteristics of the co-ethnic community and where parental naturalization is a time-varying covariate. Results show that indeed both group and family level dynamics play a large role in naturalization decisions net of a range of individual control variables.

***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7F. Syrians in Turkey** |

| *Chair* | **Süreyya Sönmez Efe**, *Lincoln University, United Kingdom* |
|---|---|
| 1511 | AKP, Populist Social Policy and the Syrian Migrants |
| | Fatma Armağan Teke Lloyd, Özgür Balkılıç |
| 1791 | Refugees and the Decline of the Syrian Middle Class in Turkey: The Case of Gaziantep |
| | Mehmet Nuri Gültekin |
| 1832 | Refugees and Vulnerable Groups' War in a City Prominent to War: the case of Gaziantep |
| | Nur İncetahtacı |
| 2100 | Syrians in Turkey: Discussions on Return, Resettlement and Integration |
| | Deniz S. Sert |

**AKP, Populist Social Policy and the Syrian Migrants**
(1511) Fatma Armağan Teke Lloyd (Abdullah Gül University), Özgür Balkılıç

Turkey's ruling party, the AKP, has been one of the most responsive governments vis-a-vis the refugee crises following the civil war in Syria and demonstrated its commitment on this issue by accommodating large numbers of displaced Syrians. Now, Turkey is trying to manage the integration of approximately 3 million Syrians, many of which are unemployed, impoverished and underprivileged. In this context, this presentation examines the question of how the AKP government has related with the Syria refugees at the social policy level. It argues that rather than articulating a new response to the Syrian refugees' impoverishment, the AKP's approach has been in line with its' already established neo-liberal/conservative approach to tackling poverty. Since the beginning of its rule in 2002, the AKP's poverty management policies have been underpinned by the neo-liberal/conservative notions of 'charity' and 'social assistance' as opposed to 'rights' and full-employment. In this understanding of social welfarism, the task of economic redistribution has been managed by a populist calloboration of state, charity centered civil society and private sector. Similarly, Syrian migrants incorporation into the welfare programs (although there are still very limited) has been managed by the state (AFAD, KIZILAY), charity organizations and provincial local governing bodies. In examining these policies, the present article also reveals the shortcomings of the dominant literature which tends to attribute migrant marginalization and impoverishment to their exclusion from the social privileges that accrue to the citizens. It shows that the erosions in the welfare state is rendering the division between citizen and non-citizen obsolete, combining both of them together under a populist, individualist and conservative welfare regime.
***

**Refugees and the Decline of the Syrian Middle Class in Turkey: The Case of Gaziantep**
(1791) Mehmet Nuri Gültekin (Gaziantep University)

Being refugee means being people who lost his/her whole class positions temporarily (or permanently), that they had in the society left behind. Furthermore, refugees do not lose only their own homeland, countries, villages, jobs, homes, cities, social environment; they lose also social class positions in which they had created their whole own social values and cultural being, habitus, etc. Because of that reason the separation from the homeland, for refugees, means also the radical change or decline of their social class positions in very short distances and times but mostly in the negative sense. As known very well, whole refugee people live huge differentiation and dramatic decline of their previous social status and class compositions. From the way of living to consumption, whole social habits change in short-term periods. In that case, Gaziantep is one of the best points to observe and understand these class changes in the region and the country. The metropolitan municipality of Gaziantep hosts nearly five hundred thousand Syrian refugees in the downtown, and that count means one of three populations of the city is a refugee. Because of this refugee rate, Gaziantep presents many important data to understand and depict this class shift, decline, and change. In this context, the survey that had been realized throughout 1850 households' members in more than 130 neighbourhoods, by the Department of Sociology, The University of Gaziantep, between November 2017 and January 2018, is providing very range of data

and meaning clusters on demography, gender, work, neighbourhood, interactions between local residents of the city and newcomers, and so on. In general view, this paper will try to focus on the transformation, shift and change of the Syrian middle-class people's positions into the new agents of unemployed, cheap labor force in the industrial regions and the arable agricultural fields of the city of Gaziantep. We want to debate on the ongoing shifting facts from well-educated, high profile professionals, artists, teachers, professors, academics into new cheap and unemployed labor forces of the city. This paper will explain the role of jobs, sectors, gender, class, professions, age and education level in this class shift or dramatic decline amongst the Syrian refugees who live in Gaziantep.
***

**Refugees and Vulnerable Groups' War in a City Prominent to War: the case of Gaziantep**
(1832) Nur İncetahtacı (Gaziantep University)

The number of vulnerable people rates, as known very well, reach to the top level during the war times and post-war times in over the world. Many groups in society and the very range of the population, from elderly people to children and adults, try to survive with difficult and harsh conditions in the war times, clashes and other violence periods. The barriers that the disabled, children, aged and vulnerable people who need social work seriously and urgently have to struggle with, combine with the host country's social, economic, cultural and political conditions and create complicated facts and to reason consisted new social problems. The problems that refugees face off within their own homeland transform an increase in various forms in the host country. We can observe easily that the people, who need basic social work and support in the host countries urgently, and inevitably, try to survive very hard conditions due to language barriers, complication in legal status, obstacles to reach social works, xenophobia or and anti-refugee discourse, poverty as a result of cheap labor, the erosion or degeneration of traditional solidarity network as result of displacement, change or separation of intra family relationships, or the death or injury of family members who were caring of vulnerable members of the family in the war, or separation of the whole family into different cities, camps, countries. This paper will focus on vulnerable, disable, and aged refugee people who live in the Gaziantep where one of the prominent city Syrian refugees lives in. Results of a field research will be shared, that had been conducted between November 2017 and January 2018, by Department of Sociology, The University of Gaziantep, in 135 different neighborhoods of the municipality of Gaziantep. This paper is also based on the data from a survey on disabled refugees in Gaziantep, conducted to 1100 disabled refugee in order to analyze their basic needs. Addition to that, the results of survey the survey combined with reports of NGOs active on disabled people with human rights approach and vulnerable refugees in Gaziantep. The general aspect and frame of this paper will be the description of Syrian refugees who live in the city of Gaziantep and to try to explanation of the conditions that disabled and vulnerable populations try to survive within the city of Gaziantep.
***

**Syrians in Turkey: Discussions on Return, Resettlement and Integration**
(2100) Deniz S. Sert (Özyeğin University)

As of January 2018, there are 3.47 million Syrians residing in Turkey under a temporary protection regime. Given that situation in Syria is now labelled as a protracted conflict, what does the future hold for this population? Focusing on the literature on ending civil wars, there are three options: return, resettlement, and integration. Analysing the factors such as security situation, economic opportunities in the reception and origin sites, socio-demographic characteristics of the household, how traumatic the displacement process was, and the duration of conflict, the paper will try to draw upon different future scenarios. Obviously, and as the literature asserts, people do not make the decision to return just because a peace agreement gives them the right to do so. Thus, even if there is peace in Syria in the near future, there is still a need to discuss options of resettlement and integration.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7G. Migrants and Schools** |
| *Chair* | **Mónica Ibáñez Angulo**, *University of Burgos, Spain* |
| 1662 | Asylum Seekers in South Tyrol: Language Learning and Social Emancipation |
| | Luana Franco Rocha |
| 1877 | The role of ethnicity in child welfare institutions: How do second generation Somali parents cope with ethnic stigma? |
| | Ayan Abdi Handulle, Anders Vassenden |
| 1941 | Migration, Values and Socialisation in South Tyrolean Schools. How do migrant students handle value conflicts? |
| | Petra Auer |
| 2183 | The Obvious Curriculum: Culture and National Identity in the School Curriculum of Bulgarian Schools Abroad |
| | Mónica Ibáñez Angulo |

**Asylum Seekers in South Tyrol: Language Learning and Social Emancipation**
(1662) Luana Franco Rocha (Free University of Bolzano-Bozen)

According to Bourdieu (1995), language is a symbolical capital. Thus, we consider that language is not just a tool for communication, but also a way to accede social instruments in order to fight for social emancipation (Freire, 1996). Particularly in what regard asylum seekers, learn the host's language can encourage them to think critically and to be active citizens in society. Based on those considerations, this paper aims to study language learning process for asylum seekers in the Italian region of South Tyrol, in order to contribute to further research in migrant's education field. We took South Tyrol as an example because of its sensitivity to multilingualism, having in mind the historical co-existence of three languages: Italian, German and Ladin. Despite the wide range of studies about language policy and multilingual education, research regarding specifically to asylum seekers individuals are still incipient. This paper uses qualitative approach in a participatory research. To collect data, we adopted open interview methodology in two steps. First, individual interviews and then, discussion in focus groups. By using this methodology, our goal is to encourage them to look at the progress they have done to learn language and their perspectives for the future, regarding integration in South Tyrolean society. That means that asylum seekers are not just our research object, but, instead, researcher and research object work together to find strategies and solutions (Kirby & Greaves & Reid, 2006). Although the initial stage of our research, we can point some preliminaries outcomes to show the complexity of the problem, as the lack of teaching training and the scarce formal knowledge in their own mother tongues, making the learning process harder. Therefore, a qualitative research with asylum seekers telling how they are trying to overcome adversities to learn the host's language may contribute to find strategies to improve education regarding migrants. And, by doing so, empower and lead those marginalized individuals to social emancipation.
***

**The role of ethnicity in child welfare institutions: How do second generation Somali parents cope with ethnic stigma?**
(1877) Ayan Abdi Handulle, Anders Vassenden

Increased migrations has challenged the established welfare institutions in Norway. A growing body of research focuses on encounters between immigrant families and child welfare institutions, and have

identified cultural gaps, communication barriers and distrust as difficulties in these encounters. However, few studies investigate general understandings and perceptions of child welfare services from within immigrant communities. The aim of this study is to explore the role of ethnic stigma amongst second- generation Somali parents in Norway, and the coping strategies they employ in encounters with child welfare institutions. Data for the study is collected through ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Norway and in Somaliland. According to the preliminary findings, parents perceive that caseworkers primarily view them through an ethnic lens that leads to inconvenient otherness, and secondarily as a mother or father. Due to their perceived stigma, parents activate different strategies in order to produce a positive self-representation. Parents feel the need to activate these coping strategies to build a positive image in addition to avoid being referred to the child protection services. One important coping strategy that is emphasized is the perceived need for overcompensating when interacting with workers in child welfare institutions, such as school and kindergarten. Furthermore, the overcompensating entails processes of preparing right food, correct clothes and excessive involvement with workers in child welfare institutions.
***

**Migration, Values and Socialisation in South Tyrolean Schools. How Do Migrant Students Handle Value Conflicts?**

(1941) Petra Auer (Free Universitiy of Bozen-Bolzano)

Objectives: Migration is changing societies and these changes manifest themselves especially in school, because children/adolescents of different cultures and identities come together (Fürstenau & Gomolla, 2011). School can be considered as a central institution of socialization (Hurrelmann, 2006), but value pluralism generates challenging tasks for students, especially for migrant students. In school they experience conflicts between the culture of origin and migration country as they must take on new values (Uslucan, 2008). How they handle such value conflicts is still widely unexplored (ebd.). The Italian province South Tyrol may takes a special position (e. g. minority group, German culture oppressed under fascism). According to Schnebel (2014) national and migration minorities share the feeling of being a stranger. This framework could cause a special situation and a strong polarisation of values. The main goal of this research is to measure students', teachers' and parents' values to (1) examine if value pluralism is given in South Tyrolean schools and which sociodemographic variables correlate with value differences and (2) find out if/how students experience value conflicts in school and how they handle them. Methods: The research is based on an explanatory mixed-method-design (QUANà qual). The quantitative survey collects students' (aged 10"“17), teachers' and parents' demographic data and their values with Schwartz' Portraits Value Questionnaire (PVQ). For the qualitative interviews, 5"“10 children/adolescents will be taken out of the quantitative sample. Expected outcomes: Literature and conversations with teachers suggest that value-pluralism will be found in South Tyrolean schools. According to Schwartz (1999) variables explaining value differences are the culture (=national group) and other demographic data. As communicated by teachers, children/adolescents are expected to experience value conflicts in school and handle them through different behaviour that can roughly be divided in: overtaking new/conflicting values, rejecting new/conflicting values and situation-dependent focus. The main goal of the research is to make school a place where children/adolescents not only must overtake new values, but where they can live their own values as an integral part of successful integration of migrants (Uslucan, 2008). Or as Banks (2009) states it, children/adolescents in school must be treated as human beings and their cultures and identities should be supported, if we want them to embrace human rights values.
***

**The Obvious Curriculum: Culture and National Identity in the School Curriculum of Bulgarian Schools Abroad**

(2183) Mónica Ibáñez Angulo (University of Burgos)

In this paper I will analyze how national and ethnic identity is represented and reproduced in the migratory context among children and youth who participate in (formal and informal) courses of so-called mother language and culture. By looking at the pedagogic materials used in formal Bulgarian language and culture courses in the migratory context (Spain), I will analyze, first, the extent to which these materials (textbooks, contests, songs, activities) represent the multicultural Bulgarian society of the 21st century or whether they contribute to foster an hegemonic Bulgarian national identity (Orthodox Slav) in detriment of other cultural and religious identities (Roma, Turkish background, Protestant, Muslim) that have been historically minoriticized. Second, through interviews with these students I will analyze how they relate to and identify with these pedagogical materials and activities in relationship to their own experiences abroad and to their families' traditions; and, third, I will look at the role of teachers, educators, tutors and family members in contesting and/or accepting the specific national identification that these pedagogic materials convey.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7H. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç ve Kültür** |
| *Chair* | **Duygu Öztin Passerat**, *Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey* |
| 2171 | Ovakent Özbek göçmenlerinde öz kültürün korunması ve yeni kültür edinimi düzeyleri |
| | İrfan Atalay, Ferda Dikmen, Sonel Bosnalı, Yusuf Topaloğlu |
| 1925 | Savaş felsefesi unsuru olarak göç sonucu kültür değişimi |
| | Serli Seta Nişanyan |
| 2169 | Göç Yolunda: Bulgaristan Türklerinin Sözlü Anlatılarında Göç Olgusu |
| | Cahit Kahraman, İlhan Güneş |
| 2172 | Hatay/Ovakent'teki Afganistan Göçerlerinin Kültürel Evrilme Yönü ve Hızı |
| | İrfan Atalay, Ferda Dikmen, Yusuf Topaloğlu, Sonel Bosnalı |

**Ovakent Özbek Göçmenlerinde Öz Kültürün Korunması ve Yeni Kültür Edinimi Düzeyleri**
(2171) İrfan Atalay (Namık Kemal University), Ferda Dikmen (Namık Kemal University), Sonel Bosnalı (Namık Kemal University), Yusuf Topaloğlu (Namık Kemal University)

Afganistan'ın Sovyet Rusya tarafından işgal edilmesiyle başlayan ve devamında ülke içinde yaratılan farklı etnik ve dinsel grupların alevlendirdiği çatışmalar ve siyasal, ekonomik, kültürel olumsuzluk ve sıkıntılar sonucunda Afganistan'ın kuzey bölgesinde konumlu Mezar-ı Şerif, Bağlan, Kunduz gibi farklı yerleşim alanlarından 1982 yılı itibarıyla yaşamlarını korumak ve daha uygun koşullar altında yaşamak için Türkiye'ye göçmek durumunda kalan, çoğunluğunu Özbek asıllıların oluşturduğu göçer gruplar, Türkiye'nin değişik şehirlerine yerleştirilmiştir. Bu göçer gruplardan birini, Hatay iline bağlı Ovakent Mahallesi'ne yerleştirilen, disiplinler arası yaklaşımlar başta olmak üzere, bilimsel anlamda incelenmesi her açıdan ilgi uyandıran göçerler oluşturmaktadır. Bu göçerlerin Türkiye'ye göçmeden önce sahip oldukları zengin ve çeşitlilik sunan kültürleri, başka kültürlerle olan temas ve etkileşimleri açısından yapılacak bir çalışmayı gerekli kılar. Bu yapıdaki toplumsal bir grup, etnik ve kültürel çeşitliliğiyle ön plana çıkan kaynak ülke konumundaki Afganistan'dan taşıdıkları kültürün, farklı bir toplumdaki egemen kültürle temasıyla da, çok kültürlülüğe farklı bir boyut kazandırmıştır. Böylesine ilgi çekici bir alanda gerçekleşecek olan araştırmanın amacı, bu göçer topluluğun kültürel çeşitliliği ve zenginliğini belirlemek; kültür sürdürümünü ve bunu sağlayan öğeleri tespit ederek temas halinde oldukları kültürlerin toplumsal konum ve işlevlerini incelemek; çok kültürlülüğün göç ortamında karşılaşacağı olası sonuçlardan kültür sürdürümünün ya da kültür yitiminin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğini, farklı kültürlerin birbirleriyle yoğurulmasından yeni bir kültürün ortaya çıkıp çıkmadığını tespit etmektir. Çalışma, Hatay ili Ovakent Mahallesi sakinleri ölçeğiyle sınırlıdır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, kültürlerin statüsü makro boyutta ele alınmıştır. Yedi bin kişiden oluşan nüfusun 0.03 oranında küçültülmesiyle elde edilen farklı yaş ve cinsiyetten 210 kişilik bir denek grubuna kültürel çeşitliliği ve kültürdeki değişim sürecini ölçmek

amacına yönelik olarak kültürün devamlılığı ve değişimi konularında sormaca uygulanmıştır. Yirmiden fazla soru içeren sormaca, katılımcıların kullandıkları dil, benimsedikleri kimlik, dinsel uygulamaları, örf ve adetleri, aidiyetleri ve mesleklerine yönelik sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Çalışma, John W. Berry'nin ortaya koyduğu göçerlerin başka kültürlerle teması durumunda karşılaştıkları süreçler de göz önünde bulundurularak, göçerlerin yeni yerleşim alanlarında karşılaştıkları egemen kültürle uyumları çerçevesinde eski kültürlerinin devamlılığı, karşılaştıkları yeni kültürler ve bütün bu kültürler arası etkileşimin öz kültürlerini zenginleştirip zenginleştirmediği ya da kültürel değerlerin kayba uğrayıp uğramadığını sebep ve sonuçlarıyla ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.
***

**Savaş Felsefesi Unsuru Olarak Göç Sonucu Kültür Değişimi**
(1925) Serli Seta Nişanyan (BNI PPD)

Savaş Felsefesi Unsuru Olarak göç Sonucu Kültür Değişimi Serli Seta Nişanyan göç döneminde savaş felsefesini anlamak ve doğru iletişim teknikleri ile göçerlerin duygularını iyileştirmek önemlidir. Savaş, içimizde ve sözcüklerimizdedir; ruhumuzun yansımasıdır. Savaş, sadece silahlarla yapılmamaktadır; ayrıca sözcükleri ve sözcüklerin insanlar üzerinde bıraktığı etkiyi de dikkate almak gerekir. Bu çalışmanın konusunu, göçerlerin göç olgusunu yaşadıktan sonra konuşma, davranış ve genel hayatlarına yansıttıkları durumlar oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma, detaylı bir çalışma olarak hazırlanmaktadır. Çalışmada yöntem olarak vaka ve durum incelemeleri ele alınmaktır. Örnekler ve haberlerle zenginleştirilecek olan çalışmada, göç sonrası etkilenen ve kültür aktarımının sağlandığı sözlü tarih unsurları; dil (edebiyat) ve müzik, yemek vb. başlıklarda genel yorum yapılmakta ve bu kültürel unsurlar ile konu örneklendirilmektedir. Ancak asıl durulacak nokta, görsel ve yazılı basın ile savaş aşamasında savaşın olduğu ülkenin fazla bilgisinin olmaması, her şeyin yerinde ve milli duygularla haberlerin yaptırılması, diğer yandan diğer ülkelerin asıl gerçekleri görmesi bu duruma net bir örnek olarak düşünülmektedir. Bu duruma stratejik iletişim denilmektedir. İkna ve propaganda stratejilerinin geliştirildiği bu süreçte kullanılan kitle iletişim araçlarının önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Hem ülke yönetimi hem de bireysel olarak bu süreci yönetmek ağır bir deneyimdir. Bu adımların neticesinde halk üzerine kurulmak istenen duygu durumu ya da algı yönetimi sayesinde kimi halklar mağdur, kimi halklar güçlü, kazanmış ya da kaybetmiş olarak kendini hissedebilir, hissettirir. Savaşın kazananının olmaması ile birlikte sahip olunan finansal vb. kaynaklar birilerinin eline geçebilir; yönetimi değişebilir; farklı ülkeler yönetebilir. Bizim konumuz bu politik ve finansal konular değildir. Bizim konumuz, her ne sebep doğrultusunda olursa olsun verilen kararların kişiler, halklar ya da toplulukların üzerinde kurduğu baskı, düşünce, psikolojik yaptırım sonucu ortaya çıkan kültürel değişim ve bu değişimin iletişim bağlamında değerlendirilmesidir. Bu çalışmada, Çinli bir general, filozof ve savaş stratejisti Sun Tzu'nun savaş sanatı yaklaşımı ele alınarak dünya ve özellikle Ortadoğu savaş yaklaşımı incelenmektedir. Savaş esnasında ya da sonrasında yaşanan göçün etkileri, savaş öncesi belirlenen kültürel stratejiler doğrultusunda değerlendirilmektedir. Göçler yoluyla Doğunun Batıya ne şekilde taşındığı ve Doğu kültürünün Batı'yı nasıl etkilediği incelenmektedir. Teknolojik gelişmelerden dolayı Batı'nın etkisinde kaldığı düşünülen Doğu, aslında Batı'yı kültürel özellikleri ile etkisi altına almaktadır yani Doğu Batı'ya taşındığında asimile olurken, kendi kültürünün izini de yeni gittiği ülkeye bırakmaktadır. Böylece gidilen ülkenin kültürü de değişmektedir. Sun Tzu'nun da dediği gibi "her savaş aldatmaca üzerine kurulur". Bu çalışmada, göçlerin de bu etkileşimleri yaşaması için ülkelerin belirlediği bir iletişim stratejisi olduğu düşünülmektedir. Göçmenlerin duygularını anlamak, anlattıkları ve beraberlerinde getirdikleri dilleri, hikâyeleri, gelenekleri ve anıları ile olabilmektedir. Göçerlerin kendi iç savaşları ise son derece travmatiktir. Bu durum ise, göçerlerin benlikleri ve yaşadıkları deneyimler arasında kaldıkları için ortaya çıkan başka bir mücadeledir. Bununla birlikte kültür değişimi de bu süreçte meydana gelmektedir. Geldikleri ülkenin geleneklerini, yeni ülkeye taşımaktadırlar. Ancak asimile olmamak amacıyla kimliklerini korumaya çalışırlar. Göç yaşayan birinci toplum bu mücadeleyi vermekte ve ikinci nesile çok fazla duygu aktarımı yapmamaktadır. Üçüncü nesil ise, yaşanan travmalara bağlı kalabilmekte ya da söz konusu travmaları kabul etmemektedir. Göç etkilerinin insanlara yansıması da bu bağlamda gerçekleşmektedir. Geliştirilen ve belirlenen stratejiler

doğrultusunda göçerlerin ve halkların duygu durumunun planlı olduğu düşünülmektedir. Böylece, göç sonrası kültürel değişim yaşanması kaçınılmaz olmaktadır.
***

**Göç Yolunda: Bulgaristan Türklerinin Sözlü Anlatılarında Göç Olgusu**
(2169) Cahit Kahraman (Namık Kemal University), İlhan Güneş (Ministry of Education)

In this study it has been examined the fact of migration in oral narratives that consist of personal experiences. Turks who have migrated from Bulgaria to Turkey within different periods constitutes our narrator group. While these narrations that convey the experiences on the migration path from the first person show us the true colors of the migration as part of oral history, they also show the emotional and intellectual reflections of the migration on the people. Apart from the reason or necessity of the migration, it has been concentrated also on the feelings of the people and their memories about experiences while migrating. It is possible to see the psychological state of the people, separation, union and many other feelings concomitantly on this migration route that resets the previous life and starts in the cause of turning over a new leaf. Narratives reflect a migration journey where happiness and sadness come together, which is escape for some and salvation for the others, union to the identity-motherland to some, or freedom, success and hope. This study has been carried out by compiling the migration memories gathered from the immigrants who are residents in Tekirdağ Province, Turkey.
***

**Hatay/Ovakent'teki Afganistan Göçerlerinin Kültürel Evrilme Yönü ve Hızı**
(2172) İrfan Atalay (Namık Kemal University), Ferda Dikmen (Namık Kemal University), Yusuf Topaloğlu (Namık Kemal University), Sonel Bosnalı (Namık Kemal University)

En geniş kapsamı ve en kısa tanımıyla kültür, yeni kuşaklara ve farklı toplumlara aktarılabilecek, öğretilebilecek ve paylaşılabilecek geçmişin yaşanmışlıklarının oluşturduğu değerler toplamı olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu tanımdan hareketle, aktarılmaya, öğretilmeye ve paylaşılmaya açık olan değerlerin, başka toplumların değerlerine ya da kültürel etkilerine açık olması kaçınılmazdır. Bu durum, anayurdundan ayrılıp başka diyarlara giden göçer toplumlar ve gruplar için olduğu kadar, göç alan ülke ve toplumlar açısından da, kültürel temasın biçimine, algısına ve kabulüne bağlı olarak etkileşimleri doğurur. Göçer birey ya da toplumların ve göç alan toplumun tutumlarına doğrudan bağlı olan bu kültürel etkileşim, çift yönlü olarak bir yandan öz kültürün kaybolmasına yol açarken, diğer yandan yeni bir kültürün ya da kültürel değerlerin edinilmesini gerektirir. Egemen kültürle tüm kurumları temelinde bütünleşmeyi seçen göçer gruplar, egemen kültür içinde erimekle (asimilasyon) karşı karşıya kalır. Diğer bir durum ise kültürel temasın kabullenme yerine çatışmayı ön plana çıkarması halinde özellikle göçer grubun egemen kültür karşısında aşırı uca kaymasını ya da marjinalleşmesi sonucunu yaratmasıdır. Öyleyse kültürlerin teması; yeni yapılanma ve alaşımların ortaya çıkmasını sağlayan, birey ve topluluklara yeni özellikler ve hatta kimlikler kazandıran insana özgü gönüllü ya da zorlayıcı gerekçelerle gerçekleşmiş eylemlerin sonuçlarını doğuran bir olgudur. Çok kültürlü ortamlardan kopup başka bir kültürel ortama taşınan toplulukların diğer tek kültürlü gruplara göre egemen kültüre uyum sağlamakta ve bütünleşmekte daha kolaylıkla istenen sonuca ulaştığı görülür. Yapılan toplumbilimsel ve kültürel çalışma ve araştırmalar, özellikle egemen bir kültür şemsiyesi altında yaşamış grupların diğer kültürlerle bütünleşmesinin daha hızlı gerçekleştiği saptamasını yaparlar. Yani kültürel çeşitliliğe sahip grupların daha fazla çeşitlenmeye açık oldukları ve farklı kültürlerle temastan kaçınmadıkları belirtilir. Bu bağlamda yapacağımız poster sunum biçimindeki bu çalışma, Türkiye'ye göçmüş, çoğunluğunu Özbek asıllıların oluşturduğu çok kültürlü bir göçer grubun yeni bir kültür olarak Türk kültürüyle teması sonrasında aradan geçen otuz yılı aşkın sürenin onların kültürel değişimine yol açıp açmadığını; değişim söz konusuysa, bu değişimin hızı ve yönünü saptamayı ve değişimleri kültürel değerlerin görünümlerini yansıtan fotoğraflar desteğinde göstermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda bu kültürel temas sonucunda yaşanan sürecin, John W. Berry'nin benzeşme, bütünleşme, kültür(süz)leşme ve yaşadığı toplumun ve kendi öz kültüründen uzaklaşma (marjinalleşme) diye adlandırdığı süreçlerden hangisiyle açıklanabileceğini vurgulamayı hedeflemektedir. Çalışmamız, Ovakent'te yaşayan göçer nüfusla yapılan

yüz yüze görüşmeler, yapılan fotoğraflamalar ve uygulanan kültür alanındaki anketlerin yorumlanması sonucu ortaya çıkan bulguları ortaya koyacaktır.
***

| | Amphitheatre 2 – Novo Banco - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **7J. Developmental Papers / Posters** |
| *Chair* | **Pınar Yazgan,** *Sakarya University, Turkey* |
| 1930 | Air maidans, can it be? |
| | Zeynep Ceren Henriques Correia |
| 1982 | Space Perception of Syrian Refugees in Migration Process |
| | Hazal Ertem |
| 2041 | Highly skilled Algerian Emigration: Between Causes and Effects |
| | Omar Tcham |
| 1600 | Straightjacketing Rescuers? The Criminalization of Maritime Humanitarian NGOs in the Mediterranean |
| | Eugenio Cusumano |
| 1750 | Documenting the Undocumented: Use of Respondent Driven Sampling for Surveying Cross Border Undocumented Bangladeshi Migrants in India |
| | Ankita Siddhanta |
| 1836 | The representation of immigrant-origin minorities in Spain: the impact of residential concentration, ethnicity and political opportunities |
| | Santiago Pérez-Nievas, Marta Paradés Martin |
| 1428 | Migration and Socio-economic Implications in a sustainable development goal era |
| | Benjamin Bassey Bob |

**Air maidans, can it be?**
(1930) Zeynep Ceren Henriques Correia (Kırıkkale University)

Airports are a form of urban technology that hold potential to generate movement and stimulate mobility within the geographies of their articulation. Even though they are increasingly propelled to our agendas due to terrorist attacks, deportable subjects, precarious populations and airports as security theatres, can they also function as a 'barricade' to prevent contemporary 'demons'? It is important to note at this point that, at least in terms of diction, Turkish language has always sheltered this "emancipatory" core role of airports. Although nowadays airports are considered as a category of port (in Turkish havaalanı), still both the official website of the General Directorate of State Airports Authority and the vernacular of the our elders refer to airports as air maidan (in Turkish havameydanı). The term 'maidan' is associated with open public squares much like the ancient Roman forum where processions, commemorations and all congregations occurred. Using this terminology in reference to airports somewhat puts them on par with other emblematic maidans still used for the same purposes, such as Istanbul's Taksim, Ankara's Kızılay, Cairo's Tahrir, among others. "Airports, along with shopping malls and museums are one of the definitive public spaces of the contemporary city" (Sudjic 1999) What does this 'definitive' capacity stand for? Many of the critical readings about airports rightly rely on Foucault's work on governmentality in relation to disciplinary power, biopolitics, and the technologies of subjectification (Foucault, 1983; Salter, 2007; Martin, 2010) Others argue that modern states use airports as part of their "capacity to authorize legitimate means of the movement" (Torpey, 1998), in paralell to Weber's characterization of states according to their capaticy for "monopolization of the legitimate use of violence". By this way, airports become the emblamatic sites of this enforcement through the constant checking and scrutinizing of goods and people. This view emphasizes how mobility is "enabled, given licence, encouraged and facilitated" for some whereas it is "forbidden, regulated, policed and prevented" for others (Creswell, 2006). Bearing this in mind, are airports solely

"Large Technical Systems" (Hughes, 1987) composed of solid, naive, bare cement, stone and metal? Or are they just a form of (urban) technology as Marcuse's evokes: "domination perpetuates and extends itself not only through technology but as technology, and the latter provides the great legitimation of the expanding political power, which absorbs all spheres of culture"? This paper will try to shed light on whether airports can also serve as a venue for protest? Can airports not only help denizens to set themselves free and reach beyond the metabolic limitations of their localities and their capacities of production (Monstadt, 2009) but also to force the limits of right to the city?
***

**Space Perception of Syrian Refugees in Migration Process**
(1982) Hazal Ertem (Middle East Technical Univeristy)

There is a huge migration wave from Syria to especially its neighboring countries. Turkey is the one of these countries which faces with this situation from 2011. In fact, Turkey is affected much more than other countries because Turkey receive the most number of immigrants. According to 2016 migration report of the Ministry of Interior, there are 2.834.441 Syrian refugee in Turkey. They live in both tent camps in border towns or in cities. So that their environment changed, and they have been in an adaptation process. This paper focuses on the perception of Syrian refugees. The paper will examine the relationship between the concept of migration, space and people. According to Pop, "perception is the first step we take when interacting with space. It is the interface, our first contact with the surrounding environment." (Pop, 2013) In other words, the space and humans are in a continuous relationship and social processes and spatial processes affects, stimulate and transform each other (Kahraman, 2017). So that, the perception can be used as tool to investigate the social structure of refugees. Refugees faced with a huge change in their environments due to the migration. The tool of perception will be used to figure out the process adaptation of refugees to their new environments. The methods while investigating the perception of refugees will be discussed. According to Levitin, the process of perception is best understood when we divide it into three stages: sensation, perceptual organization and identification/recognition of objects (Levitin, 2002). In this paper, refugee's recognition to spaces will be studied and the factors that affect their perception to their environment will be tried to figure out. Also, the tools which are used during that research will be explained. As it is mentioned, perception is a tool that finds out the relationship between the space and social structures of the societies or communities. People who migrate from a place to another face with many changes in their lives. The first and most important change is the space where they live, and this change may affect people's life conditions. Regarding to this, their perception to their environment or cities show an alteration. The perception of cities can be shaped with the motivations of people and these motivations comprise of their needs, life standards or their problems. We can figure out the social structure and life standards of people according to ways how they assign a meaning to their environment. Syrian refugees had to change their environment and life styles due to the migration wave. So that, it is important to find out their life conditions and adaptation process in their new cities and the perception will be an implement to study this subject.
***

**Highly skilled Algerian Emigration: Between Causes and Effects**
(2041) Omar Tcham (Higher School of Economics of Oran - University of Oran 2)

Over the last decades, the emigration of highly qualified professionals has occupied an important place in Algeria. The explanatory diagram of this phenomenon is quite complex, it reveals that the brain drain results from several factors inherent to the professional, economic, socio-cultural and political environment. In this sense, our study aims at analyzing the various aspects of this migration, by proposing, first of all, a systematic presentation of the Algerian skills' movement and its evolution. We will examine, afterwards, the main causes of the brain drain in order to highlight the contribution of migratory pressure and that of positive selection to emigration of skills over the recent period. Moreover, although the leaking skills is a major source of problems, it can nevertheless also have

positive effects on the national economy through several channels, namely the transfer of technologies carried out by the returning migration after the acquisition of new qualifications, cash transfers and the additional investment on human capital stimulated by emigration perspectives and the high efficiency of education in the countries of destination.
***

**Straightjacketing Rescuers? The Criminalization of Maritime Humanitarian NGOs in the Mediterranean**
(1600) Eugenio Cusumano (University of Leiden)

Between 2015 and 2017, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have become the largest provider of maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) offshore Libya, saving a larger number of people than EU missions Triton and EUNAVFOR combined. Since late 2016, however, the activities of migrant rescuing NGOs have been increasingly delegitimized as a pull factor of migrations and a catalyst of human smuggling. These critiques culminated in the drafting of a Code of Conduct imposing limitations on rescuing missions and the launching of an investigation against the German charity Jugend Rettet, suspected of abetting illegal immigration. By relying on quantitative content analysis of Italian media and parliamentary debates and conducting semi-structured interviews with activists and government officials, and participant observation of non-governmental SAR operations aboard the ship of the German NGO Sea-Watch, this article examines the discourses underlying the criminalization of migrant rescuers and investigates the consequences of the ongoing effort to straightjacket rescuers on the safety of life at sea.
***

**Documenting the Undocumented: Use of Respondent Driven Sampling for Surveying Cross Border Undocumented Bangladeshi Migrants in India**
(1750) Ankita Siddhanta (International Institute for Population Sciences)

Specialised surveys targeting migrants are challenging as sampling frames are limited to identify migrants. Respondent Driven sampling is a widely used method for sampling from hard-to-reach human populations, combing "snowball sampling" with a mathematical model. This study applied RDS on Cross border undocumented Bangladeshi migrants at Kolkata, India. Recruitment of respondents was initiated with a small, diverse and influential group of both male and female migrants called 'seeds'. Each seed received recruitment coupons to recruit his/her peers. Eligible recruits who finished the survey process were also given coupons to recruit their peers. The recruited peers of seeds who completed the survey became Wave 1 respondents, and the recruits of the wave 1 respondents became Wave 2 respondents. This process continued till Wave 3 in which the sample size of 400 migrants was reached. RDS proved to be very important tool to map and survey the undocumented Bangladeshi migrants.
***

**The Representation of Immigrant-Origin Minorities in Spain: The Impact of Residential Concentration, Ethnicity and Political Opportunities**
(1836) Santiago Pérez-Nievas (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), Marta Paradés Martin (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

The political representation of immigrant minorities has attracted increasing academic and political interest over the last few years. Yet, with the sustained increase of immigrant populations all over Europe, an increasing body of scholarship points to the alarming gap in the political representation of citizens of immigrant descent in European societies. What are the factors that allow us gaining a better understanding of the dynamics of these gaps in representation? Is a high concentration of immigrant-origin minorities enough for immigrant-origin minorities to gain political representation? Or are certain groups of parties more prone to nominate candidates than others, or to do so attending specific minority groups? ¿What type of strategies, if any, do parties follow in the nomination of candidates of

immigrant background? To what extent parties responses are conditioned by their own characteristics such ideology, size or party family; or by party system factors; or by the demands of inclusion by specific groups? This paper analyses how these factors "" political opportunities, residential concentration or ethnicity "" interact to help to account for the different levels of representation of immigrant-origin minorities at the local level in the Spanish case. Spain is an ideal case study to test these theoretical propositions regarding migrants' political representation, particularly since the rapid increase of the foreign-born population has resulted in a diverse intake of multiple origin groups with different patterns of residential concentration. The paper studies last 2011 and 2015 local elections in municipalities with the largest concentration of immigrant-origin residents of different ethnic backgrounds: Romanians, Moroccans, Bulgarians, Latin Americans and Europeans from EU15 and examines how residential concentration, ethnicity and party competition interact to lead to better or worse outcomes of descriptive political representation of these groups.
***

**Migration and Socio-Economic Implications in a Sustainable Development Goal Era**
(1428) Benjamin Bassey Bob (Cross River University of Technology)

Regional Integration, Mass Migration, Plurality of culture, religion and the development of transnational organizations are just some of the factors challenging a more general phenomenon of globalization and migration as well as conceptual and traditional definition of citizenship. Associational socio-cultural and economic implication of migration policy frame-work is one of the most studied dimensions of contemporary cultural and social change in most African, European and American Societies across the world. Although anthropologist and sociologist tend to model response to modernization in the process of social change to the colonial situation which much of it is undertaken within "worn-out" theoretical frameworks which have dated empirical bases. However, the conceptual and theoretical perspective on cultural changes and production associated with migrant, hinges on exclusive ethnic identity which by definition is shared identity and self-esteem through communal group affiliation. (Erikon 1968:22, Young 1976:20) A cross-sectional design as well as a triangulation of economic, push-pull and system theories was utilized for the system and finding showed that there was a significant relationship between internal migration and socio-cultural variable dislocation. This article tend to underscore to underscore the significant relationship between migration and socio-cultural variable associated with Human development, socio-economic growth as well as policy frame-work which facilitate cultural cohesion at the place of destination of migrant and discouraging threat to security, ethnic collectivity and mobilizing imperatives for global development.
***

# Day Two 27 June 2018 - 12:00-13:30

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **8A. Economics, Work and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Saniye Dedeoğlu,** *Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey* |
| 1429 | Nesting self-employment in long-term migrants' work and family trajectories |
| | Ionela Vlase, Alin Croitoru |
| 1640 | Gender, Migration and Labour in Turkey: The Case of Syrian Migrant Women in Agricultural Production |
| | Saniye Dedeoğlu, Sinem Bayraktar |
| 1029 | Labor Migration of Young People to Seville |
| | Selda Dudu |
| 1812 | A Study on the Impacts of Introducing Migrant Workers to the Employment and Labour Rights of Indigenous People in Taiwan |
| | Lichuan Liuhuang, Pinglong Hsin |

**Nesting Self-Employment in Long-Term Migrants' Work and Family Trajectories**
(1429) Ionela Vlase (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu), Alin Croitoru (Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu,)

Literature on self-employment has tremendously expanded within the past decades, partly fuelled by the rampant neoliberalism that became the prevalent ideology in Western and Eastern societies, while marked differences remain in the timing and extent of adoption of such neoliberal ideas, as well as in the ways these ideas are epitomized into socio-economic behaviors along this regional divide (Mijs, Bakhtiari, & Lamont, 2016). Although neoliberalism is essentially a doctrine of political economy, it has the power to transform the social realm because it also represents a set of diffuse principles guiding the moral conduct of people socialized within civilizations that adopted and institutionalized these principles. Starting from recent theoretical insights into neo-liberalism, our paper builds on life course perspective in order to document the routes to entrepreneurship among Romanian returnees with long years of work experience in other European countries. Life course perspective allows to explain the choice of entrepreneurship in adulthood through the consideration of earlier experiences in childhood and youth (e.g. influence of parents' education on habitus formation, social origin, family environment, previous work experience, and available opportunities) (Aldrick and Kim, 2015). Pathways to business creation are less understood in case of migrants since one needs to factor in not only new skills and capital accrued during migration, but also (sometime competing) cultural expectations of origin and destination countries to which subjects have been exposed, migrants' work experiences and role models they have encountered in both home and host countries, and the complex interaction between migration career, work, and family trajectories. Romania is an excellent site of research for such purposes given the high rate of emigration by its citizens oriented advanced European countries, but also the high return migration and the challenges migrant returnees face when trying to make a living in their home country (Vlase 2013). In order to more fully address entrepreneurial career and subjective experiences of entrepreneurship, one needs to situate them in individuals' work biographies which, in turn, cannot be adequately understood in disconnection with their household or family career and environmental circumstances. This paper is based on data from a research project entitled "Migrants' life courses: dealing with uncertain, highly destandardized biographies in Romania" (MIGLIFE) which aims to unpack the subjective experiences of making sense of unpatterned life courses by Romanians who worked more than five years abroad. The research employed both quantitative methods for the analysis of subjective well-being differential between migrants and natives, as well as qualitative data gathered through life story interviews with 40 Romanians who spent, on average, 12 years in other European countries. For the purpose of this paper we have selected 10 interviews of those migrant returnees who either started their own business or intend to do so or have failed in their entrepreneurial attempt.This work is supported by UEFISCDI, PNIII-P4-ID-ERC-2016-0005.
***

**Gender, Migration and Labour in Turkey: The Case of Syrian Migrant Women in Agricultural Production**
(1640) Saniye Dedeoğlu (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University), Sinem Bayraktar

Turkey stands at the centre of migratory waves and has a long experience of migration as sending and receiving country. After the collapse of Soviet Union in the mid-1990s Turkey faced with increasing number of women migrants not as dependent on male migrants but as solo independent migrants playing an active role in international movements and labour migration. The profile of Turkey as a migrant receiving country has dramatically changed with the beginning of the Syrian crisis and Turkey now hosts the largest Syrian refugee community in the world. This also means that Turkey is hosting a large number of women and children from Syria. However, there is little information on women Syrian migrants in Turkey and how migration process affects the ways in which gender roles and ideologies played out in the post-migration process. This paper assesses Syrian women's work in the seasonal agricultural production in the province of Adana and how in return this affects the ways in which migration and women's agricultural work affect gender roles and relations practices in Syrian community in Adana. By focusing on research findings collected in the summer of 2016, the paper

provides an overview of working and living conditions of women Syrian agricultural workers and their families. The migration patterns, the operation of the seasonal farm labour market, and the relationships between labour intermediaries and workers and living conditions endured in tent areas of Adana will be the topics covered. There will be also a discussion of women's experience of migration and its implications for changes in gender roles and relations. The paper also shows that women's paid and unpaid work has intensified in the post-migration process and women's labour and bodies are patriarchally controlled not only by their families but also patriarchal practices overarching in the organization of agricultural work.
***

**Labor Migration of Young People to Seville**
(1029) Selda Dudu (University of Seville)

Labour migration has an aim to find a job. Each year many young people are willing to migrate to get a job. Although the Andalusian region of Spain had the fourth highest unemployment rate with 28.9% and youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24) with 57.9% in the European Union in 2016, it is observed that there are many foreign young workers who work at several workplaces like schools, cafés, bars and restaurants in Seville, which is the capital city of Andalusia. What are the motivations for young foreign workers to migrate to Sevilla, where the unemployment rate is high? This study aims to explore the motivations behind young workers' decision to migrate and to where. We use data from European Commission, Eurostat and Regional Government of Andalusia for the empirical analysis and the field study relies on the survey which is made with young foreign workers in Seville. It is concluded that the social indicators may be more effective than economic indicators when taking a decision on immigration and choosing the destination of migration.
***

**A Study on the Impacts of Introducing Migrant Workers to the Employment and Labour Rights of Indigenous People in Taiwan**
(1812) Lichuan Liuhuang (National Chung Cheng University), Pinglong Hsin (National Taiwan University)

Taiwan is a country composed by a population of 23,000,000 including a majority of Han people and a minority of 559,426 indigenous people classified by 16 indigenous communities. When the number of migrant labour force has achieved a historical high of 620,000 (2017), doubts and fear of replacement effects to the local vulnerable nationals and indigenous communities in labour market has been widely raised by politicians and media. The study aims to clarify the relations between the policy of introducing migrant workers and its related impacts to the employment of indigenous people in Taiwan. The research team conducts methods including: 1.literature review; 2. regression analysis by using the investigated data collected from the government published yearly indigenous employment survey to explain various effects of wage gaps in relevant sectors between the indigenous people and migrant workers; 3. life story collection and analysis aiming to explore the career pattern of indigenous subjects; 4.indepth interview of stakeholders and 5. focus group discussion on proposing policy reform. The findings are as follows: 1. the indigenous interviewees believe a mainstream story describing that migrant workers do hamper their employment opportunities in labour intensive sectors such as construction, manufacturing, agriculture and domestic care. However, evidences show that migrant workers might provide negative impacts to the local vulnerable indigenous people when policy adjustment of migrant labour force fail to complement the needs of local market. The sectors of construction and agriculture accommodate irregular and undocumented foreign labour force and thus provide negative impacts to the indigenous communities. Regression analysis shows that there's no obvious evidence that the migrant workers in the manufacturing sector provide negative impacts to the indigenous people while the construction sector shows slight negative result. Qualitative results indicates that regular and well managed migration contribute to the local economy and improve the employment of local vulnerable workers to some extent. Regarding future policy in designing

management of migrant labour force and promotion of local employment, suggestions are as follows: 1. to enforce the employment market test before introducing migrant labour force; 2. to reevaluate the cost-effect of current detention-and-deportation policy in dealing with the irregular migrant workers and to create transitional channel between irregular and orderly migration; 3.to provide economic and cultural incentives to private employers in hiring middle-age indigenous people with policy tools; 4.to build up an indigenous-people- centered community development principle in vocational training and job creation; 5.to enforce the renewed longterm care 2.0 policy by creating wage and career incentives in recruiting indigenous careproviders and to tailor a complementary employment policy to integrate the migrant domestic workers in caring sector.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **8B. Geographies of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Deniz Eroğlu Utku,** *Trakya University, Turkey* |
| 1898 | Housing Adequacy and its Role in Planning for Sustainable Development of Areas impacted by the Refugee Presence in Jordan |
| | Muna Shalan |
| 1677 | Spaces of tolerance: tracing the limits of deportability for Colombian migrants across Ecuador's territory |
| | Sara Rizzotti |
| 1530 | Welcoming policies for asylum seekers: the case of "Sammartini hub" in Milan. A geographic perspective |
| | Giuseppe Gambazza, Valerio Bini |
| 1670 | Reflections on the precarious spatiality of refugees in Brazil |
| | Igor José de Renó Machado |

**Housing Adequacy and Its Role in Planning for Sustainable Development of Areas Impacted by the Refugee Presence in Jordan**
(1898) Muna Shalan (RWTH Aachen University)

As the conflicts in the Middle East continue to alter the urban scene of the war-torn countries, Jordanian cities, albeit not hosting an uprising of their own, have been impacted by political upheavals in neighboring countries resulting in unforeseen urban transformations. Given that the Syrian refugee crisis has evolved into a protracted situation, an escalating pressure is facing the Jordanian affordable housing sector, public infrastructure and social services compounded by an acute scarcity of strategic natural resources (water and energy). To address these challenges, development-based response interventions are planned and being implemented. This research investigates the provision of housing adequacy in the most prevailing refugee settlement settings in Jordan, and highlights its significant role as a framework to plan for sustainable development in areas impacted by the refugee presence. The highly qualitative approach of this paper is based on extensive structured and semi-structured interviews with officials, aid agencies and workers, host communities, and refugees. The research conclusions and recommendations target donors, policymakers, local councils and practitioners concerned with the planning and managing the interim settlement of Syrian refugees in Jordan and other refugee contexts.
***

**Spaces of Tolerance: Tracing the Limits of Deportability for Colombian Migrants across Ecuador's Territory**
(1677) Sara Rizzotti (University of Amsterdam)

The study examines the spatial dimension of the deportation regime and the changing experience of deportability for Colombian migrants across the Ecuadorian territory. Based on ethnographic research

it demonstrates how practices of migration control change geographically within the Ecuadorian nation-state, creating a space of tolerance for the Colombian undocumented population coinciding with the northern border regions, an area where the effect of the FARC conflict has increased the presence of Colombians escaping violence. Ethnographic exploration at the margins of the state demonstrates how the state project is not necessarily a unified one, everyday life for both state migration officials and undocumented migrants being re-negotiated and taking alternative forms spatially. The spatialization of deportation practices by creating an informal internal border within the nation-state, defines the experience of Colombian undocumented migrants: their relationship with the state and their trajectories and mobility as deportability travels across margins and centre. Considering deportation as the ultimate rupture between state and citizenship and acting as a symbol and mechanism for exclusion, the study shows how a tendency towards non deportation, or the inability for the Ecuadorian state to deport in border areas, informs on a different relationship between state and non-citizen, which if not of definite rupture, is of an exclusion based on permanent destitution, privation from accessing rights and of a permanent marginalization and condition of illegality. The study also questions the dominant notion of 'tolerance' of certain states attitude towards irregular migration, which may be in fact systemic and reinforce migrants liminal situation, where san papiers are structurally integrated in the shadow economies but symbolically and socially excluded to the extent of becoming invisible.
***

**Welcoming Policies for Asylum Seekers: The Case of "Sammartini Hub" In Milan. A Geographic Perspective**

(1530) Giuseppe Gambazza (Università degli Studi di Milano), Valerio Bini (Università degli Studi di Milano)

The paper deals with migratory issue from a privileged perspective, at the intersection between social, political and urban Geography: on one hand, its aim is to identify the consequences of international background changes on the functionality of the welcoming system (Sayad 2002, Raimondi 2016), on the other it analyzes the structural units of this system according to the local context (Agamben 2003; Cristaldi 2011; Legros, Vitale 2011).First, the paper focuses on the network of hosting centres in the area of Milan, underlining their structural and functional aspects, than it presents the case of "Sammartini hub" as a possible instrument for urban re-designing.The incidence of geo-political macro-phenomena influenced the identity of this centre so much that its paradigmatic function was repeatedly redefined. At its birth, in 2013, in a period of high immigration from Syria and Eritrea, the structure acted as a diurnal hosting centre with an informal and spontaneous character, mainly addressed to migrants who were just passing through Milan to go to Europe's central area. A second hosting strategy was developed when international borders were closed (Ventimiglia, Brennero). In this phase "“which marks the transfer of the headquarters from Tonale to Sammartini street, the centre starts opening its doors even during the night, hosting more than 700 people a day for many consecutive days. The new migration law (Legge Minniti) changed the strategy of the Municipality of Milan, and the center was institutionalized and transformed into a special hosting centre for asylum seekers.The aim of this research is to identify the underlying idea of government, population and sovereignty which emerge from these policies and to examine the socio-spatial impact of the transformations of the hosting center on the surrounding area. The analysis of socio-geographic data "“ collected from desk research, field investigations and in-depth interviews "“ prove how national and supranational directives have influenced Milan municipality welcoming policies. Finally, through this analysis, we highlight the impact of these hosting policies on urban and social fabric, with the aim of identifying some future strategies for a local regeneration.

Essential bibliography: Agamben G., Lo stato di eccezione, Torino, Bollati Boringhieri. Cristaldi F., 2011, Immigrazione e territorio. Lo spazio con/diviso, Bologna, Pà tron. Legros O., Vitale T., 2011, «Les migrants roms dans les villes françaises et italiennes: mobilités, régulations et marginalités», Géocarrefour, 86, I, pp. 3-14. Raimondi F., 2016, Migranti e Stato, Verona, Ombre Corte. Sayad A., 1999, La double absence. Des illusions de l'émigré aux souffrances de l'immigré. Paris, éditions du Seuil.

***

**Reflections on the Precarious Spatiality of Refugees in Brazil**
(1670) Igor José de Renó Machado (Federal University of São Carlos)

Based on three specific cases of refugees or populations in "refugees like" situation in Brazil (Congolese, Colombians and Haitians), I outline an analysis of the relationship of recent refugees in Brazil with the constitution of spatialities in an urban context. The analysis seeks to account for the extreme movement of refugees within Brazil, linking these displacements with a difficulty of constitution of spatialities that connect them to the cities in which they live. The three cases indicate that there is a tendency for refugees in Brazil to move constantly and eventually leave the country in search of refuge or migration in third countries, given the difficulty they have in inserting themselves in Brazilian society. It analyzes the types of difficulty provided by Brazilian society, from the prejudices regarding the idea of refuge to the difficulties with the bureaucracy that should facilitate the social insertion of refugees, but ends up creating tense relations of dependence between refugees and different institutions. It is also analyzed the way refugees face these difficulties, their ways of facing the refuge dilemmas in Brazil and their views on these problems. The work was done through ethnographic field work centered in the city of São Paulo with the three populations over the last three years. The research has been developed in the Laboratory of Migration Studies of the Federal University of São Carlos in the research project on refugees coordinated by me and financed by FAPESP (Foundation for Research Support of the State of São Paulo).
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **8C. Education and Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Bahar Başer,** *Coventry University, UK* |
| 1566 | Learning to Sell: Undocumented Mexican Immigrant Women in New York City |
| | Gabrielle Oliveira |
| 1738 | Transatlantic Student Migration after the Economic Crisis |
| | Sarah Reilly |
| 1999 | Italian Skilled Immigration in the formal labor market in Brazil: recent trends |
| | Jóice de Oliveira Santos Domeniconi, Rosana Baeninger |
| 2033 | Academic mobility between Morocco and Spain. A case study of the programmes on academic mobility at the University of Granada |
| | Rosalia Lopez Fernandez, Nieves Ortega Pérez, Antonia Olmos Alcaraz |

**Learning to Sell: Undocumented Mexican Immigrant Women in New York City**
(1566) Gabrielle Oliveira (Boston College - Lynch School of Education)

This article and presentation show how undocumented Mexican migrant women engage in learning through their peers and through social spaces in New York City. It argues that such spaces are little recognized, and that there are multiple ways in which migrant women construct and negotiate their informal learning through socializing with other women in different informal modes. Undocumented Mexican migrant women in New York City arrive to the city with an average of 11 years of formal schooling. Mexican immigrants tend to have much lower educational attainment in comparison to the overall foreign- and native-born populations. In 2014, 6 percent of Mexican immigrants (ages 25 and over) had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 29 percent of the total foreign-born population and 30 percent of the U.S.-born population. As many of them take on jobs as domestic workers, others decide to sell products with companies such as Herbalife nutrition and Mary Kay cosmetics. They actively learn from their peers how to do business, figure out math and prices and ultimately make a living to support their children. This article focused on results from interviews and participant

observation with twenty-four women in New York City and in Mexico who sell products for the nutritional company Herbalife. Although boundaries between informal and non-formal (and indeed formal) learning are fluid and can only be meaningfully drawn in relation to particular contexts and for particular purposes (Colley et al 2002), I am taking informal learning to be the unstructured learning which most of us do on a daily basis. In this case focusing on how Mexican origin women go through language barriers, math knowledge, and what is described as "entrepreneur spirit" in order to work. What is the relationship between patriarchal, political, social and economic power structures of education and work, and the experience of immigrant women's learning in the host society? I argue that the experience of figuring out how to work in the host country shapes how women learn and thus, their identity as working women in their new home. This "learning" is considered informal and as immigrants they are considered low-skilled. These descriptions are not, however, to be seen as a delimiter or as an impediment to learning, but rather as an accepted fact that is taken into account in any learning effort. The company Herbalife provides physical spaces for people to consume their products. These spaces also work as places for people to congregate, share stories, and learn. The particular space provided by the company in the Bronx was run by a family of undocumented evangelical Mexican immigrants. This office space represented a "break" for many of these women. A break from their tiny apartments. A break from their routine of cleaning, cooking, and caring for the kids. A "safe place," as one of them described "to learn" how to sell and make money. Because almost every woman who went there had one or more children, all of the women "took care" of the kids.
***

**Transatlantic Student Migration after the Economic Crisis**
(1738) Sarah Reilly (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela)

While the breadth of literature on irregular migration is significant, the varied forms of legal migration have become increasing more relevant to the global political climate since the 2008-2009 economic crisis. Within this sphere, there is little information on transatlantic student migration trends. As King and Raghuram note in their 2013 paper entitled International Student Migration: Mapping the Field and New Research Agendas, "Despite rapid growth in the student component of global migration flows, the study of international student migration/mobility (ISM) is a relatively neglected field in migration research." (King & Raghuram, 2013) This paper addresses the shifting demographic patterns of student migrants in the transatlantic sector, and offers possible explanations for such changes. It examines recent trends between European students traveling to the US, and US students studying within the EU, specifically since the 2008-2009 economic crisis. The different composition of the specified groups are highlighted, as well as how such demographics impact trends. It argues that transatlantic student movement has been affected in various ways by the changing economic landscape. After summarizing the key issues affecting transatlantic student migration, this paper concludes with possible future projections for the trajectory of student movement. It provides a frame of reference for further study into transatlantic student migration trends, and how they could be affected by economic fluctuations to come.
Selected Bibliography: King, R., & Raghuram, P. (2013). International student migration: Mapping the field and new research agendas. Population, Space and Place, 19(2), 127-137.
***

**Italian Skilled Immigration in the formal labor market in Brazil: recent trends**
(1999) Jóice de Oliveira Santos Domeniconi (University of Campinas (UNICAMP)), Rosana Baeninger (University of Campinas (UNICAMP))

The understanding of migration in the 21st century involves the study of different migratory modalities, such as the international migration of skilled workers from the Northern Hemisphere to the South, especially considering the international economic landscape and its effects on the societies involved. This analysis aims to understand how the migration dynamics of Italian professionals to Brazil in recent years have been established in view of the theoretical contribution of the circulation of brains. For that,

administrative records of the Brazilian formal labor market were used, based on data from the Annual Social Information Relation (RAIS) and the General Immigration Coordination (CGIg) and the National Immigration Council (CNIg). There has been an increase and heterogeneity in the work relationships for highly qualified Italian immigrants in Brazil in recent years, possibly fostered by the dynamics of transnational corporations or even by the Brazilian state. The study also points to the predominance of the state of São Paulo and the capital, São Paulo, as destinations for this migratory flow, although other localities are gaining space at the national and regional levels.
***

**Academic Mobility between Morocco and Spain. A Case Study of the Programmes on Academic Mobility at the University of Granada**
(2033) Rosalia Lopez Fernandez (University of Granada), Nieves Ortega Pérez (University of Granada), Antonia Olmos Alcaraz

The study of mobility and academic migration is a complex and extensive field of study on which there are currently many more questions than answers. The actors, the institutions, the causes and the outcomes of this mobility are issues of great relevance that still need to be deepened in order to produce a body of knowledge that gathers the dynamics and characteristics that define this particular type of migration-mobility. The objective of this communication is to analyse the academic mobility between Spain and Morocco through the case study of the University of Granada as remarkable example of academic circulation dynamics between Europe and Africa. For this purpose, we will approach the topic by offering some brief notes on the historical links between both contexts to make visible the legacy of the colonial past and the privileged consideration of their current academic relations and exchanges. We will also focus on the actual regulation of scientific mobility between Spain and Morocco within the context of University Cooperation through which both countries establish international relations despite the fact that cooperation agreements are usually not supported by a specific source of funding. Then, as a result of the analysis of the programmes of academic mobility held by the University of Granada and some universities in Morocco, we will expose a series of data on scientific mobility between these two countries. In such results we will show how the mobility is mainly driven in one direction: from Morocco to Spain and how third actors such the European Union may play a relevant role in the outcomes of the mobility). In the conclusion, we will provide some critical reflections on the particularities of this case study that will reflect different issues ranging from the geopolitical relations between Morocco and Spain to the particular characteristics of this high skilled academic mobility. On the one hand, the Advanced Status of Morocco in the European Union is certainly an enabler for academic mobility which may lead to the establishment of working networks and solid partnership. On the other hand, academic exchanges take place in a context of asymmetric relationships that could be contributing to the reinforcement of certain inequalities. Academic relations are reduced to the element of mobility without generating other types of exchanges such as the demand for industrial cooperation and potential researchers and student migrating belong to upper-middle class.
***

| | Amphitheatre 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8D. Arts, Media and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Yusuf Topaloğlu,** *Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1487 | Security threat of humanitarian crisis. The media coverage of the refugee crisis in Austrian and Hungarian media |
| | Vera Messing |
| 1697 | Transnational Turkey: exploring the cross-border practices of Turkish and Kurdish migrants in Europe |
| | Deniz Neriman Duru, Adrian Favell |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1727 | Exploring the Intersection of Class, Risk, and Migration In Sefi Atta's a bit of Difference |
| | Oluseun Tanimomo |
| 2031 | How Media Is Shaping Public Attitudes and Policies Towards The Migration Issues |
| | Nihal Eminoglu |

**Security Threat of Humanitarian Crisis. The Media Coverage of the Refugee Crisis in Austrian and Hungarian Media**

(1487) Vera Messing (Center for Social Sciences HAS and Center for Policy Studies CEU)

The paper analyses the portrayal of three iconic events of the refugee crisis in the summer 2015 in the Hungarian and Austrian media comparatively. The analysis covers mainstream media news including television, dailies and tabloid papers about these events: (1) discovery of a van with 71 victims of human smuggling on the Austrian side of the Hungarian-Austrian border on 27 August; (2) the 'refugee march', when refugees gathered in front of Budapest's railway station unable to embark on trains decided to walk to Austria and (3) the clash that took place on the Serbian-Hungarian border the day after Hungarian authorities closed the border by a wired fence. The aim was to investigate how different media outlets framed events related to the refugee crisis; which actors were allowed to voice their experiences and opinions; and what visual and narrative representations shaped the coverage of the events. We identified a dominant role for two frames of interpreting events of the refugee crisis: a securitization frame and a humanitarian frame. The research applied a multi-method approach, combining two types of analyses: a quantitative content analysis based on coded contents of the news and a qualitative analysis of television news programmes. The quantitative content analysis applied simple statistics as well as multivariate analysis (principal component) to identify the most significant frames in which news related to the refugee crisis was presented. A second segment of the research consisted of a qualitative analysis of television news programmes which were broadcast on the day the actual event occurred, in order to uncover the complexity of narrative, editorial and visual elements of the representation of events.

***

**Transnational Turkey: Exploring the Cross-Border Practices of Turkish and Kurdish Migrants in Europe**

(1697) Deniz Neriman Duru (Lund University), Adrian Favell (University of Leeds)

The transnationality of Turkish and Kurdish migrants living in Europe has mostly been explored through their sense of belonging (e.g. locality, town, country of residence and/or origin, ideas of Europe, world citizenship) (Klok et al 2017), daily interactions with the locals/natives, and their multiple identifications [1] (e.g. Turco-German, cosmopolitan, European) (see Toktas 2012; Geaves 2003; Mandell 2008) and their transnational political engagement (Baser 2014). While there is a growing literature on the physical mobility of these migrants, such as cross-border visits (Kaya 2007, Pöetzke 2015a, 2015b), networks (Bilecen and Cardona 2017), their virtual mobility and use of digital media is scarcely explored (see Bozdag 2014), especially from a comparative scale. This chapter focuses on the transnational practices of Turkish and Kurdish migrants living in Denmark, Italy and the UK by using mixed-methods (a 250 person quantitative survey and 10 interviews per country). First, we explore the use of Internet, social networks and media consumption of the migrants in the ways in which they communicate with family, friends living abroad and follow/consume Turkish and foreign media (movies, news). Secondly, we explore migrants' transnational political engagement through the use of social media. The qualitative interviews were conducted prior and during the Gezi park protests (April"“August 2013). We thus take the opportunity to investigate the impact of social networks in the political engagement during the Gezi Park protests, notably the change and variety of interpretations based on the timing of the interview and how the protests evolved. We explore how the diversity of ethnic, religious and political views of the informants and their country of residence has an impact in the ways in which they express their support, their criticism or their indifference towards the protests

and the AKP government. [1] Cross-border practices, travels to Turkey of German Turks (Kaya 2007) shows syntetic notion of culture as bricolage, and of rhizomic nature.
***

**Exploring the Intersection of Class, Risk, and Migration in Sefi Atta's a bit of Difference**
(1727) Oluseun Tanimomo (University of Bremen)

This paper will read the Nigerian writer, Sefi Atta's novel, A Bit of Difference as a risk narrative and a novel that thematicizes migration. It will examine how class and risk participate in the characters' decisions for migration, identity formation, assignment of gender roles and belonging. I will emphasize that the selected text presents a relationship between risk and migration. The text does not give a simplistic approach to reasons for migration. Through fiction, A Bit of Difference produces other factors, forms of risk that encourage migration. Through a close reading of the text, I will show the process through which the anticipation of various types of risk is involved in migration decisions. Sefi Atta's adoption of the realist mode of narration is useful for anthropological and sociological examination of risk and migration. Characters in the novel are mostly upper middle class; though armed with a vision of a better destination, they are uncertain of realities that await them in places they live and hence opt for migration; this leads to migration risk and uncertainty. The paper will focus on the different manifestations of risk in the novel. Hence, economic, political, medical, lifestyle, interpersonal, and criminal risk will be examined in their different forms in the novels. Characters means of building a new home and life in a new place are also of importance. The process through which these types of risk affect characterization, sense of identity, belonging and sense of home will be pinpointed.

**How Media Is Shaping Public Attitudes and Policies towards the Migration Issues**
(2031) Nihal Eminoglu (Çanakkale University)

Media play a crucial role in framing migrants' and refugees' arrival to Europe since the Syrian war. It has a central role in increasing of public awareness toward refugee issue and as it is an important source of news and information, it can also help refugees and migrants to progress in every step of their "new" lives. Besides that, media coverage's and the language used by journalists/reporters also influence the perception of society on these groups in both positive and negative way. For instance, when media use the term "refugee crisis", it cause stigmatization of the refugees and migrants and it blame these people. That is why, most of the Human Rights Organizations urges media editors to pay attention when they choose the words in order to explain the situation of refugees/migrants. This is also case for the use of migrant definitions correctly (such as asylum seeker-refugee- irregular migrant) and articulation of the rights of these groups under national and international law. It is also important to underline that perceptions and policy areas influence each other in both positive and negative ways. Surveys of public opinion towards migrants show that the public perception of migration tends to be increasingly negative throughout Europe. The countries most affected by the influx of migrants, show a high level of opposition and scepticism on domestic public opinion against migrants. In this context this article will focus on these questions; how is migration being reported in different European countries? Where media fails on the reporting of migrants and refugees? How it is possible to prepare a migration reporting guideline?
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8E. Role of Identity in Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Gül İnce Beqo,** *Catholic University of Milan, Italy* |
| 1376 | The role of religion in Syria: from instrumentalization to peacebuilding prospects |
| | Cosette Maiky |
| 1947 | Religious and Ethnic Identity Transformation among Alevis in Italy |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Gül İnce Beqo, İnci Öykü Yener-Roderburg |
| 1384 | A Brief History and Timeline: Ottoman Immigration to America |
| | Meryem Günaydın |
| 2082 | Identity under Threat within East End Immigrant Community as Revealed in Contemporary English Fiction |
| | Derya Benli, Petru Golban |

**The Role of Religion in Syria: From Instrumentalization to Peacebuilding Prospects**
(1376) Cosette Maiky (Lebanese University King Abdullah bin Abdelaziz)

Seven years have passed since the crisis erupted and the list of challenges to peacebuilding and interreligious dialogue is still growing ever more discouraging: Violence, displacement, sectarianism, discrimination, radicalisation, fragmentation, and collapse of various social and economic infrastructure have notoriously plagued the war-torn country. As the situation in Syria and neighboring countries is still creating a real concern about the future of the social cohesion and the coexistence in the region, in my function as Field Expert on Arab Countries at King Abdullah bin Abdelaziz Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue, I would like to present a paper that focuses on the role of religion in Syria: from instrumentalization to peacebuilding prospects. Having worked on the Syrian portfolio for years now for many United Nations Agencies, and based on current/mentioned above function, my paper shall focus on interreligious and intercultural dialogue in Syria (2011 onwards). The paper shall consist of: a literature review, a mapping of main peacebuilding actors and the dynamics they are trying to influence through their present activities, as well as identifying challenges of peacebuilding engagement; in view of designing interventions where religious, sectarian, cultural and ethnic identities can be used as drivers in peace and reconciliation processes. The work shall be carried out through mixed methods, and based on an interpretative methodology.
***

**Religious and Ethnic Identity Transformation among Alevis in Italy**
(1947) Gül İnce Beqo (Universita' Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano), İnci Öykü Yener-Roderburg (University of Duisburg-Essen & University of Strasbourg)

Alevism as the second largest belief in Turkey predicted to be consisting of the quarter of the Turkish population. Despite Alevism's multiethnic character, the majority of the community is identified as Turkish and Kurdish Alevis, while the most prominent other ethnic groups could be gathered under Arab and Balkan Alevis that have no organic recognized link to Alevis in or from Turkey. Particularly due to the sizeable migration waves that occurred towards Europe from Turkey since early 1960's the Turkish and Kurdish Alevis in Alevi community marked the character of the Alevis who live in Europe today. The contemporary literature on religious diasporas lacks studies on Alevi community in Italy. Existing literature on Alevi communities in Europe particularly focus on Germany and France since these countries have been accepting migrants from Turkey as waves earlier than Italy and naturally the Alevi organizations are more rooted due to relatively higher populations attracted more scholars. Therefore, Alevis in Italy necessitates a particular emphasis. In this respect this study aims (1) to conceptualize the settlement of the Alevi community from Turkey in Italy and, (2) to scrutinize the transformation of Alevi identity in the migration context in Italy. The findings of this qualitative study will rely on semi-structured interviews with active members of the Alevi community, academics, and journalists.
***

**A Brief History and Timeline: Ottoman Immigration to America**
(1384) Meryem Günaydın (Fırat University)

Economics, political and social unrest that all can influence who, why, and when people have come to America. The history of Ottoman immigration to United States is linked to economic considerations and the search for a better life. Each waves are complex and represented a mix of ethnicities of the

Ottoman Empire. Each wave of immigrants has been, to an extent, a reflection of social and economic conditions elsewhere in the Ottoman country. Ottoman immigration timeline reflect this country's emotional and political climate in reaction to or in anticipation of the events and occurrences. Scrolling through the timeline provides to follow the tangled history of Ottoman's ever-changing immigration policies. The interactive chart of legal immigration from 1820 to the present shows rates and a scheme which gives the context. A general overview of emigration and immigration including historical trends, port history, and the naturalization process can be found in this presentation.

**Identity under Threat within East End Immigrant Community as Revealed in Contemporary English Fiction**

(2082) Derya Benli (Namık Kemal University), Petru Golban (Namık Kemal University)

Identity is among the most discussed and literary thematized aspects of human existence in the postmodern and contemporary novel. Its textualization would often involve a number of other aspects and issues encompassing the revaluation of values, the crisis of representation, the lack of originality, the relativity of meaning, the doubts about reality, the subjected subject, the fall of contemporary culture and the doubts concerning historical and cultural advancement, as well as the various binary oppositions such self and other, center and margin, West and East, and the attempts to reject or deconstruct the Western, dominant attitudes. The novels dealing with postcolonial life and the experience of migration would approach the issue of identity in relation to that of the subjugated individual and his or her transformation into a hybrid identity. Focusing primarily on Monica Ali's novel Brick Lane, and with regard to its major protagonists Nazneen, Chanu, and Karim, the present study reveals the ways in which the author creates characters as facing difficulties and the crisis caused by their alienation from native country, culture and identity, which would lead in turn to their cultural ambiguity, transformation into hybrid individuals, and eventually to experiences of identity crisis in an environment represented by the Bangladeshi community in east London.

***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Emília Lana de Freitas Castro,** *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 1759 | The emergence of pro-immigrant and anti-immigrant groups in Portugal, 1995-2015: an analysis of the Political Opportunities Structure |
| | Mariana Carmo Duarte |
| 1762 | Border regimes: Old and new hierarchies of difference through visa policy |
| | Maria de Fátima Amante |
| 1765 | The visa morality: migratory regimes, inequality and Chinese migrants benefiting from Golden Visa Program |
| | Irene Assunção Rodrigues, Maria de Fátima Amante |
| 1863 | Sketch mapping the journeys of asylum seekers in Portugal: strategies of mobility in the ongoing European border regime. |
| | Silvia de Almeida Cardoso |
| 2009 | Relocated refugee reception policies in the EU: solidarity and burden sharing in the Portuguese context |
| | Lúcio Sousa, Paulo Manuel Costa, Rosana Albuquerque, Olga Magano, Bárbara Baeckström |

**The Emergence of Pro-Immigrant and Anti-Immigrant Groups in Portugal, 1995-2015: An Analysis of the Political Opportunities Structure**

(1759) Mariana Carmo Duarte (Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology - University Institute of Lisbon (CIES-IUL))

The concept of political opportunities structure (POS) is an analytical tool developed on social movements literature. It suggests that structural factors related to the political context influence the emergence of new political actors. In other words, changes in the political system can either foster or restrict actors' participation in contentious actions. This paper is carried out within the scope of the scientific research project "Support for and Opposition to Migration in Portugal in a Comparative Perspective", supported by the international research network Support for and Opposition to Migration (SOM). It studies the POS in Portugal to frame the emergence of pro-immigrant and anti-immigrant groups, and to help to understand the levels of politicization of immigration between 1995 and 2015. The present paper looks at multiple dimensions of POS, including: the characteristics of the political system, the barriers to the emergence of social groups with different views on immigration, as well as the position of political actors on issues such as immigration control and immigrant integration. Methodologically, this research follows a mixed-methods approach. Regarding quantitative data, it includes variables to measure the concept of POS and to outline its main patterns and trends. Therefore, it relies on national statistics, electoral results and data related to the national political system. Concerning qualitative data, the paper develops analysis of Portuguese parties' electoral manifestos as well as policy analysis regarding immigration control and immigrants' integration. Thus, it complements the quantitative data and provides some explanation on the different set of political opportunities available to the various movements and groups. The conclusions suggest that, on one hand, the centralized and unitary structure of the Portuguese state, the party system's resilience, and the electoral systems in the presidential and European elections constrain the emergence of groups capable of politicizing the immigration issue. On the other hand, the immigrants' political rights regime, the civil society and immigrant associations, as well as some characteristics of the electoral system in legislative elections and local elections can enhance the emergence of these groups.

***

**Border Regimes: Old and New Hierarchies of Difference through Visa Policy**

(1762) Maria de Fátima Amante (CAPP - Centre for Public Administration & Public Policies)

The main purpose of this presentation is to discuss Portugal's border regime through the analysis of political discourse and public policies on border control and immigration management. I will address specifically the case of Visa waiver and concession which is an important mechanism in the so-called fight against illegal immigration. Visa waiver is a privilege that is collectively granted and it is responsible for increasing mobility over the past 40 years. This, however, has been done unequally: Western states have improved the status of their nationals by getting them the possibility of visa waiver to enter in many countries around the world while others saw theirs going more and more restrained (Mau, Laube and Zaun, 2015). The freedom of movement concept cannot be fully understood without acknowledging the ideologies and mechanisms which underlie visa exemption. Portuguese state has been presented both from within and from the outside as a case of having a very proactive policy in welcoming and integrating immigrants. This must not, however, be interpreted as synonymous of frail borders. Within the frame of Schengen regime Portuguese governments have been following the general European trend of hardening border control. This is done bureaucratically, through the norms, principles and decision making procedures which impact differentially on people therefore filtering travelers to the Schengen space. Visa policy is, in this process, the most relevant technology of control. Since 2001, nationality emerged as a powerful criterion which EU visa regime uses to create categories of trusted/untrusted, low risk/high risk people (Salter, 2004) and to restrain or facilitate the access to Schengen area. Additionally in the rebordering process, national states have been using other criterions both to restrain movement and to deliberately select those who might move and those who cannot. The rhetoric of Portuguese political elites has been establishing new pathways for mobility across

national borders and creating new categories of foreigners to be welcome in the country: it began in 2012 with welcoming the investors, creating the Resident Permit for Investors, it went on in 2014 with the idea of creating a Talent Visa for the most qualified and more recently, in 2017, the Startup Visa project for the most innovative and creative young people. I will argue that there is a replacement of the usual historical and cultural criterions which for decades meant policies of positive discrimination for immigrants from Portuguese speaking countries (Baganha, 2005; Peixoto, 2002; Machado, 2011) by scientific and economic ones. Secondly, that these new visa policies are consequent not only in creating new categories of migrants but also new statuses and ultimately a civic stratification (Kofman, 2002) among immigrants, and finally, that the main characteristic of both the EU and Portugal's border regimes is their ability to function as selection regimens operating on the grounds of dichotomies produced by themselves. Specific legislation acts of both the EU and the Portuguese state were the information sources used to prepare this presentation.
***

**The Visa Morality: Migratory Regimes, Inequality and Chinese Migrants Benefiting From Golden Visa Program**
(1765) Irene Assunção Rodrigues (IO - Instituto do Oriente), Maria de Fátima Amante (CAPP - Centre for Public Administration & Public Policies)

Using as a starting point for reflection the notion of moral evaluation of difference made by contemporary states is anything but indifferent (Fassin, 2005; Ford, 2011) and the debate on the value of citizenship in neoliberal democratic states (Barbulesco, 2014; Hidalgo, 2015), this presentation proposes to focus Portuguese Golden Visa Program and in its Chinese beneficiaries in particular, in order to discuss how citizenship has become the primary reason for mobility and money the way to access "global migration corridors" (Barbulesco, 2014). This kind of public policy initiatives are relevant in creating new forms of mobility which differ from traditional migration flows and can, for that matter, be productive in generating new understandings in the migration studies field. People benefiting from these programs are part of a special segment of wanted migration (Cunningham, 2009), usually distinguished from economic migrants. The Portuguese Golden Visa Program was created in October 2012, in the turmoil of debt financial crisis, in order to attract investment from third countries nationals: it assigns residence visa and, in the long run, allows Portuguese citizenship for investors of minimum of 500 thousand Euros. Chinese nationals have been the great majority of candidates and recipients of this Golden visa. This free highway open to Chinese rich investors contrasts enormously with the barriers faced by past and present Chinese migrant workers and small business people moving to Portugal. This communication is part of a larger project on borders and the Portuguese politics of migration after the debt crisis, and aims to discuss the issues surrounding immigration policy in Portugal starting from the idea of morality and justice of migratory policies having as a case study the Chinese migration.
***

**Sketch Mapping the Journeys of Asylum Seekers in Portugal: Strategies of Mobility in the Ongoing European Border Regime**
(1863) Silvia de Almeida Cardoso (IGOT-ICS Universidade de Lisboa)

This paper draws upon preliminary results of ongoing ethnographic fieldwork with recently arrived refugees in Portugal. The main objective is to grasp the processes and practices of refugee reception and its entanglement with different actors' subjectivities regarding their representations of im/mobility related to their life projects. Following Schapendonk's concept of an 'ethnography of trajectories' (2012), the trajectories of asylum seekers to Portugal are (re)constructed using mental maps and complemented with oral and/or written narratives. Mental mapping of their trajectories and spaces 'in-between' brings into focus the lived experience of the journey and the encounter between migrant's life projects and the European border regime. The concept of trajectory is operationalized as the unit of analysis and the analytical focus, enabling us to grasp not only the individual experience but also to

frame the moving strategies of migrants as one of many aspects that affect the trajectory. This processual and relational perspective enables the creation of a dynamic analysis framework of trajectories, articulating the micro, meso and macro levels of the politics of mobility. As I am interested in representations of mobility and their changing role throughout the process of migration, I see memory as a process that actively re-elaborates the subjects' representations. Subjectivity is operationalized as a fundamental dimension of the analysis to understand the atomized agency of individuals encountering a particular asylum system and/or a specific border regime (Mezzadra & Neilson, 2013). Moreover, it enhances our understanding on how subjects are subjected to power and at the same time imbued with it (Butler, 1997).This study focuses particularly on the trajectories of migrants who arrived in Portugal as part of a shared quota between European countries. Portugal is a unique case study in the context of Southern Europe.: Despite its peripheral position in relation to migratory routes, and migrants' choice of destination "“as the EU country with the lowest number of asylum requests prior to the "refugee crisis" "“it represents a case of openness and governmental willingness to refugee reception. In fact, the Portuguese government showed greater availability to receive refugees when comparing absolute and relative quota numbers between the EU countries willing to respond to the call for redistribution. This governmental willingness was mirrored in the positive feedback of the mainstream media to the reception impetus and in the mobilization of a civil society movement. Moreover, this culminated in the creation of a network of different agents (from religious organizations to NGOs), working together with municipalities, to mobilize resources for refugee installation. But what kind of structured opportunities to reconstruct their lives do they encounter? What about the subjectivities involved in these process: from the refugee's desires and representations of mobility and their life projects to the underlying structural problems of the Portuguese reception system?

***

**Relocated refugee reception policies in the EU: solidarity and burden sharing in the Portuguese context**

(2009) Lúcio Sousa (Universidade Aberta - CEMRI), Paulo Manuel Costa (Universidade Aberta - CEMRI), Rosana Albuquerque (Universidade Aberta - CEMRI), Olga Magano (Universidade Aberta - CEMRI), Bárbara Baeckström (Universidade Aberta - CEMRI)

Forced migration is increasingly represented in the context of international migration. Over the last few years, there has been an increase in the number of applications by asylum seekers and refugees in the world and particularly in Europe. Traditional settlement solutions, enshrined in international refugee protection legislation: return, local integration, and resettlement are increasingly limited by the circumstances of these flows and the conditions of the host societies.

The influx of refugees to Europe in 2015, and in particular the European Union, has undermined the policies for the reception of asylum seekers and refugees in Europe, forcing a freeze on the Schengen and Dublin measures. The political solution was the outset of a system of redistribution within the EU, based in European solidarity, with the sharing of responsibilities for hosting these unexpected guests, through the implementation of a relocation program. At the same time, the security of the external border was reinforcement through agreements with third countries and the strengthening of the policing of its boundaries.

In the context of EU burden sharing implementation, Portugal, a traditionally peripheral country in the paths and flows of asylum seekers and refugees, with a restrictive, passive policy and a limited reception structure, has shown an unusual willingness to accommodate a number of relocated people - higher than those assigned by the European Commission as a national quota: 1778 refugees. This position can be seen both as political and as humanitarian. In the first case, there is a desire to show solidarity from a country deeply burdened by economic crisis, thus demonstrating the validity of more relevant values than the economic ones in the European project, but also a humanitarian stance, evenly framed, and supported, by Portuguese civil society solidarity.

It is due to the absence of a historic tradition of welcoming refugees and the lack of state structures to do so that the Portuguese relocation program is largely based on civil society management of the process regarding reception and integration, composed of a group of organizations characterized by institutional diversity and objectives and geographical dispersion, in a process that is still to be studied. In order to understand how this process is taking place, in particular the role and practices of the host institutions, we are carrying out the research project "Integration of refugees in Portugal: the role and practices of the host institutions. PT/2017/FAMI/151". In this context we will provide a preliminary synthesis of the main data collected through a questionnaire proposed to the institutions involved in order to understand the motivations, how the reception process is taking place and the reasoning of the process by the actors involved.
The data collected, in the first phase of the research strategy, make it possible to have a glimpse of how local institutions perceive their role in the context of receiving relocated refugees and to explore how this position could influence the national policy of managing migratory processes in general and specific future solutions for refugees, such as resettlement.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8G. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Laura El Chemali,** *Université Saint Joseph de Beyrouth, Lebanon* |
| 1431 | The Syrian youth refugee's social and economic engagement in Lebanon |
| | Suzanne Menhem |
| 2165 | Is Temporary Protection Eternal? The Future of Temporary Protection Status of Syrians in Turkey |
| | Esra Yılmaz Eren |
| 1742 | Performing Resilience Through Enterprise: The Case of Syrian Refugee Artisans in Jordan |
| | Haya Al-Dajani, Marta Hawkins, Geoff Wilson |
| 1481 | Refugees as a permanent identity: Kurdish Iranian refugees in Iraq and the never-ending road to citizenship |
| | Dilshad Hamad Khdhir |

**The Syrian Youth Refugee's Social and Economic Engagement in Lebanon**
(1431) Suzanne Menhem (Lebanese University)

As the Syrian Crisis enters its seventh year, over 1 million Syrian refugees are hosted in Lebanon in 2017, a country with a population of 4 million. The security occurrences that hit Syrian society since 2011 has led to the forced migration of Syrians, in general, and of "children, women and youth in particular". The integration of the inflow of Syrians in the Lebanese labor market is not new. They occupies low skill and low productivity sectors (construction, agriculture, restaurants, domestic service...). This paper studies the engagement of youth Syrian women and men in Lebanon through the hypothesis of social and economic changes. It will raise the problematic of the employment of youth Syrian women and men and their emergence in the Lebanese labor market. What become the youth Syrian refugees seven years after the crisis? Most of Syrian refugees had left schooling in Syria in order to start work while others continued to work in the professions in which they worked in Syria. In addition, within this group of young women and men who had worked in Syria and who then started a new type of employment in Lebanon. Methodologically, in addition to the literature review, field work will be carried out to include firstly, an exploratory observation secondly, a semi-structured interview on a sample of employers and responsible of NGO's and thirdly a questionnaire on youth Syrian women and men, on how they see themselves before and after their forced migration, their social and economic engagement in Lebanon and their future hopes in terms of education, specifically the training that is required after the return to Syria. A qualitative and quantitative analysis (qualitative and

quantitative approach) will be adopted with regard to data analysis. The study will also show changes in their living conditions, education and employment through the adoption of policies that can improve the situation of young women and men in the future and to propose recommendations and strategies to the concerned collaborators (Ministry, NGO, associations...).

**Is Temporary Protection Eternal? The Future of Temporary Protection Status of Syrians in Turkey**

(2165) Esra Yılmaz Eren (Turkish German University)

Turkey has provided temporary protection status for the Syrian people who were accepted by "open door policy" and sheltered them as "guests" until the situation in Syria gets better. Temporary protection, which is a convenient tool to response mass influx and provide protection while a durable solution is sought, is indeed designed as an interim solution. Therefore, after 7 years of conflict, it can be assumed that peace and security can not be established in Syria in a short period of time and along with that Syrians shall continue staying in Turkey. It is time for Turkey to terminate temporary protection regime and provide permanent solution. Turkey, alone with the current situation, has to find its own solutions and determine a policy after the termination of the temporary protection. Also it has to collaborate with international society in terms of burden sharing.

**Performing Resilience through Enterprise: The Case of Syrian Refugee Artisans in Jordan**

(1742) Haya Al-Dajani (University of Plymouth), Marta Hawkins (University of Plymouth), Geoff Wilson (University of Plymouth)

Focus: Prior to Syria's civil war and escalating refugee crisis, at least 12% of Syria's gross domestic product was generated by cultural heritage crafts. This sector held a significant position in the Syrian economy with 57000 Syrian artisans of which 18000 were registered with the Syrian National Union. Yet by 2015, approximately 80% of these artisans had left their trade, fleeing to neighbouring states after the destruction of their workshops in Aleppo, Damascus and their surrounding areas. As such, the cultural heritage of Syria is threatened due to the ongoing civil war and the resultant forced displacement of the majority of the country's artisans. The research presented here explored the resilience, vulnerabilities and identities of Syrian refugee artisans residing and operating in Jordan since 2011. More specifically, the aims of the research were to identify and analyse how Syrian refugee artisans become 'resilient' through engaging in cultural heritage entrepreneurship within Jordan's formal and informal economies. Literature: This research draws on and contributes to, three overarching literature streams; displacement, resilience, and informal entrepreneurship. Whilst each of these streams have contributed significantly to the conceptual framing of our research, they all share the gap addressed by our study's focus on the uniqueness of the Syrian refugee artisan experience. Methodology: To verify the research themes to be discussed with Syrian refugee artisans operating in Jordan, we conducted a focus group discussion with key informants and stakeholders operating within the cultural heritage craft sector in Jordan. This was followed by individual interviews with 40 Syrian refugee artisans, 20 Jordanian artisans, and 20 key informants (heritage craft business owners, established artisans, and NGO representatives). Key Findings: The extreme economic and social poverty conditions underlying the lives of Syrian refugees in Jordan has been widely documented. However, the situation for the Syrian refugee artisans living outside the Syrian refugee camps in Jordan differs as they perform their resilience through reviving their cultural heritage crafts. Whilst remaining hugely vulnerable and at risk of deportation and/or imprisonment due to operating outside the boundaries of the Jordanian labour law, their heritage craft workshops and enterprises operating in Jordan's informal economy, demonstrate how they adopt economic and cultural survival strategies to create their own pathways and networks to provide an improved livelihood for themselves and their families. Implications: This multi-disciplinary research contributes to addressing the gap in the literatures on displacement, resilience and entrepreneurship by offering a conceptual framework informed by the experiences of displaced Syrian artisan entrepreneurs "“a population that remains

largely invisible in the literature. From a policy perspective, the implications of this research focus upon the exclusion of Syrian refugee artisans from Jordan's formal economy and their potential contribution to the development of the Jordanian cultural heritage crafts sector.

**Refugees as a permanent identity: Kurdish Iranian refugees in Iraq and the never-ending road to citizenship**
(1481) Dilshad Hamad Khdhir (Ishik University)

While Middle Eastern countries such as Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria have been among the main sources of refugee flows within and to the outside world, the political, social and the legal systems in these countries ensured that refugees from their immediate neighbouring countries live in a constant state of refugee status. Perhaps the same complicated political setting that led to the creation of large refugee communities within each country in the region has been the determining factor in keeping those communities in a constant state of refugee status. This has been done through the rigid and exclusive immigration policy and regulation in the host countries. The situation while leaving refugee in limbo in their immediate host country forces many to seek further resettlement in a more secure host country. By and the large, further relocation means immigration to immigration-friendly countries in Europe, North America and Australia. The enduring internal conflicts of Middle Eastern countries around nationalistic, ethnic and political issues have resulted in mass relocations of the affected people within the affected countries. The Kurdish Iranian refugees who have been settling in Iraq and especially in the Kurdistan Region following the Iranian Revolution of 1979 are stark examples of refugees that have been destined to live with the identity if refugee due to the rigid immigration policy and regulations of Iraq. I would like to argue in my paper that, as the immigration policy of Iraq has largely been dictated by the long-lasting ethnic and nationalistic conflicts of the region; they prevented and still do the full realization of legal citizenship for the Iranian Kurdish refugees in Iraq. Hence, detaining them in a permanent refugee identity after decades of settlement in the host country (Iraq). Another parallel argument that I would like to put forward here is that the existing uncertainty in their legal status makes the Iranian refugees seeking a more durable solution to their legal status, one alternative of which is a further immigration to new and permanent destinations in Europe and the west. While the main objective of the study is to investigate the impact of the Iraqi immigration policy on the status of Iranian refugees in the Kurdistan Region, this has been conducted through utilizing primary data, which is, collected through qualitative semi-structured interviews with the affected population and relevant government officials. In addition, documentary analysis has also been conducted to investigate the legal dimension of the issue. Obviously, refugees originating from Middle Eastern countries have been representing the majority of those seeking refuge in Europe, North America and Australia. Therefore, understanding the long-lasting problem of the Iranian refugees in Iraq has major policy-making and research implications in refugee studies in Europe and beyond. For, the same hypothesis may be applied to refugees in other countries in the Middle East and from other ethnic and national backgrounds within the same region.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8H. Religion and Movement** |
| *Chair* | **Paulette K. Schuster,** *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* |
| 1433 | "If you will only remain in this land": Considering Jeremiah as a Religiously-Motivated Non-Mover |
| | Eric M. Trinka |
| 1992 | Mexican Jewish Immigration to Israel, 1980-2018 |
| | Paulette K. Schuster |
| 2197 | The Effect of Population Exchange at Karaagac Neighborhood, Edirne |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Remziye Güner |
| 1399 | Forced Migration of Jews from Edirne in 1934: What Explains the Silence of the Turkish State? |
| | Burak Başaranlar |

**"If you will only remain in this land": Considering Jeremiah as a Religiously-Motivated Non-Mover**
(1433) Eric M. Trinka (The Catholic University of America)

The last two decades have witnessed a steady increase in the application of social scientific methodologies to the text of Jeremiah. Along with other transdisciplinary models, biblical scholars have employed migration studies as a heuristic framework for exploring the forced relocations of Judahite populations described in the text. Despite much good work in these areas, biblical scholars still struggle to appropriately integrate important foundational concepts from geographic studies as well as recent and relevant data from migration studies. This paper fills a lacuna in the field by providing evidence of migrant decision-making processes from agent-based migration models in order to present a more nuanced understanding of migrational realities represented in the text of Jeremiah. Considering the variables of an individual's long-term exposure to violence and their religious dispositions/affiliations in tandem with the geographic concepts of place utility and duration dependence provides a coherent model for more accurately describing the representations of Jeremiah's experiences in chapters 39-44 wherein it is seen that the text of Jeremiah represents the realities of the migrational decision-making process rather well by presenting Jeremiah as a religiously-motivated non-mover.
***

**Mexican Jewish Immigration to Israel, 1980-2018**
(1992) Paulette K. Schuster (Hebrew University Jerusalem)

In August 1982, Mexico was the first of many Latin American countries to default on its sovereign debt which among other factors led to the collapse of its economy. As a result of the ensuing financial and socio-political instability, many Mexican Jews emigrated. This was the catalyst for immigration. The characteristics of migration have evolved in the last decades to include new modes of analysis. I am interested in employing the spectrum of transnationalism as a point of departure. This paper will deal with the polemic of why Mexican Jews made Aliyah to Israel. Specifically, I am interested in exploring the narratives of Mexican Jewish women. How did these women adapt? Did they acquire Hebrew as a second language? Was their acculturation difficult? Through qualitative analysis, literature review and personal accounts, I will try to understand, how they develop their sense of belonging and how they construct their identity as newcomers. Do they form their identity along ethno-religious lines (as Jews, as Ashkenazi or Sepharadim)? Or along national ones (as Israelis or Mexicans)? Can these migrants be treated as transnational? What unites/differentiates them? What are the effects that these migratory flows caused upon the identity of the migrants? This will be an interesting case study where gender and religious differences are the main variables. Interviews will be held with 15-20 Mexican Jewish women living in Israel for at least a year. Participant Observation will also be conducted.
***

**The Effect of Population Exchange at Karaagac Neighborhood, Edirne**
(2197) Remziye Güner (Istanbul Arel University)

Karaağac, a specific neighborhood of Edirne, is of great importance both culturally and historically, mainly due to the texture of the years of the population exchange named as "Nüfus Mubadelesi". Karaağac Neighborhood owns a unique texture formed by the synthesis of the two different lifestyles expressed by the wooden houses built before the exchange and the adobe houses after the exchange. Because greater than half of the population was Greeks, Karaagac has completely changed the face after the year 1923. By the fact that the Greek population who had previously been involved in silkworms and vineyards had left the neighborhood, these two sectors have been seriously affected.

The exchanged people who do not know how to produce wine and silk have not been able to become producers for a while here; so they have attended courses opened by government to learn doing agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture. The houses of the old population were given to the new comers so that they could settle down without any expense. Over time, people living in the wooden houses began to demolish their homes, sell their timber, and build single-storey small adobe houses instead of wooden houses, thinking that wooden structures were not useful for them. Today, a large part of the old buildings unregistered in Karaağac Neighborhood constitute constructions that the people of exchange have built or transformed. We can assume that the existing mudbrick houses were built on the foundations of wooden structures. The fact that mudbrick structures have plan schemes of wood structures also supports this situation. Many of original annex buildings continue to function and exist in the gardens.The aim of this study is to analyze the changing texture of Karaağac after the population exchange, to emphasize the determinants of transformation and to develop a protection proposal. The proposed method in this study is determination of the incompatible buildings of Karaagac Neighborhood in terms of the street silhouettes, and finding particular solutions. The decision that the unregistered structures have a positive or negative effect on the tissue should be taken not only by the view in the silhouette but also by evaluating the harmony with the social structure of the street. The study was conducted on two sample streets. Proposals have been made to ensure the permanence of the structures with positive effects and to improve the structures with negative effects and to make them harmonious with the historical texture. According to the solution proposed in this study, all unregistered structures with a facade on the street were classified according to a legend; while the negatively affecting structures are arranged in subgroups and paired with appropriate solutions. The main target in preserving a zone is the protection of the texture, not only a building.

**Forced Migration of Jews from Edirne in 1934: What Explains the Silence of the Turkish State?**
(1399) Burak Başaranlar (Binghamton University)

In 1934, approximately a decade after the foundation of Turkish Republic, thousands of Jews who had inhabited Edirne for centuries were forced to migrate from the city as a result of increasing Turkish nationalist fervor in the region. Even though it was not the Turkish state that initiated the expulsion of Jews, it did not take any tangible step to stop the attacks towards Jews either. The relatively few studies focusing on this incident explained this silence of the Turkish state with reference to its Turkification policy, which either aimed to assimilate the non-Turkish citizens or to exile them altogether in various ways. Turkification policy is indeed necessary to understand the political context in which Jews were forced to migrate but not sufficient alone to explain why Turkish state silently approved what was happening. Criticizing this narrative, I alternatively explain the pacifism of the state with a closer look on the local political dynamics in Edirne and argue that the forced migration of Edirne's Jews occurred as a result of a series of contingent local, economic, and geo-political factors. I demonstrate that at a time when the state encouraged domestic agricultural production with its import substitution oriented economy policy, the central position of Jews as creditors in the local economy became an obstacle for farmers to maximize their agricultural production due to high interest rates. This concern of the state was further supplemented by the petitions from local authorities and farmers, who demanded the replacement of Jewish creditors with a state-controlled bank providing credits with lesser interest rates. Disturbed by these tensions in Edirne, a border city under a real threat of attack from Bulgaria, the best possible solution in the eyes of Kemalists was to silently ally with radical nationalists whose attacks toward Jews not only complied with local producers but also served the state's economic agenda in the post-Great Depression era.

***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Algılar ve Göç** |
| *Chair* | **Ayşe Kıran,** *Hacettepe University, Turkey* |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1498 | Bir Kadın Olarak Öteki Olmanın Dayanılmaz Ağırlığı |
| | Ayşe Kıran |
| 2127 | Akdeniz'de Göç Facialarına Göstergebilimsel Bir Bakış |
| | Nedret Öztokat Kılıçeri |
| 1788 | Sığınmacı'dan Kahraman Suriyeliye |
| | Duygu Öztin Passerat |
| 1025 | Mülteci Kadınların Karşılaştıkları Güçlükler: Batman Örneği |
| | İshak Aydemir, Yunus Aydemir |


**Bir Kadın Olarak Öteki Olmanın Dayanılmaz Ağırlığı**

(1498) Ayşe Kıran (Hacettepe Universitiy)

Bu çalışmada bir mübadele romanı olan Mor Kaftanlı Selanik [1]'te mübadele sırasında kadın kahramanların konumu incelenecektir. Romanın en belirgin özelliği olaylara iki farklı uzam (Türkiye ve Yunanistan) ve halk (Türk Müslüman ve Yunan Ortodoks) açısından bakılmasıdır. 30 Ocak 1923'de imzalanan Türk Yunan Mübadelesi Sözleşmesi uyarınca iki halk da fikri sorulmadan, isteyip istemedikleri göz önüne alınmadan, doğup büyüdükleri ve dilini bildikleri topraklardan hiç bilmedikleri yerlere bir öteki olarak gönderilmişlerdir. Roman bağlamında zorunlu göçe zorlananlar iki toplumun da mütevazı insanlarıdır: küçük esnaf, çiftçi, balıkçı, bağcılık zeytincilik, tütüncülükle uğraşanlar, cami hocaları, küçük yerleşim yerlerinde yaşayanlar, eğitim düzeyleri yüksek olmayanlar..... Drama'daki (Yunanistan) Türkler yerlerini bırakmak istemeseler de bu isteği güçlü bir biçimde ifade edemez göçü kabullenirler. Buna karşılık Türkiye ve Yunanistan'da (İstanbul, İzmir, Şarköy ve Selanik, Drama) yaşayan Rum Ortodoks isteksizliklerini ifade ettikleri gibi bazı kadınlar da amaçlarına ulaşırlar. Romanda bu kadınlara benzer erkekler görülmemektedir. Karakoyunlu kadın kahramanları yaratırken ve betimlerken tedbirli denecek kadar dikkatli davranmıştır. Tüm kadınlar ruhsal yapıları ve dış görünümleri ile üstlendikleri işlevlerle orantılı olarak betimlenmiştir Hemen hepsi güzeldir, iyi yüreklidir, aklı başındadır. Mübadele sırasında, genel evde çalışanlar bir yana bırakılırsa, içlerinde meslek sahibi olan yoktur. Rum olsun, Türk olsun kadınlar arasında hep bir dayanışma, hep bir karşılıklı anlayış vardır. Rum kadınlarının dinlerine bağlılığı özellikle Eleni'nin kimliğinde dile getirilirken Müslüman kadınların dinle ilişkileri konusunda çok az bilgi verilmiştir. Rum kadınlarının erkeklerle ilişkileri, cinsellik konuları romanda örtülü olarak işlenmiştir. Rum topraklarında yaşayan Türk kadınlarının erkeklerle ilişkileri akrabalık, arkadaşlık ve annelik çerçevesinde ele alınmıştır. Yukarıda yapılan saptamalar çerçevesinde, mübadele bağlamında amaç, kadın kahramanların konumları, ilişkileri ve dönüşümlerini uzamla bağlantılı olarak incelemektir. Bu yapıt Maingeuneau'nun sunduğu "Çevreyerdeşlik" (paratopie) ve Coquet'nin özne kuramı çerçevesinde incelenecektir. Romanda Çevreyerdeşlik kişi, zaman ve uzam bağlamında yerini bulmaktadır. Kuramcıya göre, "Çevreyerdeşlik" terimi "yerleşik, ölçünlü olanların dışında; aralarında kalan" anlamlarını taşır. Bir kahraman, bir uzam ve bir zaman dilimi Çevreyerdeş olabilir. Coquet ise özne kuramını kişinin iradesini oluşturan istek, güç ve bilgi kipliklerine bağlı olarak tanımlar. Bu bağlamda kadın kahramanların öteki ve özne konumları incelenecektir. Romandaki kadın kahramanlar, hem Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun hem Yunanistan'ın, hem de bu iki kültürün özelliklerini taşımaktadırlar. Anlatı zamansal açıdan 30 Ocak 1923'ten sonraki Akdeniz ve Balkan siyasetinin değiştiği, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin varlığını pekiştirdiği bir süreci ve bir yıl sonrası gibi Çevreyerdeş bir zamanı kapsamaktadır. Romanda ilginç olan zorunlu mübadeleye boyun eğmek zorunda bırakılan iki toplumunun kahramanlarının siyasal dönüşümden doğrudan etkilenmelerine karşın birbirini dışlamamasıdır. Türk ve Rum toplulukları yalnız alıştıkları iklimlerinden, doğalarından değil, işlerinden ve Rum, Türk komşularından da koparılmakta öteki olmaya zorlanmaktadır. Zorunlu mübadele sürecinde iki toplumun kadınları da ne olacaklarını bilmedikleri Çevreyerdeş bir uzamda bir öteki olduklarının bilincindedirler. [1]Yılmaz Karakoyunlu, Doğan Kitap, İstanbul, 2012.

***

**Akdeniz'de Göç Facialarına Göstergebilimsel Bir Bakış**

(2127) Nedret Öztokat Kılıçeri (İstanbul University)

Bu çalışma bir tasarı ve edim olarak "göç" olgusunu Akdeniz'de son yıllarda yaşanan felaketler üzerinden ele almayı amaçlamaktadır. Göstergebilim alanında son yıllarda Profesör Jacques Fontanille tarafından geliştirilen "varlık alanları/ yaşam biçimleri" (champs de présence/modes et formes de vie) çalışmamızın kuramsal temelini oluşturacaktır. Her türlü varoluş biçimini yaşamsal bir süreç olarak inceleyen bu yöntemsel yaklaşım öznenin öteki ve kendiyle algısal, duygusal ve kılgısal ilişkilerinin çözümlenmesine dayanmaktadır. Kendilik/Aynılık/Ötekilik/Başkasılık özneler arasındaki temel var olma tanımlarıdır. Göstergebilim bugün geldiği noktada özneler arası ilişkilerin tasarlanma ve gerçekleşme süreçlerinde işleyen düzenekleri ortaya koymayı ve çözümlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Temel nesnesi anlam ve anlamlandırım olan göstergebilim bu çözümlemeleri söylem incelemeleri üzerinden yapmaktadır. Son yıllarda dünyanın belki de en çok dile getirilen, çözüm aranan, tartışılan, gündemden inmeyen konularından olan "göç olgusu"nu bu çerçevede ele alacağız. Yazılı ve görsel medyada son yıllarda Akdeniz'de Afrikalı göçmenlerin İtalya'ya ulaşmak üzere çıktıkları yolculuklar ne yazık ki büyük facialarla sonlanmaktadır. Ülkemizde de kamuoyunun derece duyarlı olduğu göçmen facialarını ele alan bu çalışmada, son yıllarda Akdeniz'de gerçekleşen felaketler yazılı ve görsel medyaya taşıyan söylemler üzerinden giderek, "göç" yollarının ve biçimlerinin insan yaşamında üstlendiği anlamları "göç eden" ve "göç alan" eyleyenlerinin "olma" ve "yapma" alanları (sphà¨re) çerçevesinde çözümlenmeye çalışılacaktır, böylece her iki eyleyen açısından gerçekleşen algısal süreçler medya söylemlerinde ortaya çıktığı biçimiyle sorgulanacak/irdelenecektir. Çalışmamız eylem ve tasarım olarak göç olgusunun anlamsal olanaklarını, anlamlılığını da sorgulamayı hedeflemektedir. Böylece insan bilimleri alanına ilişkin yöntemsel bir okuma gerçekleştirmeyi amaçlıyoruz.
***

**Sığınmacı'dan Kahraman Suriyeliye**
(1788) Duygu Öztin Passerat (Dokuz Eylül University)

Medya algısı üzerine: "Sığınmacı'dan Kahraman Suriyeliye" temel amacı bilgi vermek olarak bilinen "Medya" olarak adlandırılan kitle iletişim araçları günümüzde bilgi vermenin yanında, kitleleri etkilemek ve yönlendirmek için de kullanılmaktadır. Bu nedenle, demokrasinin var olduğu ülkelerde medya dördüncü güç olarak tanımlanır. Bu nedenle, Charaudeau, medyayı demokrasinin var olduğu ülkelerde olması gereken bir araç olarak görür. (Charaudeau, 2005). Kitleleri etkileme aracı olarak kullanılan Medya bilgiyi verirken kimi zaman da bilgiyi yeniden üretir. Bunu yaparken alıcısının aklından çok duygularına, heyecanlarına hatta inançlarına başvurur. Bilgiyi aktarmada duyguları araç olarak kullanan medya yani kitle iletişim araçları bunu sahip olduğu yayın politikasına göre yapar. Dini değerler üzerine yayın politikasını oluşturan bir medya organı dini göndergelere göre yayın yaparken, insan hakları ve özgürlükleri temel alan bir yayın organı ise insan haklarını temel alan göndergelerden hareketle bilgiyi aktarmaya çalışır. Söylem çözümlemesinde duygulayımın (pathos) ortaya konmasında ortaya konan göstergebilimsel-söylemsel yaklaşımlardan bazıları şunlardır: Medyada duyguların ortaya konması dilsel, görsel ve hareketlere dayanan birçok kodu içerir (Fontanille 1998). Medyada duygulayımın ortaya konması o ülkenin sahip olduğu inanç, duygu ve kültürel kodlara göre farklılık gösterir. O nedenle medya, o toplumun sahip inanç bilgisini dikkate alarak bilgi aktarırlar (Charaudeau 2005). Duygular ile gerekÇelendirme yani inandırma gücü (fr.argumentation) arasında çok sıkı bir ilişki vardır. Bu nedenle, söylemde duyguları ortaya koyarken, ortaya koymak istediğimiz duygunun, alıcı tarafından aynı şekilde duyulması önem taşıdığı için duyguların nasıl verildiği önemlidir (Amossy 2000, Plantin 2011, Micheli 2010). 2011 yılında ortaya çıkan Suriye iç savaşından sonra ülkemize sığınan ve sayıları bugün üç milyonu geçen, kendilerini "sığınmacı", "misafir", "mülteci" ve yalnızca "Suriyeli" olarak tanımladığımız Suriyeli göçmenlerin ülkemizdeki olumsuz algısını ortaya koyan birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. [1] Bunun sosyo-ekonomik nedenleri başta olmak üzere birçok nedeni olduğu bilinmekle birlikte, bu algının yerleşmesinde başta görsel ve sosyal medya olmak üzere yazılı basının da çok önemli rol oynadığı bilinen bir gerçektir. Diğer yandan, 20 0cak 2018 tarihinde TSK'nin başlatmış olduğu Afrin Zeytin Dalı Harekâtı ile Suriyeli göçmenler için sahip olunan bu olumsuz algının olumlu bir algıya dönüştüğü gözlemlenmektedir. Bu gözlemden hareketle, bu çalışmada şu sorulara yanıt aranacaktır: 1. Afrin Zeytin Dalı Harekâtında Suriyeli göçmenler görsel ve yazılı basında nasıl verilmektedir? 2. Suriyeli göçmenlerin

medya tarafından ortaya konmasında alıcının duygularına nasıl seslenilmektedir? Bu sorulara yanıt aramak için, 22 Ocak 29 Ocak 2018 arasında, görsel, sosyal ve yazılı basında "Suriyeliler Afrin için Başvurdu" manşetiyle yer alan görsel ve yazılı haberler göstergebilimsel ve söylemsel yöntemlerle incelenecektir.
***

**Mülteci Kadınların Karşılaştıkları Güçlükler: Batman Örneği**
(1025) İshak Aydemir (Bahçeşehir University), Yunus Aydemir (Bahçeşehir University)

Amaç: Geçici Koruma Yönetmeliği kapsamında geçici korunan Suriyeli kadınların karşılaştıkları güçlüklerin Batman ili örneğinde incelenmesidir. Bu çalışmada kadın mültecilerin karşılaştıkları güçlükleri belirlemeye yönelik olarak genel tarama modelini esas almıştır. Yöntem: Tarama modelleri geçmişte veya halen var olan bir durumu var olduğu şekliyle betimlemeyi amaçlayan araştırma yaklaşımlarıdır. Araştırmanın evreni, Batman il merkezinde yaşayan geçici barınma statüsündeki Suriyeli kadınlardan oluşmaktadır. Evrenin tam sayısı bilinmemektedir. Bu nedenle evrenin tamamına ulaşılması güç olduğundan örnekleme yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden 301 kadın ile görüşme gerçekleşmiştir. Araştırma kapsamındaki kadın katılımcıların karşılaştıkları güçlükleri sorgulayan görüşme formu (anket) hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan görüşme formu üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde katılımcıların sosyo-demografik bilgileri (yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, bildikleri diller, çocuk sayısı gibi), ikinci bölümde karşılaştıkları eğitim, sağlık, barınma, ekonomik, sosyal dışlanma ve iletişim güçlüklerine ilişkin görüşleri, üçüncü bölümde ise bunların dışında kalan ve eklemek istedikleri diğer güçlükler ve önerilere ilişkin görüşlerini sorgulayan sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında elde edilen verilerin analizinde katılımcıların bazı sosyo-demografik özellikleri dikkate alınarak karşılaştırmalı olarak Ki- kare, korelasyon analizi, frekans dağılımları, ortalama, yüzde, çapraz tablolar şeklinde istatistiksel analizler yapılmıştır. Bulgular: Araştırmaya katılan kadınların geçici koruma belgesi edinme durumlarına ilişkin dağılıma bakıldığında, % 97.7'sinin geçici koruma belgesinin olduğu, % 13'ünün sürecinin devam ettiği, % 1'nin geçici koruma belgesinin olmadığı saptanmıştır. Kadınların % 76.7'sinin devlet, vakıf vb. kurum-kuruluşlardan ayni ve/veya nakdi yardım yardım almadığı, % 23.3'ünün de yardım aldığı tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan kadınların iş bulmada güçlük çekme durumlarına bakıldığında, % 96.7'sinin iş bulmada güçlük yaşadığı, % 3.3'ünün de sıkıntı yaşamadığı tespit edilmiştir. Yani, neredeyse kadınların tamamı iş bulmada güçlük yaşamakta ve iş bulamamaktadır. Kadınların % 78.7'sinin mahalle baskısı hissetmediği ve %21.3'ünün mahalle baskısı hissettiği belirlenmiştir. Kadınların % 55.5'inin savaşın bitmesi halinde ülkesine geri dönmek istediği, % 44.5'inin de geri dönmek istemediği belirlenmiştir.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **8K. Documentary Screening: 3 Shorts by Michael Martin**<br>**Rivers and Seas: Understanding the perception of immigrants in the UK**<br>**4Cs of Migration**<br>**3Ds of Migration**<br>Profile: Michael Martin is a video producer at Kollins Communications in Ramsey, New Jersey, and recently earned his BA degree from Regent's University London. His major areas of work include photography and 4K video for international clients. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 12:00-14:30 | **Foyer – 2nd Floor and Terrace**<br><br>**EXHIBITION: Welcome to Our Jungle**<br>**by Clare Struthers, University of Plymouth, UK**<br> <br><br>**Welcome to Our Jungle** is a participatory photography project that was based in the refugee camp known as the 'Jungle' in Calais, giving a much needed platform for the voices of those directly affected by the crisis.<br>We worked with a group of men, women and children from November 2015 until the camp's demolition in September 2016, to bring you their unique perspective and insight into the crisis, in an attempt to provide a counter narrative to the predominantly negative and unbalanced rhetoric, broadcast in the mainstream media.<br>The creativity and resilience of the participants of this project, perfectly represent the inextinguishable light of the human spirit. We hope you enjoy 'their' stories. |

# Day Two 27 June 2018 - 14:30-15:50

| | |
|---|---|
| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
| | **9A. Economics, Work and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Olgu Karan,** *Başkent University, Turkey* |
| 1596 | Status of Asylum Seekers in the Turkish Employment Market: Example of Çorum/Turkey |
| | Yavuz Kagan Yasim |
| 1769 | The determinants of immigrant entrepreneurial strategies |
| | Catarina Reis Oliveira |
| 2181 | A cross approach about migrant entrepreneurship |
| | Ana Paula Cordeiro, Luísa Cagica Carvalho |
| 1363 | Multi-layered Approach to Examining the Entrepreneurial Activity: The Case of Kurdish and Turkish Habitus in Small Business Ownership in |
| | Olgu Karan |

**Status of Asylum Seekers in the Turkish Employment Market: Example of Çorum/Turkey**
(1596) Yavuz Kagan Yasim (Hitit University)

Turkey has had irregular migration from many countries since the 1970's. In recent years, especially Iraq and Syrians have been occupying the agenda. There is a difference between national and international legislation in defining these people. This situation also causes uncertainness about the rights provided to these people. Because of the considerable size of irregular migration towards Turkey in a short period, it has necessitated the making of a new set of legal definitions. In 2013, a new "Foreigners and International Protection Law" was enacted and "conditional refugee" and "secondary protection" statuses were defined. "The Law on Work Permits for Foreigners" issued in 2003 was not sufficient for the Iraq and Syrians in the labor market, which are defined "International Application

Owner" and "Temporary Protection", then formed "Regulation on Work Permits for Temporary Protection of Foreigners" on 15.01.2016 and "Regulation on Work for the International Protection Applicant and International Protection Status Personnel " on 26.04.2016 for the integration of these people into the labor market. Because of the high employment rates in Turkey, a number of limitations on the employment of asylum seekers was brought in. On the other hand, foreigners with low wages and high productivity are seen as an opportunity to be evaluated for employers. As a result, asylum seekers have become important but informal actors in the labor market. With this study, the foreigners in the status of international protection applicant and temporary protection in the Çorum province will be examined. In the literature review, it is seen that these people work mostly at low wages and informally. Similar results were obtained in the preliminary investigations. This is forbidden by national laws. The aim of this study is to identify the problems asylum seekers have experienced in the labor market and to suggest solutions especially to the disagreements between legislation and practice. For this purpose, interviews will be held with open-ended and semi-structured questions to employers, asylum seekers, and local workers. There will be an examination of the reasons for employers to choose asylum seekers and informal labor and the perspective of asylum seekers and local workers. At the end of this study, it is expected that asylum seekers will be able to access the labor market more easily and contribute to the establishment of a proper legitimate working environment.
***

**The determinants of immigrant entrepreneurial strategies**
(1769) Catarina Reis Oliveira (Observatory for Migration - High Commission for Migration, Portugal)

The aim of explaining immigrants' entrepreneurial strategies in host societies remains a challenge to researchers around the world. Explanations mainly fall into three categories: one that emphasizes immigrants' characteristics and their predisposing factors to succeed in businesses; a second that underlines the importance of community networks and ethnic resources to engage business activities; and a third that highlights how the labour market, the institutional and regulatory frameworks of the host society interferes (by restraining or encouraging) in immigrants' entrepreneurship. Previous research on immigrant entrepreneurship focused on monocausual explanations, isolating the determinants of gathering either family or ethnic resources. This article on immigrant entrepreneurial strategies aims to highlight (with empirical evidence) the diversity of immigrant entrepreneurial strategies "“going far beyond the ethnic strategies more characterized in academic literature "“and understand why not all immigrant groups display the same propensity to entrepreneurship. A heuristic model is developed and discussed based on three explanatory dimensions and agencies to immigrant entrepreneurship that are verified (with empirical evidence) and characterized "“ (1) the opportunity structure (considering the interference of the legal context, the characteristics of the labor market and of the economic system, and the social reception and public opinion); (2) the characteristics and the community resources of the immigrant group; and (3) the personal resources of the immigrant and that potential its entrepreneurship. Based on case studies, the arricle will also discuss and provide a typology of immigrant entrepreneurial strategies (e.g. community entrepreneurial strategies "“including family and ethnic strategies -, personal strategies and institutional supported strategies).
***

**A cross approach about migrant entrepreneurship**
(2181) Ana Paula Cordeiro (Universidade Aberta), Luísa Cagica Carvalho

International migration is a key feature of globalized world. People move increasingly to a wide set of countries, for different time periods and encouraged for many reasons, giving place to the emergence of several migratory patterns. However, economic causes are, since a long time ago, the main motivation of the majority of migrant movements. The research done in this domain recognise the role of migrant entrepreneurship on job creation (including self-employment) and economic growth, revelling that in some countries migrants tend to have more propensity for entrepreneurship than native people. The phenomena of migrant entrepreneurship is not recent, but due the residual weight of

migrant entrepreneurs in host economies, this thematic topic is still under studied. This paper intends to present an outlook about migrant entrepreneurs through a literature review that reveals different approaches emphasizing aspects such as, gender, ethnic minorities, labour market regulation, exclusion, social capital, local economy, workers recruitment etc. Providing a systematic overview about migrant entrepreneurship literature, the paper proposed gives useful clues for shaping and discussing new research lines that cross sociological, economic and management approaches.
***

**Multi-layered Approach to Examining the Entrepreneurial Activity: The Case of Kurdish and Turkish Habitus in Small Business Ownership in**
(1363) Olgu Karan (Başkent University)

The paper adopts a Bourdieusian approach to explore the broad research questions of why and how the Kurdish and Turkish (KT) communities in North London moved into, and are over represented and why Turkish Cypriots are absent in small business ownership. A multi-level research framework that incorporates the micro, meso and macro dynamics dynamics through a qualitative research in ethnic minority business ownership is adopted. The macro level focuses on the global political economy of migrant entrepreneurship with a particular emphasis on British context. With regard to meso level factors influencing KT entrepreneurship in the UK, I discuss the legal regulatory framework, police protection, competition with chain stores. The micro level discusses the strategic activation and generation of forms of capital in setting-up and managing KT small businesses. The paper argues that KT community members' habitus adjusted aspirations and expectations in small business ownership after the demise of textile industry in the midst of 1990s. The adjustment required investment and transposition of forms of capital needed for the field of entrepreneurship in catering and retail sectors. The research illustrates that members of the KT communities aligned in their interests to become small business owners after the demise of textile industry in the midst of 1990s in London.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **9B. Migration Theory 3** |
| *Chair* | **Jeffrey H. Cohen,** *Ohio State University, United States* |
| 2178 | Highly Skilled and Educated Venezuelans to U.S: Criminal and Political Violence at the Origin |
| | Magaly Sanchez-R, Douglas Massey |
| 1632 | Who is an Internal Migrant? |
| | Rasadhika Sharma |
| 1532 | A threat- benefit model for explaining attitudes of local people toward immigrants |
| | Eugene Tartakovsky |
| 1111 | 3Ds and Conflict Model of Migration: Measuring Insecurity |
| | Ibrahim Sirkeci and M. Murat Yüceşahin |

**Highly Skilled and Educated Venezuelans to U.S: Criminal and Political Violence at the Origin**
(2178) Magaly Sanchez-R (Office of Population Research, Princeton University), Douglas Massey (Princeton University)

Several factors influence the decisions of High Skilled Educated professionals to migrate abroad. HSE migrants generally seek to improve their welfare by balancing professional aspirations, such as greater occupational mobility and higher earnings, with quality of life considerations. In addition to these obvious motivations for migration, HSE professionals today are increasing influenced by declining security and worsening living conditions at original country. This trend has been exemplify in Venezuela, where rising rates of crime, increasing political tensions, and growing criminal and political violence have led to the mass departure of HSE professionals. We will present our analysis, using data

results from the LAMP Venezuelan, as well by In -Depth interviews to a sample of HSE Venezuelan immigrants in United States.
***

**Who is an Internal Migrant?**
(1632) Rasadhika Sharma (Leibniz University)

Internal migration is an important feature of our developed and developing world. According to the World Bank (2016), there are about 756 million internal migrants around the globe, which is roughly three times the size of international migrants. However, interestingly there is no internationally accepted definition of an internal migrant. Different surveys and academic studies use varied definitions that are open to subjectivity. Our paper stresses on this issue and highlights the sensitivity of results obtained by econometric analysis to the use of different definitions. We use four varied definitions that have been borrowed from existing literature (Nguyen et al., 2015; Gröger & Zylberberg, 2016 & Dang et al., 1997), namely, (1) individual is an internal migrant if he/she has been away from home for at least a month (2) individual is an internal migrant if he/she has been away from home for at least half a year (3) individual is an internal migrant if he/she moved in search of job opportunities, and (4) individual is an internal migrant if he/she moved to another province. Using a unique data set from Vietnam, we examine the determinants of the migration decision and the impact of migration on the household's income. We employ Probit modelling and difference-in-difference Probability Score Matching to estimate the two aspects, respectively, under each definition. Our preliminary results indicate that a change in definition not only alters the magnitude of impact but also changes the nature of relationship for certain variables. While human capital variables such as educational attainment and association with a political organization display similar correlations with the decision to migrate under all definitions, variables such as the presence of a child in the household and provincial controls change the nature of their relationships when using different definitions. In case of examining per capita income change of the household, the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT) varies over ranges that differ significantly across the four definitions indicating the high sensitivity of results to the defining criterion. Through our study we aim to bring this issue to the attention of international organizations and future researchers who work in the area of migration. Additionally, we advocate for a standard definition by proposing basic guidelines.
***

**A Threat- Benefit Model for Explaining Attitudes of Local People toward Immigrants**
(1532) Eugene Tartakovsky (Tel Aviv University)

Recent years have seen increasing numbers of immigrants around the world. Traditional social psychological models, such as the Integrative Threat theory (ITT, Stephan & Stephan, 2000), have emphasized the extent to which immigrants are perceived as a threat to the majority population on both a real and symbolic level. In our current study, we develop a threat-benefit model to suggest that 1) members of the host society can experience or perceive immigrant groups as both a threat but also as bringing potential benefits to the society; 2) These attitudes may be predicted by the different value motivations (Schwartz, 2012) that the person holds; 3) These threat or benefit perceptions will predict the extent to which the individual reports positive interactions with immigrants. The study includes a representative sample (N=1600) of Israeli adults, divided into four groups, who responded to questionnaires assessing their value preferences, perceived threat (economic, social cohesion physical, modernity) and/or benefit (economic, humanitarian, cultural diversity, social cohesion) to one of four groups (immigrants from the Former Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Western countries and asylum seekers). Multi-group structural equation modelling supported a model in which perceptions of an immigrant group as a threat and/or benefit mediated the relationship between value preferences and contact. Immigrants from Western countries were seen as bringing the most benefits relative to threats, while asylum seekers were perceived as bringing the most threats and least benefits. Immigrants from the

FSU were perceived as bringing the most cultural diversity benefits but also threats to social cohesion. Perceived threats were negatively (and benefits positively) related to contact.
***

**3Ds and Conflict Model of Migration: Measuring Insecurity**
(1111) Ibrahim Sirkeci (Regent's University London) and M. Murat Yüceşahin (Ankara University)

Introduction: Current mainstream migration scholarship is skewed towards neoliberal approaches which inhibits a thorough understanding of the role conflicts play in human mobility which can be seen as a function of perceived insecurity. The conflict model is based on two key assumptions: Based on the inequalities, conflicts are the key drivers of human mobility; and they increasingly drive mobility as they lead to a perception of insecurity. Some researchers define conflict in a broad sense to cover a continuum of positions ranging from full cooperation where no conflict exists, to one where heightened conflicts exist and expressed in armed clashes and violence which can be exemplified by wars, civil wars, high levels of homicides and other life threatening risks. In this framework, inequalities across nations and within national borders are identified as major drivers for human mobility at macro level. These are conceptualised as Developmental Deficit, Democratic Deficit, and Demographic Deficit summarised as the 3 Ds. Objectives: This study aims to identify and test macro level indicators of human insecurity and examines their relationship to mobility patterns identifiable with available secondary data. Methods: Using the secondary data available from multiple sources, we have operationalised a Cluster Analysis in order to obtain spatial clusters / regions can be explain the conflict-migration relationship globally. The data used come from the United Nations, the World Bank, and the UNHCR. We have grouped a set of available variables into conflict / insecurity variables, economic and social wellbeing variables, and demographic variables to measure the 3Ds. Results: All key variables used in the models were available for 145 countries. Our analysis resulted in five different spatial clusters based on the development, democratic, and demographic deficits across the world for 2015, the date of the data used. Nevertheless, it seems these clusters are unlikely to be temporal and likely to reflect long term migration trends. Conclusion: Adverse effect of inequalities on migration pressures were noted in this study. The effects are dynamic and unlikely to be unidirectional as the underlying causes are dynamic.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **9C. Education and Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Michela Camilla Pellicani,** *Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy* |
| 1767 | Return migration policies targeting highly skilled: an evaluation of different approaches |
| | Inese Supule |
| 1988 | Origins, destinations, and the new second generation: The impact of sending and receiving contexts on educational attainment among the adult children of immigrants |
| | Roger Waldinger, Renee Reichl Luthra, Thomas Soehl |
| 2189 | Polish immigrants in Norway. Selected aspects of social and school integration |
| | Karolina Domagalska-Nowak |
| 1715 | E-migration. The Polish Technological Diaspora. |
| | Katarzyna Morawska, Rafał Raczyński |

**Return Migration Policies Targeting Highly Skilled: An Evaluation of Different Approaches**
(1767) Inese Supule (University of Latvia)

The paper aims to analyse the potential of different measures of return migration policies for targeting highly skilled Latvian emigrants. It evaluates different incentives to return provided in other countries, and those already implemented in Latvia. It also evaluates a potential of networking initiatives, which

would encourage development of new businesses, foster business connections, or contribute to knowledge transfers. The recent studies on emigration processes in Latvia show that the proportion of highly educated people leaving Latvia significantly increased during the years of the economic crisis of 2009-2011. Different studies show that Latvia is suffering a serious brain drain effect and return migration is not compensating brain drain from Latvia. At the same time, Informative Report on Medium and Long-Term Labour Market Forecasts, based on the economic development and demographic scenarios developed by the Ministry of Economics of Latvia, suggests that the demand for highly skilled will grow more rapidly in Latvia by every year. It will be determined by the increase in the demand for labour force in manufacturing and services and for specialists in the fields of science and engineering, as well as ICT specialists. The evaluation of the current return migration policy in Latvia is based on the typology of McKenzie and Yang (2014). In their critical review of recent research on the effectiveness of return migration policies they distinguish three broad types of policies. The first are policies that seek to remove regulatory, bureaucratic, and informational barriers that prevent individuals to return. The second are policies that seek to get people to return who would otherwise choose not to. To this group belong return migration policies targeted to highly skilled emigrants. The third are policies that focus on making return migration and reintegration easier. Additionally, the typology of diaspora engagement policies developed by Gamlen (2006) has been used, because in many countries, including Latvia, return migration policies and diaspora policies are not strictly divided. In his analysis of different measures of diaspora engagement policies, Gamlen identifies capacity building policies, policies extending rights to the diaspora, and policies extracting obligations from the diaspora. The data used for the analysis are policy planning documents, particularly, Return migration support action plan for 2013-2016 (the main Latvian return migration policy document), quantitative survey of Latvian emigrants and in-depth interviews with experts, as well as literature review on return migration policies. The analysis of different policy measures targeted to highly skilled suggest that these policies are rather ineffective and expensive. All in all, the results of the study reveal that the supply for the demand for highly skilled in Latvia only partly might be sourced among Latvian emigrants and return migrants, and the immigration of skilled third country nationals also should be considered.
***

**Origins, Destinations, and the New Second Generation: The Impact of Sending and Receiving Contexts on Educational Attainment among the Adult Children of Immigrants**
(1988) Roger Waldinger (UCLA), Renee Reichl Luthra (University of Essex), Thomas Soehl (McGill University)

This paper seeks to return scholarly attention to a core intellectual divide between segmented and conventional (or neo-) assimilation approaches, doing so through a theoretical and empirical reconsideration of contextual effects on second-generation outcomes. We evaluate multiple approaches to measuring receiving country contextual effects and then turn to the concept of context of origin to include characteristics of the country of emigration. Using data from surveys of immigrant offspring in the Los Angeles and New York metropolitan areas, we demonstrate that our proposed measures better predict second generation educational attainment than prevailing approaches, enabling a multilevel modelling strategy which better accounts for the structure of immigrant families nested within different receiving contexts.
***

**Polish Immigrants in Norway. Selected Aspects of Social and School Integration**
(2189) Karolina Domagalska-Nowak (Adam Mickiewicz University)

The aim of the presentation is to show the specificity of Poles' migration to Norway, with the primary focus on comparing Polish migrants to other immigrant groups and analyzing educational choices concerning Polish minority in the Norwegian education system. The analysis of Poles' motivations in migration is placed in a broader context of the demographic situation and functioning of the social system in Norway. The preparation of the formal education system to integrating minority children in

Norway has been analysed, including the importance of teacher education for social cohesion in the multiethnic and multicultural society. These considerations lead to the twofold conclusion. On one hand, the social and educational resourses to cope with the functioning in Norway as a host country are relatively easier for Poles than for immigrants from other parts of the world. On the other hand though the migration situation presents itself as a critical event in human life and poses considerable challenges for an individual. Children with migration experience, as well as with migration background have been increasingly included in the education system in Norway. There is evidence however, that the system can not fully keep up with social and cultural changes, especially in terms of efficient teacher training. In addition, the Author points out that the challenges facing the Norwegian education system are similar to other multiethnic European countries. The author analyzed statistical data, government documents, the offer of universities in the field of teacher education and data from empirical research of other authors.
***

**E-Migration. The Polish Technological Diaspora.**
(1715) Katarzyna Morawska (Emigration Museum in Gdynia), Rafal Raczyński (Pomeranian University)

During this year's The Migration Conference, the research team of the Emigration Museum in Gdynia would like to present a new research project entitled "E-migration. The Polish Technological Diaspora", the aim of which is to identify, explore, describe and promote the Polish technological diaspora, i.e. Polish emigrants working abroad in innovative industries.
***

| | Amphitheatre 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **9D. Women on the Move** |
| *Chair* | **Aycan Çelikaksoy Mortensen,** *Stockholm University, Sweden* |
| 2005 | Illiterate migrant women: an analysis of a social integration program in Spain |
| | Margarida Martins Barroso |
| 1687 | Birds flying with the cage-- case study of Chinese female migrants in Italy |
| | Ru Gao |
| 1573 | Everyday life of Turkish women in Bischwiller: A gendered approach to the Turkish immigration in France |
| | Ecem Hasırcıoğlu |
| 1454 | Maghreb feminine migrations: transformations and comparisons |
| | Nassera Guezzen |

**Illiterate Migrant Women: An Analysis of a Social Integration Program in Spain**
(2005) Margarida Martins Barroso (ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon)

The economic crisis of the noughties and the strong increase in the unemployment rate have changed the position of Spain as a desirable hosting country for migrant workers. The period of economic recession was thus accompanied by a slight decrease of immigration in the country. However, the intensification of global political and economic crisis and the geographical position of Spain, with autonomous territories in North Africa, have contributed to the exponential rise of the total number of migrants in the country and generated new challenges to national institutions and organizations regarding the full social integration of those who enter the country. In addition to these new challenges, old difficulties referring to the social integration of pre-existing migrant groups still remain. This paper analyses the literacy education and language training components of a social integration program conducted by a local NGO in Barcelona, designed to address the specific needs of illiterate women living and working in the country. The target group of the program are illiterate and functional illiterate

women, usually from Morocco, Nigeria, İndia, Paquistan and Nepal. Through the provision of reading, writing and language learning skills, the program aims to contribute to their social and labour market integration. The paper aims to discuss how European and national orientations regarding gender equality and migrants integration relate to local everyday practices, and how the programs' methodology and the available resources are actually meeting the beneficiaries' needs and expectations, namely in terms of employability and citizenship.
***

**Birds Flying With the Cage-- Case Study of Chinese Female Migrants in Italy**
(1687) Ru Gao (University of Padua)

This study proposes to analyze the uniqueness of the migration experiences of Chinese women migrants in Italy and to dispute the thesis that migration is a process of emancipation for women with a case study of the aforementioned community. In the last half-century, migration studies have gained an academic attention in a multidisciplinary scale and gender has been gradually incorporated into the theoretical construction of migration studies, nevertheless, with a disproportionate consideration (Massey et al, 1993; Boyd and Grieco, 2003). As moving agents between different places, migrants are especially aware of the nature of gender that may carry different expectations in relation to different societies (Donato et al, 2006). In recent migration studies, in response to the feminization of migration, theories in gender studies have endeavored to challenge this situation of invisibility and passivity of women. From a dependent element of family-based migration to an independent agent, women migrate and their unique experiences reside in all stages of their migration process: the pre-migration stage, the transition across state boundaries and the post-migration stage (Boyd and Grieco, 2003).In comparison to the evolution in the general international female migration studies, there are fewer studies that focus on the community of Chinese women migrants. The present article aims to analyze the unique experiences of Chinese women migrants in Italy, reflecting on their gendered responsibilities and expectations in the society of origin, their vulnerabilities during the transition across the boundaries, especially in case of sexual violence and other deprivations in the undocumented migration, and in particular, multiform of passivity in the society of destination, through the analysis of data collected with multimethods which incorporate both qualitative approaches, and quantitative methods.Both theoretical and empirical studies have analyzed, under different theoretical frameworks, an extent of factors that characterize the uniqueness of the migratory experience of women migrant (Chant and Radcliffe 1992; Simon and Brettell, 1986; Boyd and Grieco, 2003). In this article, personal narratives and other qualitative data are analyzed as proves to the gender selectivity and bias in all stages of the entire migration process. In the pre-migration stage persist the gendered responsibility to the care work not only for the nuclear family but also for the extended family, the specific feminine expectations in appearance and marriage; during the undocumented transition, actual sexual violence or threat may come from both male smugglers and male travelers; in the post-migration stage, the thesis of the 20th century considering migration as modernization to the women migrants (Rosen, 1973; Abadan-Unat, 1977) is fiercely challenged as their entire migration process is accompanied by the unrelenting presence of the traditional gendered expectations and disempowerment, and their vulnerability and exploitation within the household and in the economic system in Italy. They are birds of passage, but they are flying with cage.
***

**Everyday Life of Turkish Women in Bischwiller: A Gendered Approach to the Turkish Immigration in France**
(1573) Ecem Hasırcıoğlu (Université Paris Diderot)

This paper attempts to present the everyday life of Turkish women who live in Bischwiller, a small border city in France. Located north of Strasbourg; this city is known as "Turcwiller" in everyday language in a pejorative sense, which is referred to "intense" population of Turkey origin immigrants. This study mainly focuses on everyday routine of Turkish women who settled down in Bischwiller for

various reasons and especially their social activities. When "Gastarbeiter" phenomenon has changed since the family reunification, it is needed to emphasize the female side of the immigration. For that purpose, this paper aims to discuss the reasons of migration, family relations, social life and integration of the Turkish women. In the light of that, with in-depth interviews and direct observation in social environment of Turkish women in Bischwiller, this study represents the usual and different aspects of their "immigrant" lives in a small city.
***

**Maghreb Feminine Migrations: Transformations and Comparisons**
(1454) Nassera Guezzen (IRIS, School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences)

In this paper, I propose to present you the research work I have been conducting for four years as part of a PhD thesis entitled "Migration of Maghrebi women to the Gulf countries". Indeed, my research focuses on Moroccan and Algerian women who are part of a migration process. Through the conduct of interviews and the collection of life stories upstream, during and after migration, I sought to understand the migratory journey of these women, as well as the reasons and motivations behind the migration or this migratory desire.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **9E. European Migration Space** |
| *Chair* | **Gül İnce Beqo,** *Catholic University of Milan, Italy* |
| 1499 | How the refugee crisis is having an impact on Balkan migrations towards European Union? |
| | Ruth Ferrero-Turrión |
| 1968 | The theme of migration in Romanian media and political discourse: diaspora as a topic in populist communication in current political and media debates |
| | Mirela Pîrvan |
| 1669 | Politics, Mass Emigration and Replacement of Jewish Minority in Turkey |
| | Özge Çopuroğlu |
| 1672 | Political Opportunism and "Racially" Coded Campaigns: How the European Refugee Crisis Amplified Brexit's Anti-Immigrant Message |
| | Amanda Garrett |

**How the Refugee Crisis Is Having an Impact on Balkan Migrations towards European Union?**
(1499) Ruth Ferrero-Turrión (Universidad Complutense)

Over the last years we have witnessed how the flows of refugees and asylum seekers were getting into the European Union through, among other, the Western Balkans countries. The presence of this flows onto the Serbian, Macedonian, and in a lesser extent, Bosnia, have had an impact on the autochthonous population and in the way, they are being seeing by European authorities. After achieving one of their main goals, visa liberalization, Western Balkans countries are also pursuing to proceed with the enlargement. Before the refugee crisis arrived into these countries, they were facing the way out of quite a while population towards countries in the EU. Most of them were circular labor migrants or even commuter ones. However, there are some exceptions to this mobility. Roma people, together with Kosovars and Bosnians were applying to asylum in countries such as Germany. The main goal of this paper is to analyze the impact that refugee crisis has had on the response that European authorities and individual member states are giving towards those asylum seekers coming from Kosovo, Bosnia, and the rest of the Western Balkan countries. There are any changes on this response? Have they had the right to asylum? Refugee crisis, will affect the relation of the candidate countries with the EU? If yes, in what sense? These and other questions will be addressed on this paper.
***

**The Theme of Migration in Romanian Media and Political Discourse: Diaspora as a Topic in Populist Communication in Current Political and Media Debates**

(1968) Mirela Pîrvan (The National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA))

This paper focuses on the study of the Romanian diaspora as a theme in the populist discourse in Romania, a topic not yet tackled in the Romanian specialized literature. Current European studies on populism emphasize the relationship between this concept and other two highly exploited concepts at European level, Euroscepticism and immigration. The Romanian research on populism, many of them, analyzes the concept from the perspective of nationalism and xenophobia, an approach that no longer applies to the current political situation. Thus, although there is talk of the presence of populism in Romania as a type of political discourse, the populist themes have not yet been sufficiently identified and studied. Because Romania is a euro-enthusiastic state and has not been affected by the wave of Muslim immigrants, like Western European states, and nationalism and xenophobia are not widely shared, they are not subjects of major interest to citizens, stated that the themes listed above cannot be considered today subjects of populist discourse in Romania. The same cannot be said about the Romanian diaspora and the citizens that constitute this community. A topic on the public agenda for many years, reinvented during the election campaign for the presidential elections in Romania, the Romanian diaspora is a topic used in the context of political-media debates, gaining populist valences that will be demonstrated through the proposed research. Using the quantitative and qualitative content analysis as a research method, the paper aims to investigate the way in which the Romanian diaspora is used in the political-media populist disruptions and the relationship between populism and the diaspora as a topic of debate.

***

**Politics, Mass Emigration and Replacement of Jewish Minority in Turkey**

(1669) Özge Çopuroğlu (Yeditepe University)

The Jewish community, who were forced to leave Spain and Portugal in the 15th century, had spread out to several countries. With the invitation of the Ottoman Empire a large grouped had migrated to the region. Official numbers estimate roughly 15,000 Sephardic Jews are currently living in Turkey, of whom 3,000 have already secured a Spanish identity card through different citizenships because they are given the right of European citizenship from their original countries since 2015 as a result of new Citizenship Law for Sephardic Jews. Jews are prepared to move again due to advantages of carrying double passports, obtaining the European citizenship which equally affected by the discouraging effects of the economic decline and political problems in the Middle East. They are in a position to look for a safe zone today. This brings us to think about the necessity for and possibility of forming a model of a global citizenship, not only in Turkey but in the world. The study aims to draw out a profile of these communities in terms of identity and citizenship. It will basically seek to answer the following questions: 1) What has changed today in Portugal and Spain related to the immigration policies since the 15th century when the Jews of Turkey had been expelled from? 2) What are the new perspectives or models of new citizenship? 3) What impact will do this migration on the global brain drain? Our purpose which was supported by in-depth interviews carried out in Istanbul, debates particularly on the subjective issue of "the state of the Jewish people living in Turkey" and underlines the demand of this population to define a new identity over by migrating to Europe. It also emphasizes that this situation is one of the major divides in regards of the integration of forms of "sense of belonging" related to brain drain. The empirical research based on qualitative data conducted in Turkey within the sample group drawn from different generations of Jewish community born and lived in Istanbul but seeking to acquire European citizenship. Within the scope of this research, profound interviews with 15 people from the Jewish community throughout 2017. In Istanbul, which is considered as the universe of the research, attempts were made to reach interviewees from different age groups and professions in order to form the sample of the research. Questions posed to the interviewees were particularly to the right and the process of citizenship of Jewish community by Portugal and Spain, the terms being used to describe them in Turkey and their opinions of these terms. In this context, the data obtained in the interviews was

categorized under four sections; first being "Assessments Regarding Turkey", second being "Questioning a New Model of Citizenship", third being "Social Cohesion and Integration of Minorities in Turkey" and the last one being "Views on Turkey".
***

**Political Opportunism and "Racially" Coded Campaigns: How the European Refugee Crisis Amplified Brexit's Anti-Immigrant Message**
(1672) Amanda Garrett (Georgetown University Qatar)

What impact did the European Refugee Crisis have on the outcome of Britain's 2016 Referendum to exit the European Union (Brexit)? In a campaign context already deeply primed for anti-immigrant sentiments, this research explores how the concomitant refugee situation altered the political strategies of campaigners and the political behavior of voters. Using content analysis of over 10,000 campaign materials and referendum news articles, the first half of this paper builds a novel dataset to measure the "salience" of the refugee crisis over the course of the referendum. The data reveals a significant use of both implicit and explicit references to the refugee crisis by the Leave campaigns and mainstream media, often embedded (erroneously) in the larger debate about intra-EU migration fears and piggybacking on major refugee news events. The second half of this paper uses 4 national geocoded surveys and 80 interviews from 4 UK cities to test competing theories explaining the Brexit outcome. Preliminary results find support for a politicized places hypothesis. Here the national salience of immigration, which was amplified by campaign references to the refugee crisis, interacts with local-level contexts (i.e. change in number of immigrants) to influence individual voting intentions, and specifically preference for the strong anti-immigrant message of the Leave campaign.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **9F. Diaspora Politics** |
| *Chair* | **Deniz Eroğlu Utku,** *Trakya University, Turkey* |
| 1534 | Transnational Party Politics of Turkey: the Cases of Germany and France |
| | İnci Öykü Yener-Roderburg |
| 1628 | An Analysis of 2014 Presidential and 2015 General Elections of Turkey from the Perspective of the Votes of Turkey's Citizens Living Abroad, The case of Germany's Turks |
| | Alisait Yılkın |
| 2161 | Placemaking as an instrument for the urban inclusion in Berlin and Lisbon. Citizen Participation and Public Finance. |
| | Omaira Giovanna Gonzalez Diaz |
| 1878 | Mobility narratives and home representations |
| | Zsuzsanna Àrendás |

**Transnational Party Politics of Turkey: the Cases of Germany and France**
(1534) İnci Öykü Yener-Roderburg (University of Duisburg-Essen)

This work aims to contribute to a broader understanding of how political parties function abroad, and analyses how the Turkish political parties' strategies effect the Turkish nationals residing in Germany and France by focusing on the home country election campaigns abroad and elections' results. It is argued that after the necessary constitutional changes to the Turkish election law in 2012 that enabled external voting for citizens living abroad, Turkish political parties have expedited their lobbying activities and established formal political party branches in host countries. This situation could be seen as a positive and a necessary step for universal suffrage and the enhancement of the democratic system through the increase in political participation. However, the addition of almost 3 million eligible voters to the total number of electorates that is 55 million, has generated a party warfare amongst the Turkish

political parties, specifically where the Turkish nationals have accumulated abroad. Germany and France are selected as the case countries on the grounds that they have more than half of the eligible external voters and the largest Turkish and Kurdish populations outside of Turkey. For this research AKP, CHP, HDP and MHP are chosen focus Turkish political parties as they occupy the Turkish parliament's seats and cover by and large all the ways in which Turkish political parties function abroad, as well as offer different kinds of supporter groups that is particularly diverse among Turkish and Kurdish voters. These two groups largely show different political tendencies, and favour different ways of political engagement that require further attention. According to the results of the last two Turkish parliamentary elections, in the extraterritorial electoral districts including Germany and France, AKP and HDP, respectively, took the lead. Whereas according to the in-country election results HDP was in fourth place. This work also argues that the politicization of diaspora Turks and Kurds is ever growing with the impact of the political parties' transnational links with organizations abroad. The arguments that this paper makes are largely based on the analysis of the party programs, party campaigns, political party supporters' social media engagements, detailed results of the Turkish elections that took place since 2012, which include the Presidential Election of 2014 August, Parliamentary Election of 2015 June, Parliamentary Election of 2015 November and Constitutional Referendum of 2017 April. The emphasis is given to the parliamentary elections in order to obtain more accurate data regarding party supporters' orientations. Field research is another primary source that this study heavily relies on that includes interviews with academics, journalists, active members of migrant organizations, and diaspora members.
***

**An Analysis of 2014 Presidential and 2015 General Elections of Turkey from the Perspective of the Votes of Turkey's Citizens Living Abroad, The case of Germany's Turks**
(1628) Alisait Yılkın (Bielefeld University)

Political participation of citizens living abroad has begun to be a central topic of studies on citizenship in transnational contexts in this last decade. Seyla Benhabib in 2004[1] and Rainer Bauböck in 2007[2] have proposed first conceptualizations of external political participation and studies focusing on specific cases have begun to develop. In the case of Turkish citizens living abroad, first research has been elaborated in 2014 and 2015 in the context of the AVANTI project led by Nermin Abadan-Unat.[3] As a research of the AVANTI team, I have collected ethnographic and sociologic data in 2015, during the two months preceding the elections of June, on a fieldwork in Germany to analyze the political participation and non-participation of Germany's Turks for the presidential and general elections organized in Turkey in 2014 and June 2015 respectively. I will present the results of these fieldwork during which I applied semi-structured interviews with 50 individuals who had Turkish citizenship but lived in the town of Frankfurt and in its surrounding most of the year. I have then been able to treat the data according to series of factors such as "age and sex", "known language(s)", "level of education", "time spent in Germany/birthplace", "ethnic and religious belonging", "family network", "use of media", "links with Turkey", "participation/abstention in elections", "political tradition", "conditions of voting", etc. In my presentation, I propose first to expose my methodology of survey and then to develop conclusive remarks about voting behaviors of Turkish external voters living in Germany with a specific focus on the issue concerning the act of voting or the abstention of external voters.[1] Benhabib, S., The Rights of Others: Aliens, Residents, and Citizens (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. [2] Bauböck, R., "Stakeholder Citizenship and Transnational Political Participation: A Normative Evaluation of External Voting, "Fordham Law Review, 75 (5), 2007: 2393-447. [3] Abadan-Unat, N. et al., The Voting Behavior of Euro-Turks Turkey's Presidential Election, (Istanbul, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2014). Abadan-Unat, N. et al., Voting Behavior of Euro-Turks and Turkey's General Election, (Istanbul, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2015).
***

**Placemaking as an Instrument for the Urban Inclusion in Berlin and Lisbon. Citizen Participation and Public Finance**

(2161) Omaira Giovanna Gonzalez Diaz (Universidade de Lisboa)

(Track: Refugees and asylum seekers) The use of the word Placemaking began in the 1960s, thanks to the guidelines of Jane Jacobs. Jacobs used Placemaking to describe and analyze the importance of public spaces in the dynamics of urban areas and their contribution to social development. Jordi Borja (2000) then further developed the concept theoretically and practically, emphasizing that Placemaking is about: (1) the right to place, (2) the right to public space, (3) the right to a collective identity within the city, which introduces issues of urban quality and social mixture, promoting original forms of citizen participation, which support vulnerable populations. And, lastly (4) the right to the city as a refugee. That is, the right of all city residents to the same political-legal status available to local citizens. This condition of a citizen is categorized mainly by three challenges (Borja, 2000): (1) the political challenge which, in the case of refugees, is translated into the legal status they obtain upon arrival in the territories to which they immigrate; (2) the social challenge focused on finding social policies that reduce sociocultural marginalization and promote integration; and (3) the urban challenge, consisting of making the city an accessible place through Placemaking to contribute to the quality and the visibility of the urban inclusion of refugees, in this specific case, in Berlin and Lisbon. My research seeks to make a contribution to the urban question, through the discussion of the importance of Placemaking, of citizen participation and of public finance, and their relation to the theoretical models based on The Right to the City, which promote the establishment of theoretical and physical spaces pertaining to the urban inclusion of refugees.For more than 50 years, the Placemaking and the Citizen Participation have been in the forefront of urbanists. The successes have been varied, and the search for a balance between public management and spontaneous community management has also left a broad and diverse know-how for its application. After the identification of these successes and the minimization of the weaknesses, the results can be applied to the group of refugees. Thus, through research into the two disciplines "“urban planning and urban sociology"” and the concepts identified through the interpretation of the scientific literature, this paper will recognize elements of political and social capital that will determine the practical applicability of The Right to the City and its relevance for the cases of study (Berlin and Lisbon).
***

**Mobility Narratives and Home Representations**

(1878) Zsuzsanna Àrendás (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Central European University)

The proposed paper addresses transnational mobility by focusing on migrant heritage of Indians living in Budapest; analysing immigrant experiences and understandings of 'home' and of 'home-making'. Migrant heritage is viewed as a translocal and transcultural social practice. Beyond the materiality of people on the move, the paper also focuses on migrant narratives and changing imaginaries of 'home', as an important part of migrant heritage. Anthropological studies have been dealing with homes, houses, interiors of homes for a long time, linking the former to concepts of settledness and rootedness. Malkki (1995), while studying discourses on refugees and migrants warns against uncritical uses of the root metaphor, which describe migrants and refugees as 'rootless' and at the same time mythicize the role of roots in case of communities with fixed geographies. Along the same lines, other novel approaches consider homes as relevant fields for the study of mobility and change. Many underline the fact that home is more a process than a place (Clarke 2001). This process includes the discrepancy between the real way of life and the desired, 'ideal home', including various assimilatory ambitions of migrants, their desires and goals. When examining new homes of migrants, the question of home is represented as a relationship between immobile places and mobile objects. (Marcoux, in Miller 2001) Objects left behind, along with new homes thus create an opportunity for individual biographies, life-stories to be re-shaped, re-written, transformed in a desired way. (Marcoux, 2001) While examining the coherence of self-identity within the framework of personal biographies, Giddens argues (1991) that self-identity emerges from an active and continuous re-examination. Therefore, the proposed paper views narratives of 'home' and home-making as discursive practices of (re)creating identities, through which social processes of multiple identifications, loyalties and attachments can be analysed. Physicality

of objects, their concreteness and permanence helps in establishing an existential continuity in times of moving, relocation and change. Objects often act as agents between migrants and their far away homes. Materialities may create migrant subjectivities, and may connect migrants to left behind localities and people. While moving objects as 'belongings' from a certain place can strengthen the self and one's social status, such objects can also create disruption by being 'out of place' in the new context. The proposed paper approaches migrant heritage as a complex translation process, creating disruptions as well as continuities. Migrants as active agents of this process transfer knowledge, or fragments of knowledge, between different localities. They continuously adopt, "transfer", reinterpret meanings (Basu- Coleman 2008: 321). Based on my ethnographic fieldwork among Indians living in Budapest, while studying narratives of migrant heritage, I intend to point out the various roles and functions of this heritage: acts of self-representation and narration, acts of muzeumization, the educational role of migrant heritage (for the interested public, friends and younger members of the community), and not least importantly, its role for social integration, signalling processes of 'home-making'.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **9G. Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration and Diaspora Political Activism on Host/Home Country Politics** |
| *Chair* | **Yücel Vural,** *Eastern Mediterranean University, Northern Cyprus* |
| 1703 | Conservative Political Activism in Turkish Cypriot Diaspora in Turkey |
| | Kayıhan Çırakoğlu |
| 1918 | Political participation patterns among natives and migrants in northern Cyprus |
| | Sertaç Sonan, Enis Porat |
| 1849 | An Analysis of Social Sustentation of Agency for the 'displaced' through Forced Migration |
| | Naile Berberoğlu |
| 2196 | Syrian Refugee Crisis Revisited: Roots and Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration of Syrian refugees on Jordan and Lebanon |
| | Nur Köprülü |

**Conservative Political Activism in Turkish Cypriot Diaspora in Turkey**
(1703) Kayıhan Çırakoğlu (Eastern Mediterranean University)

As of 2017, there are over 500.000 Turkish Cypriots in Turkey. This paper identifies two distinctively different groups within the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in Turkey. Distinctive political and social perspectives of these two groups assist in identifying non-formal membership of these individuals to the groups they belong to. The first group is identified with their conservative and nationalist demeanour. The second group is represented by the Turkish Cypriots in Turkey whose perspectives are shaped around socialist and radical approaches. This paper focuses on the political activism of the first group. Besides, the perspectives and the political actions of the members of these groups are observed not only in individual basis but also at organizational level. In order to examine the current circumstances of these two groups, historical background is supplied during the analysis and through examination. Throughout the history of the Turkish Cypriot migration to Turkey, the migration happened in multiple periods. Each of these periods are represented and shaped by the political and social developments in the world, Turkey and Cyprus. Furthermore, the events which shaped the political and social perspectives of the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in Turkey are not limited to the periods of the migration but rather include historical events experienced during the post-migration period. For this reason, historical background sheds light on the current existence and shape of thoughts of these individuals. Turkish Cypriots in Turkey are also politically and socially very active. Hence, their standpoints have always had significant effects on the politics, politicians and the society of Turkey. Historical, political and social events such as the political violence period between 1976-80 and multiple

military coups in Turkey which were all experienced by the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in Turkey have also been critical in shaping the belongings of these people into different groups. Due to the scarcity of the data on the topic, comprehensive analysis of the existent data is blended with primary source collection from NGOs of the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in Turkey and the key Turkish Cypriot figures of the conservative political activism in Turkey.
***

**Political Participation Patterns among Natives and Migrants in Northern Cyprus**
(1918) Sertaç Sonan (Cyprus International University), Enis Porat (Cyprus International University)

Based on a quantitative survey of a sample of 1500 participants, our research aims to shed light on the patterns of political participation (both conventional and non-conventional) of the electorate in the northern part of Cyprus and to show whether there is divergence(s) in participation patterns of different sub-groups, particularly native Turkish Cypriots and citizens with immigrant backgrounds i.e. Turkish migrants who have come to the northern part of Cyprus in various waves after 1974 and have gained Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus citizenship. Our pilot study has shown that there is certainly a divergence among the participation patterns of Turkish Cypriots and Turkish migrants. While exploring these differences among different groups, the paper also seeks to reveal the role of socio-economic status and identity in explaining these variations. We use the work of Verba et al. (1995), which argues that education and income i.e. socioeconomic status (SES) are the main determinants of the level of political participation. Additionally, we make use of the studies of Maxwell (2009) and Quintelier (2009), who worked on participation patterns of migrants in France and Belgium respectively. Maxwell, for instance, argues that political incorporation and (electoral) participation of migrants depend on the socioeconomic status while other variables such as identity play an important role too. Similarly, Quintelier (2009) argues that socioeconomic status determines the participation while group consciousness is significant in the mode of participation too. To our best knowledge this is the first empirical research to be conducted on political participation patterns of Turkish Cypriots with a quantitative approach. Furthermore, the proposed paper not only focuses on the electoral behaviour as Hatay (2005) and Özekmekçi (2012) did, but also adopts a wider political participation and behaviour approach elaborating on both conventional and unconventional ways of participation (such as party and NGO membership, participation in political demonstrations and other civil society activities). Political behaviour and preferences are also explored, in conjunction with socioeconomic-status, group identity, political efficacy and social capital.
***

**An Analysis of Social Sustentation of Agency for the 'displaced' through Forced Migration**
(1849) Naile Berberoğlu (Near East University)

As the number of refugees both spatially and temporally in flux are increasing, the need for an examination of their lived experiences from their point of view in their place of temporary settlement is becoming more crucial in order to establish their subject positions within the power dynamics of the wider political framework that informs policy making, as well as the micro and macro-economic frameworks. Like any other, the agencies of those 'dis'/'mis'-placed are also contingent upon the prior and current social and institutional engagements they are surrounded with. Stemming from the theoretical perspective on the "disaggregation of the agency" (Emirbayır & Mische, 1998) and arguing alongside Fairclough on "the capacity of subjects to act as agents and even to transform the bases of subjection themselves" (1992, p.34), this study explores the social practices of young people, who have been dis-and/or-misplaced by forced migration in North Cyprus. "[Social actors] 'recontextualize' other practices" ¦ they incorporate them into their own practice, and different social actors will represent them differently according to how they are positioned within the practice" (Fairclough, 2001, p.123). Relying on the theoretical and methodological framework of Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, this study takes into account both the role of the social and legal structures and contexts that help shape their agencies, as well as the role that individuals' practices, use of language and social engagements play in

the construction and maintenance of their subject position as active agents within their immediate community and the wider society. This study contextualizes the social agencies of the refugee children residing in Northern Cyprus within the social spaces, relations and structures that they take part in or excluded from. Currently, there are 14 young people between the ages of 8 and 18, who have arrived and been living in the North of Cyprus, where there are no legal or infrastructural proficiencies present. With the help of visual aids such as photographs, videos and media clippings, data obtained from focus groups and in-depth interviews conducted with these young people are analyzed discursively in order to put forward how refugee children's relations with and participation in the family, the schooling structures, streets and neighborhoods are structured. Hence, the results of the study reveal how their social identities are being constructed and constituted through their daily practices and encounters and how their social agencies are sustained. The paper contributes to contemporary migration studies and childhood studies as well as contributing to general ontological and sociological discussion on the role of social agents in bringing about social change.

References: Emirbayır, M. &. (1998). What is Agency? The American Journal of Sociology, 103 (4), 962-1023.Fairclough, N. (2001). Critical discourse analysis as a method in social scientific resarch. In Wodak, R. & Meyer, M. (Eds.), Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis (pp. 121-138). London: Sage.Fairclough, N. (1992). Discourse and Social Change. Cambridge: Polity Press.

***

**Syrian Refugee Crisis Revisited: Roots and Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration of Syrian Refugees on Jordan and Lebanon**

(2196) Nur Köprülü (Near East University)

The refugee crisis in the Mediterranean following the war in Syria is today regarded as the biggest influx of refugees that the international system has faced since the end of Second World War II. The Arab uprisings that engulfed most of the Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa spread to Syria after Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya. In the case of Syria, the public protests and the involvement of regional and global actors have divided the country which led to an estimated 9 million Syrians to leave their homes since the outbreak of civil war in March 2011, and taking refuge in neighbouring countries or being internally displaced. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), about 5,163,650 million have fled to the neighbouring countries of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, while 6.5 million are internally displaced. Moreover, nearly 450 thousand Syrians have declared asylum in European countries, with a small number offered resettlement by countries such as Germany and Sweden. As far as the Syrian refugees are considered one of the main questions that have arisen is the impact of the political activism of the migrants on host/ home country politics. For instance, in the case of Jordan, the Syrian refugees may be seen as an opportunity for the Kingdom to use this as a pre-emptive measure to address problems in a different manner for the survival of the monarchy. Thus, the influx of refugees provides the necessary instruments for Jordan to draw the attention of international donors to the country's longstanding economic and socio-political challenges. As a socially divided society among Palestinians and Jordanians as well as the Arab-Israeli conflict; Jordan needs the support of the regional and external actors to boost its sustainability and the regime survival in the region. Same argument can be tested in the case of Lebanon, where the fragile political power-sharing model has either shift towards in favour or at the expense of each largest sectarian group in the country particularly after the 1975-1989 civil war. Thus, this paper aims to explore the impact of the crisis in Syria as well as its spill-over effects on the two neighbouring countries "“ Jordan and Lebanon "“ and will attempt to shed a light on the main motivations behind hosting Syrian refugees and the interaction between host/ country and diaspora.

***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **9H. Migration and Wellbeing** |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Chair* | **Saniye Dedeoğlu,** *Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey* |
| 1838 | Clinical Characteristics of Refugees in Greece |
| | Maria Moitinho de Almeida, Benjamin-Samuel Schlüter, Kathy Buelens, Xavier de Bethune, Debarati Guha-Sapir |
| 2070 | Refugees' meaning-making trajectories: Rebuilding beliefs, goals and sense of purpose in recovery from trauma |
| | Lisa Matos, Isabel Leal |
| 1558 | The Discourse of Insecurity: The Dangerous Immigrants. An Ethnography in the Veronetta |
| | Fabiane Cristina Albuquerque |
| 1831 | 'I know what it means to work hard because no one can cover my shift, I am irreplaceable': Working experiences of Albanian and ethnic Greek Albanian women cleaners at two state hospitals in Athens, Greece |
| | Nefeli Stournara |

**Clinical Characteristics of Refugees in Greece**

(1838) Maria Moitinho de Almeida (Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters), Benjamin-Samuel Schlüter (Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters), Kathy Buelens (Medecins du Monde Belgique, Medecins Sans Frontieres Belgique), Xavier de Bethune (Medecins du Monde Belgique), Debarati Guha-Sapir (Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters)

In 2015 Europe experienced over 1 million arrivals of migrants and asylum-seekers (1). Greece was the main entry for many people fleeing from civil war and in the Middle East and south Asia (2). Several delegations of Médecins du Monde (MdM) collaborated in a project to deliver healthcare to refugees in Greece from April 2016 until July 2017 in a total of 21 sites. The aim of our study is to explore the utilization of health services by the MdM Field teams during the Greek Refugee Crisis with a view to improve the evidence for operational planning and decision-making in the future. Anonymized routinely generated data from the consultations were extracted, containing patients' sociodemographic and clinical information. Physician diagnoses were adapted from the 2nd version of the International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC-2), and grouped into 13 categories. We undertook a descriptive analysis using R software (version 3.3.2) to calculate proportions, t-test for equality of means, and Ï‡2 test for independence. We included 30,983 consultations and 8,564 individuals in our analysis. About 55% of the consultations were performed on women, and mostly on Afghans (48%) and Syrians (43%). Children under 10 represented 25% of all consultations (n= 7729). The number of individual Syrian patients consulted (n=4215) was higher than Afghans (n=3447). The most common diagnosis was upper respiratory tract infection (n=5430), followed by musculoskeletal and skin diseases (n= 2359 and n=2106, respectively). The proportion of consultations with a communicable disease was 35% (n= 9083). Consultations of Afghans had 1.45 (CI95% 1.38-1.54) times higher odds of being done for a communicable disease compared to consultations of Syrians. The proportion of consultations for respiratory diseases was significantly higher if the patient was younger than 15 years ($p<0.01$). There were significantly more consultations on Syrians for reproductive health than on Afghans ($p<0.01$). This is the first study to report clinical findings on thousands of consultations performed during the Greek refugee crisis. Our results show that the demographic and epidemiological characteristics of patients consulted reflect the pre-existing profile in their home countries. Respiratory infections and skin diseases are also frequent, reflecting the home country realities.

***

**Refugees' Meaning-Making Trajectories: Rebuilding Beliefs, Goals and Sense of Purpose in Recovery from Trauma**

(2070) Lisa Matos (William James Center for Research, ISPA-IU), Isabel Leal (William James Center for Research, ISPA-IU)

Introduction: Refugees are survivors of persecution and multiple, violent events, including war and torture (Porter & Haslam, 2005; Steel et al., 2009). These traumatic events can violate refugees' global meaning systems (Park, 2008), which are comprised of beliefs about themselves and the world, their ability to envision future goals, and can rob refugees of much of what formerly gave life meaning and purpose. The distress caused by the discrepancy between a traumatic event and an individual's belief systems and life goals, therefore requires cognitive efforts to rebuild shattered assumptions and make sense of the trauma, leading to perceived positive life changes (Ramos, Leal, & Tedeschi, 2016). Despite the severity of trauma and ongoing distress, a growing body of research suggests that refugees experience a perception of psychological growth and psychological adjustment following trauma (Chan, Young, & Sharif, 2016). Guided by Park (2010)'s integrated meaning-making model, our aim is to review the belief systems and goals from which refugees derive their sense of purpose, and analyze how those are impacted throughout refugees' meaning-making trajectories and displacement journeys. Methods: We conducted a literature review of empirical research with refugee populations that focuses on the different components of refugees' global meaning systems. Results: Our findings indicate that the refugee trauma literature has given some attention to aspects of refugees' belief systems as well as to their sense of purpose throughout displacement trajectories, however, we found virtually no studies dedicated to examining refugees' life goals as an essential component of their global meaning systems. Discussion: All individuals possess global meaning systems that provide them with consistency, predictability, and a lens through which to see and interpret life. The literature suggests three dimensions specific to the refugee experience that need to be considered when studying the meaning-making processes and trajectories in refugee populations: how culture informs each population's sets of beliefs, goals and sense of purpose; how the community interprets shared experiences and collectively rebuilds new shared realities; and lastly, a displacement dimension, which points to refugees' ability to recover from trauma and make meaning of their experiences throughout their flight journeys, whether they are living in protracted situations in refugee camps or have reached a country of resettlement. Although the literature has focused to some extent on examining refugees' belief systems and promoting interventions aimed at rebuilding shattered beliefs, future research should focus on examining violations of refugees' goals, as it is possible that the ability to rebuild shattered life goals from which to derive a renewed sense of purpose is key to achieving psychological adjustment.
***

**The Discourse of Insecurity: The Dangerous Immigrants. An Ethnography in the Veronetta**
(1558) Fabiane Cristina Albuquerque (University of Campinas (UNICAMP))

This paper presents some reflections and results of our Mastership on the subjects of "immigration" and "insecurity", in particular the research carried out in the Veronetta neighborhood in the city of Verona, Italy, chosen as a research field for an ethnography over five months, between 2015 and 2016. The objective is to understand if the immigrants of this neighborhood incorporated the representation about them (linked to the problem of "security", the threat to "order", the lack of work, etc.), whether they saw themselves in this representation or not, and what forms of resistance or which factors influence the reproduction of such discourses.
***

**'I know what it means to work hard because no one can cover my shift, i am irreplaceable': Working Experiences of Albanian and Ethnic Greek Albanian Women Cleaners at Two State Hospitals in Athens, Greece**
(1831) Nefeli Stournara (Middlesex University)

This study explores the working experiences of 24 women of Albanian and ethnic Greek Albanian origin, who work as outsourced cleaners at two state hospitals in Athens, Greece. Global labour geographies highlight the precarious working conditions that women migrants face as parts of the new global care industry (Mcdowell et al., 2009; Aguiar and Herod, 2006). Little research has been conducted on the working conditions of outsourced cleaning in Greece, (Kambouri and Zavos, 2010), as Greek

scholars investigated mainly the informal domestic sector (Kambouri, 2008; Hantzaroula, 2008; Charalampopoulou, 2004). This PhD research aims to highlight the perspective of women cleaners and shed light to their everyday life in two state hospitals in Athens. Feminist geographies of labour and migration frame my study to a great extent. Their theorisation deconstructs the process of labouring when the feminine body is involved (Mezzadri, 2016). Conceptualisations of labour processes are demonstrated through notions of 'dignity'(Bolton, 2007), 'dirty work' (Bolton, 2005; Bosmans et al., 2016), 'social taint' (Hughes, 1962) and exhibit that working subjectivities are complex as they overlap with class and ethnicity. The hospital is characterised by its hierarchical institutional ethos (Foucault, 2008) and acts as the context in which working subjectivities are gendered and embodied. It is the space where respectability is constructed, emotional labour (Hochschild, 1983) is expressed and acts of body work (Wolkowitch, 2011) are depicted. Feminist epistemological underpinnings inform my methodological approach. A qualitative method is used adopting features from an ethnographic approach in which 24 semi-structured interviews were conducted in two hospitals along with on-site observations. My objectives were to capture the ways in which women migrant cleaners experience work at the hospital, to understand their views on death, disease and cure, to investigate their relations with other staff members, and to examine their views about their employment status as well as their working future. This process raised methodological challenges and created some moral dilemmas. These challenges address critical aspects connected to the feminist approach of my PhD research. The main findings reveal that individual formulation of 'dignity' enhances cleaners' working experience. Moreover, 'social taint' is negotiated and becomes a tool to entrench the working respectability. Also, cleaners' migrant status as well as their manifestations of class overlaps with the working experience at the hospital, generating fluid working subjectivities. Furthermore, cleaner's work intersects with care expressing modes of 'body work'. Specifically, close relations with patients demonstrate encounters characterised by grief, pain, happiness and emotional involvement. Finally, cleaners reconsider the nature of their work, as they critically embed, as active agents, within the hospitals' hierarchical structures. The emergence of working subjectivities highlights not only migrant cleaners' current status at the hospital; they also reflect their current civic and political status.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **9J. Türk Göç Konferansı: Göç ve Uyum** |
| *Chair* | **Nedret Öztokat Kılıçeri,** *İstanbul University, Turkey* |
| 1740 | Türkiye'de Bölgelerarası Göç-Seyahat İlişkisi |
| | İsmail Kervankıran, Mustafa Yakar, Fatma Sert Eteman |
| 1777 | Karadeniz'den Afrika Sularına: Göçmen Balık İşçilerinin Çalışma ve Yaşam Koşulları |
| | Umut Ulukan |
| 1844 | Göçmen Sosyal Ağlarının İnşasında Akrabalığın Etkileri:Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Mülteciler Örneği |
| | Mahmut Kaya |
| 2227 | Sıkıştırılmış Mahkûmlar: Düzensiz Göçmenlerin İşgücü Piyasasındaki Konumlanmaları Üzerinden "Çatışma" Algıları ve "Kültürleşme" Süreçleri |
| | Fethiye Tilbe |
| 1575 | Türkiye'de Uluslararası Öğrenci Hareketliliğinin Sosyal Ağ Analizi ile İncelenmesi |
| | Mustafa Yakar, Bülent Yilmaz, Fatma Sert Eteman |

**Türkiye'de Bölgelerarası Göç-Seyahat İlişkisi**
(1740) İsmail Kervankıran (Süleyman Demirel University), Mustafa Yakar (Süleyman Demirel University), Fatma Sert Eteman (Munzur University)

Giriş: Son yıllarda Hareketlilik Teorisi farklı disiplinlerin ilgisini çeken önemli konulardan birisidir. Amaçları, sebepleri ve motivasyonları farklı olmakla birlikte gerek günlük hayatın hareketliliği, gerekse bölgeler arası ve küresel hareketlilik modern insanın doğası olmaya başladı. Küreselleşmenin ve kapitalizmin etkisi ile ortaya çıkan zaman-mekân sıkışması gündelik hayatın hızını artırırken, daha fazla özgürlüğe kavuşan bireylerin ve toplumsal yapıların yerel, bölgesel, ulusal ve küresel mekândaki hareketlerini de arttırmıştır. Küresel mekânda meydana gelen bu insan akışının ve dolaşımının yoğunlaşmasında etkili olan iki önemli aktörden birisi göç, diğeri ise turizmdir. Ortak yönleri "mekân" ve "hareket" olan bu iki aktör arasındaki ilişkinin oldukça karmaşık ve zor olmasına karşın, insanoğlunun var olduğu günden beri gerçekleşen göç hareketleri ve modernizmin etkisi ile gelişen ve yoğunlaşan turizm hareketleri arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya konması önemlidir. Gerekçe: Türkiye'de insan hareketliliğinin başlıca iki aktörü olan turizm ve göçlerin çeşitli yönlerini ele alan pek çok araştırma yapılmasına karşın, bölgelerarası göçler ve seyahatler arasında nasıl bir ilişkinin olduğunu istatistiksel yöntemlerle araştıran herhangi bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çerçevede çalışmanın amacı, ülke içinde herhangi bir bölgedeki göçmen varlığının seyahat etmek ile ve seyahat etmenin de göçmen varlığı ile ilişkisini test etmektir. Veri ve Yöntem: Çalışmada, 2016 yılında 12 istatistiki bölgeyi içeren matris şeklindeki düzenlenmiş iki ayrı veri seti kullanılmıştır. Bunlardan birincisi, bölgeler arası göçü temsil eden doğum yerine göre ikamet yeri verisidir. Diğeri ise, TÜİK'in yaptığı Hanehalkı Yurt İçi Turizm Araştırmasından alınmış ve bölgeler arası seyahati temsil eden ikamet yerine göre seyahat edilen bölge verisinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın temel varsayımına uygun olarak, bölgeler arası göç akışlarının bölgeler arasındaki seyahatle karşılıklı ilişkisini belirlemek için Pearson Korelasyon katsayısı hesaplanmış; etkileşimin mekânsal örüntüsü ise, sosyal ağ analizlerine ait çizgeler ve ağ istatistikleriyle test edilmiştir. Bulgular: Türkiye nüfusunun 1/3'ünden daha fazlası doğduğu yerde yaşamamaktadır. Göçü temsil eden diğer veriler de buna eklendiğinde yer değiştirme hareketinin büyüklüğü ve hızı daha fazla artmıştır. Türkiye'de yarım asrı geçen iç göç süreci, günümüzde çok çeşitli gerekçelerle yapılan seyahatlerde gidilen yer tercihinde etkili olmaktadır. Nitekim seyahate Çıkışların % 67'si eş, dost ve akraba ziyaretleri sebebi ile olması iç göç sürecinin bir yansıması olarak düşünülebilinir. Doğduğu bölge dışında ikamet edenler ile ikamet ettikleri bölge dışına seyahat edenler arasındaki 0.67 ile 0.98 aralığında değişen pozitif korelasyon katsayıları bunu doğrulamaktadır. Buna karşın, doğum yeri ikamet ettiği bölge dışında olanların bölgelere dağılımı ile diğer bölgelerden seyahat ederek gelenlerin bölgelere dağılımı arasında ise negatif olabildiği gibi güçlü pozitif ilişkiler de içeren bir çeşitlilik arz etmektedir. Sonuç: Türkiye'de bölgelerarası hareketliliğe katılan kişi sayısı giderek artmakla birlikte, seyahatteki motivasyonlardan göç edenlerin varlığının belirleyici olduğu söylenebilir. Nitekim herhangi bir bölge doğumlu olup diğer bölgelerde yaşayanlar ile o bölge doğumlu olup diğer bölgelere seyahat edenler arasında pozitif ve güçlü bir ilişki vardır. Oysa herhangi bir bölgede ikamet edenlerin doğdukları bölgelere göre dağılımı ile o bölgeye seyahatle gelenlerin ikamet ettikleri bölgeler arasındaki ilişkiler çok çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Bu farklılık, göçmen varlığı seyahate gitmede önemli bir belirleyiciyken, seyahatin varış noktası ile buradaki göçmen varlığı arasındaki ilişkisinin karmaşık ve çok yönlü olduğunu göstermektedir. Zira seyahat çok daha çeşitli sebeplerle yapıldığından göç etmiş olmak her zaman belirleyici olmamaktadır.
***

**Karadeniz'den Afrika Sularına: Göçmen Balık İşçilerinin Çalışma ve Yaşam Koşulları**
(1777) Umut Ulukan (Ordu University)

Türkiye'de yaşanan tarımda yeniden yapılanma süreci ve yeni tarımsal politikalar bu alanda önemli değişimlere/dönüşümlere yol açmıştır. Tarımsal alanda yaşanan bu değişim ve dönüşümler sosyal bilimler alanında sınırlı sayıda çalışmaya konu olmaktadır. Oysa tarımda yaşanan bu dönüşüm daha bütünlüklü analizlerle deşifre edilmeli ve tartışmaya açılmalıdır. Bu çalışma da böyle bir amaçla yola çıkmıştır. Türkiye'de tarım sektörü denildiğinde bitkisel üretim, hayvancılık ve su ürünleri olarak üçlü bir yapı karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Oysa Türkiye'de sosyal bilimler alanında var olan sınırlı sayıdaki çalışmaların neredeyse tümü bitkisel üretim üzerinde odaklanmaktadır. Bu Çalışmanın özgünlüğü tarım sektörünü oluşturan bileşenlerden olan balıkçılık sektöründeki mevsimlik göç, çalışma ve yaşam

koşulları üzerine odaklanarak akademik ilgiden uzak olan balık işçilerinin sorunlarını görünür kılma çabasıdır. Türkiye'de balıkçılıkta istihdamın en büyük kesimini ücretli/paylı tayfa olarak çalışanlar oluşturmaktadır. Ücretli/paylı çalışan tayfa sayısı toplam istihdamın %49'unu oluştururken, ücretli/paylı çalışmada en büyük istihdam kaynağı gırgır tekneleri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ücretli/paylı çalışan tayfaların %47'si gırgır teknelerinde çalışırken, Doğu Karadeniz'de ücretli/paylı tayfa olarak çalışanlar Türkiye'de tayfa olarak çalışanların dörtte birini oluşturmaktadır. Son üç yıldır ise gırgır teknelerinde mevsimlik tayfa olarak çalışmanın yeni bir boyuta ulaştığı gözlemlenmektedir. İlk defa 2015 yılında Atlas Okyanusu kıyısında bir Batı Afrika ülkesi olan Moritanya'ya Türkiye'den bir gırgır teknesi ile balık kotası alarak avlanmaya giden balıkçıların sayısı bugün hızla artmaktadır. Bugün yirmi ikisi gırgır, ikisi trol teknesi olmak üzere toplam yirmi dört Türkiye teknesi Moritanya sularında avlanıyor. Nisan ayından sonra Türkiye'de av sezonunun bitmesi ile bu sayının artması bekleniyor. Moritanya sularında avlanan Türkiye gırgır teknelerinin boyları 33 metre ile 50 metre arasında değişmektedir. Kaba bir hesapla bu boyutlardaki gırgır teknelerinde çalışan tayfa sayısının 20 ile 35 arasında olduğu varsayılırsa bugün Moritanya'da bulunan yaklaşık 600 tayfadan bahsetmek mümkündür. Moritanya'dan sonra Türkiyeli balıkçıların Somali sularında avlanabilmesinin önünü açan, 2018 yılı Ocak ayında Somali ve Türkiye arasında imzalanan "Balıkçılık Alanındaki İşbirliği Anlaşması" da göz önüne alındığında balık işçilerinin Türkiye dışında uzak sularda çalışmasının artacağı beklenebilir. Bu çalışma da Türkiye'den Moritanya'ya giden gırgır teknelerinde ücretli olarak çalışan tayfaların göç süreçlerini, çalışma ve yaşam koşullarını tartışmaya açmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma 2017 yılında balıkçılık av sezonu bitişini takip eden Mayıs ayında Ordu ilinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ordu İl Gıda Tarım ve Hayvancılık Müdürlüğü, Su Ürünleri Bölümü yetkilileri ile yaptığımız görüşmelerin yanı sıra gırgır teknesi sahipleriyle gerçekleştirilen derinlemesine görüşmelerin sonucunda Moritanya'ya Karadeniz'den giden gırgır teknelerinde çalışan tayfaların Ordu ili özellikle de Perşembe ilçesinden istihdam edildiği saptanmıştır. Perşembe ilçesinde bulunan üç (Medreseönü, Mersinköyü, Kışlaönü) balıkçı barınağı ziyaret edilerek kartopu örneklem yöntemiyle toplam 12 tayfa ile yüz yüze derinlemesine görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görüşmecilerin tamamı erkektir. Bildiride çalışmamızın ilk bulguları değerlendirilecek ve tartışmaya açılacaktır.
***

**Göçmen Sosyal Ağlarının İnşasında Akrabalığın Etkileri: Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Mülteciler Örneği**

(1844) Mahmut Kaya (Harran University)

Migration is generally defined as the geographical mobility of individuals or groups of people on earth. The migration of people occurs sometime voluntarily and sometime by force; however they often tend to migrate to the places where they may find common lineage, culture, religion and history. With the mass migration relationships are developed among migrants and with the host society. Network theory or migrant relation network makes migrants contact with other previous migrants and non-migrants through kinship, friendship, and other community affiliations. Network connections increase international migration as it reduces both the costs and risks of migration. A migrant with relations, gets social capital which allows him to access to important types of economic capital, accumulate and transfer money to his home. The existing social relations also provide migrant a smooth transition and adaptation to his/her life in a settled area. Political and social crises that have taken place in the Middle East in recent years have triggered waves of migration affecting almost all countries of the world. Undoubtedly, an important destined country in this wave of migration is Turkey. Turkey and Syria emerged on the map of the world as two separate nation-states after the collapse of Ottoman Empire. The geography of the countries, in the pre-nation-states period, carried the pluralistic structure of the Ottoman Empire in terms of religious, ethnic as well as kinship and tribal context. However, with the collapse of the Ottoman State, the demographic structure and boundaries of these regions have changed. On July 24, 1923, by signing Lausanne Peace Treaty, Republic of Turkey was founded and new borders of Syria and İraq were demarcated. All these developments have resulted in divided kinship ties on both sides of the borders that have affected tribes lived together for many years in the region. The commencement of mass migrations from Syria in 2011 has reached to 3.4 million Syrians in Turkey

today. The migrating Syrians have also developed relationships and networks in various forms with the host society. Of course, kinship and tribal ties from the past are important factors in the selection of Turkey as a destination country for migration. The purpose of this study is to reveal the effects of the kinship, an important connecting tool in the course of immigrant social networks. For this purpose, the experiences of Syrian Kurds, Arabs, and Turkmen refugees who have their relatives in Turkey are studied. Qualitative method was used in this study; in order to collect the data, in-depth individual interviews and oral history technique were preferred. With the help of semi-structured interviews, information was gathered from 12 Syrian asylum seekers living in Şanlıurfa, a city hosts huge number of Syrian refugees. In this context, this study focuses on the views of Syrian refugees about the types of social networks contributed by kinship, how kinship influences cooperation and solidarity before migration, during migration, and after the migration, how it affects solidarity, and what experience it brings in terms of hope, reality and frustration.

**Sıkıştırılmış Mahkûmlar: Düzensiz Göçmenlerin İşgücü Piyasasındaki Konumlanmaları Üzerinden "Çatışma" Algıları ve "Kültürleşme" Süreçleri [1]**

(2227) Fethiye Tilbe (Namık Kemal University)

Göçmenleri anlayabilmek, kimlik gelişim ve aidiyet oluşum süreçlerini, kültürleşme stratejilerini analiz edebilmek için bağlamsal koşulların iyi incelenmesi gerekmektedir. İki kültür arasındaki etkileşim sürecini ifade eden kültürleşme, Berry'ye göre (1992, 1997) psikolojik, sosyolojik, dilsel ve kültürel etkileşim ve yönelimlerin yaşandığı süreçtir. Esser (2000) ise sosyal entegrasyon alanını dört boyutta belirler: kültürleşme (acculturation), sosyo-ekonomik-politik konum (placement), etkileşim (interaction) ve kimlik (identity). Esser'e göre (2000, s.58-61) bu süreç içerisinde kültürleşme biçimine göre dört farklı entegrasyon biçimi ortaya çıkabilmektedir: Segrasyon, asimilasyon, çoklu entegrasyon ve marjinalleşme. Bunlardan "segrasyon" etnik kültüre uyumun baskın olduğu tekli entegrasyon durumunda ortaya çıkan ayrımcılık iken, "marjinalleşme" her iki kültürün de reddedildiği durumu ifade eden modeldir. Elbetteki göçmenlerin kültürleşme düzeylerinin analizi, pek çok boyutun ayrı ayrı ele alınıp incelenmesiyle mümkün olabilir. Bu çalışma, göçmenlerin işgücü piyasasındaki konumlanmaları üzerinden kültürleşme düzeylerini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Düzensiz göçmenlerin kültürleşme süreçlerinin, dezavantajlı konumları dolayısıyla ve pek çok faktörün etkisiyle olumlu bir seyir izleyemediğini kolaylıkla ifade edebiliriz. Var olma ve tanınma mücadelelerinin yanında, işgücü piyasasının bir katmanında sıkıştırılmış olmaları aidiyet oluşum süreçlerinin önündeki en büyük engellerdendir. İşgücü piyasasında gerekli değeri bulamama halinin, özellikle gençler, kadınlar, göçmenler ve azınlıklar arasında daha yaygın olduğu bilinen bir gerçektir (Khattab vd. 2011, Tijdens ve van Klaveren, 2011). Göçmenlik statüsünün düzensiz oluşu ise bu durumun şiddetini katlayarak arttırmakla birlikte, işgücü piyasasına girişin önünde de büyük bir engel yaratmaktadır. Göç kültürü ve çatışma modelinin önermeleri doğrultusunda olguyu incelediğimizde, düzensiz göçmenlerin güvensizlik algılarının ve çatışma düzeylerinin göç sonrası süreçte de düzenli göçmenlere kıyasla daha yüksek olduğunu ifade edebiliriz. Bu kapsamda çalışmada, düzensiz göçmenlerin işgücü piyasasındaki konumlanmaları dolayısıyla hissettikleri çatışma ve güvensizlik algısının, kültürleşme süreçlerini nasıl belirlediğini açıklamayı amaç ediniyoruz. Bu amaç doğrultusunda gerçekleştirilen fenomenolojik yöntembilimsel analiz, Londra'da 2014-2015 yılları arasında 11 aylık bir süreçte yarı-yapılandırılmış soru formu eşliğinde yürütülen araştırmanın bulgularına dayanmaktadır. Buna göre, düzenli statüdeki Türkiye göçmenleri işgücü piyasalarındaki konumları bakımından etnik kültüre uyumun baskın olduğu "segrasyon" örneği sergilerken, düzensiz Türkiye göçmenleri yalnızca Türk etnik ekonomisi içerisinde kendilerine yer edinmelerine karşın, statüleri dolayısıyla maruz kaldıkları sömürü koşullarında çoğu durumda kendi etnik kültürüne de yabancılaşmakta ve her iki kültürden de uzaklaşarak "marjinalleşme" eğilimi göstermektedir.

[1] Bu çalışma, TÜBİTAK 2214/A araştırma bursu kapsamında İngiltere'de yürütülen saha araştırmasının bulgularına dayanmakatadır.

***

**Türkiye'de Uluslararası Öğrenci Hareketliliğinin Sosyal Ağ Analizi ile İncelenmesi**
(1575) Mustafa Yakar (Süleyman Demirel University), Bülent Yilmaz (Süleyman Demirel University), Fatma Sert Eteman (Munzur University)

Giriş: Neoliberal ekonomi politikaları küreselleşmeyle birlikte eğitimde giderek artan uluslararasılaşma eğilimini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Küresel ölçekte her konuda (ticaret, mal ve hizmetler, sermaye vb.) artan hareketliliğin eğitimdeki yansımalarından birisi de uluslararası öğrenci sayılarındaki değişimde kendini göstermektedir. Nitekim yüzyılın ortasından bu yana ulus ötesine olan öğrenci hareketliliğinde büyük artışlar yaşanmış ve hareketin örüntüsünde de bazı değişimler gözlenmeye başlamıştır. Bu bağlamda Türkiye'nin uluslararası göçtekine benzer bir şekilde, uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliğindeki konumu son zamanlarda değişmiş ve bölgesel bir aktör olma yönünde, gelen öğrenci sayısında kayda değer artışlar yaşanmıştır. Gerekçe: Uluslararası düzlemde gerçekleşen öğrenci hareketliliğinde Türkiye'ye gelen öğrenci sayısındaki değişime başta üniversiteler olmak üzere akademik çevrelerce de ilgi gösterilmeye başlanmasına karşılık, öğrenci hareketliliğinin gidenler boyutuyla birlikte ele alınmadığı görülmektedir. Bu yönüyle araştırma, uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliğini Türkiye'ye gelenleri ve Türkiye'den gidenleri birlikte değerlendirerek uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliğinde ülkenin değişen konumunu sosyal ağ analizleri de kullanılarak ortaya çıkarma gayesindedir. Uluslararası öğrenci hareketlerinde gelen öğrenci sayısındaki son birkaç yılda gerçekleşen artış ve kaynak ülke sayısındaki çeşitlenmeye karşılık giden öğrenci sayısındaki değişim ve ülkelere göre dağılış örüntüsü bir arada değerlendirildiğinde değişime daha bütünlükçü bakmak anlamlı olacaktır. Veri ve Yöntem: Türkiye'deki uluslararası öğrencilere yönelik veriler, ÖSYM ve YÖK kurumlarından elde edilirken, Türkiye'den giden öğrencilere ait veriler ise UNESCO'dan elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler, 2000 sonrasına ait 5'er yıllık dönemler (2000-2005-2010-2015) halinde derlenmiştir. Gelen ve giden öğrencilerin ülkelere göre dağılımının belirlendiği verilerden özet tablo ve grafiklerin yanı sıra tematik haritalar da üretilmiştir. Ayrıca, aynı verilerden sosyal ağ analizi uygulanarak akışların Çizgelerle gösterimi ve ağ istatistikleri elde edilmiştir. Bulgular: Türkiye'de 2000 sonrasında gelen uluslararası öğrenci sayısı 6 katı aşarken, aynı dönemde giden öğrenci sayısı gerilemiştir. Türkiye'ye gelen uluslararası öğrencilerin kaynak ülke sayısında bir atış olup, 2000 yılında 103 farklı ülkeden öğrenci geliyorken 2016'da bu sayı 174 ülkeye yükselmiştir. Buna karşın, giden öğrencilerin ülkelere dağılımı 38 ülkeden 68 ülkeye erişmiştir. Bu farklılık gelen ve giden öğrencilerin ülkelere dağılımında da görülmektedir. Türkiye'ye gelen öğrenciler daha çok Afrika ve Asya kıtalarındaki gelişmekte olan ülkelerden gelirken, giden öğrencilerin Avrupa ve Amerika kıtalarındaki gelişmiş ülkeleri tercih etmişlerdir. Dönemlere göre oluşturulan ağların istatistikleri incelendiğinde düğüm ve bağlantı sayılarında istikrarlı bir artış olduğu gözlenirken, yoğunluk ve karşılıklılık oranları için son üç dönemde birbirlerine oldukça yakın değerler hesaplanmıştır. Bu durum Türkiye'ye öğrenci gönderen ülke sayısındaki artış ile Türkiye'den giden öğrencilerin tercih ettikleri ülke sayısındaki artışın eşit oranda olmadığını göstermektedir. Türkiye'nin girdi ve çıktı dereceleri incelendiğindeyse, son üç dönemde Türkiye'ye öğrenci gönderen ülke sayısındaki artış oranının, Türkiye'den giden öğrencilerin tercih ettikleri ülke sayısındaki artış oranından daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Hesaplanan düşük karşılıklılık oranları ise gelinen ülkeler ile gidilen ülkelerin benzerlik göstermediğini ve ülke sayısı bazında öğrenci hareketliliğinin gelen öğrenci yoğunlukta gerçekleştiğini göstermektedir. Sonuç: Türkiye'nin uluslararası öğrenci hareketliliğine ait verileri incelendiğinde, gelen-giden öğrenci sayısı büyüklüğünün son yıllarda uluslararası göçte olduğu gibi anlamlı bir şekilde değiştiği görülmektedir. Veriler, son birkaç yılda çok önemli artışların yaşadığını ve Türkiye'nin küresel ölçekteki öğrenci hareketliliğinden aldığı payı artırmaya çalışarak geleneksel merkezlere yeni bir bölgesel destinasyon olarak eklenmeye başladığını göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, gelen öğrencilerin kaynak ülkeleri ile giden öğrencilerin varış ülkeleri dağılımı büsbütün farklılık arz etmektedir.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Room Delta - Quelhas |

| | |
|---|---|
| | **9K. Movie Screening: Gastro Nomads by Annebel Huijboom, the Netherlands**<br>Synopsis: This film explores issues of migration, belonging and food preferences in the specific context of five migrant women from different parts of the world, now living in London. They all work for Mazí Mas, a roaming restaurant that creates employment opportunities for migrant and refugee women, inviting them to cook food from their own countries, as they were taught by their mothers and grandmothers. Is there a difference between cooking food at home and in this role as representatives from their home country? Profile: Independent filmmaker Annebel Huijboom (1989) currently lives in the Netherlands. She recieved a Master's degree in Visual Anthropology from Goldsmiths, University of London in 2014. Annebel's work is always a study of visual culture in combination with emerging technologies within ethnographic methods, adressing the themes of justice, migration and heritage. |

# Day Two 27 June 2018 - 16:00-17:20

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **10A. Economics, Work and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Claude Sumata,** *National Pedagogical University, Congo* |
| 1574 | The Cost of Kindness: The Effect of Syrian Refugees on Jordanian Labor Markets |
| | Sarah Lamble Winton |
| 1789 | Labour Market Integration of Refugees: Challenges for Public Employment Services |
| | Martin Dietz, Christopher Osiander |
| 1639 | Refuged into Precarious Jobs: Syrians' Work and Migration Policies in Turkey |
| | Saniye Dedeoğlu |
| 2190 | Education and Labour Market: a Comparison between Italians and Immigrants |
| | Michela Camilla Pellicani, Antonella Rotondo, Roberto Antonello Palumbo, Monica Carbonara |

**The Cost of Kindness: The Effect of Syrian Refugees on Jordanian Labor Markets**
(1574) Sarah Lamble Winton (University of Pennsylvania)

In the wake of the Syrian Refugee Crisis, there is a growing concern about how an unprecedented influx of refugees affects a host country's economy. However, upon surveying the literature, it appears that economists have primarily focused on answering this empirical question in the context of developed countries. This thesis responds to this failure by answering this question for developing countries through synthesizing economic development theory and labor economics. To conduct its empirical quantitative analysis, this thesis uses data from the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan from 2011 to 2014. This case is representative, stylized, and critical for the assessment of the economic impact of refugees. Jordan represents a typical developing economy, maintaining a large informal sector. The refugee labor supply shock is stylized due to Jordanian laws that forbid refugees from working, confining them to the informal sector. Finally, the case is critical due to Jordan's geopolitical role in the regional stability of the Middle East. Using the case of Syrian refugees, this thesis seeks to answer the following question: how do Syrian refugees entering the informal sector affect the wages of Jordanians at the individual level? This question is answered by applying the Human Capital Pricing Model. Using regional variation in the distribution of Syrian refugees, this thesis isolates the effect of Syrian refugees on wages in the formal and informal sectors of Jordan's economy. The results conclude that Syrian

refugees have a negative impact on informal sector wages and no discernable effect on formal sector wages. Also, the status of being a refugee decreases one's wage, holding all else constant.
***

**Labour Market Integration of Refugees: Challenges for Public Employment Services**
(1789) Martin Dietz (Institute for Employment Research (IAB)), Christopher Osiander (Institute for Employment Research (IAB))

The political situation in Africa and in the Middle East led to a dramatic increase of refugee migration. In 2015 and 2016, more than 1.1 million refugees arriving in the EU applied for asylum in Germany. The increase in immigration entails several challenges for politics and administration. On the one hand, it has led to substantial legislative changes in the German asylum laws. On the other hand, it induced important questions of medium- and long-term labour market integration and social inclusion of refugees on the administrative level. In Germany, the Public Employment Service is responsible for supporting the unemployed by providing transfer payments and measures of active labour market policy. The basis for developing individual strategies of labour market integration is a profound profiling and counselling process. Of course, there has also been some refugee migration prior to the year 2015, but this group was of minor importance for the Public Employment Service. Thus, there were no standardised measures or routines for the work of job counsellors. The higher numbers of refugees required adjustments of the workflow and organisation of the Public Employment Service as well as the development of new measures of active labour market policy. Moreover, the counselling of refugees has to take into account the dramatic experiences of prosecution and expulsion. And the counselling process is hampered by cultural barriers and language problems. Caseworkers in the Public Employment Service are a typical example of so called "žstreet-level bureaucrats" directly interacting with the organisations' clients. Like all the other street-level bureaucrats caseworkers in employment agencies and job centres have to follow many legal requirements and organisational regulations. Nevertheless they possess some discretionary leeway with respect to the implementation of these rules in their daily work. Looking at the street-level of the Public Employment Service will provide valuable insights on labour market relevant characteristics of refugees, the matching with firms' requirements and thus on relevant employment barriers on both sides of the labour market. In order to analyse the role of labour administration we draw on two studies. In the first study, we conducted semi-standardised oral interviews in selected employment agencies and job centres. By this we shed light on organisational strategies and barriers to a successful labour market integration. In the second study, we supplement these insights with findings from a large-scale standardised online-survey among approximately 1,000 street-level workers in the Public Employment Service. We also use a so-called factorial survey approach to assess which of the refugees' characteristics affect labour market chances. By judging the focus, the availability and the quality of existing policy measures and the implementation of job counselling and job placement on the local level we deliver important insights on the interplay of politics, administration and labour market actors in the field of refugees' labour market integration.
***

**Refuged into Precarious Jobs: Syrians' Work and Migration Policies in Turkey**
(1639) Saniye Dedeoğlu (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)

The arrival of Syrian refugees has had a prominent effect on labour markets in Turkey. The most of refugees are absorbed into the large informal economy which offers the worst working conditions and even lower wages. In an environment where the existence of large informal sector and deepening economic crises prepares the preconditions of Syrian's labour market activities and survival strategies. New precariat of Turkish labour market is Syrian refuges whose only labour market participation form is to work with rates much lower than the minimum wage. The agriculture is one of the major sectors hiring Syrian labour in high numbers, other than textile, construction, and services and it is a site of rivalry taking place between different groups of agricultural workers. The Turkish labour market offers Syrian refugees integration on informal terms at the bottom of social strata. The Law on Work Permits

for Foreigners under Temporary Protection issued in 2016 has been too weak to protect the precarious labour market position of Syrians. Although the regulation is a positive step to further protect the refugees in the labour market and facilitate their access to formal employment, its actual outreach has been so far limited. This paper assesses the employment of Syrian workers in the seasonal agricultural work in the province of Adana. Its purpose is to show the ways in which Syrian refugees work in agricultural sector could be a form of informal integration strategy as well as a site of conflict takin place in different worker groups competing for the same jobs. By focusing on research findings collected in the summer of 2016 in Adana[1], the paper provides an overview of working and living conditions of Syrian agricultural worker and their families. The migration patterns, the operation of the seasonal farm labour market, and the relationships between labour intermediaries and workers and living conditions endured in tent areas will be the topics covered. The paper will show how the structure of Turkish labour market allows the informal integration of Syrians and offers only informal employment opportunities, albeit the positive legislative changes to integrate Syrians. [1] The study involved a questioner applied to the representatives of 266 Syrian migrant households living in tents areas in Adana which yielded information on 1662 individuals and in-depth interviews with employers, labour intermediaries, NGOs and public institutions and other related organisations.
***

**Education and Labour Market: a Comparison between Italians and Immigrants**
(2190) Michela Camilla Pellicani (University of Bari), Antonella Rotondo (ISTAT), Roberto Antonello Palumbo (ISTAT), Monica Carbonara (ISTAT)

Education and Labour Market: a Comparison between Italians and Immigrants Introduction The theoretical framework of immigrant adjustment in the labour market of the host country is based on the international transferability of human capital [1]. The extent of human capital transferability between two countries depends to a great extent on the type of skills of individual and on the migration motive (income maximisation problem or political situation in their home country, ethnic enclaves, etc.). On the other hand, the economic theory of assimilation into the host country labour market predicts that assimilation is mainly influenced by the characteristics of the home country, the migration motive and the expected migration duration [2]. However important differences in the immigrants' behaviour are observed when the immigrant population is stratified by educational level. If on one hand the studies about the implications of migration on the labour market are numerous in the old immigration countries, on the other hand, it is very interesting to verify what happens in recent immigration ones like Italy where immigration is still considered as a "young" phenomenon and treated as a continuous emergency instead as a structural phenomenon. Data and methodology The analysis is clearly very complex because the variables intervening in producing a satisfying level of integration in the labour market are many with cumulative or combined effects. It is necessary to take into account both individual and context socio-economic characteristics. To understand the role played by the educational level, we proceed in our comparative study selecting two subsamples: foreign workers and Italian workers. We developed a broad descriptive analysis. However to confirm our results and to analyse the possible correlation between the selected characteristics and the employment status, two logit models and X2 tests were performed focusing on the educational level of the two subsamples. For our analysis, we decided to use the micro data of the Labour Force Survey conducted by ISTAT[3]. Results Concerning the Italian case, we observed several interesting results revealing significant both similarities and differences between the two observed groups. For both sub-populations our analysis confirms difficulties in the access at the labour market concerning peculiarly three groups: females, youngsters, Southern Italy residents. Important differences between Italians and immigrants, at the same time, have been found in the level. About the relationship between education level and occupation, even if the results are not yet clearly defined in the scientific literature, the education level seems to play a positive effect on both sub-populations particularly on the Italians workers for which it becomes an important element in terms of access probabilities and typology of economic sectors. [1] CHISWICK B.R. 1986. Is the new immigration less skilled than the old, Journal of Labor

Economics, 4(2); DULEEP H.O., REGETS M.C. 1999. Immigrants and human-capital investments, The American Economic Review 89(2). [2] BAUER T.K., LOFSTROM M., ZIMMERMANN K.F. 2000. Immigration policy, assimilation of immigrants and natives' sentiments towards immigrants: Evidence from 12 OECD-Countries, IZA DP 187. [3] ISTAT 2016, Indagine forze di lavoro.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **10B. Migration in the City** |
| *Chair* | **Jorge Malheiros,** *Institute of Geography, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 1790 | Migrants in the City. The Production of Public Space in Cova Da Moura, Lisbon |
| | Anna Ludovici, Margarida Queiros, Jorge Malheiros |
| 1956 | Migration in the city: The complex relationship between gentrification and immigrants |
| | Marina Carreiras |
| 1961 | Migration and the City: The Geography of the Political Transnationalism of Brazilians in Europe |
| | Katielle Susane do Nascimento Silva, Jorge Malheiros |
| 1965 | Migration in the city: How sociability and sociocultural diversity are maintained in the public places of Mouraria |
| | Leonor Bettencourt, Paula Castro, John Dixon |
| 1978 | Migration in the City: the Chinese (and Investment Visas) in the Portuguese Press |
| | Tania R. Santos, Paula Castro, Rita Guerra |

**Migrants in the City. The Production of Public Space in Cova Da Moura, Lisbon**
(1790) Anna Ludovici (Universidade de Lisboa), Margarida Queiros (Universidade de Lisboa), Jorge Malheiros

Lefebvre suggests that space plays a fundamental role to the lived experience of the world, comprising a triad composed by the conceived space (representations of space, abstract, symbols, codifications), the perceived space (spatial practices, characteristic spatial sets of each formation) and the lived space (space of representations of lived experience, of users and inhabitants). Suggesting this spatial triad, Lefebvre offers the opportunity to engage with public spaces in the city in an insightful and richer way, allowing both conceptions and daily experiences to be engaged as a coherent perspective (Watkins, 2005). By assuming space as a social product (Lefebvre, 2012), we may say that power relations determine its production, leading to processes of openness and closure that will generate distinct social behaviours, e.g. hegemonic and/or counter projects. Rendering Soja, space is not a scientific object removed from ideology and politics; it has always been political and strategic. It is a product filled with ideologies (Queirós, 2016: 155). Accordingly, the public space in the city has to be considered both as a dynamic product and process. The process of the production of space is mainly defined by the reasoning of the dominant power that generate an (public, urban) space that is, the urban space of the state insured by capitalist rules and characterized by limits of access, restrictions, etc. (Leary, 2016), and in which the representation of space is dominant. In this paper, we highlight the connection between space and social practices, and we consider different functions of space (value of use versus exchange value), based on socio-economic elements (legal/clandestine) and cultural relations (dominant /minority groups). Already Lefebvre (1991) recognized a distinction between appropriation and domination, highlighting two different ways of looking at space: the first (appropriation) linked to social and cultural factors; the second (domination) associated with the dynamics of power and hegemony, as Raffestin (1980) pointed out. Following this line of thought, we adopted the concepts of "lived space" and "consequential geographies", to help us to understand the urban production of space in migrant communities in metropolitan areas. In this perspective, we explore the production of differential space in the Cova da Moura's self-produced neighbourhood (Lisbon immediate periphery), where

communities of migrants mostly from Cape Verde, but also from other Portuguese African Countries, live. Following the conceptual distinction adopted by Lefebvre between different processes of public space production, we took Cova da Moura as an example of local community empowerment in attempt to lead the regeneration process (spaces of representation) through a different counter-hegemonic spatial representation that seek visibility and claim for spatial justice, as an alternative to the top-down public intervention (representation of spaces).
***

**Migration in the City: The Complex Relationship between Gentrification and Immigrants**
(1956) Marina Carreiras (Universidade de Lisboa)

During the last decades, the changes occurred in the models of economic and social organization resulted into complex socio-spatial dynamics. Considering this framework, in this article is given particular attention to the link between urban transformation and migrations. The relevance of the study of urban spaces is consensual, being enhanced by the increasing number of urban population and by the challenges associated to city life. Additionally the comprehension of Human mobility and its impacts becomes more pertinent when the increase and diversification of migration flows is a trend (OECD, 2017). Migrations and urban transformations are global issues but the relations between the two are a relatively recent acquisition. The growing number of migrations and the concentration of immigrants in large urban agglomerations (Czaika & Haas, 2015) strengthens the role of immigrants in the economy, demography, culture and urban dynamics, introducing new and multiple impacts. Traditionally, the effect of immigrants in urban spaces is focused on urban experiences, ethnic diversity (Hall, 2015) and conflicts (Malheiros et al., 2007). But now the presence and influence of migrants is also becoming noticed in the rental market and in the real estate business (Bernardos, Martà-nez-Rigol, Frago, & Carreras, 2014; Sigler & Wachsmuth, 2015). In this study, special attention is given to the process of gentrification occurring in territories with a non-negligible presence of migrants. Thus a neighbourhood undergoing gentrification or potentially subject to this process, emerges as a case study that will allow a more in-depth study of the protagonism of immigrants in the processes of urban transformation. The main goal of the paper is to discuss a (theoretical) model to be empirically tested in a research project that studies both the way immigrants are affected by gentrification and their role as agents in the emergence and development of such process, considering the Lisbon context. For this purpose, it was made an extensive analysis of the literature, and were identified, systematized and confronted: i) different roles of the immigrants in territories subject to gentrification and ii) impacts of gentrification in immigrant groups. The discussion intends to contribute to a less fragmented view of migration and urban changes and to explore key dimensions in the relationship gentrification-migration. Other questions are regarded: Which groups of immigrants contribute to the beginning of the gentrification? Which groups contribute to its continuation? Which groups to the mitigation of the process? How? And what are the effects of gentrification in the diverse groups of immigrants? In the construction of the analysis model, different phases of the gentrification and different groups of immigrants and foreigners were considered. There is also a distinction between the impacts of gentrification (social, economic, urban and cultural dimensions) on the immigrant groups and the involvement of immigrants in the process of gentrification. Furthermore, have been identified relationships between the two components of analysis. The systematization and categorization of multiple groups and interactions identify complex relationships, which will be tested, in a deeper way, through fieldwork.
***

**Migration and the City: The Geography of the Political Transnationalism of Brazilians in Europe**
(1961) Katielle Susane do Nascimento Silva (Universidade de Lisboa), Jorge da Silva Macasta Malheiros (Universidade de Lisboa)

The expressions of support or opposition voiced by Brazilian migrants living in Europe about the recent 2016 impeachment of Dilma Roussef took place primarily through online social media, which is an public sphere (Habermas, 1997) only after materializing in concrete, interconnected territories (Haesbaert, 2004). Physical and virtual transnational practices like these are a constant part of the lives of international migrants (Malheiros, 2001); this results in the forging of multiple identities by migrants (Basch et al., 1994). Such transnational practices are prominent in the political sphere (Chelius, 2003); Malheiros, 2003; Caramani and Grotz, 2015). They have the potential to impact the dynamics of participation, representative democracy, and protest politics in these migrants' countries of origin and destination. Drawing from this, our goals are to: (i) map the geography of political protest of the events surrounding Dilma's impeachment by Brazilians in Europe, mainly spontaneous mobilization and forms of representative democracy; (ii) identify the concrete spaces of appropriation taken by those spontaneous movements in these migrants' cities of residence; (iii) explore the logics and articulation behind the online mobilization of distinct groups. To achieve them we conducted: (a) an online inventory of the ways in which the protests were depicted by online media; (b) exploratory interviews with the movements responsible for the protests; and (c) an inventory of data from Facebook on the effectiveness and strategies behind processes of mobilization spanning 15 countries and 29 European cities. These methods highlighted the emergence of a distinction between 'mobilizing' (London, Barcelona, Amsterdam); 'mobilized', (Milan, Zurich); and 'simultaneously mobilizing and mobilized cities' (Lisbon, Berlin, Paris). More, the geography of these protests evinced a trend towards their multi-territoriality, or the simultaneity of protests in various places. The protests in favor of the impeachment were organized near Brazilian embassies and consulates, appropriating the public spaces outside them as an extended "Brazilian" institutional space. Conversely, the protests against the impeachment were organized in squares and in cultural spaces and universities. Facebook was key for mobilizing people for subsequent manifestations in concrete spaces. The mobilizations in favor of the impeachment stemmed from centralized sources, i.e. two collective social movements in Brazil: Movimento Brasil Livre; and Movimento Vem para a Rua. Contrariwise, the organization of the protests against the impeachment was more diffuse, based on autonomous groups seeded in several cities, and with the initial mobilization occurring in more atomistic ways through Facebook. Also, we found no connections between the two collectives that organized protests in favor of the impeachment. All protests were fueled using online social media. They were always manifestations of broader processes of political transnationalism which, despite starting online, took concrete shapes in physical spaces. More, these transnational political processes involve the emergence of a multi-territorial logic allowed by the digital sphere. This contradicts the common idea that digital networks and spaces promote the de-territorialization of physical, concrete spaces.
***

**Migration in the City: How Sociability and Sociocultural Diversity Are Maintained in the Public Places of Mouraria**

(1965) Leonor Bettencourt (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon), Paula Castro (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon), John Dixon (The Open University)

Local authorities and urban planners have in the last years promoted and developed regeneration programs in multiple traditional inner-city neighbourhoods of southern European cities, including Lisbon (Malheiros, Carvalho, & Mendes, 2012). These have sought to reorganize urban space, reduce the degradation of squares and buildings, and slow down the socioeconomic decline of vulnerable groups. In some cases, they aimed also to foster cultural and ethnic diversity, sometimes as a way of offering a more positive image of the neighbourhoods (Ganzia, 2016; Oliveira & Padilla, 2017; Fincher et al., 2014), and in fact the interventions often brought influxes of new residents, such as immigrants and gentrifiers (Van Kempen & Murie, 2009). Mouraria is an example of an inner-city traditional neighbourhood impacted by these processes. An urban regeneration program started in 2010 (PDCM, 2010) and as a result, Mouraria attracted new people to visit and live (Oliveira & Padilla, 2017). Moreover, it experienced a re-enforcement of the Asian migrant population (e.g. from Bangladesh,

China), a residential ethnicization (Mendes, 2012) that strengthened its cultural diversity. It is now important to understand how diversity and the co-existence of residents with different cultural backgrounds "“immigrants and long-time residents "“has impacted the everyday use of the public places of a neighbourhood known by its lively public place sociability. In other words, it is important to examine whether the lively sociability formerly characteristic of the neighbourhood is today being maintained by both long-time residents and immigrants, and explore the role of some social psychological processes "“ e.g. place identification "“ in predicting it. This study thus aims to compare the extent to which two main groups of residents of Mouraria "“ immigrants and traditional residents "“ i) use the public places of the neighbourhood to socialize ii) view people from different sociocultural groups as interacting among them in public places; and iii) feel identified with the neighbourhood. A questionnaire was applied in Mouraria (n=214; immigrants=77; traditional residents=137). Findings show that: a) both groups use public places to socialize, and feel identified with the neighbourhood, but traditional residents use more these places and feel more identified; b) both view people from different groups as interacting among them in public places; c) viewing different groups as interacting in place predicts residents' willingness to use public places to socialize, but this only happens if residents feel identified with the neighbourhood, thus place-identification plays a major role in explaining the maintenance of sociability in place. For immigrants, their choice to live in Mouraria because of settled family or acquaintances in the neighbourhood was also analysed, and findings show that the more their choice of residence was related to having family or acquaintances in the neighbourhood, the less they used public places to socialize. It seems that it is more important to feel identified with the neighbourhood to maintain a shared and sociocultural diversified use of its public places and a lively sociability in place, than representing these as being sites of intergroup interactions.
***

**Migration in the City: The Chinese (And Investment Visas) in the Portuguese Press**
(1978) Tania R. Santos (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon), Paula Castro (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon), Rita Guerra (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon)

We live in a world where different groups of different socio-economic conditions increasingly move around to study, work, settle short or long-term, or invest. These different groups see their conditions for acceptance and integration shaped by many factors, including their different relationships with the institutions and legal frameworks of the host society (Fonseca, Caldeira, & Esteves, 2002). These differences are particularly relevant when incentives for settlement vary depending on socio-economic status (Howarth & Andreouli, 2013), as it is the case of Portugal, where residency permits for economic investment now exist. The Investment Visa (IV) is changing the notion of 'the spatially bounded citizen' (Ley, 2003), adding a new layer of understanding to citizenship "“one in which the goals and values of economic investment are privileged. In Portugal, the Chinese were already an important migrant group, and are now also a sizable percentage of IV holders, investing, to a big extent, in the city of Lisbon. Aiming at examining how these more varied Chinese communities are being presented to the Portuguese public sphere through the press "“exploring also the institutions and social meanings they are associated with - two widely-read newspapers, a quality (Público) and a popular (Correio da Manhã) one, were analyzed. A total of 286 articles (Público n=153 and Correio da Manhã n=133) were collected using the keywords 'Chinese' and 'Portugal'. A thematic analysis was performed with IRAMUTEQ software to define and compare the main themes organizing the re-presentation of the Chinese in both newspapers. Results show that in both cases there are three main forms of presenting the Chinese in Portugal, associated with different institutions: a cultural form, highlighting integration through schools, multiculturality and shared public spaces, such as Martim Moniz square in Lisbon; a judicial form, associating restaurants and shops to food safety inspection and other vigilance institutions, and an economic form, associating positive incentives to IV. A second, more in-depth set of analysis then focused only on articles discussing the Chinese and IV (Público n= 34; Correio da Manhã n= 38) to examine the extent to which the press coverage of this issue is using communicative contents and formats that may be responsible for closing down (rather than opening up) the debate about IV in the

Portuguese public sphere (Maeseele & Raeijmaekers, 2017). For this, articles were analyzed regarding length (short-long), type (with-without opinion), actors mentioned (only supportive-both supportive & critical), orientation (only IV benefits- both benefits and problems mentioned). The analysis shows that IV are not presented as controversial or problematic. The issue is framed as consensual, and voices presented as homogenous, i.e., making contestation and its values invisible. These results suggest that although we are witnessing a transformation of the values that bound citizenship (to a spatially-driven citizenship, linked to work and permanence is now added an investment-based one), the press is neither stimulating a debate about it in the public sphere, neither offering space to the conflict that may perhaps already exist.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B |
|---|---|
| | **10C. Children and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Olgu Karan,** *Başkent University, Turkey* |
| 2150 | Minors lonely in the Italian Mediterranean. Pedagogical significance in the concept of Identity |
| | Carmen Petruzzi |
| 1483 | Immigrant youth delinquency: Youth's and parents' perceptions of immigration experience and its connection to criminal behavior |
| | Liat Yakhnich, Sophie Walsh |
| 1860 | The Impact of Educational Policy on the Experiences of Migrant Students at Secondary School |
| | Paula Alonso |
| 2029 | Navigating Encounters: Unaccompanied Migrant Children and their Interactions with Public Servants |
| | Jennica Larrison |

**Minors Lonely in the Italian Mediterranean. Pedagogical Significance in the Concept of Identity**
(2150) Carmen Petruzzi (University of Florence)

Migration is read following the flows, wars, political destabilization, the journey of hope to capture its form and substance; one of the unexplored roots remains the migration of adolescents who leave the family to take charge once they are in Europe. The aim of the essay is to grasp the multifaceted nature of building a liquid and mutant identity, a historical process of recognitions received from an individual in the social interactions in which who is involved. The contribution proposes the first results of a qualitative research which places itself in an interdisciplinary theoretical-methodological framework, oriented by ideas that interconnect all human sciences to answer the question of how is organized the individual space, social and vital and young migrants who cross the Mediterranean sea.
***

**Immigrant Youth Delinquency: Youth's and Parents' Perceptions of Immigration Experience and Its Connection to Criminal Behavior**
(1483) Liat Yakhnich (Beit Berl College), Sophie Walsh (Bar Ilan University)

The children of immigrant parents account for approximately 10% of all children in Israel; 53% of these are from the former Soviet Union (FSU). Studies of this population reveal high levels of risk-taking and anti-social behavior that is manifested in high dropout rates from school, delinquency, substance abuse, etc. (Cosher, Ben-Arie, & Cohen, 2011; Horowitz & Brosh, 2011; Mirsky, 2012). Immigration can pose enormous challenges to an adolescent's psychological and social functioning. Differences in language, values, norms, and rules of social interaction can hamper his or her development. In addition, immigration can undermine an adolescent's process of identity formation

(Mirsky & Peretz, 2006). One of the adverse consequences observed in this context is the high incidence of anti-social behavior among immigrant youth. The criminological view explains this phenomenon by variables such as conflicting values, exposure to discrimination, social marginalization, and lack of social control as significant factors (Killian, 2002). The psychological approach attributes it to the sense of loss and grief experienced by the immigrant youth (Henry, Stiles, & Biran, 2005) and developmental challenges and the immaturity of adolescence (Mirsky & Peretz, 2006). This paper presents a qualitative study that explores the development of delinquent behaviour among immigrant adolescents as perceived by the adolescents and their parents. Twenty participants were interviewed for this study: ten male immigrant young people and ten parents. All immigrated to Israel from the former Soviet Union. The interviews were conducted in Hebrew and Russian. All the interviews were recorded, transcribed and translated (as needed). The participants reported multiple perceives reasons for the development of delinquency that could be organized into 4 main categories: situational factors, social factors, familial factors and personality factors. The situational factors included participants' attributions related to objective circumstances such as age, immigration, financial hardships and social norms related to child rearing. The social factor largely relates to peer pressure and the young persons' wish to be socially accepted. The familial factors include parental unavailability to their children due to long working hours and negative relationships with the parents. Personality factors refer to sensation-seeking and risk taking, desire for power, escaping from emotions, and personality characteristics (weak character, low self-esteem, introversion, stubbornness and inability to delay gratification). Apparently, most of the participants don't attribute the development of delinquent behavior directly to the immigration, but rather to other situational, social, familial and personality factors. However, close observation allows to see that these factors are not entirely independent of immigration and adaptation issues, and, as we believe, constitute mediating variables that connect between immigration and youth delinquency.
***

**The Impact of Educational Policy on the Experiences of Migrant Students at Secondary School**
(1860) Paula Alonso (Universidade da Coruña (UDC))

This paper analyzes the impact of educational policy on school experiences of migration, through the eyes of the teachers that teach Spanish classrooms daily. We made a qualitative research: we interviewed 20 teachers and social workers in Galicia and Catalonia to see how they live the diversity at school (in terms of migration). Our initial hypothesis is that there are structural factors (educational policy, that is, the State) that influence the school experience of migrants and leads them to an educational disadvantage. The main idea is that the educational context where children are enrolled affects their trajectories and educational rhythms. The structure of the text goes from a macro to a micro level: from the unstable nature of the legislation in Spain, its cuts and ideological application, the lack of protection of the centers and inadequate resources, the background of the teachers, to the tense relationship between the school and family. The results validate the hypothesis that the educational institution put the migrant population in a disadvantage situation, as it doesn´t promote instruments and mechanisms that consider the diversity in Spanish classrooms so minors can carry out an optimal learning.
***

**Navigating Encounters: Unaccompanied Migrant Children and their Interactions with Public Servants**
(2029) Jennica Larrison (University of Baltimore)

In the past four years, an unprecedented number of unaccompanied migrant children crossed into the United States at the southern border. In response, countless stories emerged focusing on the extreme nature of the surge, as well as the experiences of the children once they arrived in the United States. Within this focus, many stories detailed the positive and negative interactions children had with public servants, such as border patrol agents. While the interactions between individual non-citizens and public administrators are often obscured by the political nature of immigration (Lucio, 2013), these news articles highlighted the unique interactions public administrators have with non-citizen children

who enter the United States without an adult to mediate for them. This is especially the case given that many of the articles directed blame at the public servants who were responsible to guide children's treatment and experience as they navigated the process. This focus presents a unique challenge to expand our focus on public policy implementation and interactions between citizens and government to include non-citizen children. The public administration literature and discourse generally lack a focus on non-citizens (Lucio, 2013), on children, as well as on the interactions between public servants and these groups ("Author", 2013, 2015; Lucio, 2013). More broadly, migration literature addresses the agency of unaccompanied children (Thompson, et al., 2017; "Author" , 2017) why they leave their home (Lorenzen, 2017; Clemens, 2017), how they are sheltered and detained (Doering-White, 2018), and their integration once in the host country (Cardoso,et al., 2017). However, there is a gap in our understanding of interactions between the public administrators who represent government agencies, and the unaccompanied migrant children who enter a country on their own. This gap hinders our ability to understand how immigration policy is implemented by public administrators and how immigration policy is experienced by the unaccompanied migrant children who enter a new country on their own. Through semi-structured focus groups, this article explores a range of experiences between youth who entered the United States without their parent and were placed with sponsors in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, and public administrators and their sponsors. The article explores youth experiences with public servants (ie. border patrol agents, case workers, and guards) once the youth crossed into the United States, experiences with public servants (ie. teachers, administrators, and nurses) once they were placed with a sponsor, and experiences living with their sponsor here in the United States. The project also explores the sponsor's understanding of youth's experiences with public servants once they crossed over into the U.S. and once they came to live with the sponsor, as well as their experiences serving as a sponsor. As such, this article seeks to begin to address this gap in our understanding from the perspective of those most affected by the process, unaccompanied migrant children and their sponsors.
***

| | Amphitheatre 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **10D. European Migration Space** |
| *Chair* | **İrem Öz,** *Pennsylvania State University, United States* |
| 1520 | The EU's triple win ambition in migration policy: the case of the EUTF |
| | Nathan Lauwers |
| 1770 | Intra-European migration: Mobility motivations and experiences of highly skilled Latvians |
| | Inese Supule |
| 1771 | Geopolitics of migratory controls, police geographies and resistances in Madrid city |
| | Ana Santamarina Guerrero, Almudena Cabezas González |
| 1774 | The Tale of the Miracle of Duisburg: A Miracle or an Illusion? |
| | İrem Öz, Alexandra Staub |

**The EU's Triple Win Ambition in Migration Policy: The Case of the EUTF**
(1520) Nathan Lauwers (UGent, Belgium)

The European Trust Fund for Africa is a quite recent and understudied tool in the development and migration policies of the EU. Although multiple actors in the field criticize the fund, we argue that these critiques ask for a more detailed examination through "“among others"“governmentality analysis and building on context-specific case studies. This will improve our understanding of concepts such as the migration-security nexus and the migration-development nexus, often used as sterile and notions. Thus, the aim of this paper is to shed a light on the workings and techniques of the EUTF, following a Foucauldian-inspired research framework, which allows us to examine both classical forms of power and more subtle ones. In this regard it is noteworthy to highlight that preliminary findings of the

objectives and aims of the EUTF show that (possible) migrants are more and more included as third 'partners' in an attempt to foster self-sensibilization and self-responsabilization. This paper adopts a dual approach: firstly by examining how migrants are more and more envisaged as third 'partners' and secondly by exploring the perception and narratives of migration held by actors within migration governance systems.
***

**Intra-European Migration: Mobility Motivations and Experiences of Highly Skilled Latvians**
(1770) Inese Supule (University of Latvia)

The aim of the paper is to analyse the career migration of the highly skilled from Latvia in the context of post-accession migration from Central and Eastern Europe since the EU enlargements of 2004. The author analyses the career migration of the highly skilled both at micro and macro perspective. Based on secondary analysis of survey data and 20 migrant in-depth interviews, the study addresses three empirical questions: What are the highly skilled migrants' motives, both for the initial migratory move and next mobility? What are the structural factors, influencing decisions of highly skilled? What kinds of jobs do they actually obtain and how they get those jobs? The theoretical framework of the study is inspired by the concept of liquid migration, the concept of spatial reflexivity, and the study is contributing to the discussion on the concepts of brain drain, brain gain and brain exchange and transnational migration. The analysis of the main trends of international mobility of highly skilled originated in Latvia shows that transnationalism is increasingly becoming a characteristic of modern day migration also among Latvians in Europe.
***

**Geopolitics of Migratory Controls, Police Geographies and Resistances in Madrid City**
(1771) Ana Santamarina Guerrero (University of Glasgow), Almudena Cabezas González (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

This paper will address some findings of a research in progress on the geographies of police racist raids and resistances in Madrid city. The paper will explore: (I) The ways in which Neoliberalism, linked to both national and European policies, is increasing the spaces of violence and insecurity for migrant people in Madrid; and (II) The opportunities for political contestation in such context. In the last two decades, migration has developed into a security issue in Western Europe (Huysmans, 2000). This is transforming the everyday geographies of our cities: police dawn raids and migratory controls are becoming part of the everyday landscapes within public spaces (Piacentini, 2016). Public spaces in Madrid city (bus stations, subways"¦) have become sites of mobile border controls in which the southern European border is being de-localized (Salter, 2008; Diez, 2006). The police use to stop everyone who does not look as European. The consequences of being undocumented are detention and deportation. Police's control over public spaces evidences the ways in which securities and insecurities are embodied (Fluri, 2011; Gaibazzi, Bellagamba, Gunnwald, 2016). The city becomes a highly risky space for bodies marked by other racial and sexual identities. At the same time, securitization processes rely in the rising right-wing claim of 'need of safety' for European citizens. However, these racist practices are being contested by the coming together of different social networks and individuals (Brigadas Vecinales, SOS Racismo, Migrantes Transgresorxs and others). Much of the research on migration in Europe has focused on the isolation and hardship faced by migrants but relatively little is written about the solidarity campaigns mounted by local people (Bates & Kirkwood, 2013). In this way, the paper will address the ways in which trans-local solidarities and alliances can form a crucial intervention in challenging the dominant spatial racialized, gendered and classed politics of critics and articulating political strategies on different terms (Featherstone & Karaliotas, 2017). Rethinking social agency in this way is crucial in order to build alternative spaces of contestation and in challenge dominant imaginaries defining new ways of belonging within our cities. The findings to be discussed will draw on fieldwork done during 2017-2018, including formal interviews with key informants, participant observation and online questionnaires. Also in documental research, looking

especially at the annual reports from SOS Racism, that collect experiences of racism and resistance across the State, and from 'Brigadas Vecinales', reporting police raids in Madrid. Finally, Social Media Research has been key in order to follow-up the anti-racist movements doings, their achievements and their agenda. This research offers an insight of the potentialities of building bonds of solidarity in order to fight the increasing racism experienced in our cities. The results of this research show how within a huge crisis crossing Europe, it is activism that offers resources of hope, moments of interruption, disturbance and resistance: ways of being political and contesting belonging on the basis of citizenship, home and territory (Piacentini, 2016).
***

**The Tale of the Miracle of Duisburg: A Miracle or an Illusion?**
(1774) İrem Öz (Pennsylvania State University), Alexandra Staub (Pennsylvania State University)

On October 2008, the biggest mosque in Germany at the time was opened in Duisburg's Marxloh district. In addition to its size, what distinguishes this building from other mosques in Germany was the lack of protests against the construction of this building. For this reason, the mosque is also referred to as "the miracle of Duisburg". The reason construction of the Marxloher Merkez Mosque went so smoothly was due to the participatory approach that the city government adopted during the planning process. The representatives of the Turkish community, German politicians, church and community leaders were all invited to contribute to the mosque project early on. The mosque did not become a symbol of social division in Germany but rather a symbol of religious, cultural and social interaction ("The Miracle of Marxloh: Bringing a Community Together around a New Mosque", 2008). This paper presents the success story of the DITIB commissioned Maxloher Merkez Mosque. Through this analysis and a theoretical framework based on the notion of visibility, I aim to investigate the factors that contribute to the successful reception of the mosque by the public. I theorize that three factors enabled this positive reception of the mosque. These factors are: (1) the architecture and urban design process of the mosque, which was a participatory process bringing many different actors together (2) local context, which contributes to the visibility of the mosque and (3) the politics of visibility which was framed through the self-presentation and the reception of the mosque by the media. I argue that although the Marxloher Merkez Mosque project is perceived as a successful project that managed to overcome the risks associated with social conflict, this "Miracle" of Duisburg only provides social cohesion on the surface and leads to "self-orientalism" and further alienation.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **10E. Migration and Wellbeing** |
| *Chair* | **Aycan Çelikaksoy Mortensen,** *Stockholm University, Sweden* |
| 2001 | The Influence of Gender-Based Violence (Gbv) on The Reproductive Health of Migrants in Uganda |
| | Sasha Frade, Nicole De Wet, Clifford Odimegwu |
| 1443 | Academically Qualified Refugees' Employment Experiences in the UK: Identity, Wellbeing, and Integration |
| | Elizabeth El-Warari, Agata Vitale, Jennifer Kinloch |
| 2130 | Health as a Privilege: "Gypsy" women's struggle for parity |
| | Cristina Ioana Dragomir |
| 2064 | Negotiating agency: Iraqi women migrants confront insecurity |
| | Gretchen Sue Klingler |

**The Influence of Gender-Based Violence (Gbv) on the Reproductive Health of Migrants in Uganda**

(2001) Sasha Frade (University of the Witwatersrand), Nicole De Wet (University of the Witwatersrand), Clifford Odimegwu (University of the Witwatersrand)

Introduction: Globally, GBV is regarded as a public health issue with social, economic and health consequences on the individual and societal level. Specifically, several studies have documented the impact of GBV on contraceptive use, unplanned pregnancies, and higher incidences of abortions and miscarriages. Such reproductive health outcomes have negative consequences of women's health in both the short and long-term, may jeopardise their fertility desires, and often places women in a disproportionately disadvantaged position in both employment and educational opportunities. International migrant women have reported higher incidences of GBV than non-migrant populations, elsewhere in the world. Furthermore, international migrant women have been known to have less access to reproductive health services and worse reproductive health outcomes than non-migrant women. However, researchers have not extended this investigation to see whether internal migrant populations in Uganda experience higher rates of GBV, and whether this has an influence on their reproductive health outcomes compared to non-migrant women. Objectives: This study aims to investigate whether internal migrant populations in Uganda experience higher rates of GBV, and whether this impacts their reproductive health. Methodology: The Ugandan Demographic and Health Survey of 2011 will be used for this paper, specifically women of reproductive ages who were included in the domestic violence module will be included in the final dataset. This paper will use frequency tables to show the percentage of respondents who report GBV, contraceptive use, unintended pregnancies and ever having had a pregnancy terminated. Using logistic regression, the association between GBV and the three reproductive health outcomes, as well as other geo-demographic measures in Uganda will be investigated amongst both internal migrants and non-migrants. Preliminary Results: Preliminary results show that GBV is highly associated with negative reproductive health outcomes, and that both prevalence of GBV and negative reproductive health outcomes are more severe for migrant populations in Uganda, specifically those moving from rural to urban areas. Preliminary Conclusions: This has important implications on the health system, but also on the policies that guide the provision of resources between different districts as well as between rural and urban areas. This latter consideration could help curb internal migration to bigger city centres, and therefore decrease the vulnerabilities faced by migrant women in Uganda. Furthermore, policies must address the orientation and support for women moving into areas, facilitating access to services that could decrease GBV and allow for spaces where such women can discuss issues such as GBV, their reproductive needs and desires, as well as reproductive choices they would like to make. This is particularly important in a context where such women are not able to access support and guidance from peers and family members.

***

**Academically Qualified Refugees' Employment Experiences in the UK: Identity, Wellbeing, and Integration**

(1443) Elizabeth El-Warari (Bath Spa University), Agata Vitale (Bath Spa University), Jennifer Kinloch (Bath Spa University)

Background: Unemployment levels among refugees in the UK are much higher than voluntary migrants and UK-born citizens. Research shows that professionally and academically qualified refugees may have a particularly difficult time with economic integration. For academically and professionally qualified refugees, failure to secure employment that corresponds to their skills is associated with loss of self-esteem and downward professional mobility. The lack of employment and/or of suitable employment has detrimental consequences on refugees' ability to integrate and become active citizens in the host country; furthermore, it exacerbates refugees' mental health difficulties, which are already impaired by pre and post-migratory chronic stressors. Research indicates that, when individuals are forced to migrate, one of the most significant aspects to building their identity is their previous profession; this particularly applies to refugees with university qualifications who cannot find employment that is

commensurate their professional skills. Despite this, there is little support available to them in finding employment. The current study is set in this context and aims to explore academically qualified refugees' employment-related experiences in the UK as well as their suggestions on how to develop specific interventions that can support them in finding suitable employment. Methods: A qualitative study design was employed. A total of 15 refugees who held University degrees from their home country took part in the study. All participants were interviewed individually; the data were transcribed and analysed thematically. Findings: Participants had very little external support in finding suitable employment. They indicated that being un- and underemployed negatively affected their identity, wellbeing, and in turn, their integration strategies. Participants also indicated that they faced a number of barriers when trying to seek employment in the UK such as lack of knowledge regarding UK job-seeking culture, difficulty with qualification recognition, and problems with advanced English needed for jobs commensurate with their qualifications. Participants resoundingly suggested that the best way to address key barriers to economic integration would be through the support of a mentor. Conclusions: These findings shed light on the relationship between academically qualified refugees wellbeing, identity, economic integration, and consequent resettlement outcomes as well as providing first-hand insight on the barriers faced and needs this population when seeking employment. These findings will will be used as a basis for the second stage of the research where this data will be used to design and test an employment mentoring programme to support qualified refugees with economic integration.
***

**Health as a Privilege: "Gypsy" women's struggle for parity**
(2130) Cristina Ioana Dragomir (Center for Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania and State University of New York at Oswego.)

In 1946, the World Health Association declared “the highest attainable standard of health as a fundamental right of every human being." More than eighty years later access to health care is still a goal out of reach for many groups around the world, especially for the migrating, mobile ones. This paper comparatively explores two groups labeled as "Gypsy" that have been struggling to access health care for decades. Specifically, it analyzes how the intersection of gender, caste/ethnicity, nomadism and education impact women's access to health services and health insurance in these two communities. For this paper I conducted comparative ethnographic observations and qualitative interviews over two years in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and in Ormenis, Romania with Narrikurovar and Roma women, who are also commonly referred to as "Gypsy." I present how these women from marginal, mobile communities’ access parity and show how health access is intimately linked to legitimacy, to one's right to exist, to strive and to be seen as equal.
***

**Negotiating agency: Iraqi women migrants confront insecurity**
(2064) Gretchen Sue Klingler (The Ohio State University)

Our paper explores how Iraqi women negotiate migration, settlement and their personal agency using an insecurity model; specifically, we define the insecurities that women face during each step of the migration process. Using ethnographic research methods to obtain qualitative data, Cohen and Klingler build upon Cohen and Sirkeci's model of migration and insecurity (2011). While migration and settlement vary in relation to an individual's status; status and agency are influenced by insecurities that are defined by real and imagined processes at points of origin and destination. First, there is the complexity that movers confront as they decide to leave, including a model Klingler refers to as "death versus the potential of avoiding death" ; second, there are the challenges that face movers as they leave and as they are in transit to settlement; and third, the challenges that are associated with settlement. Once settled in the US these women face new multi-faceted hurdles they must navigate or overcome regarding the multiethnic settings that define their destinations in the US, as well as the difficulties associated with the unanticipated expectations that other immigrants, ethnic minorities and native born

North American citizens carry as they meet. Using our work with Iraqi women who have settled in the US (around the California Bay Area as well as Central Ohio) we explore how they manage agency and negotiate status in the face of changing insecurities. We argue that decision making must always take account of the many challenges to be faced and negotiated.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **10F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Daniela Gregr,** *Freelance Researcher, Luxembourg* |
| 1761 | Protection in spite of or due to individual agency? The Nordic states' protection response to refugee children, 2014-2017 |
| | Claus Bech Hansen |
| 1550 | Refugee Crises in the Mediterranean and the European Union's Legacy of Lacking on the Principle of Solidarity and Burden Sharing: How Securitized Recourse is Jeopardizing the Refugee's Protection. |
| | Tasawar Ashraf |
| 1817 | The human rights implications of the EU's management of migration through CSDP missions and operations |
| | Rocio Alamillos Sanchez |
| 1995 | Methodological Individualism: The Real Paradigm Shift in the Post-Migration Crisis Development Policy of the EU? |
| | Daniela Gregr |

**Protection in Spite of or due to Individual Agency? The Nordic States' Protection Response to Refugee Children, 2014-2017**
(1761) Claus Bech Hansen

Since 2014, more than one million children have lodged asylum applications in the European Union (Eurostat 2018). Many of these children have sought asylum in the Nordic countries. This paper analyses how the countries' protection systems have lived up to international conventions, while relating the findings to broader discussions about the duty to protect and the modern state.
***

**Refugee Crises in the Mediterranean and the European Union's Legacy of Lacking on the Principle of Solidarity and Burden Sharing: How Securitized Recourse is jeopardizing the Refugee's Protection**.
(1550) Tasawar Ashraf (Glasgow Caledonian University)

The paper argues that, the European Union's securitized recourse lacking on the principle of solidarity has enhanced the human rights implications of the asylum seekers. The paper advocates that, the EU must adopt a wider burden sharing approach involving Middle East, North Africa (MENA) region and Turkey by facilitating these countries to enhance their asylum systems. The repercussion of the refugee crises can only be minimized through capacity building and sharing burden with neighbouring democratic states respecting the human rights in the Region. This paper looks at two interconnected issues, i.e. securitized legacy of the EU inspiring neighbouring states to expel the asylum seekers and the deficiency of the principle of solidarity and burden sharing in the European Agenda on Migration. Despite all financial incentive from the EU to Greece and Turkey, the migration crisis remains unresolved. This is largely due to the securitized recourse of the European Union lacking on the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility as enshrined in article 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The reluctance of the EU member states, to host the refugees under emergency relocation mechanism set to reduce burden of refugees on the frontline member

states and the aftermath of the EU Turkey deal clearly reveal non-compliance of the principle of solidarity and burden sharing on part of the EU. Similarly, inspired from the securitized legacy of the EU, Turkey has opted to sign readmission agreements with countries sending refugees. These recourses, lacking on the principle of solidarity and resulting indirect refoulement of asylum seekers have made the International protection of refugees, obsolete and vague.
***

**The Human Rights Implications of the EU's Management of Migration through CSDP Missions and Operations**
(1817) Rocio Alamillos Sanchez (University of Seville)

In the past few years we have seen a massive influx of migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees, trying to reach Europe. The European Union (EU) and its member states have agreed that migration management implies a combination of actions on humanitarian, employment, social welfare, security and many other areas. The study pursues two major objectives. First, it seeks to map the recent involvement of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in the management of migration flows. Second, the study analyses and evaluates the human rights implications of including crises management operations as part of the EU´s response to this context. In many CSDP missions and operations, migration is implicitly or explicitly mentioned in the mandates, particularly when the tasks consist on border surveillance, law enforcement activities, security sector reform and processing irregular migrants. The EU has already deployed CSDP missions and operations with the objective of complementing other EU efforts to address irregular migration, in the Central Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR MED Sophia, EUBAM Libya) and the Sahel (EUCAP Sahel Niger, EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUTM Mali). This contribution further addresses the complementarity of CSDP missions and operations with other EU external policies embedded in the EU's comprehensive approach to manage migration, and how it affects to the EU´s cross-cutting commitment to ensure respect and protect human rights worldwide. The picture that emerges from the evaluation of EU CSDP actions is a mixed one. On the one hand, it cannot be denied that human rights principles and tools have been integrated in all CSDP actions such as training on the protection of vulnerable groups, the appointment of human rights and gender focal point within the operations, the provision of training on migration and human rights to the local authorities, etc. On the other hand, the impact of these initiatives remains contested as it is often viewed as simply 'tick the box' exercise. Furthermore, the primary aim of the deployment of operations in the main routes still seems to be the protection of the external borders against the so-called 'illegal' migration, rather than the development of effective strategies to protect human rights of migrants and the saving of lives on the Mediterranean. The paper therefore issues several recommendations to improve the protection of the rights of migrants aiming to reach the European shores. Method: This study is based on a set of different methodologies, in particular, the analysis of primary sources, such as EU official documents, secondary sources, data gathered via semi-structured interviews, my contribution as researcher for Work Package 10 (WP 10) 'Human Rights Violations in Conflicts' of the FP7 project 'Fostering Human Rights Among European (External and Internal) Policies' (FRAME) and professional experience in the field.
***

**Methodological Individualism: The Real Paradigm Shift in the Post-Migration Crisis Development Policy of the EU?**
(1995) Daniela Gregr

The European Agenda on Migration pledges to tackle the "root causes of migration" and sets out to leverage development aid for that purpose. This choice to mainstream migration into development policy has been widely criticized for potentially diverting precious resources to supporting border management in third countries, an investment choice which does not sit easily with the OECD DAC definition of development aid. Without refuting these assessments, which make a valid and important point, and notwithstanding other ethical and legal considerations linked to the externalization of border

control and the reintroduction of conditionalities in the European development agenda, this paper argues that the migration crisis has also changed European development policy in more subtle, but no less significant ways. In fact, the interpretation of development needs through the lens of the single, young, male migrant seeking employment opportunities in Europe and the attendant allocation of development resources in (often hastily assembled) skills trainings and SME development in countries of origin and transit smacks of what migration theorists would recognize as "methodological individualism". Not only are these choices unlikely to have the desired long-term effect on migration. This new paradigm could potentially herald a more permanent shift away from current evidence-based best practice in the development field which calls for the progressive expansion of social protection systems with the needs of households, rather than individual beneficiaries at their very core. Should migration remain a key consideration for development investment, as it is indeed very likely to, it will be paramount not only to unravel the concept of "root causes" and specify he actual objectives of mainstreaming migration into the development agenda, but also to adopt analytical frameworks to migration that are more in line with the current development knowledge and practice in the development field. An understanding of migration as income diversification and protection against shocks for households would constitute a more robust analytical frame, allowing a broader range of development interventions, while making the case for scaling up legal channels for migration. The analysis kicks off with a review of official EU documents and statements relating to both migration and development policy, highlighting the main choices that the EU has made in the development field after the 2015 migration crisis. The analysis then confronts these choices with state-of-the-art knowledge and policy recommendations from leading development practicioners and institutions. Last, but not least, the answer to the question of why the EU is seemingly operating a major departure from these recommendations and how this could be best remedied is sought within migration theory.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **10G. Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration and Diaspora Political Activism on Host/Home Country Politics** |
| *Chair* | **Yücel Vural,** *Eastern Mediterranean University, Northern Cyprus* |
| 1545 | Turkish Cypriot leftist student political activism in Turkey and its effects on Turkish Cypriot politics |
| | İbrahim Özejder |
| 1986 | The effects of Turkish migrants on the political culture in the northern part of Cyprus |
| | Sertaç Sonan, Ebru Küçükşener |
| 1913 | Speak up! Political Participation of New and Old Migrants in Northern Cyprus |
| | Berna Numan |
| 1616 | Political activism among Turkish migrants/settlers in northern Cyprus and socio-political dynamics of integration and disintegration |
| | Yücel Vural |

**Turkish Cypriot Leftist Student Political Activism in Turkey and Its Effects on Turkish Cypriot Politics**
(1545) İbrahim Özejder (Near East University)

Panel Title: "Impacts of Politically Motivated Migration and Diaspora Political Activism on Host/Home Country Politics" Convener: Yücel Vural Turkish Cypriot leftist student political activism in Turkey and its effects on Turkish Cypriot politics Authors: İbrahim Özejder[1] and Yücel Vural[2] Turkish Cypriot student political activism has been an important source for political parties both in terms of political recruitment and ideological reformation. The ideological bonds and political traditions created among Turkish Cypriot university students who completed their education in the major cities

of Turkey have delivered significant influence on Turkish Cypriot politics. The first wave of leftist consciousness in the Turkish Cypriot community emerged in 1940s through labor struggles for socio-economic rights organised by trade unions. Turkish Cypriot leftist trade unionists introduced such novel ideas as 'working class solidarity', 'struggle against capitalist exploitation', 'labour rights', 'intercommunal peace' and 'democracy' into Turkish Cypriot working people. Until the extermination of its leading elements in 1958 Turkish Cypriot left constituted a weak political alternative to the populist and ethno-cultural nationalists. The Turkish Cypriot student political activism in Turkey emerged as a second wave of leftist consciousness. This paper focusses on the Turkish Cypriot diaspora in Turkey and argued that Turkish Cypriot student activism has been significant because of three major reasons. Firstly, it represented the second wave of leftist ideological and organisational rise in the Turkish Cypriot community which was shaped on and fuelled by the earlier leftist consciousness among Turkish Cypriots. Secondly, it attempted to reconstruct intercommunal relations through being an ideological partner of leftist movement in Turkey. Thirdly, it started penetrating Turkish Cypriot political opposition. Leftist student political activism culminated in the rebirth of anticapitalist ideas inclusive of a critical stance towards western military alliance. In addition, the traditional nationalist perspectives on intercommunal relations in the island were questioned and redefined on the basis of novel concepts. Finally, Turkish Cypriot political organisations were diffused by oppositional beliefs and values through transmitting leftist political ideology and cadres. The data of this paper come mainly from primary resources inclusive of interviews and analysis of relevant media resources. I addition relevant data will be collected through an extensive investigation of the leading cadres of political parties, their organizational and political background.
***

**The Effects of Turkish Migrants on the Political Culture in the Northern Part of Cyprus**
(1986) Sertaç Sonan (Cyprus International University), Ebru Küçükşener (Cyprus International University)

The state-organized settlement of immigrants from Turkey in the northern part of Cyprus following the division of the island in 1974, and subsequent flow of migrants have played an important role in shaping the internal dynamics of Turkish Cypriot politics and society. Today, according to one account one third of the voters are made up of first and second generation Turkish migrants. The size of the migrant population gives this group considerable political influence, while provoking a fear among the native Turkish Cypriots of losing their identity and political will (Vural et. al. 2015). Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot side has been protesting against the Turkish migrants and the issue of "settlers" has become a major sticking point in the Cyprus peace talks. Since the beginning, the differences between cultural values and traditions of Turkish immigrants and native Turkish Cypriots has been widely discussed. What has received less attention is the differences in political attitudes, political values and symbols of these groups. Based on a quantitative survey with 1500 respondents, this research aims (a) to show the pattern of variances in political culture of these two groups (the questionnaire includes, among others, questions on interest in politics, attitudes towards political system of Turkish Cypriot state and Turkey, democracy and democratic values, trust in institutions and political orientations), and discuss political implications of these differences; (b) to find out the two groups' attitudes regarding the settlement of the Cyprus problem, and the idea of living with the Greek Cypriot community in a reunified Cyprus, and (c) to examine the ethnic, religious, and political diversity within the migrant group, which is usually seen, both in Cyprus and internationally, as a monolithic community under the thumb of Ankara. The existing literature and anecdotal evidence show that the two groups have failed to intermingle with each other (see for instance Kizilyurek 2003 and King and Ladbury 1982). Our preliminary findings also indicate that the migration policy or (lack thereof it) pursued after the geographical division of the island in 1974, led to the emergence of a divided society.
***

**Speak Up! Political Participation of New and Old Migrants in Northern Cyprus**
(1913) Berna Numan (Eastern Mediterranean University)

This paper explores the modes of political participation among new and old migrants in Northern Cyprus through action research conducted by the researcher as a member of the Gender Equality Platform (TCEP). Several waves of migration have created a diverse group of residents in Cyprus. The first wave, after the events of 1974, is characterized to be very politicized and irredentist in nature, bringing tens of thousands of settlers from Turkey. Following waves could be characterized more by economic migration of low skilled workers coming to send remittances back to Turkey. There are temporal, ethnic and regional differences in the way migrants approach politics and the means through which they participate in politics. This study aims to explore the idea that political culture might be the defining factor behind how migrants participate in politics. Therefore, this study was designed to understand the difference between the new economic migrants with those migrants associated with the wave of migration in the mid 70's. Attitudes towards freedom of expression and freedom of assembly were recorded during marches and interviews were conducted with demonstrators, passers-bye and new migrants to further evaluate their attitudes and belief systems as opposed to those who were asked to settle in Northern Cyprus in the 1970s. The results of the study will be used to identify new methods to intensify participation of members of TCEP and to enhance dissemination of platforms' propaganda material.
***

**Political Activism among Turkish Migrants/Settlers in Northern Cyprus and Socio-Political Dynamics of Integration and Disintegration**
(1616) Yücel Vural (Eastern Mediterranean University)

To which extend have the Turkish settlers/migrants living in northern part of Cyprus integrated into Turkish Cypriot community? The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between political activism among migrant groups and political integration. The patterns of political activism can be treated as the major indicators of integration and disintegration. Individual political actions including mainly voting and political party and interest group political activity among settlers/migrants will be employed as factors affecting political integration. The paper focuses on the reasons which encourage political integration/disintegration and elaborates on the results of political activism among settlers/migrants. It is argued in the paper that although there are some arguments pointing out a degree of political integration of people originated from Turkey, political mobilizations at both individual and group level signal a tendency of disintegration. Despite the existence of such shared cultural values as language and religion and the closer historical and political ties between Turkey and Turkish Cypriots segmental divisions have gained momentum. The paper identifies three major reasons as the main factors encouraging divisions between the two segments of society. The first is the tendency among native Turkish Cypriots towards protecting their historical identity of being Turkish Cypriot against being Turkish. The rise of Turkish conservatism in the form of religious radicalization have neutralized the commonality in language and religion and made the liberal and secular Cypriot identity a part of collective existence of Turkish Cypriots. Secondly the reactions against the increasing political influence of Turkey have deepened the divisions between settlers/migrants and native Turkish Cypriots. While Turkish Cypriots tend to support political reactions against Turkey's influence and demand less role to Turkey in the northern part of Cyprus such reactions have become the bàªte noire of settlers. Finally, as a sender country Turkey aims at countervail reactions against itself through using electoral mechanisms. Therefore, the political mobilization of settlers enables Turkish government to penetrate Turkish Cypriot politics. Indeed, in the short run this may help Turkey to maintain its influence on Turkish Cypriots. Turkey`s expectations, however, go beyond the expectations on daily politics in northern Cyprus. Turkey's approach to the Turkish settlers/migrants' political activism is pertinent to its geopolitical expectations. Media coverage on political activities of settlers/migrant groups, their party and interest group organizations , party and group programs and election manifestos, their activities and voting patterns in areas occupied by settler and native T. Cypriots constitute the data.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
| | **10H. Migration and Work** |
| *Chair* | **Catarina Reis Oliveira,** *Observatory for Migration, Portugal* |
| 1625 | Professional reskilling as a strategy to face deskilling: the case of domestic workers in Canada |
| | Matte Guilmain |
| 2184 | Volunteering among Immigrant Youngsters: Pedagogical Strategy of Jucivol, Junior Citizens through Volunteering |
| | Mónica Ibáñez Angulo |
| 2191 | Organizing at the Margins: The Politics of Foreign Labor Organizing in Jordan and Qata |
| | Froilan Tuccat |

**Professional Reskilling as a Strategy to Face Deskilling: The Case of Domestic Workers in Canada**

(1625) Matte Guilmain (University of Montreal)

What happens when a government program contributes to placing a series of immigrants in long-term precariousness? What happens when the migration status is imposed on a government program with other axes of oppression, such as race, gender and class? In this presentation, the results of a study done under the Chair on Ethnic Relations of the University of Montreal, on the access to education of women who have migrated to Canada as domestic workers, will be elaborated. In fact, in Canada, the shortage of workers in the domestic sector is managed by a temporary labor program, rather than under the regular point system for permanent immigration. This study analyzes the case of skilled women of the Philippines who had migrated in Canada under a temporary program that confined the in the domestic sector for a minimum of two years, as a pathway for permanent residence. As their university diplomas from Philippines are not recognized, what happens to their professional integration, after two years, following the approval of a permanent status in the country? Are they staying in the domestic sector or are they going to move in another sector? Do they have access to studies? This study focuses on the professional reskilling, the return to study in Canada, of these migrants as a strategy of facing deskilling. Through semi-directed interviews with women who migrated under the Live-in Caregiver Program (1992-2014) in Canada, and by analyzing, under an intersectional approach, their migratory trajectory, several observations came out. The results show first of all that many of them, particularly because of their financial responsibilities in their home country and in Canada, will never be able to return to school. This study demonstrates also that the program itself, by confining women to temporary status for many years, contributes to the systemic discrimination that mostly relegates these women to precarious long-term jobs. It is an empirical illustration of the intersection of the oppressions suffered by these migrants over the long term that will make difficult, even impossible for some cases, to reverse the deskilling, and this even with a local diploma.

***

**Volunteering Among Immigrant Youngsters: Pedagogical Strategy of Jucivol, Junior Citizens through Volunteering**

(2184) Mónica Ibáñez Angulo (University of Burgos)

In this paper I will present the preliminary results of the Erasmus+ Project Jucivol, Junior Citizens Through Volunteering, focused on promoting volunteering activities among immigrant youngsters (18-30 years old) as a way to promote their participation in the civil society and, hence, to further their social inclusion. First, I will provide a brief overview of the project, its main aims and pedagogical strategy; second, I will identify the main motivations and obstacles faced by these youngsters in order to become volunteers in the five countries where the project is developed (Spain, France, Slovenia, Italy and Cyprus); and third, I will look at the ways in which their own volunteering projects, developed in the context of experimentation sessions with them and with their teachers and educators, contribute to

strengthen key competences 6 (civic and social competences) and 7 (initiative and entrepreneurial skills) providing new means to achieve personal fulfilment and to develop a sense of belonging to the society where they live.
***

**Organizing at the Margins: The Politics of Foreign Labor Organizing in Jordan and Qatar**
(2191) Froilan Tuccat (Gulf Labour Markets and Migration (GLMM) ,Zayed University)

Despite having the largest non-Western concentration of temporary labor migrants globally, migration scholars have paid little attention to the transnational labor organizing movement and their implications on labor rights and welfare in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Unlike traditional Western liberal democracies, many authoritarian MENA governments prohibit and criminalize any presence, form, or act of labor unionization or organizing, specifically among foreign migrant workers. In addition to these legal restrictions, MENA governments have also strategically employed guest worker programs (known as the Kafala Sponsorship Program) to severely control, regulate, and limit foreign migrant organizer's labor rights, mobilization capacity, and immigration status. This paper investigates the differential outcomes, variations, and implications of transnational migrant labor organizing activities in the MENA region. Adopting an ethnographic approach of two migrant labor groups in two Arab cities, namely of Indian migrant textile workers in Amman, Jordan and Filipino migrant construction workers in Doha, Qatar, I argue that although MENA government's institutional and legal regulations restrict foreign labor organizing, macro political factors [1] can have the strongest transformative capacity to revitalize foreign labor organizing movement in the MENA region. Â This study is both empirically and theoretically relevant because it provides complex insights on the MENA-based foreign transnational labor groups' institutional, social, political and regulatory interests, challenges, and coping mechanisms in a globalizing world.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **10J. People on the Move** |
| *Chair* | **Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trindade,** *CEMRI, Universidade Aberta, Portugal* |
| 1003 | Global Social Protection - Transnational policies and practices. The Portuguese Case |
| | Ana Paula Beja Horta |
| 1055 | Society on the Move: Civil Society Role in Refugee Policies in Portugal |
| | Lúcio Sousa, Paulo Manuel Costa, Olga Magano, Rosana Albuquerque, Barbara Bäckström |
| 1001 | Multi-level Governance of human mobility: ending discrimination and promoting and protecting human rights of all |
| | Miguel Santos Neves |
| 1002 | Protecting People on the Move in Portugal: Public Policy and Discriminatory Practices |
| | Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trindade |

**Global Social Protection - Transnational Policies and Practices. The Portuguese Case**
(1003) Ana Paula Beja Horta (CEMRI, Universidade Aberta)

For long, social welfare has been provided within the framework of nation-states to its citizens. Yet, in the contemporary global context, millions of people live abroad with neither citizenship rights nor social protection. In fact, in the last decades, we have also witnessed major changes in human mobility patterns shaped by major flows of people on the move (refugees, documented and undocumented; forced migrations; human trafficking/ temporary or seasonal/circulating) who are, most often, socially disenfranchised and without access to citizenship rights in the countries of residence. In this presentation, we examine the Portuguese case, by focusing on the following issues: What is the nature of national policy-making towards emigrants' social protection? How have state-policies and programmes address the social protection of new migration outflows as well as of migrants in the

diaspora who became victims of economic crisis, social unrest and political turmoil in host countries? Which institutions formal and informal have been involved in the provision transnational social benefits? Grounded on the theoretical and methodological framework proposed in the new research agenda on Transnational Social Protection (Levitt, P. et. al, 2016), the Portuguese case study may contribute to unpack the new dynamics of transnational social welfare in present-day world.
***

**Society on the Move: Civil Society Role in Refugee Policies in Portugal**
(1055) Lúcio Sousa (CEMRI - Universidade Aberta), Paulo Manuel Costa (CEMRI - Universidade Aberta), Olga Magano (CEMRI - Universidade Aberta), Rosana Albuquerque (CEMRI - Universidade Aberta) Barbara Bäckström (CEMRI - Universidade Aberta)

The humanitarian crisis of 2015 has triggered a debate on the reception of refugees in Europe, and in particular in the European Union. The solution found by the European Union, from a macro-political perspective, was a process of relocating refugees from the hot spots in Greece and Italy, and the outsourcing of the problem trough agreements with transit countries, like Turkey, and security/humanitarian measures in the sea frontier. The relocation process, throughout the establishment of quotas, has reversed the principles established by Dublin and Schengen, provoking in the different national states a number of policy options, some marked by the "renationalisation" (Brekke & Staver, 2018) of the control of its borders, and others by a re-Europeanisation of practices, a diligent adherence to burden sharing based on cohesion claims and common solidarity assumptions, principles invoked as the motive to relocate refugees, but that also meet certain countries political needs (Sousa & Costa, 2017). However, in many of the States, taking into account the usual numbers of asylum applications, reinstalled refugees, and pre-existing reception structures, this 're-Europeanisation', could not have been achieved without the participation of civil society. Indeed, many countries, such as Portugal, have limited refugee facilities, with the State delegating the reception and integration responsibilities of asylum seekers and resettled refugees to a small number of non-governmental organizations. In the wave of the 2015 events, the Portuguese civil society attitude was proactive and headed with the (re)action of the government, in the mobilization and creation of platforms and associations volunteering to receive refugees, and also individual spontaneous journeys to Italy and Greece in order to work with refugees. The Portuguese government assumed a (re) active role and the openness manifested resulted, we think, sparked also from the perception of the existing environment, marked by goodwill and social readiness. In this context the issues that we would like to discuss in this communication are:
What is the civil society's influence on the Portuguese government's position in welcoming refugees who have been relocated? What is the role of civil society in the process of receiving and integrating relocated refugees? Is civil society interested in continuing to carry out this work after the completion of the refugee relocation program? What strategies does civil society develop in order to influence the possible change of attitude towards the reception of asylum seekers and resettled refugees, family reunification, etc.? These issues will be explored on the basis of ongoing empirical work within the framework of the project Integration of refugees in Portugal: the role and practices of the host institutions - PT/2017/FAMI/151, and in particular the exploratory interviews with key civil society entities that were focal points in the process of receiving relocated refugees.
***

**Multi-Level Governance of Human Mobility: Ending Discrimination and Promoting and Protecting Human Rights of All**
(1001) Miguel Santos Neves (CEMRI, Autonoma University)

The paper addresses the complexity, interlinkages and interchangeability that characterise the People on the Move in its diversity - refugees, asylum seekers, regular/ irregular, forced/voluntary migrants, victims of human trafficking, internally displaced people - in the context of intensification and qualitative changes in human mobility and discusses policy implications. It is structured in three parts.

The first section deals with the different categories of People on the Move and looks at the prevailing fragmented and discriminatory nature of different international status that violate universal human rights standards and discusses their implications, namely how far this induces further discrimination at national and sub-national levels, in particular between nationals and non-nationals, and enhances vulnerability. The second section, looks at the vulnerability factors and the higher systemic risks associated with human mobility related to the role of transnational organized crime, the proliferation of fragile/failed States and the new trends in the profile of the people on the move, and analyses the processes by which they interact leading to multidimensional human rights violations and human insecurity. Section three discusses cases of good practices and attempts at convergence of international status and policies and argues that in order to tackle those risks and effectively protect the human rights of the people on the move and prevent violations, the gaps and inconsistencies have to be met and the crisis of governance resolved through a more coherent and holistic approach to multi-level governance (combining the global, macro-regional, national and local levels) involving more adequate public policies as well as changes in the attitudes of local communities. This should ensure a robust, human-rights oriented and long-term regulation of human mobility, looking simultaneously at its impact on countries of origin, transit and destination, based on a single and non-discriminatory status of protection to human movers regardless of their condition.
***

**Protecting People on the Move in Portugal: Public Policy and Discriminatory Practices**
(1002) Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trindade (CEMRI, Universidade Aberta)

In Portugal the concept that designates the social category "people on the move" is broad and diverse, and may be analyzed under two perspectives. One of them includes all the nationals who, residing outside the Portuguese borders, integrate the diaspora situation which accompanies the country for centuries-a population spread across the world, whose significant volume represents an historical constant. The second, more visible, includes the foreigners who settled here and whose political framework has been developing, seeking to achieve an economic insertion, leading to a progressive integration.
The institutional framework not only provides as tentatively seeks to ensure a non-discriminatory social justice which has been maintained at the public level, constituting the initiatives taken by civil society a complementary factor of great value.
A complex problem affecting the diversity of domestic and foreign populations residing within Europe has received the interest of dissent that confront inherited experiences with projects for the future. Historical relationships of international dimension oppose ideologies which do not always coincide. Mobility is nowadays one of the more challenging situations for the setting and definition of the legislation within the European Union.
The whole panorama regarding the account of this situation, the analysis of the dynamics of its operation and the international assessment on it (in absolute and relative value) constitutes the object of the present analysis.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **10K. Migration and Integration** |
| *Chair* | **Ana Vila Freyer**, *Universidad Latina de México, México* |
| 1497 | The Immigrants Intermarriage Earning Premium: Italy 2004-2012 |
| | Adda Carla Justiniano Medina |
| 1634 | Effects of family relationships on the development of different components of national identity |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Gabriella Judith Kengyel |
| 1760 | The elephant is in the room but we look out through the window. Migrant's social creativity strategies hamper individual and group change |
| | Ana Barbeiro |
| 2221 | The Politics of English Education in Thai Schools |
| | Analiza Liezl Perez Amurao |
| 1407 | Socioeconomic Integration: A Determining Factor of Migrant Workers; A Case of Nigerian Labour Migrants in Russia |
| | Isaac Olumayowa Oni |

**The Immigrants Intermarriage Earning Premium: Italy 2004-2012**
(1497) Adda Carla Justiniano Medina (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research LISER)

The paper analyses the impact of intermarriage on the earnings of immigrants in Italy compared to the co-ethnically married counterparts. Instrumental variables approach is used on cross-sectional data (2004-2012) from the Income Survey (Il Bilancio delle Famiglie Italiane). Intermarriage premium is not observed for the full sample. However, among individuals with the highest linguistic distance to Italian language and higher education there is an intermarriage premium that exceeds 100 per cent of earnings. The soundness of the result has been further verified by considering the immigrants education, experience, language, the region and the years since migration. The premium is also accentuated for the male and it might indicate that intermarriage fosters the assimilation rate of this category of individuals.
***

**Effects of Family Relationships on the Development of Different Components of National Identity**
(1634) Gabriella Judith Kengyel (Pázmány Péter Catolic University)

Based on own structured interviews and previous research in that field (Ashmore, 2004; Barrett, 2000; Roccas, 2002), in present research five components were defined which effect the patterns of people's national identity: collective memory, language, culture, geographical places and personal attachment. According to previous research (Nauck, 2001) it can be assumed that the personal importance and significance of certain identity components are connected in case of parents and their children. To measure this phenomena a questionnaire was elaborated to examine the personal importance of these factors in parents and children. The reliability of the questionnaire was tested with 250 respondents and data was collected on Hungarian sample over 1000 respondents. We examined the categories of participating young adults' (from 18 to 30) personal identity states. In case of young adults with high achieved identity state there is a strong relationship between the preferred national identity components of parents and their children compared to individuals with low achieved identity status. According to our research good relationships between parents and children is a good indicator of national identity transfer and high achieved identity status. Immigrants rather find geographical scenes and personal attachment objects more important when they think about their national identity, while collective memory and culture is preferred by individuals who have never left their country. Our research shows that the relationship with parents, and what parents think about national identity is strongly correlated with the emerging national identity of young adults.
***

**The Elephant Is in the Room but We Look Out through the Window. Migrant's Social Creativity Strategies Hamper Individual and Group Change**
(1760) Ana Barbeiro (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lausanne)

The context of migration brings specificities to identity dynamics, as it implies changes that begin with migration and extend across time. Furthermore, when settling in a new country, migrants often find themselves belonging to a minority group and vulnerable to discrimination. This makes the context of migration especially adequate for studying identity processes in intergroup asymmetrical relations.

Using the social identity theory (SIT) theoretical framework, we investigate (1) the role of perceptions of discrimination, and of (2) length of stay in the host society, on migrant's identity management strategies; (2) the role of avoidance strategies on individual and group change. A retrospective survey study of Portuguese living in Switzerland for more than two years was conducted. We tested a model for predicting the choice of three identity management strategies (individual mobility, social competition, and downwards comparisons, as a type of social creativity). As independent variables, the models include length of migration, pervasiveness of discrimination, perceptions of the social structure (permeability and legitimacy), identification with the origin-group and with the host-group. Pervasiveness of discrimination is a positive correlate of individual mobility and social competition, and a negative correlate of downwards comparisons. Length of migration positively predicts individual mobility. The results are discussed with a focus on the strategy of downwards comparisons, as a social creativity strategy that allows avoiding perceptions of disadvantage vis-à -vis the host society. At the same time, this strategy impairs the use of change strategies, either at the individual or at the collective level.
***

**The Politics of English Education in Thai Schools**
(2221) Analiza Liezl Perez Amurao (Humanities and Language Division Mahidol University International College)

Part of a larger study, this paper explores the politics of race and gender in the English education in Thai schools through the experience of Filipino teachers employed in Thai educational institutions. The data were drawn from a year and a half of ethnographic study in ten Thai primary and secondary schools in the Bangkok Metropolitan area during which the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with Filipino teachers and Thai school administrators, and organized focus group discussions with Filipino teachers. Selected documents from the Philippine and Thai governments were also analyzed. The findings reveal that Filipino teachers experience overt discrimination in the workplace where their race and the variant of English language they produce place them as second-class foreign teachers compared to white native English speakers from Western countries. Predominantly female Filipino teachers are expected to embody warm and caring personalities and to present well-kept and beautiful bodies while their predominantly male native English speaker counterparts are exempted from the feminization of the teaching profession. The researchers employed a critical race and gender analysis to explain workplace discrimination faced by Filipino teachers and adopted postcolonial lenses to analyze Thai discourses on the West and the English language that create such discrimination.
***

**Socioeconomic Integration: A Determining Factor of Migrant Workers; a Case of Nigerian Labour Migrants in Russia**
(1407) Isaac Olumayowa Oni (Higher School of Economics, National Reseach University)

Migrants' participation in the economic activities of the host country is a major determinant in the decision making in the migration process. The question should be asked: "Why there are more labour migrants of country X in country A than country B?" The answer to this question is however not far-fetched. The level of the socioeconomic integration of migrants in the labour market influences their employability. This paper takes a look at four factors that explain the levels of socioeconomic integration which is adaptation into the socio-cultural setting of the new environment, level of educational, employability and accommodation. Each of these factors is discussed individually to explain the level of socioeconomic integration of migrants in their host country and how it influenced their decision on migratory strategy. The paper examines the experience of Nigerian labour migrants in Russia. The qualitative method of research is adopted to analyze and explain this thought. According to Todaro model's of migration which argues that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations, the purpose of this paper is to find the line between the push and pull factor of labour migrants from the socioeconomic perspective. No doubt that the quest to have a better

standard of living and "escape" from poverty is a major determinant of migrants' that necessitates their decision to emigrate but the level of socioeconomic integration meted on migrants determines which country to migrate to. Russia has a better economic condition than Nigeria and most of these migrants have emigrated for economic reasons but the inability to be gainfully employed by a Russian firm has made them handicapped of achieving a better economic condition. For most of the respondents, as a result of the inability to gain employment, they have to eke out means of survival for themselves. . All the respondents learnt the Russian language and could speak it fluently. Having stayed in Russia for so long, they could all communicate fluently with the Russian natives. Despite having a higher education, most of the respondents interviewed were unable to get employed and when privileged to get one, they hold on to it because they don't know when they will get another if that is lost. Socioeconomic integration is a factor that allows migrants enjoy free mobility in the labour market of the host country and thereby achieving a better life. The case of Russia, it is recommended that a policy of social inclusiveness that will enable migrants to have free economic mobility and integrate into the social sphere be pursued.

***

# Day Two 27 June 2018 - 17:30-19:30

| | | Auditorium CGD – Quelhas |
|---|---|---|
| 17:30-19:30 | | **PLENARY II - Migration Governance**<br>**Keynote Speeches**<br>Chair: Professor Maria Lucinda **Fonseca**, Dean of the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning (IGOT), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal<br>– "Portugal's approach to Integration"<br>Pedro **Calado**, The High Commissioner for Migration, Lisbon, Portugal<br>– "The Global Compact and future governance of Labour mobility"<br>Michelle **Leighton**, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch, International Labour Organization, Genève, Switzerland<br>– "Global migration patterns, policies and prospects"<br>Philip L. **Martin**, Emeritus Professor, University of California, Davis, USA |

# Day Three 28 June 2018 - 09:00-10:20

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **11A. Remittances and Development** |
| *Chair* | **Fethiye Tilbe**, *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1364 | The effect of international and national remittances on households' welfare and poverty reduction in Nigeria |
| | Ephraim Ikechukwu Ugwu, Emma-Ebere Obiajulu, Stella Mbah |
| 1895 | Remittances and Transnational Housing Investments among Colombian Migrant Households: Motives, Strategies and Socioeconomic Consequences |
| | Gisela P Zapata |
| 1747 | Role of Migration in Inequality: An Analysis of Kerala Migration Survey Data |
| | Praveenkumar M P |
| 2008 | Oil prices in remittances from oil importing and oil exporting countries |
| | Fontan Sers Charlotte, Farid Makhlouf, Mazhar Mughal |

**The Effect of International and National Remittances on Households' Welfare and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria**

(1364) Ephraim Ikechukwu Ugwu (Federal University), Emma-Ebere Obiajulu (Federal University), Stella Mbah (Federal University)

This study examines the effect of international and national remittances on household welfare and poverty reduction in Nigeria using household survey data from 2008 to 2012. The study employs Ordinary Least Square (OLS) and Logistic Regressions approach for analysis. The regression result of the effect of household remittances on the households' expenditure pattern shows that the variable (age) age of household head is negatively correlated with total expenditure but is insignificant statistically. Household size (hhsize) is positive and statistically significant on total household expenditure. The variable (remitter2) (remittances from abroad) is positive to the household expenditure. The result of the impact of remittances on household education expenditure shows that household size (hhsize) has a positive coefficient and is statistically significant on education expenditure. The variable (empstat) employment sector of the remitter is positive and insignificant. The variable (remitter2) is positive to the household education expenditure. The result of the impact of remittances on total food expenditure of the households indicates that the (remitter2) variable is positive. The logistic regression result indicates that for the core poor households, a unit increase in the age as at the last birthday decreases the probability of the household becoming poor by 0.07 %. The result shows that a change in the sector of the remitter from rural to urban leads to a rise in the log of odds ratio of the household being non-poor to 1.50 and 32.9 respectively. The finding equally indicates that with a one year increase in educational qualification of the remitter, the log of odds of the households being non- poor increases by 0.17%. In the case of international remittances, moving from non-relative to relative, the log of odds ratio of the households being poor decreases by -0.5% and increases to 0.05 % respectively. The study therefore recommends that efforts should be made by the Federal Government to incorporate migration and remittances into development policies.

***

**Remittances and Transnational Housing Investments among Colombian Migrant Households: Motives, Strategies and Socioeconomic Consequences**

(1895) Gisela P Zapata (Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG))

Migration has been recognised as a key strategy employed by families for the production and reproduction of their livelihoods livelihoods (Bebbington, 2000; McDowell & de Haan, 1997). In this sense, the sending of remittances, and in particular their use to finance housing investments, can be seen in the broader context of transnational family relations, as an integral part of these livelihood strategies. Although the debate on international migration and remittances in Latin America has advanced considerably in recent years (CEPAL, 2007), much remains to be understood about the multiple consequences of migration and the role of housing in the maintenance and reproduction of transnational migrant families, as well as how these housing investments are interwoven with other social, cultural and economic processes. This paper aims to fill this lacuna by examining Colombian migrants' transnational practices, with particular reference to their diverse motives and strategies for investing in housing with remittances in their localities of origin. It will also analyse the multiple tangible and intangible consequences these investments have on migrant households' reproduction and the landscapes they left behind. The paper draws on original qualitative research conducted along the London (UK) "“Coffee Region (Colombia) migration network for a period of six months. This is complemented with a quantitative approach that includes analysis of the 2005 Colombian Census, which added specific questions about emigration for the first time, and which have been hardly explored in the literature. The findings suggest that these housing investments fulfil multiple roles and have material but also important qualitative effects on the everyday and long-term reproduction of migrant households. In particular, they improve their nuclear and/or extended family's immediate welfare and quality of life as well as provide a sense of future stability and security. They also function as calculated investments that would facilitate migrants' eventual return and serve as a tangible store of value. These

housing investments also have the potential to reconfigure the livelihoods of these transnational households by partially delinking the family's subsistence from the migrant's remittances. In addition, these housing investments are an expression of the material and non-material possibilities that have been accrued by migrating and also constitute an important ingredient in the remaking of the visual and social landscape of these localities.
***

**Role of Migration in Inequality: An Analysis of Kerala Migration Survey Data**
(1747) Praveenkumar M P (International Institute for Population Sciences)

The economy of the state of Kerala in South India witnessed two key phenomena during the last three decades: rapid economic growth and widening inequality, with the level of inequality in Kerala being the highest among all Indian states in 2009"“2010 (Subramanian & Prasad, 2008). Many studies in the context of Kerala have looked various dimensions of inequality, while one of the most important factors that have been missed out is the role of migration and remittances. Remittances send by international migrants were as much as more than a third of (36.3 percent) of Kerala's Net State Domestic Product (Zachariah and Rajan 2010, 2015). Over the past, one decade remittances coming to Kerala increased by 254% (based on Zhakariah and Rajan 2010). But the proportion of households that has received remittances is stagnant at about 19 percent since 1998 (Zachariah and Rajan 2010, 2015). The vast majority of Kerala households, over 80 percent, are still are not benefitting from migration. In this context, the real question is whether the remittances and migration had any significant role in inequality situation in Kerala? This study tried to understand the impact of migration and remittance on Kerala's inequality scenario. For this study, I have used the data generated by 1998, 2008 and 2016 Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) conducted by Centre for Development Studies. The study compared standard of living of migrant household with nonmigrant household. The study analyzed migration-inequality link using both information on proxies of income of households assets held by households. But more importance was given to assets. The analysis showed that migrant households had a higher standard of living than nonmigrant households. A decomposition of inequality by income source confirmed a positive role to remittance income in causing inequalities in income. A Theil index decomposition of asset index showed that inequalities between migrant and nonmigrant household contribute positively to overall inequality in asset holding. Migration was creating inequalities in mobility not only between migrant and nonmigrant households but also between households at different stages of a migration process. But the magnitude of impact was not very high. However given that even if the effect of migration on inequality was small in comparison to other unexplained factors, the dynamic analysis of migration panel data (1998&2008) showed that its role in inequality was significant. Even though migration may not be a cause to worry during 1998 to 2008, this study seeking forward to explore the inequality scenario based on the data generated by Kerala Migration Survey 2016.
***

**Oil Prices in Remittances from Oil Importing and Oil Exporting Countries**
(2008) Fontan Sers Charlotte (Pau Business Shool), Farid Makhlouf (Pau Business Shool), Mazhar Mughal (Pau Business Shool)

Remittances constitute an important source of financial revenue for developing countries. Existing literature shows that the determinants of remittances are both microeconomic (characteristics related to the immigrants themselves and their families) and macroeconomic in nature (level of growth across GDP, exchange rates between currencies, etc.). The objective of this paper is to investigate one such macroeconomic factor. We study the reaction of Pakistan migrants through their remittances to fluctuations of oil prices. Existing empirical studies show a significant link between remittances and oil prices (Ahmed, 2013; Naufal and Termos, 2009 ; Ratha et al., 2015). In this article we want to go further by comparing the sensitivity of oil prices for remittances sent from oil importing and oil exporting countries. Indeed, a decrease in oil prices could improve the purchasing power of Pakistan migrants

living in an oil importing country but in the same time could negatively influence the amount of remittances sent from an oil exporting country. Pakistan's international migration profile is diversified with significant presence in both oil exporting and importing countries. While many Pakistan migrants go to GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries, North America and Europe also host large Pakistani immigrant communities. In 2016, 70.07% of remittances in Pakistan came from oil producing countries (Migration and Remittances Data, World Bank). Employing monthly data from January 1972 to July 2017 and controlling for other potential macroeconomic determinants of remittances, the study examines the role of crude oil prices in driving remittance inflows to Pakistan. We compare the behaviour of remittances from oil exporting and oil importing countries by dividing the major sources for Pakistani remittances into two groups based on whether the source country is considered a net exporter or a net importer of crude oil. Results of the study could shed light on the differential reaction of macroeconomic shocks on remittance flows and highlight the extent oil prices could serve as a channel of propagation for macroeconomic shocks.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **11B. Geographies of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **İrem Öz**, *Pennsylvania State University, United States* |
| 1644 | Multiple belongings and composite identities in a North American context Explorations from the migratory path of 4 young people from the South of Guanajuato |
| | Ana Vila Freyer |
| 1681 | Migration from Portugal to Brazil: a comparative study by country of birth |
| | Wilson Fusco |
| 2038 | Meskhetian (Ahiska) Turks in Turkey and Their Perception of Spatial Belonging |
| | Damla Mursül, Zerrin Toprak Karaman |
| 1776 | Building Identities: Architectural Representations of Politics in Keçiören |
| | İrem Öz |

**Multiple Belongings and Composite Identities in a North American Context Explorations from the Migratory Path of 4 Young People from the South of Guanajuato**
(1644) Ana Vila Freyer (University of Guanajuato)

In this paper we analyze the migratory path of four young people from the Mexican state of Guanajuato, or guanajuatenses, from the notion of composite identity from multiple belongings proposed by Amin Maalouf. From that notion we want to advance the idea that perspectives that emphasize assimilation or transnationalism do not help explain the process of returning home experienced by a generation of young people who grew up living in an irregular situation in the United States and who were forced to return to Mexico. Information derived from semi-structured interviews of students -aged 15 to 20 years old returning in Mexico from the US from 2012-2015. This paper propounds that a composite identity is being generated allowing migrants and their children to develop multiple belongings in cultures, territories and jobs that facilitate resiliency in these young people's life paths.
***

**Migration from Portugal to Brazil: A Comparative Study by Country of Birth**
(1681) Wilson Fusco (Joaquim Nabuco Foundation)

The objective is to carry out a comparative analysis on sociodemographic profile and spatial distribution between Portuguese and Brazilian immigrants from Portugal, resident in Brazil in 2010. This work is based on the 2010 Brazilian Demographic Census microdata. Results show that, among European countries, the largest volume of migrants has its origin in Portugal, and that a large part is composed of native Brazilians, revealing the importance of return migration. Differences on spatial distribution

were observed: those born in Portugal are particularly concentrated in São Paulo (the financial center of the country), Rio de Janeiro and Bahia (States of the former Brazilian capitals), while Brazilians are mainly in Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Goiás, states with the largest stocks of Brazilian emigrants in Portugal. As for the demographic characteristics, differences were also detected: those born in Brazil have a balanced gender composition, 31 years as median age, lower schooling than Portuguese, jobs with low social/economic status and low income, while those born in Portugal are mostly men, 35 years as median age, greater proportion in higher education stratum, occupy better jobs and are concentrated in upper remuneration levels.
***

**Meskhetian (Ahiska) Turks in Turkey and Their Perception of Spatial Belonging**
(2038) Damla Mursül (Nuh Naci Yazgan University), Zerrin Toprak Karaman (Dokuz Eylül University)

In its various aspects, the subject of "belonging" has been an important fundamental indicator in terms of understanding the social belonging relations throughout the history of humanity. This study has focused on whether the Meskhetian Turks who have migrated to Turkey particularly since 1992 have preferred Turkey or the Meskhetian territories as the motherland with priority. The direction of the predominant preferences by the Meskhetian Turks regarding spatial belonging will be examined via the selected sample. It will be questioned how much the Governments in the position of being decision-makers as the political power in Turkey in the 1992-2017 period affected the "migration management" policy on the Meskhetian Turks in terms of "encouraging" or "discouraging" arrival in Turkey. In addition, the subject of how much attention the Meskhetian Turks who have returned to Turkey at increasing rates in the recent years draw in the public opinion and of how much social adaptation to the Turks in Turkey is achieved will be questioned through in-depth interviews. Moreover, their emotions about spatial belonging will be scrutinized. In the final analysis, the content of this proposed paper questions the presence of "motherland" belonging, which is claimed to exist in the Meskhetian Turks for both countries towards Turkey and the Meskhetian territories that comes to the fore in the literature, and emphasis will be put on the sense of belonging to the territories and identity of which country might have a stronger influence in the future scenario.
***

**Building Identities: Architectural Representations of Politics in Keçiören**
(1776) İrem Öz (Pennsylvania State University)

After becoming the capital city of the Turkey in the very early days of the Republic, Ankara has gone through a number of development plans. As the capital of the blooming Republic, the aim was to transform Ankara into an exemplar representation of the modern identity. Although the urbanization process in Ankara continued as planned until 1950s, the unexpected vast wave of migration from the rural areas to the urban areas that was caused by the US Marshall Aid Program and rapid mechanization in agriculture changed the planned growth of the big cities in Turkey. The existing housing stock of Ankara was not enough to house the settlement of these unplanned population; therefore, the migrants came up with their own solution in the peripheral areas of the city in the form of gecekondu "“illegal squatters built on the government property. This illegal settlement, combined with the rapid urban development caused a rapid expansion of the urban hinterland of Ankara, causing many peripheral areas to become central. Keçiören neighbourhood in Ankara became of the main gecekondu areas showing how this uncontrolled migration process in turn transforms the city in the long run. By using a Bourdiesusian framework, this research examines the socio-spatial transformation of the architectural fabric of the Keçiören neighbourhood as a result of the domestic migration wave of 1950s and 1960s with a special focus on the period after 1994, which marks the political transformation of the community after MHP "“the nationalist party "“became the dominant political force in the neighbourhood. The period after 1994 also marks the emergence of a new eclectic architectural style. I theorize that in order to provide societal cohesion and gather the community around an ideology based on nationalism and/or Islamism, the politicians started to use certain symbols and icons. Without

proper academic research or professional consultancy, the use of these symbols alone or together, which received positive reaction from the public, were feverishly criticized by the professional community as they are reduced to kitschy decoration elements taken from Ottoman and Seljuk periods. ***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **11C. Education and Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Vildan Mahmutoglu**, *Galatasaray University, Turkey* |
| 1362 | Lisbon, Erasmus City: the importance of the city imagine in attracting international student |
| | Thais Franca |
| 1837 | The Impact of Educational Policy on the Experiences of Migrant Students at Secondary School |
| | Paula Alonso |
| 1841 | Relevance of geographical psychology in internal migration decisions of recent graduates in the Netherlands |
| | Inge Hooijen, Ineke Bijlsma, Frank Cörvers, Davey Poulissen |
| 1967 | Skilled Migration and Return to Developing Countries: The Case of Iran |
| | Bahram Salavati |

**Lisbon, Erasmus City: The Importance of the City Imagine in Attracting International Student**
(1362) Thais Franca (ISCTE-IUL/ CIES-IUL)

Since Portugal joint the European Union, in 1986, international student mobility to the country gained new features. Steadily, the traditional international student flow composed mainly by students from the former colonies started to embrace new nationalities ""European in its majority. Portugal's involvement in the Erasmus programme and the implementation of the Bologna process can be pointed as two of the main elements that fostered this change. In addition, Portugal has been promoting specific proposals aimed at attracting international students, such as the Statue of International Student and the Strategy for the internationalization of the Portuguese higher education "" Fundaments and recommendation both from 2014. At the local level, Lisbon city council has also developed initiatives targeting international students. Its strategic govern plan (2009-2013) presented as one of its goal turn Lisbon in a "Erasmus City" by improving its academic and social infrastructures to attract and retain international students and scholars. In 2014, in partnership with institutions involved in the higher education area (universities, students associations, research foundations) Lisbon city council launched the portal "Study in Lisbon" a platform that gathers information and initiatives directed to international students. Follow to it, special bureau to deal with international students bureaucratic issues " "visas, housing etc. "" was created, the "Study in Lisbon ""lounge". Based on this, this paper aims to analyse Lisbon's city council's official discourse to promote the city as an Erasmus City and consequently attract more international students. Methodologically, it is based on the critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach, considering discourse as a social-historical and political practice that shapes at the same time it is shaped by its environment. "Study in Lisbon" website as well as its social medias (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram) will be analysed focusing on which elements and strategies are highlighted in order to make the city more attractive for the international students. If in the one hand, the quality of the Portuguese higher education institutions and the Portuguese science is presented as a great advantage for the students to move to Portugal. On the other hand, there is a strong appeal to its Mediterranean climate and cultural aspects, especially food, historical heritage and cultural offers; as well as its geographical position as a bridge between Latin America, Africa and Europe. Its low cost of living and security levels are also often emphasised. Hence, to become more attractive to international students, Lisbon's city's council discourse gives visibility to elements that are not necessarily related to an

academic environment, but rather to the social aspect that also involves international student mobility experiences.
***

**The Impact of Educational Policy on the Experiences of Migrant Students at Secondary School**
(1837) Paula Alonso (Universidade da Coruña (UDC))

This paper analyzes the impact of educational policy on school experiences of migration, through the eyes of the teachers that teach Spanish classrooms daily. We made a qualitative research: we interviewed 20 teachers and social workers in Galicia and Catalonia to see how they live the diversity at school (in terms of migration). Our initial hypothesis is that there are structural factors (educational policy, that is, the State) that influence the school experience of migrants and leads them to an educational disadvantage. The main idea is that the educational context where children are enrolled affects their trajectories and educational rhythms. The structure of the text goes from a macro to a micro level: from the unstable nature of the legislation in Spain, its cuts and ideological application, the lack of protection of the centers and inadequate resources, the background of the teachers, to the tense relationship between the school and family. The results validate the hypothesis that the educational institution put the migrant population in a disadvantage situation, as it doesn´t promote instruments and mechanisms that consider the diversity in Spanish classrooms so minors can carry out an optimal learning.
***

**Relevance of Geographical Psychology in Internal Migration Decisions of Recent Graduates in the Netherlands**
(1841) Inge Hooijen (ROA, Maastricht University, NEIMED, MACIMIDE), Ineke Bijlsma (ROA, Maastricht University), Frank Cörvers (Maastricht University, Tilburg University), Davey Poulissen (ROA, Maastricht University)

The determinants of spatial mobility and residential settlement of graduates has extensively been explored in the economic discipline and other social sciences over the last years. The choice for a certain residence seems to be driven by the interplay of various economic and social determinants. For recent graduates economic factors often appear to be predominant. In exploring the determinants of settlement behavior, studies somewhat overlooked the role of non-cognitive skills in location choice and place attraction. Research in psychology recently started to devote increasing attention to the role of personality traits in spatial mobility. Studies in this discipline not only found that high scorers on some personality traits are more likely to migrate but also revealed robust differences between personality profiles and geographical areas. The different clusters of personality being so apparent in such studies imply that individuals may also select their residential location based on a bundle of personality traits that is similar to their own. As such, personality may not only influence the intention to be spatially mobile but may also impact the decision of the physical location one settles down. These studies are however based on cross-sectional data and therefore limited to empirically test whether geographical differences in personality are based on selective migration. The present study aims to extend previous work by using longitudinal data of recent graduates in the Netherlands.In this paper, we first explore the spatial distribution of self-reported personality traits of recent graduates using the Getis-Ord G* statistic (hot-spot analysis) and analyze how it evolves over time. The result reveals a distinct geographical clustering of personality traits between the North (e.g. low extraversion) and South (e.g. high extraversion) of the Netherlands. However, paired t-tests demonstrate that the clear geographical distinction of personality profiles significantly fades away throughout time. Next, correlations between personality traits and different indicators (e.g. economic and demographic indicators) at the municipality level are analyzed to understand how the psychological features of the individuals interact with the environment. The findings indicate that high scorers on openness and extraversion create the ideal personality type associated with characteristics of urban living whereas agreeableness and conscientiousness seem to accentuate the characteristics distinctive of the suburban "“rural lifestyle. Lastly, we run a discrete choice model to examine the role of the interaction between

personality traits and regional characteristics on 29 alternative locations. In so doing, we can infer which personality traits affect the preference for certain locational attributes. The findings indicate that economic factors predominate and the effect sizes of personality traits show to be rather small in explaining location choice. The multidisciplinary paradigm used in this paper informs the extent to which regional characteristics and personality traits set the studies on location choice in a larger context. This furthermore gives better understandings of the influence macro-level variables have on residential behaviour.
***

**Skilled Migration and Return to Developing Countries: The Case of Iran**
(1967) Bahram Salavati (National Population Research Institute of Iran)

Skilled migration to developed destination countries and more specifically return migration to developing home countries like Iran is still an unexplored and relatively new phenomenon. Accordingly, in this paper, we study the reasons and determinants of skilled migration and return to Iran as a developing sending country. It describes a 'push-pull' model motivating the skilled persons' migration desire to western host countries and influencing their decision to return home. By using data collected through an online survey with around 500 highly skilled Iranian migrants, this paper investigates the relationship between stated reasons given by participants and the implicit reasons tied to their socio-economic profile. First of all, exploratory factor analysis is carried out in order to reduce items, obtaining a sensible classification of push and pull factors. Then, these factors are used as dependent and independent variables in some binary and multinomial logistic regression models that produce significant evidence about skilled migration and return decision mechanisms. Based on the findings, the paper argues that economic and social forces within Iran serve to 'push' skilled Iranians abroad. However, the decision as to which host country they will select is dependent on a variety of 'pull' factors. It also appears that state-assisted return programs (SARPS) in Iran helps to increase skilled return migration and policies aimed at facilitating returnees' integration to the home country. Drawing together these findings the paper examines the implications for developing countries governments seeking to promote skilled return migration.
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11D. Mobility, Gender and Sexuality** |
| *Chair* | **Süreyya Sönmez Efe**, *Lincoln University, United Kingdom* |
| 2073 | Right to Flight: Gendered Im/mobility in the Recruitment and Regulation of Indian Women Migrants |
| | Jolin Joseph |
| 1629 | Professional Immigrant Women and Workplace Challenges |
| | Harika Suklun |
| 1490 | Feminilidades Desplazadas Project |
| | Soares Chaves Chaves Lopes |
| 1556 | Female Immigration in Greece: Domestic Work, Precariousness, and Transnational Family |
| | Aikaterini Vassilikou |

**Right to Flight: Gendered Im/Mobility in the Recruitment and Regulation of Indian Women Migrants**
(2073) Jolin Joseph (York University)

Migration to the Gulf presents an important avenue of employment for Indian women (Thimothy and Sasikumar, 2012). However, women's migration from the state is heavily restricted through age- and gender-based controls and regulated recruitment processes. Legislative guidelines under the Emigration

Act (1983) prohibit the operation of informal intermediaries within the Indian migration regime. A recent ordinance from August 2016 (MOE, 2016) stipulates that emigration of low- and semi-skilled women workers is to be channeled solely through six state-run recruitment agencies. In practice, the migration of women from India depends largely on local recruitment relationships with networks of sub-agents and social actors (Rajan, Varghese, and Jayakumar, 2010). The expansion of temporary migration and flexible, unregulated labour markets, has created a profitable niche for migration mediators to engage in exploitative labour brokerage. In an attempt to protect women from exploitation, the Indian state prohibits the emigration of women under thirty years and designates Emigration Clearance Required/Not Required (ECR/ECNR) passport status. Such interventions point to a paternalistic, patriarchal state-structuring of migration; one that pushes women to seek informal and precarious pathways that exacerbate the risks associated with migration. Drawing on two months of fieldwork and interviews with migrants and civil society organizations in key migrant-sending states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, this paper will analyze the implications of and gender ideologies underpinning policies that aim to reduce risk through restricting recruitment and migration. Rooted in ethnographic analysis among return migrants and emigrant households, the study explores the meso-level social organization of domestic work recruitment and interlocking macro-institutional processes that influence transnational migration of women from India. Following an institutional ethnographic approach (Smith 2005), I map the social relations and institutional actors that organize these labour flows and chart how bringing in local actors and return migrants into the formal migration apparatus can help mitigate risk and uncertainty in the process.
***

**Professional Immigrant Women and Workplace Challenges**
(1629) Harika Suklun (Abdullah Gul University)

Cultural diversity is increasing in workplaces around the world, and developed countries are receiving more immigrants than developing countries every year. The result of the immigration phenomenon in the United States is that more immigrants are integrating into workplaces, which creates more opportunities for interaction. Managing diversity is still a challenge for organizations and countries, and particularly for countries that are high immigrant receivers. This qualitative study used semi-structured interviews so professional immigrant women could describe their experiences and share their perspectives on being in the workplace in the United States. Through professional immigrant women's perspectives and their voices, a database was established from which data were coded, compared, categorized, further coded, and analyzed using phenomenological methodology. The participants described their experiences in the United States, and differences between their expectations and their actual experiences; because of the cultural gaps between their home countries and the United States, professional women encountered adjustment difficulties with respect to verbal and nonverbal conflicts in the host country. To overcome such difficulties, professional women employed several strategies to cope with the verbal conflicts. They also had to adjust their body language by providing more distance than in their home country and not touching the listener. This study has implications for professional immigrant women and for organizations. Since there are increasing numbers of people with multicultural backgrounds in organizations, related issues will not dissipate soon; therefore, organizations should understand the context of multiculturalism. Although this study is based on immigrants in the USA, the study results can be applied to any country with a large number of immigrants from all over the world.
***

**Feminilidades Desplazadas Project**
(1490) Soares Chaves Chaves Lopes

It is an audio material compiled in sound narratives of stories of immigrant women in Spain, precisely on the island of Lanzarote (Canary Islands). Ethnographic techniques and in-depth interviews are used. The criteria for the search of the research stakeholders attends to a perspective of gender, race and

origin. The research carried out so far has generated a rich oral history material. This is intended to understand the motivations of women who migrate to the Canary Islands from southern countries and how their social and labor integration is developed. There is a prospect of producing hyperreal podecasts as one of the products of the project.
***

**Female Immigration in Greece: Domestic Work, Precariousness, and Transnational Family**
(1556) Aikaterini Vassilikou (Academy of Athens)

Female Immigration in Greece: Domestic Work, Precariousness, and Transnational Family. The current economic crisis in Greece has seen a rise in the number of precarious jobs being carried out especially by women. Domestic work and care, a typical precarious work performed by women, notably the immigrant ones, is characterized by its invisibility since it takes place in the most private sphere of the informal labor market. The process of migration itself, the domestic work as main workplace of migrant women, the unemployment, the care for the family left behind, the new conditions of a "migrant" life are some of the issues that families face in this new changing and uncertain environment. After the initial crisis that migrant families experienced in their homeland, they have now to deal with the current difficult economic situation in the host country, i.e. Greece. How does this shape their life? What are the consequences for the family? Which are the (family) decisions that must be taken (a second time after the original resolutions that provoked the migration) and which are the possibilities for a life change (a second one)? The present paper proposes the study of the trajectory of migrant families in the light of this new condition and examines the consequences of the crisis upon the family life of migrant domestic workers. Migration and domestic work undermine and transform the family structure and organization by dispersing the family members in different parts of the world (thus creating the phenomenon of transnational family). Migrant women, often the principal supporters of their family, are even more exposed to undeclared work and precariousness and become more vulnerable to exploitative working conditions. According to our research on the life plans and actions of immigrant women during the crisis as well as on the continuity/rupture with the previous migrant life, the interviews with these women focused on the organization of work and its values, as well as how they relate to career, family, social protection practices and life expectancies. Even if the transnational family continues to be an important aspect of these women's emotional and relational world, the difference is that there is now a disillusion in their consciousness as to the solidarity between family members. Three decades of migration in Greece have almost passed since the late 80s and the initial wave of migration from Eastern Europe and Southern Balkans, and all the years passed carry the full weight of the adaptation process. Some of them have left families in the homeland, others have founded new families in the host country or re-structured new and old ones, while others chose to go back trying to come in terms with their long periods of absence. The question remains: what are these new families? How can they survive? What are the plans for their future? The migrant family structure is to be reconsidered in the actual uncertain times where new forms and ways of "being" together take place in the globalized economy.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11E. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Mónica Ibáñez Angulo**, *University of Burgos, Spain* |
| 1656 | Attitudes of Social Work Students towards Syrian Refugees |
| | Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı, Ezgi Arslan Özdemir, Münevver Eryalçın, Tuba Yüceer Kardeş, Fulya Akgül Gök, Veli Duyan |
| 1803 | How come the old migrants create security concerns for today? The case of Russian-speakers in Estonian chosen trauma |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Zeynep Selin Balcı |
| 1866 | Immigrant organizations' practices between policies of host countries and sending state |
| | Witold Nowak |
| 1910 | Health Workers' Reflections on Refugees' Right to Health in Turkey |
| | Faize Deniz Mardin, Nuray Özgülnar |

**Attitudes of Social Work Students towards Syrian Refugees**

(1656) Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı (Ankara University), Ezgi Arslan Özdemir (Ankara University), Münevver Eryalçın (Ankara University), Tuba Yüceer Kardeş (Ankara University), Fulya Akgül Gök (Ankara University), Veli Duyan (Ankara University)

Within the last decade, there has been a large influx of Syrian refugees into Turkey. This situation has had financial, social, psychological and environmental repercussions both for the Syrians and local Turkish residents. Specifically, social integration of the refugees has been an issue in the history of migration. Attitudes towards the refugees by the local people have been an important reference point for the harmonisation and social integration of both communities. Social work, as a discipline that instils the notion of empowering disadvantaged people, promoting equality and human rights, tries to eliminate the negative attitudes towards refugees within the society. For this reason, social workers are expected to approach with empathy towards refugees, which is a fundamental element for the social work profession. For this reason, it is important to reveal the attitudes of social work students towards Syrian refugees, which have been an increasing area of work for the social work students. In the scope of the study, a questionnaire is prepared and applied to 131 students to determine the attitudes of Ankara University social work students towards Syrian refugees. This questionnaire is applied to both junior (first year) and senior (fourth year) students to also determine the effect of social work education on students. The results show that the students in general display nationalistic and xenophobic attitudes towards Syrian refugees and no significant difference is found between junior and senior level students. These results show that the students are responding more emotionally than trying to think rationally with their professional accumulation of values.

***

**How Come the Old Migrants Create Security Concerns for Today? The Case of Russian-Speakers in Estonian Chosen Trauma**

(1803) Zeynep Selin Balcı (Ege University)

In the post-Soviet world, it is a fact that there are still Russian-originated people whose ancestors migrated from Russia during the Soviet rule. Notwithstanding, these people stayed in the migration countries of ex-Soviet area even after the collapse of the Soviet regime in these countries. One of the most important migration country for Russian-speakers, since the Soviet influence started in 1940s, is Estonia with its membership in EU and alliance in NATO resulting in being in a position against today's Russia. Despite the fact that inflow of Russian-speakers into Estonia in 1940s has different meanings for Russian-speakers as migrating to Estonia with the proud of being Russian who were Estonian's saviours from Nazi rule in 1944, and for Estonians as who sees the inflow as the invasion of Russians after their so-called rescue from Nazi rule actually being the second invasion after Nazi invasion in their country; the situation of Russian-speakers today is constituting a security concern rather than mainly a societal integration problem. The security concern evolving against Russian-speakers in Estonia in fact depends on the historical arrival of Russian-speaking migrants with becoming a part of Estonians' "chosen trauma". As Vamık Volkan's chosen trauma is applicable in the case of Estonians' views of arrival of Russian-speakers, it is now seen to be more accurate in the post-Crimea-invasion of Russia. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine over Crimea, as well as Russo-Georgia War over South Ossetia, showed Estonians that having Russian-speakers in the country, despite the efforts and progress in integration, could pose a risk of similar attempts coming from Russia. For Estonia, EU and NATO memberships are the only barriers against Russia. On the one hand, the growing numbers of demands, coming Especially from Estonia, of NATO exercises in Baltic Sea and the realisation of these exercises

are used as warning against Russia. Meanwhile for Russia, these exercises are accepted as threats posed by NATO alliance and forcing Russia to act more tenacious. This study, in the light of these, aims to analyse the accuracy of this security concern of Estonians by evaluating whether their chosen trauma is still applicable to the case of Russian speaking migrants. In order to achieve this, the tangible data is taken from Carter Center Workshops of 1999 and the special report of the workshops by Neu and Volkan, in which Estonians and Russian-speakers participated in questionnaire. After collecting the concrete change in the attitudes of the two sides against each other, this study tracks the Russian media which Russian-speakers in Estonia follow in order to find out the accuracy of whether Russia has the same ambitions over Estonia as over Ukraine or Georgia and whether her aims are suitable to be used with the Russian-speakers in Estonia. With these results collected, this study could be able to come with a conclusion about the relation of migration of Russian-speakers to Estonia with having security concerns of Estonians putting the blame on these migrants' descendants.
***

**Immigrant Organizations' Practices between Policies of Host Countries and Sending State**
(1866) Witold Nowak (University of Warsaw)

The aim of the paper is to discuss how immigrant organisations adapt to host countries' integration policies, sending state diaspora policy and their changes and how they translate those policies into practice. The fieldwork results analysis will be focused on following issues. First, the position of immigrant organisations in integration policies' systems of selected European countries will be presented. Second, the paper will focus on the assumptions of sending state's diaspora policy and actions undertaken by the institutions engaged in its execution. Third, the effect of the above-mentioned factors on the immigrant organisations' internal and external organizational practices will be discussed. The comparative aspect applied in the research will make it possible to learn how immigrant organizations operate in various migration regimes. The paper is based on results of a study conducted on the case of Polish immigrant organisations (PIOs) in selected European countries (Germany, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Italy and Spain). The fieldwork consisted of quantitative approach "“an institutional survey among PIOs (N=185) and a survey among Poles living in chosen European countries (N=3200), as well as qualitative studies "“case studies of PIOs (N=45), interviews with host countries institutions' representatives (N=63), sending state institutions' representatives (N=25) and experts (N=63). Our approach to the study of organisations is based on neo-instutional interest in the recursive relations between various actors and organisations in the organizational fields and their influence on intra-organisational processes.
***

**Health Workers' Reflections on Refugees' Right to Health in Turkey**
(1910) Faize Deniz Mardin (Istanbul University), Nuray Özgülnar (Istanbul University)

Health workers' opinions, which determines their attitudes, have a key role on access to health services for refugees and asylum seekers (Vanthuyne et all. 2013, Dias et all. 2012). In Turkey, during the last decades has been a significant increase on the numbers of people seeking asylum. By January 2018 there are 344,645 people under the International Protection and 3,6 million people under the Temporary Protection (UNHCR 2017). This study aimed to describe the reflections of health workers on right to health and on access to health services for refugees and asylum seekers in Turkey. This is descriptive study where there has been conducted surveys (n = 547) with health workers in three different hospitals in Istanbul and Eskişehir. Health professionals and non-health professionals were both included to the survey. Non health professionals are the health workers in the pay-office, in the information desk or the ones working as secretary or security. The non-health professionals are included to this study because sometimes they are the first persons to meet in the hospital. This survey consists of four closed-end questions and one open-end question. In this paper will be discussed the answers (n = 211) to open ended questions. The common problem raised by the majority of the health workers is the absence of translators in the hospitals, consequently communication problems which cause sometimes

irreparable medical errors. On the other hand, health workers expressed that asylum seekers are misusing the health services where the priority has to be given to Turkish citizens and some of them were also against the full accessibility of health services by refugees and asylum seekers. There are different suggestions regarding the health services' organization for refugees and asylum seekers as different primary health care organizations or separated clinics in the hospitals. In Turkey the society is changing and the refugees' and asylum seekers' health problems and their access to health services will be a focal point in the coming years. Therefore, health services in Turkey has to adapt to this evolution.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Ülkü Sezgi Sözen**, *Universität Hamburg, Germany* |
| 2057 | Europeanization of Immigration Policies x Securitization of Migration: Two Sides of The Same Coin? |
| | Paula Pimenta Matoso Nunes |
| 2071 | Questioning forced migration processes in Portugal and Roraima (Brazil): inflows, policy responses and geographical dispersal |
| | Jorge Malheiros, João Carlos Jarochinski Silva |
| 2166 | The European Union on its way to a common security and defense policy: a threat to Austria's neutrality? |
| | Isabelle Mariacher |
| 1606 | Criminalisation of migrations and politicisation of EU external borders in Western Balkans |
| | Marija Pavicevic |

**Europeanization of Immigration Policies X Securitization of Migration: Two Sides of the Same Coin?**
(2057) Paula Pimenta Matoso Nunes (Universidade de Lisboa)

The issue of migration represents a challenging topic for States as it challenges one of the essential points of state sovereignty: border management. The evolution of the migration policy regime in Europe and the supranationalization of these rules have, in theory, led to a strengthening of the cooperation process in regard to the rights of asylum-seeking migrants. However, restrictive practices remain a priority in the European migration agenda. The alternatives developed at the European Union to deal with these recent flows of forced migration have mainly focused on the security perspective and institutions such as Frontex have been playing a relevant role in this context. Therefore, this paper aims to shed light on how the europeanization of immigration policies in the EU is consistent with the process of securitization in order to maintain and justify border control actions developed at the national level.
***

**Questioning Forced Migration Processes in Portugal and Roraima (Brazil): Inflows, Policy Responses and Geographical Dispersal**
(2071) Jorge Malheiros (Universidade de Lisboa), João Carlos Jarochinski Silva (Universidade Federal de Roraima)

This paper focus contemporary forced migration demanding Portugal and Northern Brazil, within the global context of new movements that mix immigrants and refugees. First, the paper aims to compare the nature and social composition of the forced migrants arriving in Portugal and in Roraima (Brazil), since 2014. Concerning Portugal, the inflow of asylum seekers evolved from 447 in 2014 to 1469 in

2016, mostly coming from Syria, Eritrea, Irak and Ukraine. Portugal has also resettled 1 435 refugees between 2015 and 2017, especially Syrians, under the EU resettlement scheme. Regarding Roraima, the relevant inflow corresponds to neighbouring Venezuelans escaping economic crisis. Venezuelan commuting in order to find basic goods in Northern Brazil started in 2014, but it was after 2015 that the population movement intensified (net migration was approximately 10 000 people in 2016 and almost 30 000 in 2017) and changed its nature, from commuting to settlement. The social composition of both flows is not fully established but seems to involve low proportions of highly skilled and a component of family migration. Although figures for both spaces, Portugal and Roraima, seem low, they are meaningful, because represent a sudden increase of vulnerable people requiring social and political responses. Additionally, in Brazil the migrants are concentrated in a State with very low population density and approximately half million inhabitants. Concerning Portugal, it takes place in a period that followed an intense economic and financial crisis marked by a strong decline in labour migration. Having into consideration the characteristics and the contexts of these forced migrants, the paper aims to discuss the policy responses to these inflows targeting in particular the geographical redistribution as a management migration strategy. Italy and Greece "‟ and lately Hungary "‟ function as transit spaces and have demanded the intervention of EU authorities in order to redistribute the burden, stating the need for co-responsibility, based in the efforts to develop common immigration policies and also in the incapacity to deal alone with such inflows. This led the EU to establish and finance an ambitious resettlement plan, which also involves Portugal with a quota of 4 574 refugees. This requires integration policies that start with the status attribution and target issues such as inter-ethnic conviviality and social rights, including work, health and housing. There is an effort to integrate these responses that also involve the internal redistribution of migrants by various Portuguese regions. Regarding Roraima, the incapacity of the regional labour market in absorbing this workmanship, but also the limits in provision of health, social care and education, have led the Brazilian Government to plan a geographical redistribution, that is, the displacement of these asylum seekers to other regions of the country. This process is also pushed by the social tensions already perceived in Roraima, especially the emergence of xenophobic discourses and biological fear in relation to migrants. In synthesis, the novelty of the phenomenon and its dimension represent social challenges in both spaces enabling a comparative analysis of the policy responses, namely those involving displacement.
***

**The European Union on Its Way to a Common Security and Defense Policy: A Threat to Austria's Neutrality?**
(2166) Isabelle Mariacher (University of Vienna)

The purpose of this article is to illustrate the historical development of the European Defense Union and to debate the possible challenges to Austria's neutrality. Against the backdrop of recent developments, I will try to shed some light on the reasons invoked by the EU member states for a common defense union. The historical events that finally paved the way for a common security and defense union can be narrowed down to three main historical events: the prospective withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union in 2016, the United States presidential elections in 2016 and the European migration crisis in 2015. The case study was designed to investigate mediations of the "permanent structured cooperation on defense" (PESCO) before and after these main historical events, as well as interviews with constitutional experts, military strategists and non-governmental organizations. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the phrase "fortress Europe" becomes ever more accurate. Austria's neutrality appears not to have suffered from any constitutional violations so far, however experts insist that the constitutional compatibility should be reassessed repeatedly since already in the current EU treaty, which includes the intention of a "common defense", a clear "neutrality-sensitive" goal is created (Isak, 2017).
***

**Criminalisation of Migrations and Politicisation of EU External Borders in Western Balkans**
(1606) Marija Pavicevic (Université Paris 8 and Sciences PO Paris)

"Criminalisation of migrations and politicisation of EU external borders in Western Balkans" Since May 2015 the Western Balkans have experienced a large scale essentially transit migrations on the so called "Balkan route", therefore becoming the focus of international "migrant crisis". The migrants and asylums seekers arriving from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, are fleeing war or political prosecution. According to Frontex, the number of illegal border crossings on the Western Balkans route drastic increase can be observed from 19.950 in 2013, to 43.360 in 2014 and 764.038 in 2015 (Frontex 2013, 2014, 2015) . As a consequence of EU-Turkey Statement, that enters into force during the second week of March 2016, this number dropped to 122.779 (Frontex 2016). The border closures along the Western Balkan route left thousands stranded in Serbia and FYR of Macedonia. The border management practices not only violate international refugee and human rights law (C. Wihtol de Wenden, 2013) by severely limiting or denying the right of each individual to seek asylum and have their case examined. The EU's focus on the security challenge in managing migration enhanced with the EU-Turkey Statement provoked further criminalisation of migratory flows as legal options for migrants and asylum seekers were less available. The EU migration policies have been marked by the solidarity crisis in managing migrations within member states. This discordance within the EU have influenced its external borders in Western Balkans where we can perceive a cleavage of discourses between UNHCR, Amnesty international, several humanitarian organisations, activists and on the other hand EU member states on the Balkan route, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia, and governments of Serbia and FYR of Macedonia. The negative appreciations of Amnesty international and UNHCR are in total contradiction with European Commission laudatory evaluation of involvement of Serbian authorities in migration management therefore questioning EU's migration policies at its external borders. The geopolitical position of Serbia and Macedonia, enclaved by the borders of the EU member states on the never really closed Balkan route, are both trying to gain political points and accelerate the accession process to the EU by using "migrant crisis" as political instrument of negotiation and therefore adopt European trends of securitisation of borders and criminalisation of migrations. This paper will analyse the criminalisation of migrations and politicisation of EU external borders (M. Foucher, 2007) and its consequences on fundamental rights of asylum seekers and migrants in Western Balkans in particular in Macedonia and Serbia with a focus on consequences of never really "closed" Balkan route.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11G. Continuity and Change: Diasporic Koreans between Home and Host Countries** |
| *Chair* | **Jihye Kim**, *University of Central Lancashire, UK* |
| 1646 | Tortured experiences and PTSD, depression and PTSD-depression comobidity among North Korean refugees |
| | Minwoo Yun, Eunyoung Kim |
| 1005 | National or Transnational? Politics of Korean Music and the Identity of Korean Japanese Musicians |
| | Sunhee Koo |
| 1006 | Korean agricultural emigration to South America: so what about it? |
| | Hea-Jin Park |
| 1007 | Young Korean Argentines in the Argentine garment industry and their social integration |
| | Jihye Kim |

**Tortured Experiences and PTSD, Depression and PTSD-Depression Comobidity among North Korean Refugees**
(1646) Minwoo Yun (Gachon University), Eunyoung Kim

The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of psychological problems such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression among North Korean refugees entering South Korea to escape the persecution and tortured living conditions of North Korea. Importantly, it investigate the relationship between tortured experiences and PTSD and depression symptoms and its comorbidity among North Korean refugees. Participants in this study were 698 North Korean refugees (169 males and 533 females) in Hanawon (governmental institution assisting the resettlement of North Korean refugees). In this study, several instrument were used to measure the prevalence of psychiatric symptoms of participants such as the Impact of Event Scale=Revised (IES-R), and Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D). In analysis, a series of stepwise regression analyses were conducted to assess the association between their tortured experiences to North Korea and PTSD and depression comorbidity among North Korean refugees, controlling for age, gender, socio-economic status, etc. The study found that North Korean refugees demonstrate a high rate of current probable PTSD and depression, as expected. A significant number of refugees were at a high risk of clinical diagnosis of PTSD and depression. Further, it found there is a significant level of comorbidity of PTSD and depression among North Korean refugees. Also the results indicate that refuges with a higher frequency of exposure to torture had a greater risk for PTSD and depression. In sum, the findings suggest that particular types of trauma (i.e., repatriation and tortured experiences) are more important in diagnosing PTSD, depression and its comorbidity among North Korean refugees. In addition, the findings indicate that populations with particular socio-demographic characteristics may be at a greater risk of PTSD and depression. The paper discusses research implications, contributions, and limitations in the study of North Korean refugees and proposes directions for future research.
***

**National or Transnational? Politics of Korean Music and the Identity of Korean Japanese Musicians**
(1005) Sunhee Koo (The University of Auckland)

Upon the division of the Korean peninsula, 600,000 diasporic Koreans in Japan fractured in support of the competing regimes of North and South Korea. Those who took the North Korean side associated themselves with the culture, education, and economic systems that the North had introduced in Japan. Accordingly, they adapted North Korean performing arts as their performance culture and major educational curriculum at the Korean schools in Japan. In the meantime, Korean Japanese who were in line with South Korea transplanted kugak (traditional Korean music) and cultivated it in Japan as an emblematic ethnic culture and the tool of for the heritage education of Korean youths throughout the second half of the twentieth century. This study explores the creative works and immigrant lives of Koreans in Japan, particularly those who have been professionally engaged themselves with Korean performance culture across Japan and Korea. These Japanese Korean artists challenge the essentialized boundaries of North and South Korean performing arts as the migrant artists who reconfigure their identities within a transnational context. This paper discusses how and in what way the Japanese Korean musicians and dancers move flexibly between the constructed boundaries of national music, and internalize and perform transnationality for largely artistic, sustaining, and marketing reasons as diasporic Koreans in Japan.
***

**Korean Agricultural Emigration to South America: So What about It?**
(1006) Hea-Jin Park (Victoria University of Wellington)

In this historical account of the Korean agricultural emigration to South American region, I discuss the significance of a government project in the context of modern Korean history. Often categorised as a failure, the history of Korean agricultural emigration to South America can be divided in two stages: the first being privately organised and the second stage, executed under the auspice of the Korean government. Unlike popular belief, the actual intervention of the Korean government lasted less than a decade. During the time, however, millions of dollars were spent to purchase thousands of hectares

of land across South America. Whether desperate reality or the desire for a greater good may have given birth to the idea of agricultural emigration, my research shows that here was more of agriculture in the namesake of the project than the agricultural emigration per se. After year of investigation to get the full picture of the project, now I ask the next question: so, what about it?
Unfortunately, the scholarship on Korean migration to Latin America is extremely limited and there has been little effort in the past to understand and interpret the course and the downfall of the Korean agricultural emigration to South American region. I consider my work will be a welcome addition to existing research on Koreans in Latin America and helping to understand some of the circumstances under which many Koreans chose to relocate to the region.
***

**Young Korean Argentines in the Argentine Garment Industry and Their Social Integration**
(1007) Jihye Kim (University of Central Lancashire)

From the beginning of Korean immigration to Argentina in the 1960s, Korean Argentines have concentrated their economic activities in the clothing industry. Interestingly enough, not only the first, but also the succeeding generations of Korean Argentines, have continued to choose work within this industry. Based on ethnographic research conducted in Argentina, this study discusses how and why the 1.5- and Second-Generation Korean Argentines followed their parents' entrepreneurial route. By analysing the multiple factors and diverse socio-structural layers which have significantly influenced the career decisions of younger Korean Argentines, this research seeks to understand trends in career paths as reflections of the social integration processes of Korean Argentines.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11H. Religion and Movement** |
| *Chair* | **Paulette K. Schuster**, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* |
| 1386 | "Multiculturalism Fails when Race Wins: Comparing Feelings of Belonging and National Identity in Toronto, London, and Frankfurt among Second-Generation Immigrants" |
| | Kalyani Thurairajah |
| 1549 | National Identities Vs Cultural Identities: Beta Israerl Community |
| | Abrham Yohannes Gebremichael |
| 2059 | Measuring religiosity in the case of refugees. Developing a conceptual model. |
| | Zsofia Windisch |
| 2093 | Church Socialization of Immigrants in 21st Century America |
| | Kiku E. Huckle, Andrea Silva |

**"Multiculturalism Fails When Race Wins: Comparing Feelings of Belonging and National Identity in Toronto, London, and Frankfurt among Second-Generation Immigrants"**
(1386) Kalyani Thurairajah (MacEwan University)

Multiculturalism, which had once been heralded as being the most effective approach to managing diversity, has now come to be seen by some as a failure (Fomina, 2006; Ossewaarde, 2014). Perhaps most infamous were the public statements made by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, and then British Prime Minister David Cameron, who both declared multiculturalism to be an ineffective approach to integrating their immigrant population. They both further asserted concerns that perhaps it was multiculturalism itself that kept their immigrant population from really integrating into German or British societies, respectively (BBC News, 2010; BBC News, 2011). While these European leaders may be apprehensive about the impact that multiculturalism has had on its immigrant population, the current Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau has been vocal about his belief that multiculturalism in Canada has been a resounding success (Trudeau, 2016). However, perhaps it is not multiculturalism

itself that inhibits integration, but the racial make-up of the nation that presents the roadblock. Through over sixty interviews collected with second-generation Sri Lankan Tamils in Toronto, London, and Frankfurt, this paper demonstrates that multiculturalism was seen by participants to accommodate their ability to claim the Canadian, British, and German identities. However, the strong racial character of the English and German identities kept participants in London and Frankfurt from being able to access these particular identities. Sri Lankan Tamils in London expressed that the English identity was reserved for a population that had ancestral roots in England, and who were White. Similarly, participants in Frankfurt shared that while they may want to claim the German identity, this claim was often questioned because they did not "look the part". Interestingly, the majority of participants in Toronto did not express race as a barrier to claiming the Canadian identity. This paper suggests, therefore, that perhaps the reason Canada is able to claim multiculturalism to be a success, where both England and Germany found it be a failure has less to do with multiculturalism itself, and more to do with how national identity and the right to belong may be based on racial classifications.
***

**National Identities Vs Cultural Identities: Beta Israerl Community**
(1549) Abrham Yohannes Gebremichael (Bielfeled University)

The following study will focus on The Beta Israel, 'the Falashes' or Ethiopian Jews, which are a community of people involved in type of Judaism exclusive of ancient rabbinical writings. The study will focus on structure of national and cultural identities of Beta Israel community especially on people over the age of forty who lived in Ethiopia at least until the age of twenty, and then left to Israel. It will apply a series of semi-structured interviews for about one hundred Beta Israeli with immersion observation method for about fourteen months in Ethiopia as well as Israel to measure the original scale of the individual as well as collectivistic attitudes of national and cultural identities of the community. Then address, what are the prevailing key theories that are relevant to the study of cultural and national identities of the community? Then, to what extent the cultural and national identities of the community contradicting, interrelating and explaining each other.
***

**Measuring Religiosity in the Case of Refugees. Developing a Conceptual Model.**
(2059) Zsofia Windisch

For a long time religious aspects have been under-researched in the field of migration, e.g. the importance of religious beliefs for refugees. Religious beliefs can be seen as one dimension of religiosity, which is a well-known conceptual model for empirical studies in this field: religiosity is a 'variable used to test how religious an individual is, measuring their actual practice of the religion, not just their identification'(Cornwall, Albrecht, Cunningham, & Pitcher, 1986). General measures of religiosity refer to its intensity, salience, importance or centrality in the individual (Huber & Huber, 2012). Most common are the scales asking for a self-report on the subjective importance of religion or the salience of religious identity. As the measurement of religiosity depends on the respective conceptual understanding of religiosity, it is important to look closer at different conceptions of religiosity: one of the pioneers of using conceptual models of religiosity was Charles Glock, who developed the "famous" Five-dimensional model of religiosity (Glock, 1962). He defined five core dimensions of religion: the intellectual, the ideological, the ritualistic, the experiential, and the consequential dimension. In 1968, Stark and Glock eliminated the consequential dimension and split the ritualistic dimension into public and private practice, thus maintaining five dimensions (Stark & Glock, 1968). This approach has been still used and expanded. For instance, Cornwall, Albrecht, Cunningham and Pitcher (1986) expanded this approach to six dimensions. These dimensions are delivered of three general components, such as religious belief, commitment, and behaviour and two modes of religiously: personal and institutional. Verbit (1970) is another example for expanding Glock's approach to six dimensions of religiosity, such as: ritual, doctrine, emotion, knowledge, ethics and community. Very important for several empirical studies is the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS) that was developed as a five-dimensional model of

religiosity (intellect, ideology, public practice, private practice, experience) by Stefan and Odilo Huber. The Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS) is a 'measure of the centrality, importance or salience of religious meanings in personality' (Huber & Huber, 2012). It measures the five core dimensions of religiosity, public practice, private practice, religious experience, ideology and the intellectual dimension. Some scientific works use these conceptual models measuring religiosity of refugees and migrants. For instance, in a journal article by Yasemin El-Menouar (Bertelsmann Stiftung) a new instrument measuring Muslim religiosity is presented (El-Menouar, 2014). In 2017, Ednan Aslan completed a study about religious and ethnic orientation of the Muslim refugees that uses the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS) (Aslan, 2017). Aim of my presentation is to scrutinise different conceptual approaches regarding measuring religiosity. Afterwards my focus will go on those empirical studies that use these instruments to measure religiosity in the case of migrants and refugees. Finally, I will try to develop a conceptual model for an own empirical study regarding my PhD thesis: 'Religion in work with refugees'.
***

**Church Socialization of Immigrants in 21st Century America**
(2093) Kiku E. Huckle (Pace University), Andrea Silva (University of North Texas)

What is the role of churches in the political socialization and mobilization of immigrants? It has been theorized that churches play a pivotal role in the socialization of immigrants by providing a place of belonging, and a community willing to teach newcomers about the goings-on of American political society. We hypothesize that individuals who travel farther than necessary (meaning they pass other places of worship) to attend religious services are more likely to be politically engaged and mobilized than their counterparts who simply attend services that are locationally convenient. Longer travel times indicate not only dedication to one's faith, but also a connection and commitment to a specific community. Such connection will both trigger stronger feelings of in-group identity for worshippers, making them more willing to engage politically for their community's benefit, and also more open to the political messaging of their church friends and leaders. We use CMPS 2016 data to examine the connection between proximity to one's place of worship and political behavior in a novel attempt to systematically identify the functioning of churches as political socializing institutions.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11J. Türk Göç Konferansı** |
| *Chair* | **Mustafa Yakar**, *Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey* |
| 1894 | Türkiye'de "kim", "nereden" mülk ediniyor? Yabancıların mülk ediniminin mekânsal analizi (2002-2016) |
| | Mustafa Yakar, İlkay Südaş |
| 1981 | Düzensiz Göçmenlerin Uyum Sorunları: Erzurum Örneği |
| | Yıldız Akpolat, Dilek Özdemir, Songül Gül |
| 1031 | Madde Bağımlılığı ve Göç İlişkisi |
| | Rauf Yanardağ, Bayram Ünal |
| 2144 | Türkiye'de göçmen Çocuk İşçiliği Üzerine Üç İlden Notlar |
| | Kuvvet Lordoğlu, Mustafa Aslan |

**Türkiye'de "kim", "nereden" Mülk Ediniyor? Yabancıların Mülk Ediniminin mekânsal Analizi (2002-2016)**
(1894) Mustafa Yakar (Süleyman Demirel University), İlkay Südaş (Ege University)

Giriş: göçmenlerin varış ülkesi ile kurdukları bağın düzeyi bakımından kritik öneme sahip göstergelerden bir de mülk edinimidir. Ülke içinde yabancıların mülk edinimi, yabancı nüfus varlığının ve boyutlarının göstergelerinden birisi olup, uluslararası hareketlilikten "yerleşikliğe" geçişin bir göstergesi sayılabilir. Bu

bağlamda, Türkiye'nin uluslararası göç rejimindeki konumunun değişimiyle birlikte artık bir göçler ülkesine dönüşen Türkiye'de farklı ülkelerden kaynaklanan göç akışları yoluyla yabancı nüfusu da giderek çeşitlenmiş ve bu değişim de, yabancıların mülk ediniminde çeşitli boyutlarında kendini göstermeye başlamıştır. Gerekçe: Bir ülkenin vatandaşı olmayıp o ülkede taşınmaz edinen nüfusun incelenmesi, göç çalışmalarıyla ilgili daha geniş bir bakış açısı sağlayabilir. Bu katkı, yabancıların mülk ediniminin politik, ekonomik, toplumsal boyutlarıyla ortaya çıkardığı değişimin mekânsal yönüyle de takip edilmesi ve haritalanmasıyla da yeni boyutlar kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de giderek artan yabancı nüfusunun artışı ve çeşitlenmesinden hareketle yabancıların mülk edinimindeki 2002 sonrasındaki değişimi mekânsal boyutlarıyla haritalamayı ve analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Veri ve Yöntem: Araştırmanın veri kaynağı, Tapu Kadastro Genel Müdürlüğü'nden 2002-2016 yılları arasında yabancılara satışı yapılan mülk edinimleridir. Veriler, edinilen mülkün niteliği (bağımsız bölüm, ana parsel gibi) ile milliyetlere göre mekânsal dağılımından (iller ve ilçeler) oluşmaktadır. Söz konusu verilerden tematik haritalar, tablo ve grafikler üretilerek verinin bilgiye dönüştürülmesi sağlanmış ve betimsel analizlerin yanı sıra mekânsal istatistiksel yöntemlerden (Moran's I, Lokal Moran's, vb.) de yararlanılmıştır. İllere göre yapılan analizler, anlamlı değişim gösteren illerde ise ilçeler düzeyine inilmiştir. Bulgular: Türkiye'de yabancıların mülk edinimine ait veriler, mülk ediniminin tüm parametrelerde artış eğilimi gösterdiğini ve özellikle de 2012 sonrasında bir kırılma noktası oluşturarak ivme kazandığını göstermektedir. Milliyetlere göre dağılımda zamanla bir çeşitlenme olduğu gibi milliyetlerin ülke içindeki mülk edinimindeki mekânsal tercihlerinde farklılıklar söz konusudur. Mekânsal olarak ise, kıyı kuşağındaki turizm destinasyonları ile İstanbul ve Ankara gibi ulusal merkezlerde önceleri yoğunlaşan mülk edinimi zamanla önemli sanayi alanlarına doğru da genişleyerek ülke çapına yayılma eğilimine girmiştir. Yasal düzenlemelerdeki değişimlerle birlikte mülk edinimindeki artış sağlandığı gibi milliyetlere göre de bir çeşitlenmeye neden olmuştur. Sonuç: Türkiye'de de son zamanlarda giderek artan yabancı nüfusun varlığı mülk ediniminde de kendini hissettirmeye başlamıştır. Küreselleşmeyle birlikte artan insan dolaşımları mülk edinimleriyle birlikte yerleşikliğe doğru geçişi de beraberinde getirebilmektedir. Belirli yerleri tercih eden alıcılar, özellikle kıyılarımızda gözlendiği gibi, mülk edinimi yolluyla, örneğin "turist"ten "oranın sakinleri"ne dönüşmektedirler. Büyük şehirlerde ve diğer yerlerde ise motivasyonlar farklılaşmaktadır. Bu süreç, politik gündem ve turizm sektörü ile güçlü bir bağlantı içinde olup, yasal düzenlemelerden de doğrudan doğruya etkilenmektedir. Politik yönleri kadar ekonomik ve toplumsal etkileriyle de birlikte yabancı nüfusun mülk edinimi aynı zamanda neoliberal ekonomi politikalarının konut piyasasındaki yansıması olduğu gibi bu yolla mekânın yeniden üretiminin bir aracı haline gelme eğiliminde olduğu söylenebilir.
***

**Düzensiz Göçmenlerin Uyum Sorunları: Erzurum Örneği**
(1981) Yıldız Akpolat (Ataturk University), Dilek Özdemir (Ataturk University), Songül Gül (Ağrı University)

Bu bildiri Atatürk Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenen "Uluslararası Göç kavşağında Ağrı-Erzurum: Sosyo-Ekonomik ve Güvenlik Sorunları ve Çözüm Önerileri" adlı kurumlar arası ilişkileri geliştirmeyi amaçlayan bir BAP projesi sonuçlarından bir kısmını paylaşmaktadır.
Çalışmanın konusu, Ağrı-Erzurum sınırından ülkemize giriş yapan düzensiz göçmenin uyum sorunlarını ele almaktadır. Bilindiği üzere ülkemiz, Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika Kıtalarının kesişim noktasında olan bir ülkedir. Bu yönüyle politik ve ekonomik açıdan gelişmemiş devletlerle zengin Batı ülkelerinin arasında bir köprü niteliğindedir. Dolayısıyla düzensiz göçmenler tarafından transit güzergâh olarak kullanılmaktadır. Türkiye'nin göç alanındaki politikalarını düzenlemek ve göçü daha etkin yönetmek önem arz etmektedir.
Çalışmanın amacı, Doğu sınırı üzerinden gelen düzensiz uluslararası göç akımının sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik değişimi ile uyum sürecini incelemek ve güvenlik sorunlarına odaklanarak geliştirilecek olan güvenlik politikaları için veri seti oluşturmaktır.

Çalışmanın yöntemi ise, nicel ve nitel araştırma ve analiz teknikleri birlikte ve bütünleşik olarak kullanılmıştır. Söz konusu sınırda yakalanan kaçak göçmen, Aşkale geri gönderme merkezinde bulunan göçmenler ve Ağrı-Erzurum'da ikamet eden uluslararası koruma kapsamındaki göçmenler ile Ağrı-Erzurum cezaevinde bulunan göçmenlerin sosyo-ekonomik, sosyo-kültürel durumunu, göç nedenlerini ve göç eğilimlerini tespit etmek üzere bir anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Ayrıca bu göçmen grupların, göç nedenlerini ve nasıl göç ettiklerini ve bu yaşadıkları sürecin kendi anlam dünyalarını nasıl etkilediğini ve geleceklerine dair düşüncelerini belirlemek üzere bir nitel görüşme de uygulanmıştır.
Doğu sınırı üzerinden gelen düzensiz uluslararası göç akımının güvenlik, sosyo kültürel ve ekonomik değişimi ile uyum süreci ülkemiz açısından önemli bir sorun olarak görülmektedir. Uluslararası koruma altında olan göçmenlerin Erzurum ilinde toplumsal, ekonomik ve sosyo-kültürel alanlarda ortaya çıkaracağı olası dönüşümlerin ortaya konulması, güvenlik boyutuyla ele alınması gereken noktaların tespit edilmesi ve kent yaşamına uyum sağlayabilmek için geliştirdikleri baş etme stratejileri ve bu stratejilerin kentsel dönüşüme etkisinin önemli bir boyut olacağı düşünülmektedir.
***

**Madde Bağımlılığı ve Göç İlişkisi**

(1031) Rauf Yanardağ (Niğde Provincial Directorate of Health), Bayram Ünal (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

Madde insanlara "hoşluk" duygusu veren, bedenin gerek duyduğu temel aktiviteleri yerine getirmesine engel olan ve ruhsal ve bedensel sağlık durumunu bozan esrar, eroin, sigara, haşhaş, alkol, kokain, extasy, amfetamin, metamfetamin, mantarlar, haplar ve diğer uyuşturucu ve uçucu maddelerden oluşmaktadır. Bu gibi maddelerin kullanımı ve yaygınlığı günümüzde artmış ve hemen hemen tüm toplumlar için önemli sorunlar haline gelmiştir. Bu gruplardan biri de şüphesiz sömürü ve kötü davranışa maruz kalmış, aile ve yasal yakınlarıyla bağları kopmuş risk altındaki göçmenlerdir.
Sosyolojik olarak göçmenlik ve maddeye bağımlılık arasında doğrudan bir bağlantı olmamakla birlikte, göçmenlerin yaşadığı sosyal kültürel ve ekonomik anlamdaki olumsuz hayat şartları, bu grup arasında bağımlılığın oluşmasında ve hatta madde ticaretinin yaygınlaşmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Dolayısıyla göçmenleri kendi geçmiş ve çevresine bağlı olarak bağımlılığın kucağına iten birçok neden ve birçok olumsuz yaşam koşulu söz konusu olmaktadır. Yaşamının birçok alanında ayrımcılığa maruz kalmak, toplumun geneli tarafından kabul görmemek hatta dışlanmak, aile planlamasının olmayışı, eğitimsizlik, dil probleminden dolayı iletişim kuramama ve kendini ifade edememe, kendini değersiz hissetme, uyum sağlayamama, uygun olmayan iş ve yaşam koşulları, işsizlik, yoksulluk, çalışma haklarını bilememe, kültür çatışması, aile ve toplumdaki rollerin değişmesi veya kaybolması, kökenlerinden uzaklaşmak, yaşadığı ülkedeki hak ve imkanlardan yararlanamama, gelecek korkusu, oturum hakkı ile ilgili sorunlar gibi birçok problem göçmenlik durumunu tanımlar niteliktedir.
Tüm bu ve benzeri sorunlar göçmenlerin kente veya ülkeye uyum sürecini zorlaştırmakta, toplumsal anlamda kendilerini onurlu ve saygılı bir fert olarak görmelerini sağlamasını engellemekte, aile bağlarının farklılaşabilmesine neden olmakta, sorunlara yol açmakta, yüz yüze ilişkileri olanaksızlaştırmakta, karşılıklı dayanışma ve resmi denetim mekanizmaları yerini illegal ilişkilere bırakmaktadır. Böylece başka ilden veya başka ülkeden gelenler için kent, toplumsal ve ekonomik kaygıların derinleştiği, güvensizlik, yalnızlaşma, yabancılaşma, değersizleşme gibi durumların yoğun hissedildiği, bu anlamda, riskli davranış biçimlerine açık bir ortam olabilmektedir. Bundan dolayı göçmenler "kabul görecekleri, yaşamlarını sürdürebilecekleri ve zamanlarını doldurabilecekleri" ortamlara girme eğilimindedirler.
Bu ortamlardan biri de madde kullanan ve ticaretini yapan yasadışı grup ve örgütlerdir. Bu ortamda bu bireyler daha kolay madde kullanmaya yönlenebilmekte, yasal olmayan yollara başvurabilmekte ve daha kolay suça bulaşabilmektedir.
Çalışmamız Niğde ilinde daimi olarak bulunan iç göç ve transit konumda bulunan dış göç süreci ile ilgilenmekte olup Niğde İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü tarafından düzenli oalrak toplanan Madde Bağımlılığı verilerine dayanmaktadır. Niğde'de yapılan saha araştırmalarından elde edilen bulgulara göre madde kullanan ve ticaretini yapanların yüzde 30'unu çoğunluğu Doğu ve Güneydoğu illeri olmak üzere başka

illerden gelen göçmenler, yüzde 15'ini ise başta komşu ülkelerimiz olan Irak, İran, Suriye ve Afganistan olmak üzere farklı ülkelerden gelen göçmenler oluşturmaktadırlar. "
***

**Türkiye'de göçmen Çocuk İşçiliği Üzerine Üç İlden Notlar**
(2144) Kuvvet Lordoğlu (Kocaeli University), Mustafa Aslan (Mardin Artuklu University)

Bu araştırma ile çalışma hayatına yeni dâhil olan Suriyeli göçmen çocuk işçilerin mevcut çalışma ve eğitim koşullarını kavramak ve bazı öneriler sunmak üzere planlanmıştır. Göçmen olmanın üstüne eklenen küçük yaşlarda çalışma hayatına girmek bizzat göçmen çocuk ve aileleri için ciddi kırılganlıklar taşımaktadır. Özellikle son dönemde Suriye'den gelen göçmenlerin yüzde 45'i 18 yaşından küçük olanlardan oluşmaktadır. [1] Bu gençlerin bir bölümü okula devam edebilirken, bir bölümü okul ve iş hayatını birlikte sürdürmekte, bir bölümünün ise okulla ilgisi olmayıp sadece çalışmaktadır. Okula gidemeyen çocukların hangi oranda iş piyasalarına katıldıklarını teyit edecek sayısal bir veriye sahip değiliz. Ancak bu çocukların tahmin edildiği gibi enformel bir piyasa içinde güvencesiz çalıştıkları açıktır. Üstelik bu çocuk işçilerin elde ettikleri gelir akranlarına ve yaptıkları işe göre çok düşüktür. Göçmen ailelerin çocuklarının çalıştıkları işlerin ise niteliksel boyutları arasında önemli farklar bulunmasına rağmen, saha bilgileri bize bu çocuk işçilerin önemli oranda küçük işyerlerinde, hizmet işlerinde, küçük üretim alanlarında ve cinsiyetlerine göre farklı işler yaptıklarını göstermektedir. Bazı durumlarda aile bireylerinden birinin çalıştığı iş ile çocukların da çalıştığı iş arasında benzerlikler olabilmektedir. Ayrıca çocukların cinsiyetlerine bağlı olarak çalışma hayatı dışında kaldıkları gözlenmemiştir. Bu araştırma 2017 yılı içinde İstanbul, Urfa ve Mardin illerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu iller bilindiği gibi yoğun Suriyeli nüfusu barındıran iller olduğu için çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir. Çalışma sadece çocuklarla değil, onlardan gelir beklentisi içindeki ailelerle de gerçekleştirilmiş ve bazı sorun alanları saptanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu araştırma ile elde edilen sonuçlar bir bildiri halinde tartışmaya açılacaktır. [1] http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713_icerik.
***

| | Room Delta - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| 09:00-12:30 | **11K. WORKSHOP: Doing PhD in Migration Studies** |
| | **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, Ohio State University, US;<br>**Ibrahim Sirkeci**, Regent's University London, UK;<br>**Serli Nisanyan**, Istanbul, Turkey |
| | This workshop is open to current PhD students. [Please enrol by emailing migrationscholar@gmail.com as there are limited spaces served on a first come first basis.]The focus will be on; 1. Challenges of doing PhD (e.g. finding funding; work - life balance; managing supervisors; managing respondents); 2. logistic challenges (e.g. moving to research site; dealing with border crossing (visas etc)); 3. Life after PhD (e.g. publications, jobs, long term unemployment, return to "normal" and reconciliation) |

| | Amphitheatre 2 – Novo Banco - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **11L. Developmental Papers/Posters** |
| *Chair* | **Tuncay Bilecen**, *Kocaeli University, Turkey* |
| 2043 | Uluslararası Göç Sorunsalının Kadın Psikolojisi Üzerindeki Etkileri |
| | Emrullah Kocabaş, Selin Özdemir Kocabaş |
| 2016 | Impact US migration policies in Central America |
| | Emmanuel Abuelafia |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2201 | Aidiyet Duygusu ve Göç Teorisi |
| | Mert Bilecen |
| 1757 | Comparative Analysis of Migration Policies in Turkey and Canada: The Case of Syrian Refugees |
| | Fatma Yol |
| 2204 | Doğa Toplumundan Siyasal Topluma, John Locke'a Eleştirel Bakışın göçle Konumlandırılması |
| | Jülide Güler |
| 2205 | Thomas Hobbes'a Göre; İnsan Doğası, Eşitlik ve Toplumsal Sözleşmenin Bozulmasının İçgöç Üzerindeki Etkileri |
| | Sibel Terzioğlu |

**Uluslararası Göç Sorunsalının Kadın Psikolojisi Üzerindeki Etkileri**

(2043) Emrullah Kocabaş (İstanbul Rumeli University), Selin Özdemir Kocabaş (İstanbul Rumeli University)

Kadınlar götürmek için karar verme ve planlanmasında ne yazık ki söz sahibi olamamaktadırlar. Göçler iç ve dış göçler olarak ayrılmaktadır. Göçün etkisi sonrasında kadınların sorumlulukları sanatmaktadır. Göç'ün sorumluluklarının ardından geldiğinde evanlar için emekleri görülmemektedir. Göç'te kadınların dezavantajı olan durumlar ve toplumsal cinsiyetlerin rolleri. Günümüzde 214 milyon yurt dışı göçmen bulunmakta ve bu göçmen vatandaşların çoğu savaş mağdurudur. Milletlerin sonuna kadar geçen süre zarfında bu sayı 3 kat artış gösterir. Göç artık ulusal bir aktörlerin kendi bünyesinde bir sorun statüsünden çıkmışa savaşın iç içe çatışmaların artmasıyla uluslararası bir sorun oluştu. Eş zamanlı yaşanan göçlerden aktörler etkilenmektedirler. Ortadoğu'da Suriye'de yaşanan iç çatışmalar sonucunda yaşanan göç hareketleri bölgesel sorun halinden küresel sorun boyutuna çıkmaktadır. Suriye'de yaşanan göç hareketini küresel boyun alması insan hakları bağlamında da önemini kazandı. Uluslararası göçlerin yüzde 10-15'ini yasa dışı göçler oluşturmaktadır. Yasa dışı göç sırasında veya sonrasında, insan ticareti ve seks işçiliği riskleri altına giren. Psiko-sosyal travma taşıyan bu göçlerden en çok etkilenen kadınlar ve çocuklardır. Uluslararası göçlerde göçmen nüfusunun yarısı, Elde'ye gelmiş de göçlerinç zorla yerinde edilme olduğu karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Zorla yerinden edinilen 25 milyon göçmenin 70'i kadınlardan oluşmaktadır. Bu durumda karşımıza göçün feminizayonu çıkmaktadır. Uluslararası göç nedenlerine bakıldığında ilk 10 göçün içinde savaş ya da zorla yerinden edinilme karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Suriye'de yaşanan göçü iç savaşı teşkil eden göçü ele aldığımızda göçmenlerin yaşamları için temel gereğimlerin ulaşamadıklarını ve yaşatımı tutulmak isteyen kadın ve çocukların, tacirler tarafından deniz sularında karaya vurmuş halde görüntülenecek ve bu korkunç tablo ile karşı karşıya kalmaktayız. Suriye'de Esad'da yaşanan iç çatışmalara neden olurken Türkiye'ye göç eden mülteci ve göçmen sayısı 4 milyon olarak bilinmektedir. Göç, en çok kadın ve çocuk göçmenlerin ne yazık ki başaramadıklarını görmek için tıklayın. Dünya üzerinde 2013 yılının sonuna bakıldığında iç çatışma ve savaş ile göç eden göçmen sayısı 33.3 milyon olmaktadır. Suriye'de Esad'da yaşanan iç çatışmalara neden olurken Türkiye'ye göç eden mülteci ve göçmen sayısı 4 milyon olarak bilinmektedir. Göç, en çok kadın ve çocuk göçmenlerin ne yazık ki başaramadıklarını görmek için tıklayın. Dünya üzerinde 2013 yılının sonuna bakıldığında iç çatışma ve savaş ile göç eden göçmen sayısı 33.3 milyon olmaktadır. Suriye'de Esad'da yaşanan iç çatışmalara neden olurken Türkiye'ye göç eden mülteci ve göçmen sayısı 4 milyon olarak bilinmektedir. Göç, en çok kadın ve çocuk göçmenlerin ne yazık ki başaramadıklarını görmek için tıklayın. Dünya üzerinde 2013 yılının sonuna bakıldığında iç çatışma ve savaş ile göç eden göçmen sayısı 33,3 milyon olmaktadır. Göç ile kadınlar hem göçmen hem de kadın yükünü taşıyorlar. Göç ile kadınlar travmatik yolculuk sonucunda deneyimleri, barınma, sığınma, yasal hak kazma, uyum ve kültür sorunu, çalışma hakkı, ruhsal ve fiziki sorunlar, ilaç ve sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşma zorluğu yaşamaktadırlar. Göçün kadınlar ve çocuklar için riskler, tacız, tecavüz, cinsel taciz, cinsel taciz, cinsel taciz, tecavüz, bulaşan komplikasyonların oranı ve değişimi. Zorunlu göçle kadın ve çocuklar bir okyanusta köpek balıklarının aralıklarına düşmüşler. Sığınmacı ve mülteci kadınların sağlık çerçevesinden yaşadığı problemler, anemi, maliara, solunum yolu enfeksiyonu, istenmeyen gebelikler, cinsel komplikasyonlar, sosyo-ekonomik

dışlanmalar, kaygı bozukluğu, depresyon, post-travmatik stres bozukluğu, yaşama tutunma ve mücadele kaybı sorunları bulunmaktadır.
***

**Impact US Migration Policies in Central America**
(2016) Emmanuel Abuelafia (Inter American Development Bank)

The Central American countries, especially those of the so-called Northern Triangle, have a high incidence of migration, and its main destination is the USA. A significant proportion of the population is living irregularly in the country. According to estimates from PEW Research and MPI, around 50% of migrants from El Salvador, 54% of migrants from Guatemala and 56% of migrants from Honduras are in the country under an irregular migratory status. Moreover, around 300,000 persons tried to enter irregularly into the US during Fiscal Year 2017. The flow of remittances to these countries accounts for more than 10% of GDP. These resources are devoted to pay for day to day expenses and, in some smaller proportion, for productive investment. The literature shows that remittances act like an insurance against idiosyncratic shocks. The flow of remittances also has an impact on macroeconomic variables such as exchange rate, inflation and tax collection. The objective of the paper is to identify the channels throughout the potential changes in US migration polices could affect the domestic economies and to elaborate scenarios to quantify the impact of those changes in macroeconomic performance. The paper performs partial and general equilibria analysis to capture the impact of the following policy changes in the US: i) enhancement of controls on migration status at the labor market (mandatory federal wide E-Verify like system), ii) removal of protected migration status (so called TPS) for migrants from Honduras and El Salvador, iii) increase of interior deportation, iv) hardening of border security. The results show that an increase in deportations would hinder domestic economies by 0.6% of GDP per years, mostly by the reduction of remittances. The shock is smaller than anticipated thanks to changes in macroeconomic variables such as employment and exchange rate that buffer somehow the expected shock.
***

**Aidiyet Duygusu ve Göç Teorisi**
(2201) Mert Bilecen (İstanbul Rumeli University)

Aidiyet duygusu bireyin fiziki ya da duygusal anlamda kendisiyle benzer özellikleri taşıyan insanlarla bir bağ kurması ve kendisini o topluluğa ait hissetmesidir. Bu esasında toplumsallaşma ve sosyalleşme öğeleri temelinde ki ait olma bağları kadar güçlüdür. Günümüzde ortaya çıkan küreselleşme kavramı ise bu aidiyet duygusuna bazı açılardan zarar vermiştir. Küreselleşmenin de etkisiyle dünyayı daha çok tanıma fırsatı bulan birey kendi yaşadığı belki de doğduğundan beri içinde bulunduğu ortamı yadırgamaya ve sorgulamaya başlar. Bu zamana kadar ait olduğunu düşündüğü topluma dünyada ki diğer toplumlardan daha çok ait olup olmadığından tam anlamıyla emin olamaz. Aidiyet duygusunu yitiren kişi artık kendini daha mutlu ve uyumlu hissedebileceği yeni bir yer aramaya başlar. Belki de başından beri ait olması gerektiği yeri bulduğunu düşünen birey artık tamamen orada yaşama, çalışma, sosyalleşme kararı ile bireysel ya da şu an bulunduğu toplumda kendisi gibi düşünen kişilerle beraber toplu bir göç kararı alabilir. Dünyanın daha ulaşılabilir olduğu algısını sağlayan küreselleşme bu şekilde toplumların veya toplulukların dağılmasına ve yenilerinin oluşmasına zemin sağlayarak 21. Yüzyılda göç Teorisine yeni bir bakış getirmiştir.
***

**Comparative Analysis of Migration Policies in Turkey and Canada: The Case of Syrian Refugees**
(1757) Fatma Yol (TOBB University of Economics and Technology)

After Arab Spring, a huge wave of immigration was made from Arabic lands to the rest of the world. Most considerable wave was made by Syrian immigrants. In a globalized world, states cannot be nonreactive to those humans looking for a peaceful life. Because of its geographic position, Turkey was

one of the countries that faced Syrian refugees on its borders. Today, more than 3 million Syrians live in Turkey. When it comes to other states, Canada was another important country which faced immigration events in the past and future and became known as "model country" due to its success in policy making, tolerance and providing good life conditions for immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. The purpose of this paper is to compare and contrast Turkey and Canada with their theoretical framework for immigration, legal status of refugees, and the consequences of implication of laws in respect of Syrian refugees. Thus, this paper desired to answer some questions, such as "What is the difference between legal status of immigrants in Turkey and Canada?", "What is the theoretical framework on which these laws are based and how do they differ between the two countries?", "What are the main causes of these differences?" by analyzing policies made and implemented in the past and at the present time.
***

**Doğa Toplumundan Siyasal Topluma, John Locke'a Eleştirel Bakışın göçle Konumlandırılması**
(2204) Jülide Güler (İstanbul Rumeli University)

"John Locke, İngiliz Aydınlanması'nı, dolayısıyla da Avrupa'daki Aydınlanmayı başlatan düşünürdür. Hayatı çok büyük kısmıyla 17. Yüzyılda geçmesine rağmen (1632-1704), yazılarıyla düşünme özgürlüğünü ve eylemlerimizi akla göre düzenlemek anlayışını en geniş ölçüde yayan ilk düşünür olduğundan, Locke 18. Yüzyıl Aydınlanmasının gerçek kurucusu sayılır." O'nun gerek bilgi felsefesinin, gerekse siyaset felsefesinin dayanak noktası insandır. Epistemolojisinde bilginin kökenlerini, insan zihnindeki oluşum süreçlerini inceleyerek ortaya koymaya çalışan Locke, siyaset felsefesinde ise sivil ya da siyasal toplumun oluşum sürecini yine insanı odak noktasına alarak açıklamaya çabalar. Bu çaba neticesinde hak, eşitlik, özgürlük, mülkiyet, emek, kuvvetler ayrılığı gibi kavramları yeniden tanımlarken, liberalizminde öncü düşünürü olur. Bu makaledeki amacımız doğa durumundan, siyasal topluma doğru uzanan yolculuğunda Locke'un ortaya koyduğu argümanlara eleştirel bir pencereden bakıp, O'nun siyaset bilimine olan katkılarını yadsımadan, çelişkili ya da tutarsız yönlerini de gözler önüne sermektir. Tarihteki ilk anayasa olarak kabul edilen ABD Bağımsızlık Bildirgesi O'nun ölümünden yetmiş yıl sonra, O'nun siyasi fikirleri temel alınarak şekillenmiştir. Bildirgenin giriş metni, düşünürün siyasi fikirlerini özetler mahiyettedir. O'nun fikrine göre; "Bütün insanlar eşit yaratılmışlardır. Yaratıcıları onlara belli bir takım vazgeçilmez haklar bağışlamıştır. Yaşam, özgürlük ve mutluluk arayışı bu haklar arasındadır." Burada irdeleyeceğimiz konu kapitalizmin simgesi konumunda olan ABD'nin bile bağımsızlık bildirgesinde yer almış olan bütün insanların eşit olması gerektiği ilkesinin nasıl olmuşta zaman içinde yozlaşmış olduğu ve yozlaşmanın getirisi olan insan ötekileştirmenin küresel göçler üzerindeki etkisini inceleyeceğiz.
***

**Thomas Hobbes'a Göre; İnsan Doğası, Eşitlik ve Toplumsal Sözleşmenin Bozulmasının İçgöç Üzerindeki Etkileri**
(2205) Sibel Terzioğlu (İstanbul Rumeli University)

Bu çalışmada Thomas Hobbes'un toplumsal sözleşme, insan doğası ve eşitlik kavramını inceleyeceğim. Karmaşık dünya ve komplike sistem içinde ütopik bir düzeni dünyaya uydurmaya çalışan Thomas Hobbes birtakım konularda çağın gerisinde kalmış ve kendinden sonrakiler tarafından eleştirilmiştir. Dışarıdaki gücün peşinden koşan bir insanlıktan, mutlak gücü arayan bir insanlığa doğru tekâmül etmeye çalışıyoruz. Mutlak güçle donanmak, tekâmül sürecimizin hedefi ve varoluşumuzun amacıdır. Esasında bu konuda çeşitli yazılar, makaleler yazılmış ve filmler çekilmiştir. İnsan doğası her zaman kötülük yapmaya yatkındır. Leviathan elinde kılıç ve asa ile tek bir kafada birleşik gövdesi insan varlıklarından oluşmuş devasa bir varlık olan mutlak gücün ve kudretin bir insanda toplanma biçimidir. Devlet erki bunun kontrol mekanizmasıdır. Günümüzde demokratik ve laik devlet, insanın bu kötü duygularını yok etmese de bastırarak sosyal refahını sağlamaya çalışır. Mutlak güç egemenliğin içeriği ve biçimsel yapısı açıklanmaya çalışılır. Thomas Hobbes özellikle din ve dünya devletlerinin oluşmasında bireyler arasında

toplumsal sözleşmeyi verdiği önem laik ve ahlaki bir temeli oturtması ile dikkati çekmektedir. Devleti oluşturan rasyonel bireyler insanı duygularından arındırılmış olmadığı gerçeğinden hareketle sistemin istismara maruz kalabileceği aşikârdır. İnsan Doğası, eşitlik ve toplumsal sözleşmenin bozulması durumunda toplum içerisinde ayrışma yaşanır. Bireyler birbirlerine karşı ötekileştirilir. Toplumsal düzen ve ahenk bozulur. Erke yakın olan daha güçlü grubun öteki grup üzerindeki tahakkümü neticesinde grupların popülasyon dağılımına göre toplumsal göç yaşanır. Burada Türkiye için İzmir kenti örneğini kullanabiliriz.
***

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **12A. Economics, Work and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Paulette K. Schuster**, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* |
| 1705 | Cultural Diversity and Regional Risk Sharing |
| | Maria Ventura Luigi Ventura |
| 2032 | Gender and Migration: Immigrant Workers and Care Work in Advanced Economies |
| | Fumilayo Showers |
| 2119 | Migrants in Mouraria, Lisbon. Life, work, influences and borders |
| | Sónia Frias Piepoli |
| 1411 | Reintegration and Household Livelihoods Security: Managing Risks among Return Migrants in Ekiti State Nigeria |
| | Oluwagbemiga Ezekiel Adeyemi, Chika Euphemia Asogwa |

**Cultural Diversity and Regional Risk Sharing**
(1705) Maria Ventura Luigi Ventura (STICERD - London School of Economics)

The effect of cultural diversity on economic parameters has been formulated and tested under many different respects in the last decades. Ashraf and Galor (2013), for instance, argue that diversity, genetically intended, and following the "Out of Africa" hypothesis dependent on the migratory distance from Africa, has a hump-shaped effect on development. A popular measure of diversity is the one proposed by Alesina, Harnoss and Rapoport (2013), who focus on birthplace diversity. Their index, constructed to measure the probability of having different countries of birth for two randomly selected individuals, is found to be positively correlated with long run economic output. The same is used by Ottaviano and Peri (2006), to test the effect of diversity on wages and rents in the United States. Following the model in Roback (1982), they find cultural diversity is a "production amenity", i.e. has positive effect on both wages and rents, and conclude that "a multicultural urban environment makes US born citizens more productive". Bellini, Ottaviano, Pinelli and Prarolo (2008) repeat the same experiment using 15 European countries, and find a positive correlation between diversity and productivity. Another definition of diversity is provided by Ager and Bruckner (2013), who distinguish between fractionalization, increasing linearly in the number of different groups within a country's population, and polarization, whose maximum is reached when the population splits in two equally sized groups. In their experiment on US immigration data for the period 1870-1920, the former is found to significantly increase output per capita while the latter, by capturing the potential presence of conflicts and riots, has an opposite effect. More recently, Bove and Elia (2017) find that both fractionalization and polarization exert a positive effect on real GDP per capita, but more so in developing countries. In this paper, we are exploring yet another channel whereby diversity might positively affect economies, i.e. by fostering risk sharing among its members. This idea has surfaced a few times in the literature, as in (Fachamps, 1992, 1999), (Foster and Rosenzweig, 2001), and (Genicot, 2006), but we try to make a stronger and more precise empirical case by estimating risk sharing equations, as in (Asdrubali et al., 1996; Crucini, 1999), which gauge the extent of departure from full insurance by analyzing the regression coefficient of the idiosyncratic (i.e. in deviation from the

aggregate) regional consumption growth onto the idiosyncratic growth in regional income. Our risk sharing regressions are run on a panel dataset built for 50 of the US States, at state level, for the period 2000 to 2015, where the demographic and economic variables are calculated from the American Community Survey (ACS) microdata available from IPUMS USA. The regressions' results show that, indeed, diversity exerts a positive effect on risk sharing, i.e. makes consumption growth less dependent on income growth, which is largely beneficial for risk averse agents. The effect, however, is not linear, as we find optimal levels of diversity, in terms of risk sharing goals. We also test whether this effect varies by (groups of) country origins.
***

**Gender and Migration: Immigrant Workers and Care Work in Advanced Economies**
(2032) Fumilayo Showers (Central Connecticut State University)

Scholars of health care have identified what has been termed a "crisis of care" in late industrial and middle-income countries (Deguili 2016; WHO 2017). This crisis is believed to be a result of the rapid increase in the aging population coupled with a shortage in the local supply of health care workers to care for the increasing numbers of elderly as well as disabled and chronically ill populations (Scheil-Adlung 2015; Spencer et.al, 2016; WHO, 2017). This "crisis of care" has led to a burgeoning interdisciplinary scholarship around the global recruitment of immigrant health care workers (Dovlo 2006; ILO 2015; Yeates 2009). This scholarship has investigated the role of nation states, transnational labor recruitment firms, educational and credentialing institutions, and other global actors, who select, recruit and train health care workers from abroad for work in health care institutions in advanced economies (Bakan and Stasiulis, 1995; Guevarra, 2010; Rodriguez, 2010). The Philippines has been used as an empirical case-study to document a particular case of labor migration where health care workers, specifically nurses, leave their homes educated and trained for the global labor market through sophisticated processes of education, labor recruitment and government policy (Choy, 2003; Guevarra, 2010; Ortiga, 2014: Rodriguez, 2010). Immigrants from Africa are implicated in this global migratory labor force as workers in both skilled and unskilled sectors, and serve as labor brokers in the United States context, channeling co-ethnics into health care work. However, they have not featured quite prominently in this existing scholarship. Also absent from consideration is the scenario when men and women migrants become absorbed into the labor market as health care workers and labor recruiters in health care upon migration. This paper attends to these very important lacunae in the literature. This paper adds to our understanding of the United States health care industry and the lived experiences of migrant workers, by shedding light on the experiences of a group of immigrant workers. Drawing from close ethnographic observations and qualitative interviews among West African immigrants in the USA, this paper elucidates the terms under which this regional group of immigrants, who have entered the United States through legal channels, become absorbed into the United States labor market as health care workers after migration. This paper investigates the interactions of race, pre-migration class backgrounds, gender and structural factors such as demographic realities, social contexts and immigration policy in creating the terms that have allowed for the incorporation of African immigrants into care occupations. It also highlights immigrants' role as labor brokers who tap into their local ethnic and immigrant communities to channel co-ethnics into this much needed labor market. Drawing from this case-study of West African immigrants in the United States, this paper adds a new dimension to our knowledge of the processes of labor recruitment in health care, by showing how regional groups of immigrants respond to structural needs present in host societies and draw upon ethnic resources to provide local solutions to the 'crisis of care' in advanced economies.
***

**Migrants in Mouraria, Lisbon. Life, Work, Influences and Borders**
(2119) Sónia Frias Piepoli (ISCSP and CEsA/ISEG, Universidade de Lisboa)

In 2011 we started a research work among the so called new communities of Muslim living in Lisbon. The study we are conducting now, takes up data from that research but focuses especially on the

communities of Muslim entrepreneurs of Indo-Pakistani origin, namely immigrants from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan and their businesses installed in the area of "ؤMouraria. If the previous study led us to consider that the major part of this group of migrants fulfilled mostly a working-class migration in transit, waiting for opportunities to go on to other European countries, now we can realise that there is a considerable number of people of those groups settled in Lisbon. Apart considering the main economic activities developed by these immigrants and some other issues related to their adaptation to the city, our main objective is now to give special attention to the profile of the relations of neighborhood that they establish with the Portuguese entrepreneurs of the zone.
***

**Reintegration and Household Livelihoods Security: Managing Risks among Return Migrants in Ekiti State Nigeria**

(1411) Oluwagbemiga Ezekiel Adeyemi (Federal University), Chika Euphemia Asogwa (Federal University)

The dramatic changes in the economic fortunes with the unfavorable positions of the African nations in this era of globalization had impacted negatively on the movement of people within and outside the region. While there are several literatures on migration in Nigeria, the paucity of knowledge in the area of return migrations necessitated this study, the study therefore provides answers to the following questions; what are the household livelihood security available to return migrants? How does return migrant integrate (culturally, socially and economically) into the local community? What are the risk exposures of the return migrants (Voluntary and involuntary) to Household livelihood security (adequate access to food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, and time for community participation) in the study area? How do the return migrants manage these risks? The study was conducted in Ekiti State, Southwestern Nigeria. Due to the nature of this study, both purposive and snowballing techniques were used to elicit information from the respondents. In all 202 return migrants were interview. This comprises of both voluntary and involuntary return migrants. Data were collected using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Three levels of analyses were used, the univariate to show the frequency distributions of the respondents' characteristics, risk exposure and strategies to manage the risk and the household livelihood security. The bivariate analysis was used to show the relationship between the dependent variables (decision to returns, Livelihood security and risk management) and independent variables (integration, socio-demographic characteristics, and reasons for return). Logistics regression was used to test the formulated hypothesis. The study reveals that (53%) of the return migrants were females while majority of the returnees had secondary education. More than two-thirds of the respondents had challenges with cultural and economic integration in their local community. This was also supported by the In-depth interviews. Some of the reasons given for retuning include; economic reasons (75%), pressure from social networks (68%) conflicts (37%), and unemployment (34%). Significant relationship was established between economic, social reintegration and households livelihood security (P<.001). Level of education, length of stay and skills of the return migrants were found to be significantly related to risk management (P<.001). Logistic regression confirms that return migrants with post secondary education are 2.1times more likely to have good livelihood when compared with those with primary education while cultural integration is less likely to influence household livelihood security in the study area. The study has confirmed the impact of the integration (Economic and Social) as factor for the livelihood security among the return migrants. The inability of the migrants to provide for their daily and basic needs make them to be vulnerable to poverty within their first two years of return. While the family provided the social support, the country's economic problems make the support to be short lived after the arrival of the migrants. The study suggests that there should be social security policy in Nigeria to cater for the return migrants.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |

| | 12B. Geographies of Migration |
|---|---|
| *Chair* | **Ana Vila Freyer**, *Universidad Latina de México, México* |
| 1758 | Haiti's Refugees and Their Displacement in Brazilian Territory |
| | Marta Rovery de Souza, Érika Carvalho de Aquino |
| 1692 | Urban Poverty, Migration and Spatial Concentration- Segregation of Poverty |
| | Mustafa Kemal Şan, Meryem Küçük |
| 2014 | Nikkei Brazilians: Neither Brazilian nor Japanese in Brazil and Japan |
| | Reiko Tachibana |
| 1980 | "Now you are a real Gypsy!": Mangel and Roma Identity |
| | Norma Baldino |

**Haiti's Refugees and Their Displacement in Brazilian Territory**
(1758) Marta Rovery de Souza (Federal University of Goiás), Érika Carvalho de Aquino (Federal University of Goiás)

The analysis about modern international migrations needs an appropriate understanding of this social phenomenon on a transnational level, once that it is in this context that concepts and explicative analysis are defined. Indeed, the complexity and diversity of the population redistribution around the world, with approximately 244 million of immigrants in 2015, has revealed a novel geopolitical background of international migrations. Worldwide, one on each 122 individuals is a refugee, internal displaced or in a status of claiming political asylum. The financial mobility and workforce productivity, as well as their daily social implications impact on initial and final destinations, financial actions, and international migrations illustrating a different model of migratory routes globally. Brazil is inserted in the refugee immigration route in the 21st century. Between January, 2010 and April, 2016, 89.554 requirements for refuge were required to Brazil, and 48.371 of them derived from Haiti. Starting from the State of Acre, significant groups of refugees arrived after the earthquakes, spreading themselves for different regions in Brazil. Because of a relevant economical context, Brazilian' South and Southeast became promising options, but the Midwest also has turned in a usual destination due to agricultural development. In 2914, Brazilian's Midwest was responsible for 7% of requirements for refuge in the country, including the city of Aparecida de Goiania, with an estimated population of 532.135 individuals. Due to its strategically situation regarding access, this city is currently a major attraction center to general industries, receiving a relevant number of people from Haiti. The purpose of this study is to identify routes designed for the refugees until their final influx in Aparecida de Goiania, starting from the perspective that this was not their destination at a first moment. It's a consecutive transversal study, with 144 refugees from Haiti currently living in the city, besides users of a public health unit were interviewed with a defined filling form. The Ethics Board of the Federal University of Goias approved this project. It was verified that 5.56% of them had Aparecida de Goiania as final destination from the beginning, and 95.54% of them formerly had installed themselves in other cities (56.25% of this population had been in at least 2 cities). Within this group of people, 52.78% arrived across the Brazilian's North, whereas 26.39% landed through the Southeast, 18.75% through the Midwest, and 2.78% through the South. In general, the states of Acre (43.75%) and São Paulo (18.06%) presented as the main gateways for Haiti's refugees in Brazil. In summary, a new national and international migration's configuration may be demonstrated, with several routes developed, contributing to redesign Brazilian's immigration context, as long as different cities have become significant points of destination, in spite of the most popular ones.
***

**Urban Poverty, Migration and Spatial Concentration- Segregation of Poverty**
(1692) Mustafa Kemal Şan (Sakarya University), Meryem Küçük

Global and neo-liberal policies adopted in the world as of 1980 have led to massive changes in the social, cultural and political structure of societies. The effects of change and transformation are mostly seen in urban areas. In addition, "urban poverty", "migration", and "spatial concentration-dissociation" are important events that are evident in the transformation of urban area. The rapid change in the urbanization process, which is one of the most important variables of "urbanization" in urban areas, brings with it the problem of migrant rural people not being able to integrate with the city for socio-economic and cultural reasons. This problem causes the poverty, clustering, dissociation, polarization and / or differentiation of people who cannot integrate with the city. Moreover, immigrants who are integrated with poverty in the urban area are concentrated in widespread poor neighborhoods. Poor areas can be depicted with lack of urban services, lack of infrastructure, inadequate housing for human life, widespread poverty of social circles, inadequate social security, high crime rates etc. In addition, the poor areas of the city are mostly concentrated in central areas. The central areas were abandoned by upper-income groups who had previously settled there, and new housing islands or suburbs emerged that appeal to different income groups on the city's periphery. At the back, it has become a place of intense concentration of a wide variety of sub-income groups or poor immigrant populations, often left to deteriorate due to lack of care. In short, confusion and irregularity prevail in these places. The population that cannot continue on its own, the place where a great number of people who come from various places, the new migrants to the city, the new ones who start to life are gathered. Based on this basic thesis; claiming that urban space has a centralized importance in understanding the social structure, this study aimed to analyze the rapid change and transformation that immigration has brought to the city in the cities, the problem of immigrants' incompatibility and separation with the city by taking into account the phenomenon of poverty and migration, which are important variables of the decomposition process of urban space. Furthermore, the data gathered from the qualitative research conducted in the Zeytinburnu Sports Complex in the Housing Complex for the protection of the homeless from cold weather conditions in the winter months by the İBB Darülaceze Directorate between 02.24.2014-02.29.2014 will be analyzed and evaluated in the context of "urban poverty" and "migration" and it is anticipated that this analysis will also support this study.
***

**Nikkei Brazilians: Neither Brazilian nor Japanese in Brazil and Japan**
(2014) Reiko Tachibana (The Pennsylvania State University)

More than a decade ago, in 1908, the first-wave of Japanese-Brazilian labor emigrants sailed to Japan aboard the Kasato Maru. Thousands more would soon make the Trans-Pacific voyage, seeking new opportunities. Other individuals and their descendants would elect to remain in Brazil, which now has the world's largest overseas Japanese-descent community""the nikkei Brazilians. The aspirations and dreams of emigrant generations, the trauma and disappointment they frequently encountered, and Japan's ambivalence toward them and their descendants, including towards some who live in Japan today as temporary workers (dekasegi), is an example of a reversal of this century-long diaspora. In this presentation, I will examine several literary works about Japanese emigrants' experiences in Brazil in the early 20th century. This will include Japanese writer Ishikawa Tatsuzo's "Sobo" (1935) and Japanese-American writer Karen Tei Yamashita's Brazil-maru (1992). I also will investigate the reverse migration of nikkei Brazilians, mostly 2nd- and 3rd generation, from Brazil to their mother land, Japan, due to a special work visa program initiated by the Japanese government in 1990 to Japanese descendants (jus sanguines), because the government believed that these nikkei Braziliams would fit into Japanese society easily due to blood ties. Through the history of the Japanese diaspora, I will explore the "in-between" situation of these migrants, who are neither Brazilian nor Japanese in Brazil and Japan.
***

**"Now you are a real Gypsy!": Mangel and Roma Identity**
(1980) Norma Baldino (University of Cagliari)

This paper is based on an ethnographic research with the Romá Xoraxané in Cagliari from 2010 until 2015. The aim is to investigate how the Romá define and recognize themselves despite the constant hetero-identification processes that attribute the label of "different", "nomads" or deviant. This stigma (Goffman 1963) is the result of a process of social construction by which the reaction of others spoils Roma real identity. Thus, analysing the begging practices aims to understand how one of the most stigmatized trait of Romani culture could be used by Roma as a process of their identity construction. Observing the Roma everyday life trough ethnography, this paper presents a parallel between stigma and Roma identity. First the article describes the nomad camp as a result of politics of exclusion based on fear of diversity; second, it analyses how Roma represent their identity using and overturning the stigma. I will focus attention on Mangel (handout) as an identity construction based on Roma/Gagà¨ opposition. The analysis focuses on: the ways Roma community accepted me as a "native" and trained me for playing Mangel with them at the Municipal Market on April 2015; the construction of the flexible identity based on Mangel in the urban space.
***

| | |
|---|---|
| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
| | **12C. WORKSHOP: Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Isik Kulu-Glasgow & Monika Smit**, *WOD, the Netherlands* |
| 1659 | I just wanted to be safe. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers on the move. |
| | Isik Kulu-Glasgow, Monika Smit |
| 1601 | Unaccompanied children in the Netherlands: their living environment and mental health |
| | Elianne Zijlstra |
| 1603 | Best Interests of the Child-Assessments for unaccompanied asylum seeking children |
| | Carla van Os, Elianne Zijlstra |
| 1785 | Education and Employment Careers of Refugee Youth who arrived as Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children |
| | Aycan Celikaksoy, Eskil Wadensjö |
| 1822 | Mandatory detention and Deportation Order: the Rights of Child Asylum Seekers in Japan |
| | Yukari Ando |

**I just wanted to be Safe. Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers on the Move.**

(1659) Isik Kulu-Glasgow (Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) The Hague), Monika Smit (Justice Administration, Legislation, International and Aliens Affairs Research Division (RWI))

Introduction In 2015 Europe witnessed a record number of asylum-seekers (more than 1.2 million).[1] The number of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (UMAs) who sought protection in Europe almost quadrupled compared to the year before (almost 90.000 vs. almost 23.000)[2]. This was also the case for the Netherlands (3,859 vs. 984), which ended up among the top-ten receiving European countries for UMAs. An overwhelming majority of UMAs in the Netherlands originated from Syria, Eritrea and Afghanistan (altogether 84%) and were between 14 to 17 years old (86%) (IND, 2015). Previous studies among (ex-) UMAs indicate that the 'choice' of a destination country was mostly left to smugglers or to parents - or other adult family members, and that these young migrants themselves were not usually conscious of their destination at the beginning of their journey; some were not even aware of where they finally ended up when they reached their destination (e.g. Buil, 2011; Buil & Siegal, 2014; Crawley, 2010; Hopkins & Hill, 2006; Staring & Arts, 2010). Several minors reported that they were determined to succeed in reaching the 'best available option' (Donini et al., 2016). Reasons reported for preferring a specific destination seemed to be related the presence of the family at the destination (e.g. Buil 2011, Saring &Arts, 2010). However, little is known about the reasons why the 2015-cohort chose for Europe in general, how they ended up in the Netherlands and what they expected from their destination. Objectives: The current contribution is based on an ongoing study aimed at answering the following research questions: 1) Did the UMAs who arrived in the Netherlands make a conscious decision about their destination? - If yes, what are the reasons for choosing the Netherlands? - If not, how and why did they end up in the Netherlands? - What is the role of information acquisition and decision-making before and during the journey? 2) What were their expectations from their destination; are they realized until now? 3) Are they satisfied with their life in the Netherlands and what are their plans regarding their future stay? Method In order to answer the above questions, we almost finished interviewing a total of 45 Syrian, Eritrean and Afghan UMAs who belong to the 2015 cohort in the Netherlands. The respondents were 14 years or older at their arrival. In addition a number of focus-group discussions are being organised with legal guardians of the 2015-cohort. The aim of the focus-groups are triangulation, obtaining information about i) younger UMAs who are not interviewed, and ii) possible differences with earlier and later cohorts of UMAs. Results & Conclusions: The results of our study will be available shortly. In our paper presentation we will go into

the question how these UMAs ended up in the Netherlands, their expectations and the extent to which their expectations have been met. The initial findings from the interviews imply that there are different patterns of 'agency' among UMA's and that this may differ between different nationalities.
***

**Unaccompanied Children in the Netherlands: Their Living Environment and Mental Health**
(1601) Elianne Zijlstra (University of Groningen)

Introduction: One of the major decisions affecting unaccompanied children's lives after arriving in the Netherlands concerns the type of care facility that will best protect them while waiting for the outcome of their residence permit application. Such decisions should be in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 3 best interests of the child and art. 6 development of the child). Several studies recognise that the best outcomes for most unaccompanied children are provided by highly supportive environments (Nidos, Salar, CHBT, 2015; Ni Raghallaigh 2013; Wade, 2011, Zijlstra et al., 2018). This study focuses on the opinions of unaccompanied children staying in the different care facilities about their living environment in the Netherlands. Furthermore, the relation between the quality of living environment and mental health of unaccompanied minors is highlighted. Method interviews with 132 minors are both qualitatively and quantitatively analysed. These interviews were part of the annual monitor of unaccompanied minors, performed on request of the organisation for guardianship in the Netherlands, Nidos. With the Best Interest of the Child Questionnaire the quality of the living environment in the different types of care facilities is evaluated. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire is used to screen the mental health of unaccompanied children. Results: The results indicate that children in foster care feel most at home and are most positive about their place in Dutch society. They face the lowest mental health problems. Minors in small living units and small living groups often miss affectionate bonds, care, support and stability in their lives. Children in large reception centres struggle with the highest mental health problems: they often feel lonely and sad and feel they are outcasts in Dutch society. The quality of the living environment in large reception centres is evaluated by the researchers low, which suggests that these facilities appear inadequate for unaccompanied children. Conclusion There is a growing body of findings on the relative merits of a highly supportive environment for unaccompanied children in the host country like foster care (Ni Raghallaigh, 2013; Wade 2011). The results of our study point out in the same direction. Compared to children growing up in less supportive environments, children in foster care fare best.
***

**Best Interests of the Child-Assessments for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children**
(1603) Carla van Os (University of Groningen), Elianne Zijlstra (University of Groningen)

Introduction: The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) provides asylum seeking children the right to an asylum decision that gives due weight to their best interests. The Study Centre for Children, Migration and Law at the University of Groningen has developed a method for the Best Interests of the Child (BIC)-Assessment in migration law. These BIC-Assessments provide evidence and child rights based information to the migration authorities, which should be taken into account when the asylum decision is made. Objectives: This study aims to adjust the BIC-Assessment to the situation of recently arrived asylum seeking children. The adjustments concern the content and the procedure of the BIC-Assessment. Method: The process of adjustment went through three phases: 1) exploration and theoretical research; 2) consultation with mental health professionals and lawyers; and 3) pilot of the adjusted BIC-Assessments with ten recently arrived refugee children. Results: Based on knowledge about the situation of asylum seeking children who recently arrived in a host country, special attention is paid to stressful life events and trauma-related stress complaints by adding relevant instruments to the BIC-Assessment. Based on a systematic review of barriers to and facilitators for unaccompanied children's disclosure of their life stories, more non-verbal techniques are employed, more time is taken to build trust, and the assessors provide the children with as much agency as possible during the BIC-Assessment. Overall the experts approved the revised design for the BIC-Assessments. Some minor

adjustments were made upon their advice. The results of the pilot study show that the adjusted BIC-Assessment is a valid tool to provide answers to the diagnostic questions that are relevant when an asylum decision had to be made. Conclusions: The results indicate that the adjusted BIC-Assessment seemed to be complete, feasible and achievable for cases of recently arrived unaccompanied children. The BIC-Assessment enabled the assessors to formulate a recommendation regarding the best interests of the child to be taken into account in the asylum decision.
***

**Education and Employment Careers of Refugee Youth Who Arrived as Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children**
(1785) Aycan Celikaksoy (Stockholm University), Eskil Wadensjö (Stockholm University)

Sweden has been one of the largest receiving countries of unaccompanied minors (UM) over the years compared to other EU member states. This population is considered 'vulnerable' due to their young age during the fleeing process combined with the fact that they are unaccompanied by their parents or legal guardians. However, recent studies have increasingly stressed the strength, resilience, and agency of UM, despite the traumatic experiences and challenges they have been facing. In this paper we focus on the education and labor market situation of UM with a focus on mobility and combining education and employment by using register data covering the period 2003-2014 for the whole population of youth who arrived as UM and registered in Sweden. We use quantitative methods to analyze wellbeing and progress in the elabor market. We compare this group with accompanied minors and persons of the same age born in Sweden to investigate the mechanisms that facilitate and/or hinder their wellbeing in the labor market. We find that the UM have problem in completing secondary school but given that do well in the labor market with regard to finding employment. Our results show that UM are overall more likely to be employed when compared to refugee youth who arrived with their families once we control for a set of factors influencing their labor market outcomes. They are also less likely to be in the NEET group as well as earning more than their comparison group. Furthermore, we use different outcome variables to investigate their progress once they are in the labor market. We also compare this group to their native born counterparts as well as investigating the factors that influence their careers. Our results draw attention to the multifaceted process that facilitate and/or hinder their wellbeing in the labor market.
***

M**andatory Detention and Deportation Order: The Rights of Child Asylum Seekers in Japan**
(1822) Yukari Ando (Osaka University)

This presentation focuses on the current situation of child asylum seekers in Japan, particularly mandatory detention and deportation order consequently lead the separation of family. From the perspective of "the best interests of child" need to be carefully considered in this regard. In 2017, Japan has received the largest asylum applications, namely more than 15,000 persons to compare with 10,901 as previous year. Only 28 persons were granted refugee status that recognition rate is 0.2%. These statistics tells that almost all asylum seekers proceed the deportation orders. Since the refugee status recognition determination was established in 1982 after the ratification of Refugee Convention, the mandatory detention for asylum seekers are applied in Japan, the treatment of child detainees are at issues. The Japan has ratified the Convention on Rights of Child, however, has reserved Article 37(c) that "Japan reserves the right not to be bound by the provision in its second sentence, that is, `every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so', considering the fact that in Japan as regards persons deprived of liberty, those who are below twenty years of age are to be generally separated from those who are of twenty years of age and over under its national law." Yet Japan does not have many UMAs, in order to prevent future exploitation, careful considerations and legal preparations are needed to develop the issue of child detainees and domestic law of child sexual abuse as well as human trafficking. Japan has several challenges in referring minors to the existing child protection mechanisms under the Child Welfare

Law. For instance, Child Consultation Centres are sometime reported difficulties for accommodating foreign minors, as overcrowded with Japanese children and often lack resources for adequate interpreters. For example, The Committee against Torture has noted the Concluding Observation of 2013 that "Detention of unaccompanied children in Child Consultation Centres, which are often overcrowded and lack resources for hiring interpreters". Also the Committee on the Rights of the Child has noted the Concluding Observation of 2010 that the Child Welfare Law "does not adequately reflect the primacy of the best interests of the child. The Committee is, in particular, concerned that this right is not formally and systematically integrated into all legislation through a mandatory process of integrating the best interests of all children, including refugee and undocumented migrant children."
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **12D. Population and Mobility Patterns in South Asia** |
| *Chair* | **Fethiye Tilbe**, *Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 1424 | Actual and perceived fertility differential of native and immigrant or immigrant descendant's families in a North Eastern state in India |
| | Nandita Saikia |
| 1813 | Migrant Integration and quality of life in India: A qualitative approach |
| | Neethu Elsa Alexander |
| 1906 | Caring at a distance: Mobility strategies of Filipino Migrants' in Macao (South China) |
| | Maria Helena Cruz |
| 1518 | Transnational Marriage: An Economic Strategy for Poor Families |
| | Lam Quang Tran |

**Actual and Perceived Fertility Differential of Native and Immigrant or Immigrant Descendant's Families in a North Eastern State in India**
(1424) Nandita Saikia (International Institute for Applied Analysis)

Background: Fertility differential of native and immigrant population is discussed widely in the context of developed countries. Little research has been conducted on native-immigrant fertility differential in the low-income setting. Objective: The objective of our paper is to examine actual and perceived fertility differential of native and immigrant families in Assam, a poorer state of North Eastern India. Data and Methods: We used the data from primary quantitative survey that carried out in 52 villages in five districts of Assam during 2014"“2015. We did bivariate analysis of actual and ideal fertility differential by type of villages. We also carried out multiple regression analysis to examine the net association between the types of villages and actual and perceived fertility level. Findings: Percent of women having children two or more is substantially higher among immigrant women corresponding to native women (immigrant: 56.99% vs native: 27.72%). While 40% of native women perceive four or more children as ideal, 61% of immigrant women perceive the same. Results are valid in the regression model controlled for socio-economic and demographic characteristics other than religion. (Actual fertility: Î² coefficient=0.321**, p<0.01; Perceived fertility: Î² coefficient=0.224***, p<0.001). In the final model, effect of religion outdoes the effect of type of villages. Conclusion: Fertility of immigrant or immigrant descendant families has substantially higher than indigenous families. However, fertility behavior of women from immigrant descendants have more similarity with that of the native women.
***

**Migrant Integration and Quality of Life in India: A Qualitative Approach**
(1813) Neethu Elsa Alexander

Background: India is witnessing a growing trend of internal migrants within the country and this paper attempts to study the experiences of internal migrants who move from northern parts of the country

to Kerala, a southernmost state with very high human development indicators at par with the developed nations. The main objective of the paper is to understand how the migrants live in Kerala, a state which is different socially, economically and culturally and their understanding of integrating in Kerala society and its impact on their quality of life. Discussion: As Integration is defined differently according to the need of the discipline and the context in which it is studied Castles et al (2002), this study is informed by the conceptual framework developed by Ager and Strang (2008) which defines the ten core domains of integration. A qualitative approach guided the study where in-depth interviews were conducted to understand the migrant perspectives on the integration and patterns of migration, life prior to migration to Kerala, the experiences of social, cultural, political and economic integration in the Kerala society and its relationship with their overall quality of life. An inductive method of analysis brought out their views and patterns under various themes such as home and destination, daily life in the community and at work, community interaction, wages and benefits, accessing health facilities, language and behaviour, local perceptions and sense of belonging. Conclusion: This paper brings out the everyday lives lived by internal migrants who essentially travel from the northern parts of the country, driven by extreme poverty and the failure of entitlements for improving their overall quality of life. It's purely an economic migration through informal networks owing to their increasing demand as they now form the backbone of the Kerala economy. Integration at all levels socially, economically, politically and culturally is the need of the hour as a well-integrated society is a mark of socially and economically sustainable communities. It is therefore their need and right to feel integrated and protected by the State and the onus lies on both the host as well as the destination state to ensure that their voices are heard and they are socially included in our development.
***

**Caring at a Distance: Mobility Strategies of Filipino Migrants' in Macao (South China)**
(1906) Maria Helena Cruz (Universidade de Lisboa)

The aim of this paper is to analyze the mobility strategies of Filipino families in Macao focusing their networks of care circulation at a distance. Mobility and circulation in the lives of families are topics of research that have gained relevance in anthropology to understand the contemporary world. From the reference work Nations Unbound (Bash, Chiller, & Blanc, 1994) the focus has been placed on the new forms of migration and transnationalism (Faist, 2010), (Schiller & Salazar, 2013) in the reconfiguration of the belongings and networks of social relations that connect origins and destinies compelling to rethink classic themes of anthropology as kinship, politics and economy (Levitt & Jaworsky, 2007), Boccagni, 2012). The lenses of mobility and circulation have made it possible to analyze these issues in various contexts, notably in the European Union and South-East Asia (Vertovec, 2009).The economic development of Macao brought a high demand for an increasing labor force, mainly migrants, being Filipino one of the largest migrant community in Macao. The majority are nonresident workers, staying in the territory for less than 5 years (DSEC, 2011), most of them working as domestic helpers and in hotel industry. Nonresident status has major implications for these workers namely, the impossibility of family reunification, the necessity of coping with absence in family life, and of maintaining families ties at a distance. This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted among Filipino migrants in Macao mainly through semi-structured interviews and participant observation, and it is part of a large master research project in anthropology, funded by FundaÇão Macau (Macao, China).
***

**Transnational Marriage: An Economic Strategy for Poor Families**
(1518) Lam Quang Tran (Thang Long University)

Marriage between Vietnamese brides and Taiwanese grooms has become a phenomenon in Vietnam which receives a lot of public concerns. According to official statistics, there are more than 120,000 Vietnamese brides in Taiwan. Since 2001, Vietnamese brides account for almost half of the foreign brides in Taiwan. In 2006, Vietnamese brides accounted for 85 percent of total 11,973 persons becoming new Taiwanese citizens. There are a number of issues which attract attention of the public

and need to be understood and explained. This study gives a better understanding about situation and factors leading to this marriage phenomenon. Data source and methodology: The study has been conducted in 6 provinces in the Mekong River Delta "“the main source of Vietnamese brides to Taiwan. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods are employed. There is a total of 460 youths interviewed with questionnaires and more than 100 in-depth interviews and group discussions. Major findings Majority of the Vietnamese brides (nearly 90%) come from rural areas where the living conditions are much lower than the urban ones. Migration of young family members to work in urban areas for income is very common in the region. Marriage with Taiwanese is also a way which receives supports from many poor families. The big gap in age between brides and blooms is the most considering characteristic. The average age of Vietnamese brides is 21.7 years against the average age of Taiwanese blooms is 34.6 years. Vietnamese brides have quite low education in general. Most of them (85%) have completed primary or lower secondary education. Taiwanese blooms have higher education i.e. 54% of lower secondary schools and 36% of higher secondary schools. Due to low education, the Vietnamese brides mostly engage in low-paid jobs or only doing house work before marriage. Marriage brokers play key role in this process. Beside the legal ones, many illegal marriage brokers are functioning in this field. Research results reveal that 40% of the brides make decision themselves, 34% by parents and 24% by joint-decision of brides and parents. Economic reason plays an important role in making marriage decision. The marriage can benefit both the family and the daughters themselves. Research results show that living condition of families having daughters to get marriage with Taiwanese is significantly improved. Proportion of well-off families increased to 48 percent from only 8 percent while the proportion of poor and very poor families dropped sharply from 60 percent to less than 10 percent. Conclusion: The mentioned benefits are mainly economic for families and the brides themselves in the forms of money, house improvement, living conditions, etc. The disadvantages receive less attention. In response to this phenomenon, various recommendations are suggested focusing on the root causes such as economic restructure, job creation in the local areas, providing support to poor families, strengthening education and communication to the target groups, providing full information on life in Taiwan and other necessary preparation for those married.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **12E. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Bayram Ünal**, *Niğde University, Turkey* |
| 1710 | Forced Migration and the “UK” Dream: The case of Calais and Social Work Implications |
| | Ileana Maria Turda |
| 1787 | Aid, Anarchy, and Aspirations: conceptualizing an alternative Calais government |
| | Paige Isaacson |
| 1406 | The body as a political site in contemporary asylum systems: a theoretical perspective |
| | Rebecca Louise Mavin |
| 2034 | Labelling practices. Insecurity and social exclusion of asylum seekers in South Tyrol (Italy) |
| | Stefano Degli Uberti |

**Forced Migration and the “UK” Dream: The Case of Calais and Social Work Implications**
(1710) Ileana Maria Turda (CIES-IUL, ISCTE)

The following study is meant to bring empiric insights towards professionals by presenting an overview of the migrants situation in the context of Calais 'the jungle' refugee camp, following the transformations prior to the destruction of the camp in October 2016 and reflecting the reality of both refugees and service providers in the area. Tens of thousands refugees and migrants passed by and stayed in Calais in the last 20 years, with an apogee of 10.000 people last year (UNICEF, 2016; Safe

Passage, 2017). Therefore, aspects related to human rights, immediate needs, vulnerable groups and social work responses are pulled together through research and work experience with the migrants in Calais both in 2016 and 2017. Moreover, the context of Calais brings in the picture elements of human rights and implies professional, political and public awareness in order to advocate for a dignified and sensitive treatment for refugees and forced migrants reaching Europe. The social work element is captured, especially in the area of assessment, service provision, advocacy and further guidance in what concerns good practices in working with refugees and migrants. Participatory observations, focus group discussions, semi-structured and in-depth interviews were conducted in a period of two months in July 2016 and August 2017, with a participation of 50 refugees, service providers and volunteers. The findings show high levels of violence, insecurity, lack of resources and access to basic needs, increased health and psychological issues, discrimination, risks of exploitation, trafficking and addictions. There represent some of the aspects which define the life of refugees and migrants in Calais. High vulnerability and risk is found within the groups of unaccompanied minors and women. The context of Calais fits into the description of Agier (2011) as refugees become undesirable populations, raising questions of human rights, protection and further assistance.
***

**Aid, Anarchy, and Aspirations: Conceptualizing an Alternative Calais Government**
(1787) Paige Isaacson (University College London)

The migrant camp in the French port city of Calais, known ubiquitously as "the Jungle," is an immensely complex, liminal space between France, a Schengen signatory country, and the UK a non-signatory country. Responding to the existence of the camp is a myriad of individuals and organisations such as the anarchist group No Borders and various humanitarian organisations and NGOs such as Help Refugees, L'auberge des Migrants and the Refugee Rights Data Project. The guiding ontological imaginations of actors in the Jungle are often radically different and, accordingly, manifest in operationalisations of territoriality where, following Sack's (1983) definition, one actor attempts to control another by exerting control over a geographical area. In accordance with Agnew's (2005) conceptualisation of sovereignty regimes, I argue that the diffuse practices of territoriality come to constitute an alternative "government" in Calais which serves to control the movement of bodies in space both physically and, at times, metaphorically.
***

**The Body as a Political Site in Contemporary Asylum Systems: A Theoretical Perspective**
(1406) Rebecca Louise Mavin (University of Exeter)

This paper provides a theoretical discussion of the importance of the physical body in contemporary asylum claims. The heightening use of governmental techniques such as biometric technologies and immigration detention, and the visceral nature of many acts of resistance, show that the process of claiming asylum is not solely a legal process, but a deeply embodied experience, however, little scholarly work has addressed this facet of claiming asylum. A limited amount of scholarship has addressed the importance of the body in discerning information about an asylum applicant's identity (van der Ploeg, 1999) or as a source of evidence (Fassin and D'Halluin, 2005.) Other research has highlighted the embodied exclusion wrought by immigration detention (Mountz et al, 2012) or the body's propensity to act as a vehicle of resistance (Puumala and Pekhonen, 2010; Conlon, 2013.) However, this piecemeal scholarly attention to the body and embodiment betrays two significant lacunae which this paper proposes to address. First, the paper charts the conceptual ways that the body is an important site within contemporary asylum systems- identifying four key 'categories' that explain the various ways this is so- identification and evidence; control; agency; and narration of experiences. These categories are shown to have been developed via an extensive review of the literation and UK asylum policies and practices, and after 18 months of fieldwork with asylum seekers in the UK. Each category is outlined in conceptual terms, and examples of practices that correspond to each are provided from the UK asylum system, by way of illustration. This aspect of the paper shows how the body and embodied

experiences are central to asylum claims in a number of ways, but argues that they can function in numerous, cross-cutting, and sometimes contradictory fashions due to the inherent instability of the body's meaning. Second, drawing on biopolitical theory, the paper addresses the theoretical relationship between state power and the body. Here, I argue that state power cannot be understood in solely sovereign or biopolitical terms (see Agamben, 1995; Foucault, 1978) but rather ought to be conceptualised as a 'biosovereign assemblage' (Bargu, 2014) which relates to the body through its ability to produce various forms of embodied subjectivities through techniques of governance. Drawing on Butler's ideas of embodied performativity (Butler, 1993,) I show how- via process of bodily identification, evidence gathering, and control- the state applies and materialises a series of normative subjectivities that help it to manage asylum; and conversely, how these performative iterations are appropriated and interrupted by asylum seekers' in their bodily behaviour, as a way to resist and challenge state domination. The paper concludes by reaffirming the importance of the body as a politically important site within the context of asylum systems, and providing several avenues for future research agendas.
***

**Labelling Practices. Insecurity and Social Exclusion of Asylum Seekers in South Tyrol (Italy)**
(2034) Stefano Degli Uberti (National Research Council (CNR) - Italy)

In Fall 2015, while disproportionate public debates arose in Italy on the announced deployment of Austrian troops to block the transit of migrants through the Italian-Austrian border, scant attention has been devoted to the conditions of the increasing number of asylum seekers stopped in Bozen (Italy). Hundreds of people, mainly young men from Afghanistan and Pakistan and family groups mostly coming from Somalia and Eritrea, started to crowd the public areas of the city. For more than one year they were left abandoned to themselves in the street. Among policy makers and in the media they started to be called "profughi fuori quota" (out-of-quota refugees) referring to the fact that they do not belong to the national quota distribution system. Migration management policies and practices play a key role in producing the categories to define and identify foreigners as well in legitimizing their rights. The examination of the social categories through which these asylum seekers are labelled shed lights on the inadequacy of these categories in describing the concrete social and legal condition experienced by the people. Nonetheless these social categories display a strong weight in revealing how the discourses and practices of local, national or international institutions delimit the material and immaterial boundaries of action of the individuals. Through standardized categories the process of labelling (Rajam, 2002; Salis Gross, 2004) seems not only to promote the stereotypization of individuals (Marchetti, 2008: 124-125) but to legitimize at the same time the perpetuation of both control and confinement practices. Drawing from the observations collected working within the Italian Reception System of Asylum Seekers in the city of Bozen (Italy), the aim of this paper is to analyze both the experiences of so-called "profughi fuori-quota" in relation to the everyday policy and local media discourses produced about them. Through the adoption of an ethnographic approach, I discuss how the process of labelling does not only fuel misrepresentations of migrants, but also exacerbates their vulnerability and the production of their legal and social exclusion within the Italian society. I argue that this "process of marginalization" (De Geneva 2002; 2007; cfr. Duvell, 2011) reduce the possibilities of asylum-seekers to access the reception system and the social and welfare services to which they are entitled to. Labelling practices and the rhetoric of some local media over the "profughi fuori quota" turn out to be processes of bordering and social control (cf. Tazzioli, 2017).
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **12F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Charles Pontes Gomes**, *CEDPIR at FCRB, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil* |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1688 | The dual nationality under the light of the migration-related cases in the Court of Justice of the European Union |
| | Emília Lana de Freitas Castro, Sergio Maia Tavares Marques |
| 1984 | Soft law, European governance and effectivity of fundamental rights: Which justiciability of fundamental rights in terms of migration? |
| | Roila Mavrouli |
| 1027 | Europe's proposed African 'hotspots': in the shadows of Australia's 'Pacific Solution' |
| | Stephen Phillips |
| 1531 | How far do moral values shape the legal terminology used in international conventions concerning migrant workers? |
| | Süreyya Sönmez Efe |

**The Dual Nationality under the Light of the Migration-Related Cases in the Court of Justice of the European Union**

(1688) Emília Lana de Freitas Castro (Universitaet Hamburg), Sergio Maia Tavares Marques (Universidade do Minho)

AbstractIn this article, the authors intend to cover two main issues. The first one relates to nationality and to the possibility of acquiring the dual nationality. The article will first define and debate nationality under a public and international law perspectives and then it will refer to Member States of the European Union that allow their citizens to obtain the dual nationality. To which extent this "allowance" is legally provided for nationality will also be discussed. The second issue refers to the analysis of how the possibility of dual (or multi) nationality influences a country's law and policy on migration. This analysis will be exclusively based on some recent decisions (both judgement and opinion) of the Court of Justice of the European Union: Lounes (C-165/16); Chavez-Vilchez (C-133/15); CS (C-304/14); Rendón Marin (C-165/14); and Petruhhin (C-182/15). This article will seek to have technical accuracy and neutrality. The work will consist of doctrinal research method, comparative research method (by comparing the different case-laws and relating them to one another, by asking "which is the legal basis used in each case?", and also "how does the Court approach to dual or multi- national EU citizens?"). The doctrinal research will contribute to develop the theoretical premises of the work as well as the concepts and definitions involved in the research study. Primary legal materials will be used, such as norms related to Migration Law from the European Union. Secondary legal materials such as textbooks, commentaries, law and social science articles, case commentaries, opinions and newspapers on nationality and migration will also be used in the doctrinal research. The goal of this article is to problematize the dual nationality within the European Union. The authors will try to prove if there is a common decision-making of the CJEU when it comes to migration policies related to dual- or multi- nationality individuals within the EU.
***

**Soft Law, European Governance and Effectivity of Fundamental Rights: Which Justiciability of Fundamental Rights in terms of Migration?**

(1984) Roila Mavrouli (University of Luxembourg and University Paris Nanterre)

If the concept of sovereignty seems to be set aside in order to consolidate the transition of government to European governance, national courts and especially the Karlsruhe Court are reluctant to conform to this idea. Karlsruhe Court's decision of 30 June 2009 specifies that democratic legitimation exists only on a national level. In order to discuss this approach, our analysis will explore the democratic legitimation of the European governance in the specific field of migration through the problematic of how the softening of a legal order might be a sign of the weakness of its normative power. Even if most of the CJEU decisions foster a constitutionalizing interpretation of the EU powers, our analysis tends to question the effectivity of fundamental rights in terms of migration which are characterized by the intense use of Soft Law. If this element points out the passage through the form of traditional government to the form of European governance [1], a relative effectivity of fundamental rights within

the national contexts can confirm the emergence of a relativism of values. The inter-subjectivity of rights, which until now was essential, becomes communicational in order to achieve a high level of democratic procedural rationality [2]. The objective of this research paper is to examine the valorization of this procedural rationality in the field of fundamental rights regarding migration, considering that if constitutionalizing Europe leads to a transition from the concept of government to the concept of governance, it is crucial to assure the effectivity of fundamental rights increasing their normative scope with regard to migration. The challenge of European governance is to transform the valorization of the procedural rationality to an essential one and lead the democratic praxis to re-appropriate its origin. Nevertheless, this concept of procedural rationality establishes soft law as the most fast and flexible solution to the migration challenge. The regional agreements, the bilateral agreements, the IMO recommendations, the EU directives, the New York Declaration, instruments of protection of fundamental rights, have led to an industrialization of a contournement de droits, in particular, through the systematization of detention procedures and through the systematization of return procedures. One cannot help but wonder: if there is a conflict between democracy and bureaucracy, democracy appears to risk marginalization. In other words, if soft law seems to be the solution for migration, how can we assure the effectivity of fundamental rights? [1] PETERS Anne, « Soft Law as a new mode of governance », in The Dynamics of change in EU governance, eds. Diedrichs, Reineres, Wessels, 2011, p.21-51 [2] HABERMAS Jürgen, « Pluralisme et Morale », in Esprit, Juillet 2004.
***

**Europe's Proposed African 'Hotspots': In The Shadows of Australia's 'Pacific Solution'**
(1027) Stephen Phillips (Institute for Human Rights, Åbo Akademi University)

Global movements of individuals seeking asylum are at their highest level since the years immediately following the Second World War, and recent increases in the number of unauthorised arrivals in Europe have seen existing reception and processing systems tested. In this context, extraterritorial measures aimed at deterring asylum seekers have come to be seen as favourable by states that wish to adopt responses to forced migration which are centred on notions of border security. Several European countries, led by France, have recently discussed the possibility of establishing processing 'hotspots' in North Africa, a proposal that seemingly draws inspiration from Australia's 'Pacific Solution', which transferred asylum seekers to facilities in Papua New Guinea and Nauru. The Australian model is characterised by extended periods of detention and serious harm to asylum seekers, and there is a risk that the proposed European measures would produce similar concerns.
This paper examines the extent to which international human rights norms, in their present state, enable the use of harmful extraterritorial deterrence measures towards asylum seekers by states. In addition, it looks at the human rights implications of EU states replicating deterrence measures used by other states, in this case Australia, that seek to punish and harm asylum seekers. The paper questions what current law and practice in Australia tells us about what the law does, and how this can be applied to the EU. Finally, the paper questions the extent to which the relevant international human rights norms are complicit in the capacity of states to inflict harm on asylum seekers, and whether human rights norms provide sufficient limits to state actions.
***

**How Far Do Moral Values Shape the Legal Terminology Used in International Conventions Concerning Migrant Workers?**
(1531) Süreyya Sönmez Efe (University of Lincoln)

The international labour migration is one of the most contentious areas of politics of migration. The states' policies are usually dominated by the terminology that adopts 'restrictive approach' to admissions, residence, and rights of migrant workers. States unwillingness for taking a rights-based approach to labour migration arguably contributes to this approach, which has become a globally accepted phenomenon. This paper suggests that the legal terminology concerning migrant workers adopted by international conventions plays a crucial role for states' policies approach taken under their

jurisdiction. However, there is a lack of unified moral approach as a result of the full responsibility given by the international conventions to the states for designing their own immigration policies. Thus, states have freedom to use national and/or moral values when designing their policies of admissions, residence and rights of migrant workers. In this context, the paper argues that socially constructed moral values are central in creating international conventions and conceptualising the status and rights of migrant workers. Thus, the values have a grave impact on the legal terminology adopted by the international conventions and are crucial in terms of recognition the status of migrant workers and protection of their rights at state level. The key objectives of the paper is to provide an analysis of the terminology used in international conventions concerning migrant workers within the framework of the concept of 'porous values' (Sonmez Efe, 2017); to identify the porous and/or impermeable values in international conventions; to address the moral approach taken by these conventions to labour migration and migrant workers; and to improve the rights of migrant workers through including a moral approach in the debates on labour migration. The paper uses primary data derived from participant observation, interviews that were collected for the PhD research titled 'Legal Rights of Migrant Workers in Contemporary Turkey' (Sonmez Efe, 2017). The UN and ILO conventions concerning labour migration/migrant workers will be the key official documents for the analysis. The paper will include the relevant secondary literature. The paper takes a cosmopolitan moral worldview and uses the 'concept of porous values' to analyse the impact of values on terminology adopted by international conventions that address international labour migration and rights of migrant workers. The paper uses thematic analysis of the primary and secondary data mentioned above. This method has best suited for the paper in terms of bringing the focus of the paper into the case of labour migration/migrant workers in international conventions through the lens of moral values. The conclusion; first moral values have been and will be the key instruments for creating and shaping the international conventions. Second, both 'porous' and 'impermeable' values exist within international conventions that impact on the terminology adopted to define the status of migrant workers and lay down their rights. Third, labour migration is treated as a separate category which is reflected on the terminology adopted by the UN and ILO conventions in the concept of state responsibility for having a moral approach to labour migration.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **12G. Analysing Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Olgu Karan**, *Başkent University, Turkey* |
| 2152 | Econometric models of international migration 1990-2015: education and conflicts impact |
| | Anna Rezyapova, Fuad Aleskerov |
| 2151 | Inferences on Patterns of Register-Based Internal Migration in Turkey |
| | Mehmet Doğu Karakaya |
| 2153 | Network model of international migration |
| | Anna Rezyapova, Fuad Aleskerov, Natalia Meshcheryakova, Sergey Shvydun |
| 1423 | The Paradox of Adverse Interest in International Migration |
| | Francisco Javier Santos Arteaga, Jose Antonio Alonso |

**Econometric Models of International Migration 1990-2015: Education and Conflicts Impact**
(2152) Anna Rezyapova (National Research University Higher School of Economics), Fuad Aleskerov (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences)

This paper proposes two new models of international migration between 170 countries all over the world from 1990 to 2015. Additionally, it studies the impact of education level of migrants' origin countries and demographic characteristics of destination on the migration flows from developing

Middle East (MENA) countries to European Union (EU). In both cases the panel data approach was applied. Noticable results are the following. Education reduces the pull effect of diaspora, while pull effect of aging population in destination is stronger, than the effect of GDP.
***

**Inferences on Patterns of Register-Based Internal Migration in Turkey**
(2151) Mehmet Doğu Karakaya (Hacettepe University, Turkish Statistical Institute)

The place of birth statistics shows that more than one-third of the population in Turkey lives away from the province that they were born. According to the internal migration based on Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), every year approximately 2.5 million people have changed province that they were residing in. Internal migration statistics of Turkey have been annually produced and since 2007-2008 and have been published on official website of TURKSTAT by regional breakdowns. The study mainly uses internal migration statistics of TurkStat based on ABPRS for the 2009-2017 period. This study aims to discuss and to derive inferences by extensive analysis considering compositional characteristics of migration such as age, sex, educational attainment etc. The purpose of the study is to provide simplified, purified and eloquently results of internal migration statistics. Some indicators like rates and sizes of in-migration, out-migration, net and gross migration, will be dealt for measurement of migration. Indicators like population pyramids, origin-destination matrixes, median ages, distribution of large age groups, education and sex composition of migrants will be analyzed. In addition, after dissemination of data for 2017, multivariate analysis of individual and structural characteristics influencing migration decision making will be provided, as well. The preliminary findings of the study reveal that during the migration process, not only province but also region is changed mostly. The direction of migration is mostly from the east to the west. Although İstanbul, West Marmara, Aegean, East Marmara and West Anatolia regions have the tendency of receiving migrants regularly, Central Anatolia, West Black Sea, Northeast Anatolia, Centraleast Anatolia and Southeast Anatolia regions are sending migrants progressively. However, sending/receiving migration status of East Black Sea and Mediterranean regions is more irregular. It is clearly observed that although some regions have geographical neighborhoods, they don't have significant migration flows or transitions between each other. Seventeen of 81 provinces are regularly receiving migrants, 29 provinces are regularly sending migrant in the last 5 years. Most of the provinces having higher net migration take place in the west, north and south coastal regions. The provinces taking place in central and eastern regions have net out-migration. The share of female migrants in the population who moved between provinces in Turkey is higher than males (51% and 49% respectively). Women tend to migrate at a slightly younger age than men. While the median age of migrant women is 24 that of males is 25. Some regions, which take place in Central Anatolia, Black Sea, and regions located in the eastern part of the country which has more tendencies to send migrants, have low migration relationship between each other. However, it is observed that those migrants are more educated and younger people. It is discovered that the western regions (especially İstanbul) receive more educated migrants from the geographically neighbor regions and less educated ones from distant regions.
***

**Network Model of International Migration**
(2153) Anna Rezyapova (National Research University Higher School of Economics), Fuad Aleskerov (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences), Natalia Meshcheryakova (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences), Sergey Shvydun (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences)

The paper analyses international migration flows from the network perspective by the evaluation of centrality indices. In order to find the most influential countries in the international migration network classical centrality indices and new centrality indices are evaluated. New centrality indices consider short (SRIC) and long-range (LRIC) indirect interactions and the node attribute "“population of the

destination country. The model is applied to the annual data on international migration flows from 1970 to 2013 provided by United Nations Organization. The analysis is made for one year of each decade and indices' dynamics is described. It is shown that countries with huge migration flows are outlined by both classical and SRIC, LRIC indices, and SRIC and LRIC indices point out countries with considerable outflows of migrants to countries highly involved in international migration and the most interconnected countries.
***

**The Paradox of Adverse Interest in International Migration**
(1423) Francisco Javier Santos Arteaga (Free University of Bolzano), Jose Antonio Alonso (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

We define formally and validate empirically a strategic phenomenon that will be termed as the paradox of adverse interest in international migration: the fewer the potential gains associated with migratory liberalisation, the simpler it is for nations to come to agreement; on the other hand, the greater the potential gains, the more remote the possibility for agreement. The explanation for this paradox rests on two main asymmetries affecting the governance of the migratory process. The first is the asymmetry of power between sending and recipient countries, the latter being in a much better position for regulating migration. The second is the asymmetric way in which the benefits and costs of the migratory process are distributed in host countries. While the benefits are mainly private (mainly, although not only, captured by the migrants), the costs are social (since they harm social capital and access to public services). Moreover, while beneficiaries in host countries are mainly foreigners (and not voters), it is the citizenry (at least a part of them), with the power to remove governments, who feels threatened with potential losses. Consider two extreme hypothetical cases: Assume, firstly, a world made up of two countries with similar factor endowments. In this case, the retribution differentials that drive labour migration would be reduced, as would the gains in well-being associated with migratory liberalisation. The international mobility of labour would operate on the margins, filling small shortfalls in each labour market. A liberalising action would only meet with (weak) opposition from the labour factor which is serving as substitute to migration. The abundant factors, skilled labour and capital, would favour liberalisation; and consumers would be neutral (or weakly favourable) toward the process. If, additionally, liberalisation is reciprocated, the possibilities for agreement are greater and the process could, therefore, result in a cross-flow of migrants. Although possible, the above model is not the most representative of current migration. In most cases, emigration takes place between countries with substantially different factor endowments, including high differentials in productivity levels, which pushes migratory flows in a single direction. Here the gains derived from opening up the migratory process may also be high, feeding an intense and cumulative movement of people from the less developed country towards the more developed one. Because of this intensity, the costs of migration in terms of loss of social capital and congestion of public services in the host country can be high, complicating the reaching of agreements. In such a case, the shortage factor (of unskilled labour) in the host country would actively be against liberalisation; if there is freedom of movement of capital, this factor might be neutral, as capital loses interest in immigration if it may enter countries with lower labour costs (through offshoring); finally, if negative externalities are considered, consumers turn actively against liberalisation. Reciprocity does not facilitate agreement since it is not probable that human capital (an abundant factor in the developed country) would consider migration in the inverse sense, toward the developing country, as a viable alternative.
***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **12H. Migration and Representations** |
| *Chair* | **Elina Apsite Berina**, *University of Latvia, Latvia* |
| 1686 | Migration-related terminology and representations in Portuguese digital press headlines |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Filipa Perdigão Ribeiro, Kate Torkington |
| 1484 | The Forbidden Phoenix: A Portrayal of the Immigrant Experience on the Asian-Canadian Theatre Stage |
| | Rania M Rafik Khalil |
| 1897 | Of Other Spaces: The Mediatised Construction of Collective Identities of Migrant Groups |
| | Rachel Margaret Adams |
| 1582 | Social Morphogenesis of Fatherhood. Configuration of Fatherhood in Migratory Contexts |
| | Veronica Cano |

**Migration-Related Terminology and Representations in Portuguese Digital Press Headlines**
(1686) Filipa Perdigão Ribeiro (University of the Algarve), Kate Torkington (University of the Algarve)

This paper explores how headlines in the Portuguese press constructed representations surrounding migration-related terms during the 'Mediterranean crisis' that unfolded during the year 2015, and particularly in the wake of the terminological debate that centred on the semantics and use of these terms in the international media. We show how these representations are part of wider cultural framings of migration which are embedded in media content, and which feed into the (re)production of wider ideologies. The role of the media is central to the creation, shaping and (re)production of public opinion and of the collective knowledge and beliefs about social phenomena, entities, processes, events and identities. These ways of knowing and believing form the basis of common sense ideologies which are the underlying foundations of 'truths' about the social world and the value system (van Dijk, 2006). One of the underpinnings of such ideologies is the delimitation of 'us' and 'them', in the form of the ingroup-outgroup polarization which serves to self-represent the ingroup, organise its social practices and promote the interests of its members with respect to other social groups (ibid.). The role of the media is thus prevalent in the public representation of unequal social relations (Cottle, 2000) which arises from any discussion of the identities, actions, rights and obligations of those who are not 'us'. Using a methodology which combines van Leeuwen's (2008) CDA approach to analyse social actors and van Gorp's (2007) social constructionist frame analysis, we seek to explore how different migration-related terms were used in the headlines of the Portuguese digital press around the time of the crisis, and what kind of representations of these social actors (migrants, immigrants and refugees) were being (re)constructed through these texts. The data was collected from the websites of three newspapers: the Correio da Manhã, Público and Expresso.Our corpus of headlines shows a strong similarity between the representations of migrants, immigrants and refugees within the Portuguese media "“namely that they are impersonalised, passivized, and are not given voice. However, although there are similarities with the findings of other studies set in different countries, there are also differences which can be attributed to the socio-political context in which the Portuguese press is embedded. As a 'peripheral' European country which felt no direct impact from the unfolding humanitarian crisis, Portugal was seeking to bolster a positive self-representation as a welcoming and inclusive society, and simultaneously wanted to be seen as a player in a wider in-group.
***

**The Forbidden Phoenix: A Portrayal of the Immigrant Experience on the Asian-Canadian Theatre Stage**
(1484) Rania M Rafik Khalil (The British University in Egypt (BUE))

With the increase in the number of immigrants to Canada, interculturalism has seized growing attention particularly after the 1988 Canadian Multiculturalism Act which encouraged the study of multicultural and ethic theatre practices (Knowles and Mündel 2009, XVI). Prior to that, the micro-societies within the Canadian community felt a strong need to create their own theatre which resulted in the rise of a number of works by ethnic artists that no longer felt the need to appeal to what is called Canada’s “main stages” (XVII). As a result, theatre audiences in turn had also become more diverse. In light of

this, theatre in Canada, in recent times, has proved to be the most receptive vehicle of expression to the experiences of immigrants. In dramatising the experiences of immigrants and the psychic displacement of the host nation, the theatre serves as a neo-colonial contact zone in which the immigrant becomes not simply "the represented object but the agent and interpreter of the meaning of the play" (King 2005, 23). According to Ronit Lentin (2002), the recollection of the immigrant experience does not always generate feelings of sympathy towards the newly arrived immigrant as much as anxiety or a haunting remembrance of the previously oppressed (226). This article, through postcolonial theory and intercultural theory, examines the use of culture as a strategy of survival and the place of the immigrant as an unconsidered people in Marty Chan's The Forbidden Phoenix (2011). The conclusions of this research reveal that "it is in the very act of remembering" which creates "sympathetic engagement" on the Canadian theatre stage for "the expression of cross-cultural solidarity" (Kirby, Gibbons and Cronin 2002, 100).
***

**Of Other Spaces: The Mediatised Construction of Collective Identities of Migrant Groups**
(1897) Rachel Margaret Adams (Human Sciences Research Council)

Migration may broadly be understood as the movement of peoples across time and space. A typically conceived migrant path traverses sovereign borders, from the space of a home country, to the space of a second country. Yet, beyond this diametric configuration of the migrant passage, new spaces are formed: the space of the passage or migrant journey itself; the multifarious diasporic space created through the dispersion of ethnic or national groups across the globe; and the parallel spaces where émigré communities develop within the second countries. In our postmodern over-mediatised society (Baudrillard), new spaces are engendered and traditional spaces disturbed, distorted, and even extended through social media networks. Indeed, for migrants "mobility, sociality and mediality" (Humphreys, 2012:508) often converge in traumatic, contradictory and even productive ways. This paper will examine the life experiences, online "digital passages", and intersections through which migrants understand, negotiate and perform collective identities (Leurs, 2015) through their engagement with social media. More specifically, we consider the orderings and organisations of migrants as "mediatized collectivities", in other words as "collectivities whose form of meaningful belonging are, in part, constructed through the use of media" (Couldry and Hepp, 2017: 172). Within this context we follow Couldry and Hepp in their understanding of mediatisation as a "shorthand for all transformations of communicative and social processes, and the social and practical forms built from them, which follow from our increasing reliance on technologically and institutionally based process of mediation "¦ [Generally] the more intense our social life feels, the greater its recursive dependence on technological media of communication" (2017:4). Indeed, it has been contended that for many migrants, and migrant communities, their agency, use of digital media platforms, and recursive construction of identities ""individual and collective ""are mediated by the algorithms of online social platforms (Neyland, 2015), which results in configurations that have shifted from a "logic of collective action" to a "logic of connective action" (Bennet and Sergerberg, 2013:27). We engage with this contention by considering the mediatised spaces where collective émigré identities are developing as Foucaultian heterotopias, that is, othering spaces which are both mythic and real, lived in and imagined (1987; 1984). For Foucault, "heterotopias ["¦] light upon imaginary spatial fields, a set of relations that are not separate from the dominant structures and ideology, but go against the grain and offer lines of flight or echoing remark" (1987: 76). Accordingly, we critique how the mediatised heterotopic spaces in which collective émigré identities are forged and contested comment upon the utopic imaginaries of host and global societies. Our research develops from a mix-methodological approach, including data analysis and semi-structured interviews, and critical theory.
***

**Social Morphogenesis of Fatherhood. Configuration of Fatherhood in Migratory Contexts**
(1582) Veronica Cano (Universidad de Los Andes)

This study, titled: Social Morphogenesis of Fatherhood. Configuration of Fatherhood in Migratory Contexts argues that parents modify their way of exercising fatherhood in migratory contexts and thereby contribute to modify what is meant by fatherhood in the following generations. The questions that give rise to the investigation are the following: How does international migration affect the exercise and meanings of fatherhood? Do these meanings and practices of fatherhood vary in situations of social vulnerability compared to other socioeconomic contexts? Would the meanings and practices of non-resident fathers be different in the case of divorced men and in the cases of non-resident fathers due to migratory factors? I analyze this phenomenon through the theoretical lens about "realistic social theory" of Margaret Archer. Archer's morphogenetic approach offers conceptual and methodological guidelines that allow the analysis of social processes at any time or place. This theory implies a methodology based on analytic dualism in which people and parties-or agency and structure-relate to each other in a mutual play of conditional and generative mechanisms. On the one hand, it recognizes that the structure precedes the action that takes its reproduction or transformation. On the other hand, it proposes that the structural elaboration necessarily follows after the sequences of the action that precedes them. In methodological terms, this study used qualitative methods to understand in greater depth both the perceptions and experiences of fatherhood and the structures and functions that underlie the action of the father. Fieldwork was carried out in the city of Santiago de Chile. 40 interviews were conducted with migrant and native men with at least one child under the age of 18. The findings of this research are as follows. 1. Migrant parents can modify the fatherhood structures they inherited when they increase their socioeconomic status. 2. Migrant parents can change the fatherhood structures when children reject the contents of socialization that they promote and adopt the socialization content of the dominant culture. The findings of this research will help to fill the gap within this subfield of migration and fatherhood in contexts of developing countries. My results, based on Archer's theory, will make possible the recognition of the properties of fatherhood structures, and father`s agency in specific relational contexts. Finally, with this research it is confirmed that fatherhood can be understood as the inheritance of a structure that is continually agencied by men, to generate new structures of fatherhood for the following generations.
***

| | Amphitheatre 2 – Novo Banco - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | |
| | **12J. Environment and Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Pınar Yazgan**, *Sakarya University, Turkey* |
| 1867 | Emigration and pro-environmentalism: A long-term, community perspective |
| | Artjoms Ivlevs |
| 2173 | Whether to Weather: How environmentally distressed families resist migration during drought |
| | Brianna Castro |
| 1861 | Migrants, Waste and Environmental Awareness: A Situation Analysis from Lesvos Island, Greece |
| | Enni Kallio |

**Emigration and Pro-Environmentalism: A Long-Term, Community Perspective**
(1867) Artjoms Ivlevs (Bristol Business School, University of the West of England)

This asks the following questions: Do migrants act as agents of diffusion of environmental awareness, knowledge and practice in their countries of origin? Can the impact of emigration pro-environmentalism back home be negative? Do the socio-demographic characteristics (gender, education, country of destination) of migrants matter? Conceptually, one can propose several, potentially conflicting, channels through which emigration may influence pro-environmentalism in the migrant countries of origin. First, consistently with the Levitt's (1998) "social remittances" hypothesis,

migrants may adopt new environmental norms and practices in the host countries and transfer them back home. Second, migrants may also acquire and transfer to their home countries a taste for consumerism, and money that migrants send home is often spent on status goods (big houses, luxury cars) that, among other things, have higher-than-average ecological footprint. Third, emigration may also deplete social capital in the communities of origin, which, in turn, has adverse effect on the environmental norms and practices of those staying behind. To explore the links between emigration and pro-environmentalism back home, we focus on the countries of former Yugoslavia "“an economically, politically and ethnically diverse region on the European periphery. Former Yugoslavia has a rich and diverse migration history, one of the most prominent episodes of which was the intense guestworker emigration to industrialised Western economics in the 1960s and 70s. We relate the local-level intensity and composition (by gender, education and country of destination) of this major emigration wave to information on the present-day environmental norms and behaviours, thus identifying the long-term relationship between international migration and people's pro-environmentalism in migrant-sending communities. Data for the empirical analysis come from the 'Life in Transition-II' survey, conducted by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank in autumn 2010. The survey contains extensive information on the respondents' environmental beliefs, attitudes and behaviours (Section 4 of the survey), making it well suited for our analysis. Approximately 1,000 interviews were conducted in each country (nationally representative samples), which provides us a sample of over 7,000 respondents for the seven post-Yugoslav countries. Emigration data at the community level come from the 1971 Yugoslav Population Census (Baucic, 1973); we match these data with the Life in Transition-II survey through a local identifier. The multivariate regression approach is used to analyse the data. Our preliminary results suggest that, controlling for a wide range of socio-economic and local-level characteristics, more intense historical emigration at the local level is associated with lower likelihood of undertaking pro-environmental action. However, a higher proportion of women among migrants tends to neutralise this negative effect.
***

**Whether to Weather: How Environmentally Distressed Families Resist Migration during Drought**

(2173) Brianna Castro (Harvard University)

Classic migration theories predict mass migration in response to global climate change, but recent studies paint a more complicated picture: similarly-situated families, facing the same climate disasters, make strikingly different migration decisions. The result is far less climate-induced migration than scholars have anticipated. Why do environmentally distressed families resist migration? How do they cope with environmental crisis if not through migration? And, most importantly, how does understanding resistance to migration force scholars to rethink existing forecasts about climate change? To answer these questions, this paper examines a rural Colombian farming region suffering protracted drought. Contrary to what environmental migration scholarship would predict, families endure extreme hardship while resisting migration with the hope that their resources would outlast the drought. My qualitative analysis demonstrates that families view migration as the costliest adaptation to drought not available to everyone, and therefore adopt a series of strategies to avoid migrating. Staying is also costly. These resilience strategies ultimately deplete the most vulnerable families' resources. This paper further interrogates how these adaptive strategies help explain not just whether families migrate, but also how they migrate: families with more resources migrate early in environmental crisis while those with less migrate as a non-strategic last resort after depleting their material and social capital. These findings extend existing scholarly understandings of climate-induced migration by studying those who move as well as those who do not which unearths how families stay put during environmental stress and under what circumstances they migrate.
***

**Migrants, Waste and Environmental Awareness: A Situation Analysis from Lesvos Island, Greece**
(1861) Enni Kallio (European Forest Institute)

In the wake of the European migrant crisis Lesvos has become a transitory Greek island for migrants seeking to reach European soil. Inevitably, the mass flow of migrants through the island has resulted in a number of humanitarian, social and political challenges which have gained precedence in response and media. However, what is often overlooked in such migration crises are the environmental impacts on the local environment of receiving communities. Being at the forefront of the European migrant crisis, the island of Lesvos is facing multiple environmental challenges, the accumulation of waste being the greatest one. Firstly, this paper provides a situation analysis from Lesvos: giving an overview of the major environmental challenges and particularly focusing on the issues with migration-related waste accumulation. Secondly, using data from a conducted survey the paper seeks to understand the environmental awareness of migrants and their perceptions on the waste challenges on the island.
***

# Day Three 28 June 2018 - 12:00-13:30

| | Auditorium 4 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **13A. Migration Theory** |
| *Chair* | **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, *Ohio State University, USA* |
| 1521 | Evolution and Human Migration |
| | Martin Fieder, Alexander Schahbasi |
| 1671 | Networks and protection in Centroamerican migration of transit |
| | Fanny Margot Tudela Poblete, J. Jesus A. Madera |
| 1743 | When the weakness of border networks follow the exit of people in the both sides of the border to different directions depending on the country of departure |
| | João Baia |
| 1744 | Cosmopolitanism as a value base for glocal immigrant integration practice? |
| | Sirkka Komulainen |
| 1361 | Social Networks and Smartphones Crystallize Identity amongst Immigrant Communities |
| | Amira Halperin |

**Evolution and Human Migration**
(1521) Martin Fieder (University of Vienna), Alexander Schahbasi

Objectives: Hence in the evolution of Homo Sapiens migration did always take place we argue that evolutionary Anthropology will help to understand current migration patterns better as well as the cognitive and behavioral foundations of human migration. This includes the mechanism and conditions leading to migration as well as the reactions of the populations who are confronted with migration. In our opinion a better understanding from an evolutionary perspective may lead to the development of more sustainable migration policies. Methods – Results: We include the most recent literature on Human evolution, human behavior and cognition in our analysis of human migration and thus identifying some key elements that are ultimately triggering migration: the quest for social status of young men and the necessity to gain social status to found a family. Accordingly if young men find it hard to achieve social status, this will lead t a greater social instability, violence and war and therefore to an increase in migration. The reasons why young men are not able to gain social status could be manifold, such as overpopulation, ecological and climate catastrophes misgovernment, economic troubles, but the very frequent consequence of an increasing number of marginalized young men has serious destabilizing effects and triggers migration. We further know from our evolutionary past, that a fast and (of marginalized) male dominated migration often did lead to substantial conflicts and violence, whereas migration of families over a longer period of time was rather peaceful and did lead

to genetic and cultural exchange of mutual benefit. Accordingly we assume that the often polarized reactions of host societies towards migration could be also better understood by our evolutionary past: Societies consists of more "open individuals" who appreciated the contact to other groups and helped their own group to gain access to new resources and cultural goods as well as from more cautious individuals, who avoided contact to members of other groups and demanded more protection of their own group. Conclusions Looking at the diverging nature migration flows, it becomes evident that migration flows are different depending on who did migrate: Migration of families over a longer period is a rather be peaceful endeavor, whereas male dominant migration is often characterized by violence. Historically, inter-group interactions have had positive and negative effects: positive effects were the exchange of resources, cultures and information while negative effects were hostile interactions with quite detrimental outcomes for certain groups. For societies to thrive, both aspects need to be appreciated: openness as well as wariness. Hence both personalities are important and the admission of migrants therefore should always be the results of a negotiation between both groups: the more open and the more wariness. From an evolutionary perspective both are right and both points of view should be included in a successful migration policy.
***

**Networks and Protection in Centroamerican Migration of Transit**
(1671) Fanny Margot Tudela Poblete (Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit, Universite Catholique de Louvain), J. Jesus A. Madera

From the 90s the collective actions around the migrants not documented (or illegals) in Mexico and Latin America have arisen, but last years have increased constituting an expression of a transformation in the social environment of protection and resistance towards certain subjects, acts as the migratory severe policies of the United States, this text present results of the observation and interviews in diverse collectives located in Mexico as "La 72, Hogar Refugio" and "Las patronas", whom emergent to support the migrants of diverse vulnerabilities caused by the same phenomenon as the weariness for walking days, dehydration or traumatic amputations for falling down of "la bestia" (the train where most of them travel). As the same time, they conform to resist against violent acts of governmental or criminal organizations. They act as a result of processes of subjectivation where transform their experience and the reality through what they live in a migratory context where people transit more than two countries in the research for a better life.
***

**When the Weakness of Border Networks Follow the Exit of People in the both Sides of the Border to Different Directions Depending on the Country of Departure**
(1743) João Baia (ICS-UL and IHC-UNL)

In this presentation I will try to explain why a specific type of translocal networks has changed so profoundly. I will focus on the reconfiguration of border networks. The two types of translocal networks that I want to focus on here are migration networks and cross-border networks. Thomas Faist who has studied migrations proposes the use of a mesoscale that interconnects the micro and macro level of analysis, the individual and the structural starting from the analysis of migration networks. The choice of different migratory destinations were influenced by translocal networks linking different places, to different cities and different neighborhoods. Family and home-based networks have played a key role here in the preparation of the trip and in welcoming and supporting the demand for housing and work, particularly in France. At the beginning of the Ph.D. I thought there had been a chain migration from the village of Montesinho to one place located on the outskirts of Paris in the northern part of Monterreuil. However, during the fieldwork I realized that the reality is more complex and that there were different migratory chains to multiple directions: Glinde, near Hamburg, in Germany; Paris, Pavillons-sous-Bois and MontluÇon in France; Belgium, Switzerland, Asturias in the north of Spain, and into Portugal, Towards Lisbon, Estoril, Matosinhos and Bragança.
***

**Cosmopolitanism as a Value Base for Glocal Immigrant Integration Practice?**
(1744) Sirkka Komulainen (South Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences)

In recent years rapid changes have taken place in the world regarding migration patterns. Global phenomena, such as terrorism and radicalisation have become everyday vocabulary also in countries like Finland where there has previously been relatively little immigration. Fear, security issues and unpredictable waves of immigration are connected with certain kinds of images of a migrant. Public discourses on migration tend to be polarised. Such trends affect rather directly also local/regional immigrant integration practice. It is argued here that there may be greater need for transparency regarding ethics behind practices. There may be greater need to unpack as to what is meant by equality and diversity approaches. There may be a particular need to connect the local to the global, and to understand the complex nature of such connections. Such approach may be called not only 'global awareness' but also Cosmopolitanism or even (Beckian) Cosmopolitics. The term Cosmopolitanism dates back to ancient times and is known to have existed around the world in one form or the other. In the West, particularly in the Kantian thought cosmopolitanism refers to the ideal of 'perpetual peace'. Subject such as 'global citizenship', international relations' and 'intercultural competences' may all be part of the same package (Dallmayr 2012). A cosmopolitan subject/individual however is today a matter of debate within different schools of thought. The question has been posed as to whether he/she is a liberal, well-travelled, affluent cosmopolite and would a poor/working class migrant also pass as one? (Chernilo 2012, 48). Cosmopolitanism as global awareness means understanding of unequal power structures. It also involves good ethnic relations and non-discriminatory practices in societies of the so-called 'white hegemony'. It should not be the same as naà¯ve cultural relativism but also acknowledge possible conflicts (Fine and Boon 2007, 9). Cosmopolitan thought does not downplay the problems involved in cross-cultural encounters; neither will it idealize multiculturalism (Beck & Sznaider 2006; Latour 2004). As for Beck, cosmopolitanism is realpolitik. Cultural competences, for instance, mean very little unless they are put into action in real life situations.
***

**Social Networks and Smartphones Crystallize Identity amongst Immigrant Communities**
(1361) Amira Halperin (The Hebrew University)

In recent years rapid changes have taken place in the world regarding migration patterns. Global phenomena, such as terrorism and radicalisation have become everyday vocabulary also in countries like Finland where there has previously been relatively little immigration. Fear, security issues and unpredictable waves of immigration are connected with certain kinds of images of a migrant. Public discourses on migration tend to be polarised. Such trends affect rather directly also local/regional immigrant integration practice. It is argued here that there may be greater need for transparency regarding ethics behind practices. There may be greater need to unpack as to what is meant by equality and diversity approaches. There may be a particular need to connect the local to the global, and to understand the complex nature of such connections. Such approach may be called not only 'global awareness' but also Cosmopolitanism or even (Beckian) Cosmopolitics. The term Cosmopolitanism dates back to ancient times and is known to have existed around the world in one form or the other. In the West, particularly in the Kantian thought cosmopolitanism refers to the ideal of 'perpetual peace'. Subject such as 'global citizenship', international relations' and 'intercultural competences' may all be part of the same package (Dallmayr 2012). A cosmopolitan subject/individual however is today a matter of debate within different schools of thought. The question has been posed as to whether he/she is a liberal, well-travelled, affluent cosmopolite and would a poor/working class migrant also pass as one? (Chernilo 2012, 48). Cosmopolitanism as global awareness means understanding of unequal power structures. It also involves good ethnic relations and non-discriminatory practices in societies of the so-called 'white hegemony'. It should not be the same as naà¯ve cultural relativism but also acknowledge possible conflicts (Fine and Boon 2007, 9). Cosmopolitan thought does not downplay the problems involved in cross-cultural encounters; neither will it idealize multiculturalism (Beck & Sznaider 2006;

Latour 2004). As for Beck, cosmopolitanism is realpolitik. Cultural competences, for instance, mean very little unless they are put into action in real life situations.
***

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **13B. Geographies of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Alina Esteves**, *Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* |
| 1801 | Patterns and Determinants of Internal Mobility Among Immigrant Population in Portugal |
| | Maria Lucinda Fonseca, Alina Esteves, Sandra Silva, Diogo Abreu |
| 1786 | Determinants of Internal and International Migration in Rural Pakistan |
| | Abdul Rehman |
| 1905 | The emergence and consolidation of regional poles and the new trajectories of Brazilian internal migration |
| | Taís Gonçalves Neto Costa |
| 2068 | I'm from here but I'm still from there! Elements on the dynamics of internal mobility in Angola (2002-2017) |
| | Carlos Manuel Lopes |

**Patterns and Determinants of Internal Mobility among Immigrant Population in Portugal**
(1801) Maria Lucinda Fonseca (Universidade de Lisboa), Alina Esteves (Universidade de Lisboa), Sandra Silva (Universidade de Lisboa), Diogo Abreu (Universidade de Lisboa)

The main aim of this paper is to contribute to the current knowledge and understanding of recent evolution of flows and regional patterns of immigration to Portugal, as well as the internal geographical mobility of the foreign population in a comparative perspective with the Portuguese population. Based on data from the 2011 Population Census concerning inter-municipal geographical mobility in the 2005-2011 period, the mobility patterns of the main immigrant groups are characterized, in order to identify similarities and differences between nationals from different origins, and factors explaining the patterns found. The methods of analysis used comprise: i) cartography of immigration rates by NUTS III in 2001 and 2011, cartography of the regional change of stock of foreign resident population between 2008 and 2016, cartography of the total number of documented foreign citizens of the main immigrant groups and also the proportion of resident population (total and foreigners or double nationals) who at the time of the Census resided in a different municipality comparatively to 2005. ii) a set of multiple regression models used to explain internal geographical mobility patterns of the resident population, both native and foreigner, giving particular attention to the conditions of the local economy, namely the labour and housing markets. The analysis already conducted shows that immigrants have a much higher geographical mobility comparatively to the native population, namely among the groups of the most recent inflows. Economic factors, especially employment, are the main drivers of internal geographical mobility of the foreign population. However, the metropolitan areas, where migrants are numerically more relevant, inter-municipal mobility is more closely related to the features of the housing market and the suburbanization trend of the immigrant population.
***

**Determinants of Internal and International Migration in Rural Pakistan**
(1786) Abdul Rehman (INTO University of East Anglia)

This essay provides an empirical analysis of the migration determinants for households located in Pakistan. We first study migration as a whole and then look at the more disaggregate version by distinguishing between domestic and international migration. On the snapshot of migration as a whole we detect an intriguing size-composition effect on the household's probability of migration: the larger

the household, the greater the probability of migration of one of its members. By contrast, the more dependants a household has (in terms of the number of children and young females), the less likely it is to have a migrant member. This latter relationship is by and large true for both types of migration "“internal and international. Also, we find the probability of migration to be inversely related to the pre-migration initial (as observed at the beginning of the study period) landholding of the household. A one-acre decrease in landholding results in 11% increase in the likelihood a member of the household migrates internationally, relative to the base case of no migration. On the other hand, the landholding effect is small for internal migration (1.3%). This result from the empirical model confirms that households tend to deplete their landholding to jump the hurdle of international migration, but not so to migrate within the country. This finding is consistent with similar studies for other countries. The insight of this analysis can be useful in designing public policies. Government should facilitate greater movement of labour by contributing towards the cost of migration. Furthermore, a rural credit market should be developed so that people can get affordable loans without having to sell land, which are vital assets for survival in rural areas.
***

**The Emergence and Consolidation of Regional Poles and the New Trajectories of Brazilian Internal Migration**
(1905) Taís Gonçalves Neto Costa (Universidade de Lisboa)

The Brazilian urban system is constituted by an ample network of cities hierarchized according to the degree of importance in the management of the territory and the scope of influence in the geographic space. From the 1970s onwards, a process of restructuring of the urban network (DAVIDOVICH, 1991; CORRàŠA, 2001) is notable, induced by what Santos (1997) calls the "technical-scientific-informational medium". According to the author the "technical-scientific-informational medium" is a period in which flows of goods, people, capital, techniques and information spread slightly in space, in order to intervene in the capitalist production system. Such flows provoke the modernization of economic activities and the means of production, while creating specialized productive spaces that, therefore, extends urbanization beyond the metropolitan regions, internalizing it. There are two factors related to the restructuring of the Brazilian urban network that have contributed to new directions of internal migratory flows - such as urban-urban population flows, which have prevailed since the end of the 20th century. These factors are related to: a) the spreading of urbanization and economic-industrial activities to the interior of the territory, related to diseconomies of agglomeration b) the emergence and consolidation of management centers that have the capacity to polarize the region of its surroundings and attract the population. Management centers or regional poles are represented by medium-sized cities in the context of the hierarchical urban network and by a particular type of medium-sized cities in the context of territorial management - regional capitals. Thus, the present essay aims to analyze the two factors in question based on some of the major studies in this area. The studies attest to the new trajectories of migration mainly to the Center-South of the country, as the region concentrates the industries as well as it has a more articulated urban network, with numerous centers that play the role of intermediation between the big and small cities and have capacity of population attraction. We emphasize the importance of studies that focus on the new spaces of Brazilian internal migration, considering the changes in patterns and trajectories of migratory flows in the last decades. Especially those who wish to trace the main origins and destinations and to consider the possible impacts of the migration to these localities, reflecting on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the migrants as well as the conditions that led them to leave their places of origin and the aspects they sought in the places of destination.
***

**I'm from here but I'm still from there! Elements on the Dynamics of Internal Mobility in Angola (2002-2017)**
(2068) Carlos Manuel Lopes (CEsA-ISEG ISPTEC - Angola)

Sou de cá mas ainda sou de lá! Elementos sobre as dinà¢micas de mobilidade interna em Angola (2002-2017) A comunicaÇão procura ilustrar o modo como, nos últimos 16 anos, as dinà¢micas internas de mobilidade em Angola se reforÇaram, em funÇão das circunstà¢ncias politicas, económicas e sociais, e tàªm contribuido para o desenvolvimento de diferentes espaÇos no território angolano e para a consolidaÇão da identidade angolana. Com base na informaÇão estatistica produzida pelo Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, nomeadamente o Inquérito ao Bem-Estar das PopulaÇàµes (IBEP 2008-2009) e o Recenseamento Geral de 2014, identificam-se os principais momentos e factores determinantes e as principais modalidades de mobilidade interna no periodo em referàªncia. AtenÇão particular foi dada à mobilidade laboral e à mobilidade resultante do percurso académico dos migrantes. A informaÇão resultante de 8 entrevistas livres, administradas a académicos e especialistas, e de 22 entrevistas semi-estruturadas, aplicadas a funcionários públicos e a estudantes das cidades de Benguela e do Huambo, subsidiou a caracterizaÇão da mobilidade interna que se pretendeu efectuar I'm from here but I'm still from there! Elements on the dynamics of internal mobility in Angola (2002-2017) The communication seeks to illustrate how, over the last 16 years, the internal dynamics of mobility in Angola have been strengthened, due to political, economic and social circumstances, and have contributed to the development of different spaces in Angolan territory and to the consolidation of identity. Based on the statistical information produced by the National Institute of Statistics, namely the Survey on the Well-being of Populations (IBEP 2008-2009) and the General Census of 2014, identify the main moments and determining factors and the main modalities of internal mobility in the period in question. Particular attention has been given to labor mobility and mobility resulting from the academic career of migrants. The information resulting from 8 free interviews, administered to academics and specialists, and from 22 semi-structured interviews, applied to public officials and students from the cities of Benguela and Huambo, subsidized the characterization of the internal mobility that was intended to be carried out.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **13C. WORKSHOP: Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Isik Kulu-Glasgow & Monika Smit**, *WOD, the Netherlands* |
| 1888 | The gap between legal protection, good intentions and political restrictions. The case of unaccompanied minors in Norway. |
| | Hilde Liden |
| 1920 | Escaping Exclusion Confused Moralities and Syrian Unaccompanied Minors' Search for Freedom in Turkey |
| | Eda Elif Tibet |
| 1944 | Perspectives of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers on their life situations and integration processes in Germany - Results of a qualitative longitudinal study |
| | Claudia Lechner, Anna Huber |
| 2087 | An exploratory study regarding the health and wellbeing of Eritrean refugees in the Netherlands |
| | Yodit Jacob, Bram Tuk, Jeanine Brummel-Ahlaloum, Carlos Manuel Lopes |

**The Gap between Legal Protection, Good Intentions and Political Restrictions. The Case of Unaccompanied Minors in Norway**
(1888) Hilde Liden (Institute for Social Research Munthesgate)

The paper will discuss the current state of regulations and implementation of children's rights in the area of asylum for unaccompanied minors. The Norwegian Immigration Act contains provisions and formulations intended to strengthen the legal position and rights of asylum seeking children. In the last few years however the legislation has been adjusted to new immigration policy demands. Amid these changes, the rights of the child have been at the forefront of concerns and negotiations. The paper will

discuss the current asylum procedure including age assessment and asylum interviews with unaccompanied minors. Does the procedure ensure that child specific forms of persecutions are identified and accepted? The paper also discuss new regulations which eliminate the reasonability assessment when applying for asylum. This makes the principle of the best interest of the child conditional and evaluated against immigration regulation concerns. One implication is an increase in granting UAM limited residency until they turn 18, which undermines their wellbeing and sustainable solutions. The paper is based on four applied studies, using different types of data: documents, interviews and assessments of asylum applications.
***

**Escaping Exclusion Confused Moralities and Syrian Unaccompanied Minors' Search for Freedom in Turkey**
(1920) Eda Elif Tibet

With the start of the negotiation processes of the EU-Turkey deal in November 2015, the first batch of Syrian unaccompanied minors, residing in a child and youth support center in Istanbul under state care protection, were transferred to a refugee camp by the (Turkish) Ministry of Family and Social Policies as part of preventive measures taken to secure the European borders. After having to spend a few weeks in the refugee camp, some of the minors chose to escape from state protection, in which they would have otherwise been locked up until the age of 18. By accompanying the minors during the events taking place throughout the ethnography, I explore the diversity of state rationalities, tensions, and contradictions existing between conceptions of rights and duties. I argue that this ambiguous moral configuration within various state agents leads to greater confusions (Fassin 2015), and leaves an open space for minors' agencies to emerge as a response, particularly at times of sudden structural changes. The state's shifting treatment towards the Syrian minors and their overall relationship, will be observed from a perspective of what I will call "°confused moralities"¹ practiced by the state "" the police, social workers, gatekeepers, and teachers. Through youth participatory action research, I explore how seeking freedom has been exercised (Laidlaw 2002) by these minors in terms of their agency, in the context of escaping from exclusion (from becoming child soldiers, from imprisonment in Syria, and from detention in the refugee camp in Turkey) and in reclaiming their inclusion back into the institutions of state care through schooling.
***

**Perspectives of Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers on Their Life Situations and Integration Processes in Germany - Results of a Qualitative Longitudinal Study**
(1944) Claudia Lechner (German Youth Institute (DJI)), Anna Huber (German Youth Institute (DJI))

Since 2015, the increase in asylum seekers has been an integral part of the public discourse in Germany. Many of the people who fled to Germany are children, teenagers or young adults. The protection and support of young asylum seekers who came to Germany with or without their family pose major challenges for political actors and civil society. Minors who come to Germany without a legal guardian are provided for and accommodated by the child and youth services (German Social Code, Book VIII). In view of the increase in unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and the resulting administrative overload on child and youth services, the legal framework conditions have been changed and new laws and regulations have passed. But how do young people themselves perceive the institutional settings and various legal procedures they are facing in Germany? What desires and needs do they have, where do they see opportunities and difficulties? The longitudinal study "Life situations of unaccompanied and accompanied young refugees" of the German Youth Institute gives the young people themselves a voice and accompanies them during the first years after their arrival in Germany. The qualitative longitudinal study started in autumn 2015 with an explorative initial survey. The focus was on how the young asylum seekers themselves experienced their first steps in Germany. For this purpose more than 100 young people were interviewed. Among them were 53 unaccompanied and 51 accompanied asylum seekers, both girls and boys between the ages of 14 and 18. In total, young people from 15 different

countries of origin participated in the interviews (Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Iran, Eritrea, Ukraine, Lebanon, Albania, Moldova, Russia, Benin, Mali, Central Africa and Ethiopia). The duration of their stay in Germany before the first interview was between seven days and about a year. If the young people did not explicitly wish to speak in English or German, an interpreter took part in the interviews. Second and third interviews with the same participants evaluate the developments and longer-term perspectives of young asylum seekers. The second interview wave with more than 50 young people took place in autumn and winter of 2017. The third survey will be conducted in 2018. The study once again shows that young asylum seekers are anything but a homogeneous group. They not only differ in age, gender or country of origin, but they bring different experiences, interests and desires as well. The institutional and environmental conditions the young people meet in Germany are also diverse. Looking at the development of longer-term perspectives, it is possible to identify common problems that affect many of the young people. The presentation focuses on the central results of the first survey. In particular, the focus is on unaccompanied young asylum seekers in the sample. Furthermore, first results of the second survey are shown, which relate to the developments of the young asylum seekers in different areas of life.
***

**An Exploratory Study Regarding the Health and Wellbeing of Eritrean Refugees in the Netherlands**

(2087) Yodit Jacob (National Centre of Expertise on Health Disparities in the Netherlands), Bram Tuk (National Centre of Expertise on Health Disparities in the Netherlands), Jeanine Brummel-Ahlaloum (GroenLinks)

Background and Research Problem: From 2014 onwards, in less than two years, over 12.000 Eritrean applied for asylum in the Netherlands. A large majority (over 90%) of this group was officially granted a refugee status. Among this group of Eritrean registered refugees, there is a specific subgroup of young people, so-called "Unaccompanied Minors (UAM)". This new group of Eritrean refugees, mainly low educated farmers, originating from rural areas close to the Ethiopian border, faced new challenges. Professionals struggled to find information on how to approach this sub group and to keep an overview of the most compelling issues. Yet, these struggles are not only limited to the UAM subgroup, but also to the group of adult Eritrean refugees in the communities. Therefore, the focus of this exploratory research study was to create an overview of the most compelling problems among this new group of Eritrean refugees, with a particular focus on UAM. Method and Findings: A qualitative study design was used. Focus groups were organized with key figures from the Eritrean community and UAMs themselves. Participants were both male and female. Through these focus groups, the most compelling issues among Eritrean refugees in the Netherlands were explored. In total 22 persons participated in the study, of which 10 UAMs. The most compelling issues were lack of integration, financial problems (such as debts), substance abuse, social well-being, strain of family-reunion procedure, sexually transgressive behavior, and psychological burden, mental health. Most Eritrean asylum seekers have multiple problems at once. Conclusion: Multiple issues make it extremely challenging for the majority of newly arrived Eritrean asylum seekers to rapidly integrate in the Netherlands. Among the Eritreans, low levels of education and lack of knowledge on health and the human body play a part. At the same time, the highly digitalized and organized way in which The Netherlands operates is considered extra challenging for this group. Therefore the recommendation is that (health) professionals are sufficiently equipped to reach and help this target audience. An integrated and culture sensitive approach is important and should play a vital role in this approach. Municipalities and policymakers already play a big role, however the organization of this process could be further optimalised.
***

| | Auditorium 2 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **13D. Demographic Perspectives** |

| *Chair* | **M. Murat Yüceşahin**, *Ankara University, Turkey* |
|---|---|
| 1480 | Swimming against the current: the migration of elders towards the South |
| | Pascual Garcia, Rodolfo Garcia Zamora |
| 1585 | Heterogeneity of trends in aging and size of immigrant populations in post-recession Spain |
| | Jose Antonio Ortega |
| 1591 | Diverse ageings: later-life migration in the Azores |
| | Dora Sampaio |
| 1570 | The Role of "Russian diaspora" in the Demographic Development of Modern Russia |
| | Vladimir Iontsev, Alexander Subbotin |
| 1768 | Life Course Patterns of Female Migrants in Germany: The Interplay of Employment and Fertility Trajectories Since Arrival |
| | Cristina Samper |

**Swimming Against the Current: The Migration of Elders towards the South**
(1480) Pascual Garcia (Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja), Rodolfo Garcia Zamora (Universidad Autonoma de Zacatecas)

Migration by definition implies the ability of human beings to adapt from one place to another; this displacement also entails the experience of new relationships, sensations, languages and changes in every sense. In the era of globalization, people are constantly moving, migrating, immigrating and traveling more so than ever before in the history of mankind. Current societies can be described as 'liquid' (Bauman, 2006) or 'mobile' (Urry, 2007), (Hiernaux, 2012). Movements of populations have brought about changes in society at a local and global level, changes of which are rooted in a contemporary globalized capitalism and subsequent transformations of power relations, societal structures, patterns of consumption, food and culture, and sustained development in the technological, communications, and transportation sectors. Every day there are more elder people who decide to live in a different country from her or his country of birth. This phenomenon of older migrants reveals a unique/special flow from the economically more-developed Northern countries to the less-developed and developing South, therefore requiring a new and different theoretical analysis as it does not fit into the pre-existing frameworks of labor migration and typical socio-economic studies. For some researchers, these migrants are considered residential tourists, who have no home or place of belonging either in the developing and less-developed areas or within theoretical frameworks. North-South migration (especially of pensioners) has been a marginal trend and remains largely unexplored in Latin-American countries. In other latitudes, such as in Spain and North Africa, there are similar researches regarding this phenomenon, where they have focused on the retirees from Northern Europe (especially from the United Kingdom and France) who seek a better quality of life in the Mediterranean weather (Mantecón, 2008). Despite being a relatively recent phenomenon, it has been able to open a door in the study of social sciences. This type of economically privileged migration, coming mostly from the global North to the South, is little known at the moment, and therefore, has received little academic attention. However, in recent years there has been an increased interest to deepen the understanding of the impact of retired migrants; economically, culturally, and socially in the places that they settle. To draw attention towards this topic is vital as it is a phenomenon that is developing ahead of the theoretical concepts and academic literature. In order to conceptualize trends and identify patterns of this phenomenon, this investigation will examine the migration retirees and/or pensioners from Hemisphere North who have settled in Vilcabamba (Southern Ecuador) through literature analysis, key informants and qualitative semi-structured interviews. It is hoped that this groundbreaking project will enable further research in this largely uncharted sector of migration.
***

**Heterogeneity of Trends in Aging and Size of Immigrant Populations in Post-Recession Spain**
(1585) Jose Antonio Ortega (University of Salamanca)

The big recession has affected very differently immigrant communities in Spain. Paradoxically, EU stocks have been the most affected, together with some South American origins. In contrast there are increasing communities from Central America and some Asian countries. Immigration leads to a lower mean age in the population to the extent that the immigrant population is younger than the Native. This is the case for most extra-European origins. In the absence of new net arrivals, as is the case for many of the biggest National communities in Spain, aging takes place at a faster pace than for the Native population leading to an attenuation of the initial rejuvenation.
***

**Diverse Ageings: Later-Life Migration in the Azores**
(1591) Dora Sampaio (University of Sussex; Universidade de Lisboa)

This paper makes the case for the need to map out diversity in studies of ageing and migration. In so doing, it considers three different types of ageing migrants "‘ 'ageing in place' labour migrants, return migrants, and lifestyle migrants "‘ discussing the complex intersections between class, gender and life-stage and how these shape older migrants' feelings of home and belonging; care; attachment to place; and social and intimate relationships. The analysis is based on a set of 108 in-depth life narrative interviews carried out during 2014 in the Azores Islands. The paper contributes to advance knowledge on the emerging field of the 'geographies of the ageing-migration nexus'. A relational approach, which foregrounds ageing as an ongoing social construct, is applied throughout. Migrants' varied narratives of ageing expose their classed, gendered, aged and ethnicised subjectivities. Diversity in older age is visible, for instance, in the ways that 'home' is perceived and experienced; in the varied understandings of what is to be and become older; in the meanings attributed to ageing care as a familistic or individual responsibility; and in the variety of social and intimate relationships established in (and out of) place. Experiences of later-life are exposed as fundamentally diverse, the product of a variety of experiences accumulated through the life course, not always a vulnerabilising experience (but rather empowering), and an iterative process in which economic and lifestyle motives urge to be considered in a holistic manner in order to fully understand migration processes.
***

**The Role of "Russian Diaspora" in the Demographic Development of Modern Russia**
(1570) Vladimir Iontsev (Lomonosov Moscow State University), Alexander Subbotin (Lomonosov Moscow State University)

The study is devoted to Russian compatriots who have emigrated from Russia since the second half of the 18th century to the countries of the far (old) abroad: France, Great Britain, the USA, Canada, countries of South America and others. It is by the middle of the 20th century that rather large Russian communities amounting to a total of tens of million people had already been formed in these countries. These communities in particular can become the basis for resettlement to Russia, which is critical for the country in terms of demographic and economic crises. At the same time, it must be emphasized that the demographic crisis in Russia, which began in the late 1980s, is now even more intense. Depopulation has been extremely severe: natural decline alone over the past 20 years has amounted to 13 million people. The institution of family continues to fall apart, which is reflected in the growth of so-called "surrogate families"; again, after a short period of growth, birth rate has declined sharply, which was due to both qualitative negative changes in population and the structural factor when the scanty generations of women born in the 1990s reached reproductive age. Given this demographic situation, in 2006 a special program was approved in order to facilitate the resettlement of compatriots living abroad to Russia, which has not achieved the desired results yet. It can be explained, in particular, by insufficient attention to compatriots living in foreign countries. Of particular interest among them are Old Believers, who have recently begun to move to the Far East. Old Believers can influence both the departure from the countries where they now reside, and the destination country, namely Russia. Currently, such relocations are not widespread yet, although the very number of Old Believers living abroad, according to our estimates, is significantly higher than is stated in the official data and may

reach a whole 8 million people. If at least 500.000 of them migrate to Russia, in the near future this will become a serious contribution to improving the demographic situation in the country and especially its regions. Given that family of Old Believers had, as a rule, up to 10-12 children, in the last decade about 5-6 children can be assumed (assuming constant levels of fertility and mortality: the average annual rate of growth of population will continue in the future), according to the forecast (extrapolation method is used), the involvement of Old Believers can testify to the increase in their number 4 times in less than 50 years.
***

**Life Course Patterns of Female Migrants in Germany: The Interplay of Employment and Fertility Trajectories since Arrival**
(1768) Cristina Samper (Hertie School of Governance)

This paper studies the interrelation between work and fertility trajectories of female migrants since their arrival to Germany. The negative relation of fertility and employment in Germany and other contexts (Budig 2003, Cramer 1980, Assve et al. 2007, Han & Moen 1999, Madero-Cabib & Fasang 2016, Schmitt 2012), as well as the interrelation (or disruption) of fertility around migration have been widely studied in the demographic and sociological literature (Wolf 2016, Kreyenfeld & Krapf 2017, Milewski 2010, Schmidt & Kohls 2010, Mussino et al. 2015, Ortensi 2015). However, few studies bring together this known relation between migration and fertility in order to understand the employment behavior of female migrants (Lundtrstöm and Andersson 2012). From a life course perspective, by means of multichannel sequence analysis (Gauthier et al. 2010, Pollock 2007), taking the process time as the time since migration and using a clustering algorithm to map common parallel employment and fertility careers, we will investigate this ternary relation. After obtaining a robust set of clusters, we use a multinomial logistic model to analyze cluster affiliation and uncover common characteristics of women within each cluster. In this manner, we are able to research how employment decisions intersect with fertility decisions after migration and explore to what extent socio-demographic conditions and family status at migration shape different life courses. Preliminary findings show 5 distinct work and fertility clusters, comprising the first 10 years after arrival. Their composition demonstrates a high interrelation between partnership, amount of children at arrival and the subsequent fertility and employment behaviors. Furthermore, we find differences in socio-demographic characteristics such as level of education, work experience, and religious affiliation, are strong predictors of cluster affiliation. The data for this preliminary analysis comes from the retrospective histories of the migrant sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). In a future version, we will repeat the analysis with more finely grained monthly employment information from the linked register Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) data and extend our analysis to migrants arriving between 2006-2014. For the results presented here, our analytical sample includes female migrants who arrived to Germany as adults in the years 1990-2005.
***

| | Auditorium 3 - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **13E. Refugees and Asylum Seekers** |
| *Chair* | **Ileana Maria Turda**, *ISCTE, Portugal* |
| 1584 | Ideas for better access to legal aid and strengthening of legal competence of organizations working with refugees in Greece-Turkey border |
| | Christina Velentza |
| 1676 | International migration, national integration: case of Italy |
| | Mariann Dömös |
| 1712 | Values and ethical considerations in social work practice with refugees: Reflections from Calais, Tall Aabbas and Nakivale refugee camps |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Ileana Maria Turda |
| 1909 | Influence of refugee crisis on protection system victims of human trafficking |
| | Marija Grujica Cvejic |
| 1829 | Partition-Related Migration from Pakistan to India (1947-1950): Patterns and Trajectories |
| | Nayyer Abbas |

**Ideas for Better Access to Legal Aid and Strengthening of Legal Competence of Organizations Working With Refugees in Greece-Turkey Border**

(1584) Christina Velentza (Koç University-Turkey, Democritus University of Thrace-Greece)

The proposed article aims to explore ways for effective access to legal aid for asylum seekers in Greece as well as strengthening the role of legal aid organizations working in migration in Greece-Turkey border. As detailed by a joint report by ECRE and The AIRE Centre in July 2016, effective to legal assistance remains a key challenge for asylum seekers in Greece. The report recommended "targeted support to qualified Greek nongovernmental organizations and practitioners providing legal assistance and representation, and also likely to be involved in the state-funded and run legal aid scheme for appeals." Legal aid is the provision of information on procedures to request asylum, family reunification and relocation to the asylum seekers. Legal aid also covers awareness on international protection norms, legal representation, liaising and coordination with social services, UNHCR and Prosecutor-courts when it comes to vulnerable groups and guardianship (unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking). Legal aid is important as it empowers asylum seekers to know more about their legal status, rights, procedures and time frames when it comes to decision making. In practice, effective access to legal assistance remains a key challenge for asylum seekers in different procedures (asylum, border procedures, procedures on vulnerability). Some of the gaps in the Greek system are that there are few lawyers experts for too many applicants, lack of expertise to provide adequate legal advice, bureaucratic public administration, too many actors on the ground, lack of coordination and mandate of actors, lack of funding, lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The article aims to examine how Greek legal practitioners could be more involved in pro bono legal representation and obtain expertise on refugee law. Finally, the article will examine how protection needs could be better met and will suggest ways forward for increasing legal competence for NGOs. The European refugee 'crisis' will be a point of reference and Greece as a frontline member state will be the case study.

***

**International Migration, National Integration: Case of Italy**

(1676) Mariann Dömös (University of Pécs)

Italy is one of the" leading actors" in the scenario of the international migration. Since the early 2000s, immigration in Italy has increased considerably, and immediately shown some difficulties to handle this phenomenon. The Italian migration policy didn't answer exactly to this issue, and managed it in different ways, but essentially unsuccessful. In the country, there is a strong civil society and these problems have prompted certain civil organizations to handle the problem and, for example, to manage the issue along with integration. These organizations are trying to deal with migration issues in the aspect of integration, quiet successfully, which is missing from the Italian migration policy. The difficult of Italy to manage these migratory flows has led some organizations, called "centri sociali", to handle the issue of immigration not only by the cultural point of view, but especially working concretely for the integration of migrants into the Italian society. The "centro sociale" is an unusual formation that always tries to give an adequate answer to the current social and political challenges. The "centro sociale", came into the scene in the 1970s and it is similar to the squat phenomenon, but its character has much more unique features. This is a community space that is deeply rooted in Italian society and in the fundamental elements of the Italian political culture such as localism, familiarity, altruism, participation, syndicalism and movement attitude. Since the 1990s, as a result of intensifying migration, these centres have also begun to manage the issue. This bottom-up social co-operation, in local level, helps to the immigrants to learn Italian language and culture and they can develop their language skills.

The "centro sociale" brings the majority society closer to the migrants through various events, festivals, concerts where the population of the district can meet, know and connect with the migrants who live in the same area. Their importance is to recognize that the effects of immigration have to be managed and regulated. The integration is a key issue for all of these centres. Those who choose to stay in the country need to be helped to become a useful element in the society. Another reason of their success is the recognition of the main obstacle of the anti-migration is not the economic reasons but the cultural gap which is prompt the people to keep the distance and misgive. The presentation aims to provide an overview of the Italian migration trends and situation of our days. Also, very important goal of the presenter to show and demonstrate the role of "centro sociale" in the Italian migration issue and to emphasize the unique world of these civic organizations. The lecture analyses other civic organizations, such as 'ecclesiastic-based' civic initiatives which also show a very interesting and important aspect of the migration issue in Italy. The presentation, based especially on empirical experiences, is the result of two years research in Italy with different scholarships.
***

**Values and Ethical Considerations in Social Work Practice with Refugees: Reflections from Calais, Tall Aabbas and Nakivale Refugee Camps**
(1712) Ileana Maria Turda (CIES-IUL, ISCTE)

Social work developed a strong emphasis on human rights, ethics and values which empower humans, acknowledge and promote their dignity. However, practitioners encounter contradictions and dilemmas while engaging and assisting individuals at all levels of practice. In the context of refugees, this happens due to previous traumatic experiences, different cultural backgrounds, conflicts and difficult situations in the camps, systems, policies and resources which limit the practice. Refugee camps are known as places where the lack of resources and opportunities are highly present. Working with refugees, implies beside a good theoretical baggage and knowledge, skills, human and intuitive reasoning, emotional wisdom and ethics, elements transfered into the working relationship (Cox & Pawar, 2013; Payne, 2014; Garcia, 2016). The study explores the challenges of professionals and their ethical dilemmas and brings forward examples of good practices while working with refugees. The data was collected over 4 months in Calais 'The jungle' refugee camp in France, Tal Aabbas refugee camp in Lebanon and Nakivale in Uganda. Using a qualitative methodology, through participatory observations, in-depth interviews and narratives which were held both with 25 practitioners from 4 main organizations and refugees, looking into the way professionals deal with ethical dilemmas, their experiences in the camps and the importance of the human contact and relationships. The results show the importance of cultural sensitivity, non-oppressive practice and genuine relationships which promote the dignity of their clients. Further, the emotional support, good supervision and constant reflection on their work contributes in dealing with dilemmas and critical situations. All these mentioned, are essential for the study of social work, by preparing us to develop a critical thinking, understand the realities of complex places as refugee camps and bring awareness on the strengths and the resources we own.
***

**Influence of Refugee Crisis on Protection System Victims of Human Trafficking**
(1909) Marija Grujica Cvejic

The eruption of the refugee crisis has largely affected Serbia and several Balkan and European states, from mid-2015 to the present, 2018. The refugee wave was even before the period of 2015, but not to the extent that we remember the period from July to December 2015, when, on average, thousands of people arrived in Serbia a day. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 1,000,573 people arrived in Europe through the Mediterranean in 2015, while 3,735 were missing. In 2016, there were 273,968 arrivals, and in 2017, the official statistic still does not exist, but estimation says around 60,000 arrivals. The reasons for this massive refugee crisis are many, and most of all, it was triggered by the civil war in Syria, but also in conflicts in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, as well as the long-lasting poverty and instability that individual countries are exposed

to. Crossing the sea, refugees and migrants sought protection in Greece, Italy and Spain, however, during the Arab Spring, conflicts in several Arab states rose, and a refugee wave shifted its course to the Balkan Route, which crosses Turkey and Greece through the former states Yugoslavia continues to Western Europe. All this push and pull factors influenced the protection system for victims of human trafficking in Serbia. The difference between human trafficking and smuggling is clearly defined in theory, while in practice, especially when considering the last refugee crisis in Europe; the difference is very difficult to define. Three key theoretical moments distinguish between these two crimes and concern consent, transnational character and exploitation. In 2016 and 2017, a total of 8 victims of human trafficking from the refugee population were identified in Serbia, although the number of official applications for only two years was 57. The statistics also indicate that in 2016 in Serbia, 29 boys from the refugee-migrant population could not be identified, despite the existence of a risk to human trafficking. According to the normative framework in Serbia, it is not necessary to come to human trafficking in order to identify the victim, but there is enough to have an intention to exploit. The aim of the paper is to clarify the problems that Serbia is facing in practice in identifying victims of trafficking in refugee / migrant populations, as well as in distinguishing between trafficking in human beings and smuggling. Adequate differentiation would help find solutions and form recommendations for improving the system. Methodology: Analysis of the normative framework, statistics, previously conducted research on a given topic and reports on the situation on the ground in relation to migrants and refugees on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The survey used data for the last two years (2016 and 2017). Conclusion: It is necessary to establish clear indicators to identify trafficking victims from the refugee / migrant population and to consider redefining the difference between trafficking in human beings and smuggling in the context of the refugee crisis.
***

**Partition-Related Migration from Pakistan to India (1947-1950): Patterns and Trajectories**
(1829) Nayyer Abbas (Government College University)

This article examines different patterns of the partition-related migration from Pakistan to India in 1947 with special reference to West Punjab. These patterns were directed by different factors like, communal riots; general conception of Hindu and Muslim states; family bonding of Hindus and Sikhs of canal colonies in East Punjab and official refugees transfer policies. These all factors contributed for large scale migration of Hindu and Sikh communities from West Punjab. This article will be helpful to understand socio-economic changes in Pakistan after the partition in 1947. This research will provide deep insight into the migration process from Pakistan by using new sources drawn from British Library, the National Archives-Kew Gardens, London and the Commissioner office Lahore. It will also be helpful to comprehend that how and why different areas affected differently in-term of migration. This comprehension further linked with the initial problems and rehabilitation policies adopted by the government of Pakistan during the early days of Pakistan.
***

| | Room Staples - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **13F. Migration Law and Policy** |
| *Chair* | **Sergio Maia Tavares Marques**, *Centre of Studies in EU Law, Portugal* |
| 1437 | Legislating Morality: Normative Ethics and the Shortcomings of the Crime Involving Moral Turpitude in the Immigration Legal Context |
| | Jennifer Bulcock, Abel Rodrigues |
| 1753 | Terrorist Until Proven Refugee: examining the impact of counterterrorism discourse on international refugee protection |
| | Selina March |
| 2040 | Iraqi Refugees and the War on Terror: An Ethnography of Reckoning |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Ken Crane |
| 1811 | The Impact of "Securitisation of Migration" on Refugee Law: the role of exclusion through article 1F |
| | Likim Ng |

**Legislating Morality: Normative Ethics and the Shortcomings of the Crime Involving Moral Turpitude in the Immigration Legal Context**

(1437) Jennifer Bulcock (Cabrini University), Abel Rodrigues (Cabrini University)

The "crime involving moral turpitude" (CIMT) is among the most pervasive and pernicious classifications in American immigration law. The Board of Immigration Appeals defines turpitudinous conduct as that "which is base, vile, or depraved, contrary to the accepted rules of morality and the duties owed between man and man, either one's fellow man or society in general."[1] This designation is present at each stage of the immigration and removal process, acting as a legal barrier to those convicted of or simply admitting to conduct deemed turpitudinous. In the Immigration and Nationality Act, the term can be found within the grounds of inadmissibility,[2] the grounds of deportability,[3] and the good moral character grounds for naturalization.[4] In effect, it acts as a gatekeeper for noncitizens who wish to enter the United States, obtain lawful permanent residence, remain in the United States, return from travel abroad, seek relief from removal, and naturalize to become a United States citizen. Ostensibly, it serves to protect the moral fabric of American society. It is a legal fiction, however, that morality inheres in CIMT determinations. Although the designation purports to regulate moral depravity, courts have eschewed an approach requiring meaningful application of moral principles. While courts have historically relied on scholarly expertise from diverse disciplines in rendering decisions, such as social scientists and medical experts, they have all but ignored the extensive body of literature and spirited intellectual debate regarding questions of morality with regard to the moral turpitude designation. As a consequence of circumventing moral thought, the courts have developed a specious approach that is utterly incoherent in moral terms, i.e., an approach centering on fraud and sex and, absent those specific categories of activity, determining moral worth based on intent. Serious consideration of moral turpitude vis-à-vis moral theory casts considerable doubt on the virtually inscrutable standards within moral turpitude jurisprudence. Given the paucity of consideration dedicated to moral thought in immigration case law, this paper seeks to examine the implications of the CIMT designation in American immigration law through the lens of moral theory. After briefly establishing the legal and historical context of the CIMT, the designation is considered through the lens of normative ethics. In particular, as the CIMT's nearest moral analogue, consideration of Kantian theory reveals that the CIMT fails to provide a coherent approach in moral terms and reveals the inherent impediments to embedding an explicitly moral designation within the law. Furthermore, this paper explores the manner in which such a designation is further complicated by a legal system predicated on the doctrine of stare decisis. Ultimately, this examination leads to the conclusion that any comprehensive immigration reform must include elimination of the CIMT from immigration law.

***

**Terrorist until Proven Refugee: Examining the Impact of Counterterrorism Discourse on International Refugee Protection**

(1753) Selina March (University of London)

Despite the overwhelming and increasing need for international refugee protection due to ongoing instability and conflict, a number of members of the international community have begun to turn their backs on some of the world's most vulnerable people. Anti-refugee discourse is increasingly framed under the narrative of the need for increased national security, and the conflation of refugees with terrorism has paved the way for hardline anti-immigration policies in many Western states. This discourse is often coupled with nativist, protectionist notions, resulting in communities that are becoming more and more insular. Additionally, states are increasingly turning towards detention policies and screening technology when confronted with an influx of asylum seekers. The impact this has on asylum seekers is striking: beyond the burden of proof that already must be met in asylum

applications, asylum seekers now must make these applications in a system that assumes they have nefarious intentions. This paper examines the ways in which counterterrorism discourse has influenced anti-refugee policies, asserting that current rhetoric serves to seriously undermine the international refugee protection regime. The narratives at play among some members of the international community today systematically dehumanize, and even demonize, asylum seekers, to an extent that arguably diminishes their capacity to seek protection. This systematic dehumanization allows states to distance themselves from the international refugee protection regime, as we see a rise in detention policies and new screening technology. This paper asserts that increased reliance on screening technologies could have a similar impact on the asylum process than drone technology has had on war, in that both serve to distance the operator from the subject. Considering the underlying rhetoric alongside advances in detention policies and screening technology, it is increasingly difficult for asylum seekers to receive refugee status in a system that views them as a national security threat.
***

**Iraqi Refugees and the War on Terror: An Ethnography of Reckoning**
(2040) Ken Crane (La Sierra University)

The U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003 soon unraveled into chaotic insecurity and communal violence, leading to a massive displacement of over four million Iraqi people. The American response to the refugee crisis was lukewarm until the passage of the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2008. Over the next seven years, 124,159 Iraqi refugees were resettled in the U.S. Despite many economic, cultural, and political challenges, they peacefully progressed toward building new lives. But eight years after the door to them was opened there were attempts to reverse the policy with the passage of the American Security Against Foreign Enemies Act that named Iraqi and Syria refugees as potential security threats. A coalition of right wing political and religious groups, with the endorsement of political candidates, and later the President of the U.S., argued for the restriction of refugees from several Arab countries including Iraq, despite the absence of evidence that they posed any kind of "existential threat." This paper is based on an ethnography of the Iraqi refugee experience as told through the lives of 53 Iraqi individuals "“Muslim, Christian, secular; youth and adults "“who arrived in southeastern California from 2003-2015. Its primary thread of inquiry examines the way in which the War on Terror has been imprinted onto life histories, how Iraqis have negotiated their place in America in an increasingly toxic political and cultural atmosphere of growing Islamophobia and misinformation about refugees. This scholarship is situated within contemporary ethnographic work, in particular that of Sunaina Maira, which examines the impact of U.S. domestic and foreign policies that have generated and perpetuated both immanent and structural violence. This paper offers a window into the complexities faced by an emerging Iraqi community in finding belonging in an America engaged in the open-ended War on Terror. While affirming the refugee narratives as a testament to survival and resiliency, their stories must ultimately call into question the establishment of a new politics of exclusion.
***

**The Impact of "Securitisation of Migration" on Refugee Law: The Role of Exclusion through Article 1F**
(1811) Likim Ng (Australian National University)
Under the Refugee Convention, states can exclude asylum seekers from refugee status if they have committed international crimes. This paper shows that Article 1F otherwise known as the exclusion clause has taken on the burden of a national security provision from other articles of the Refugee Convention. Unlike its intention, the exclusion clause has been used to exclude asylum seekers on a security basis. In the securitisation process, a state of emergency is enacted where it is necessary to suspend law by going above the normal political decision making process and depart from the normal rules. We see this suspension of law and bypassing of international criminal law statutes and rules equally applying to asylum seekers. By analysing select cases from Australia such as SRYYY v Minister for Immigration & Multicultural & Indigenous Affairs (2005) 137 FCR 1 and SHCB v Minister for Immigration & Multicultural & Indigenous Affairs [2003] FCA 229, this paper will show how asylum

seekers are presented as securitised by the language and discourse of decision makers which increases hostility towards refugee protection. Excluded asylum seekers are not granted an adequate fair trial process determining whether the international crime has been committed. Consequentially, from the lens of Agamben, the exceptional nature of the exclusion clause becomes the norm and genuine refugees become increasingly excluded from the political community. They are unable to access rights such as being subject to indefinite detention. We see this treatment applied to qualified refugees who have had an adverse security assessment made against them. Australia's restrictive policies and case law towards refugees and asylum seekers makes the jurisdiction particularly applicable to the application of this critical legal theory lens.
***

| | Room Santander - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **13G. Education and Skilled Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Nirmala D. Arunasalam**, *University of Plymouth, United Kingdom* |
| 1694 | Emigration of Highly Qualified Turks. Why People of Turkish Origin Leave Germany? |
| | Cemal Sarı |
| 1621 | Social Determinants of International Students' Mobility "Case of PhD Students from Turkey" |
| | Setenay Dilek Fidler |
| 1568 | Managing Syrian Refugee Education: A Regional Framework to Build Teacher Capacity & Leadership for STEM in Arabic Speaking Host Countries |
| | Louisa M Visconti, Diane G Gal |
| 1899 | Low Skilled Immigrants and skill accumulation in European Labor Market: Case Study of Nepalese low-skilled immigrants in the skill competitive market of Portugal |
| | Anshu Adhikari |
| 1491 | Exploring one's career pathway: Socialization of children of Chinese immigrants in France |
| | Ruoxi Liu |

**Emigration of Highly Qualified Turks. Why People of Turkish Origin Leave Germany?**
(1694) Cemal Sarı (Ruhr-Universitaet Bochum)

The aim of this research project is to examine why highly skilled Turks propose to migrate from Germany to Turkey and whether there are gender-related disparities in migration intentions. The rising migration of highly skilled Turks of the second and third generation has recently paid attention in both, Germany as in Turkey in research, politics, and economy as well as in the media. These highly skilled academics were born and grew up in Germany, enjoyed the education here and leave the country towards Turkey, to reach their career goals there. Eight qualitative interviews with highly skilled individuals of Turkish origin of the second and third generation in the Ruhr area (Bochum, Duisburg, Essen and Dortmund) were the foundation of a qualitative study to examine their motives to leave Germany towards Turkey. The results of this research project show that for the majority of the interviewees principally exists an openness to imagine a future life in Turkey. While women predominantly intend to leave Germany for family and partnership reasons, men would primarily migrate to Turkey for professional reasons and for their career. The study comes to the result that not a particular motif, but only the compound of numerous reasons, leads to a motivation for a migration from Germany to Turkey.
***

**Social Determinants of International Students' Mobility "A Case of PhD Students from Turkey"**
(1621) Setenay Dilek Fidler (University of Westminster)

Non-return PhD holders have been 'the cream of the cream' (Docquier and Rapoport, 2009) or the 'elite brain drain' (Bouwel and Veugelers, 2012), thereby emphasising the fact that they are the best and brightest amongst highly qualified mobile groups. Owing to the recognition of the crucial role of highly qualified people in the creation of a knowledge economy, non-returnees have been a matter of increasing concern for not only student-sending countries' governments, but also policy makers and international organisations worldwide (Gungor and Tansel, 2005; MPG, 2012; UUK, 2014). Nevertheless, international student mobility remains an largely unexplored area, in particular, doctoral researchers have been overlooked (MPG, 2012; Beine et al., 2013; Lindberg et al., 2014; Czaika and Toma, 2015). Furthermore, despite the limitations of the application of the Push-Pull model in mobility studies having been underlined by a number of authors (i.e. Portes et al., 1999, de Haas, 2008), previous studies on international students have been mainly based on the utilisation of this model (Han et al., 2015). Hence, in order to overcome previous studies' limitations, the mobility of PhD students from Turkey in the UK was examined by drawing upon Structuration Theory, which brings both macro and micro factors into one framework as well as the Capability Approach, which includes aspirations and capabilities of individuals in the mobility process. Forty-five semi-structured interviews (40 PhD students, 2 professors and 3 experts) were conducted with the aim of evaluating the macro and micro factors influencing international student mobility and the role of studying abroad as incentive for students to become mobile. The findings of this research could be important not for only those countries facing the loss of highly qualified people or attracting them, but also could provide insights into the impact of a recent events, such as the attempted military coup in Turkey and the state of emergency together with Brexit on the mobility of researchers.
***

**Managing Syrian Refugee Education: A Regional Framework to Build Teacher Capacity & Leadership for STEM in Arabic Speaking Host Countries**

(1568) Louisa M Visconti (Center for the Study of Genocide, The State University of New Jersey), Diane G Gal (State University of New York, Empire State College)

The Syrian crisis enters its eighth year March 2018. The devastation has forced more than 4.8 million Syrians to relocate to Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey -- including more than 2.3 million refugee children/adolescents/young adults requiring formal or non-formal education. UNICEF, UNESCO, and other INGOs launched the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative in 2013 to help the ministries of education in these host countries expand access to education; ensure the provision of quality, relevant education; and strengthen national and sub-national education systems. Yet, the host countries have had difficulty scaling up their systems quickly enough to meet demand: the 2017-18 NLG update found that more than 1.5 million children received no formal or non-formal education (NFE). NLG planning efforts are regional, however, decision-making and implementation remain at the country level. This paper contends that a regional framework is necessary to build teacher capacity and leadership to benefit both refugee and national student populations, particularly in key STEM subjects. In this sequel to a recently published peer-reviewed journal article, we outline an operational framework based on our initial recommendations. Our first paper analyzed NLG initiatives for refugees in the context of recent education reform undertaken by Jordan and Lebanon, which have focused on improving their national systems while striving to integrate Syrian and other refugees into formal/NFE education. We found that continued political instability in the region, and uncertainty of where refugees will reside in the future, coupled with common socio-economic concerns of the four Arabic speaking host countries, and comparable weaknesses of their education systems, suggest regional collaboration is needed to strengthen education systems. We also found a heavy reliance on external (mostly Western) sources to develop national curricula and learning goals, as there are no discipline-specific professional teacher associations in the countries. Given this vacuum, education ministers struggle to implement their reforms, as they have difficulty reaching diverse teachers. Acceptance of reforms among teachers has been slow, and building teacher capacity has been inconsistent. For this paper, we explore in greater depth why Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt are experiencing these problems and how they have

responded to them; we do this by analyzing education planning and development documents, and by conducting key interviews with members of Ministries of Education, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, university academics, and, if possible, teachers in the region. Based on this data, we offer a draft regional framework to build teacher leadership by establishing: 1) discipline-specific teacher associations in STEM subjects, and 2) evidence-based teaching databases in Arabic. Ideally, the hub for these activities would be major universities in the region, as they can facilitate linkages between academia, K-12 education, and industry, thus ensuring that skills developed are compatible to those needed in the 21st century economy. Our framework is intended to facilitate the implementation of reform while cultivating collaboration, coordination, and expertise for teachers. It's meant to foster teacher leadership that promotes ownership of and accountability for teaching and learning processes, ultimately helping to equalize learning for all students.
***

**Low Skilled Immigrants and skill accumulation in European Labor Market: Case Study of Nepalese low-skilled immigrants in the skill competitive market of Portugal**
(1899) Anshu Adhikari (University of York)

The citizenship scheme plays a vital role in understanding low-skilled migrants' motives towards higher education and trainings related to high-skilled jobs. With the new law of granting citizenship within six years of residence, Portugal have made a great progress in targeting specific employment situations. Since 1980s, Portugal has become a migrant receiving state, hosting people from African continents, Brazil and the Balkans. In order to tackle the prevalence of low-skilled migrants coming from African nations, Brazil and Eastern Europe, higher education and training in Information and Communication Technology has been emphasized in Portuguese labour market. Following the Action Plan of the European Commission, the Portuguese government initiated integration activities such as on-job training, language courses and higher education to fill the bottleneck vacancies in ICT, administrative and support services and electronics and system analysis. Although there exist policies that affect the skill level of migrants to fulfil skilled occupations, it is not guarantee that the migrants are willing and/or have access to these opportunities. The disadvantage of receiving training have lowered employment prospect as well as have lower chances to be promoted within firms than the natives. It has become important to know whether the immigrants are the part of skill upgrade activities that intervene to transition the low-skill to medium or higher skill. That is why, the research question comes into play: How do low-skilled migrants accumulate new skills for better economic prospects in Portugal? The existing literature offers insights on determinants of immigration; barriers to immigration; economic and social consequences, processes and volume of migration. However, this paper is built on understanding skill accumulation of low-skilled Nepalese migrants in Europe, especially Portugal. This will be an addition to the existing literature of international migration in South Asia with a focus on skills generation in Portugal.
***

**Exploring one's career pathway: Socialization of children of Chinese immigrants in France**
(1491) Ruoxi Liu (Peking University)

This research studies the career development of children of Chinese immigrants from the perspective of socialization. "Socialization" in the context of this research is defined in relation to three aspects. "Primary Socialization" happens before attending school and is heavily influenced by the family. "Secondary Socialization" refers to the process of learning appropriate norms and behaviours in the context of the larger society, taking place mostly at schools. What I term as "Reconstructed Socialization" indicates the use of in-group or out-group social networks. Studies on this topic help understand the social mobility and (re-)positioning of children of immigrants who live in the society where their family of origin does not belong to, especially in the case of Chinese communities in the French setting. Besides, studying the social mobility of immigrant descendants offers a view into the extent to which new groups find their ways into the upper layers of society. The research mainly

adopts qualitative methodologies including the participatory observation, semi-structured and structured interviews, which are useful in interpreting the conflicts and contradictions among different periods of socialization. The social survey is also used to draw out the general picture of the relation of several sub-elements in three aspects of children's socialization with their career development. The sampled subjects are representative of a wide variety of professionals including the teacher, the politician, the merchant, the agent, the consultant, the entrepreneur, and the white-collar, with an estimated number of 15. The research leads to the conclusion that, though the family is the primary socialization agent for children, compared with school and other broader socialization agents, it has played a less significant role in helping Chinese immigrant children in France to seek for their own career pathway. In fact, the influence of the family is more frequently represented in those business-related professions such as the merchant and the entrepreneur. In this regard, the growing entrepreneurial practice of Chinese immigrant descendants in France can stem from the business tradition of their families.

***

| | Room IAPMEI - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **13H. Mobility, Gender and Sexuality** |
| *Chair* | **Armağan Teke Lloyd**, *Abdullah Gül University, Turkey* |
| 1609 | Migrant care workers: links and leaks in transnationalized care regime Colombia-Spain |
| | Camila Esguerra Muelle, Friederike Fleischer |
| 1627 | Home and Domesticity: A Case of Migrant Female Domestic Workers of Delhi, India |
| | Shriya Thakkar |
| 1756 | Utilizing Care in Offline and Online Communities: The Case of Filipino Migrant Women in Japan |
| | Jocelyn Omandam Celero |
| 1970 | Care at the heart of migratory decisions in Romanian transnational families |
| | Antia Perez-Carames |

**Migrant Care Workers: Links and Leaks in Transnationalized Care Regime Colombia-Spain**
(1609) Camila Esguerra Muelle (Los Andes University), Friederike Fleischer (Los Andes University)

This paper analyzes the way in which Colombian migrant women, internal and international, are articulated as links of the so-called local and "global chains of care" (Hochschild, 2000). Specifically we focus on domestic employees and so-called community mother's role in the transnational, feminized, and commodified care regime between Colombia and Spain. As will become apparent, the care regime's particular characteristics are (re)produced by the specific Colombian context where the social and armed conflict has resulted in high rates of female displacement and lack of economic opportunities. The colonial legacy and economic dependencies between Colombia and Spain contribute to the transnationalization of care between the two countries. Based on multi-sited (Marcus, 1995), intersectional (Crewnshaw 1989, Viveros 2016) ethnographic research that began in 2017, the research project examines how the specific labor regimes for domestic workers and community mothers in Colombia and Spain are implicated with both class, race, age and gender in a way that perpetuates not only local, but also global inequalities. Domestic employes are under a special employment regime rooted, in part, in the continuity of colonial thought, both in Colombia and Spain. Furthermore, the so-called "community mothers", a modality of caregivers promoted by the Colombian State iself, are a good example of labor exploitation and gender-based violence, as acknowledged by the Colombian Constitutional Court. Far from offering real economic opportunities for the migrant or desplaced women, care work as it is constituted through global inequalities become a dead-end labor with unforeseen consequences for the women themselves as well as for their families left behind. Furthermore, with the "drain care"(Betio et al 2006) produced by war and migration in Colombia, it is

clear that the fundamental economic bases that are the reproduction of life and the social reproduction are at stake.
***

**Home and Domesticity: A Case of Migrant Female Domestic Workers of Delhi, India**
(1627) Shriya Thakkar (Utrecht University)

Internal labour migration continues to be one of the most predominant forms of migration within the contemporary India since the past couple of decades. This immediate spurt in labour migration from rural to urban cities has rendered a majority of the rural population to be principally concentrated within the informal sectors post their migration in urban spaces. Thus, the present paper aims to share the findings of the ethnographic research conducted among the migrant female domestic workers settled in Delhi, India. This ethnographic research will be based in an urban Indian context (Delhi) where the concept of "safe spaces" and "home" (Hooks, 1990) would be explored among the migrant (female) communities. It typically attempts to locate the conception of "home" and "domesticity" within the ritualistic lives of these women whereby they form an integral part of both homes "‘ that of their employer's and natal/husband's home. It will further identify how/if the financial contribution of these women inform their roles and identities within their family set-up and helps in renegotiating their individual identities. How do the women associate the notion of "vulnerability" within their domestic space and the underlying circumstances which classify the women to situate themselves under a vulnerable position? In doing so, it will essentially look at the conception of "domesticity", "safe spaces" and "vulnerability" among the migrant female domestic workers of Delhi, India. Through case studies and in-depth semi structured interviews conducted among the migrant females, this paper attempts to capture the present day lives of the women engaged within the informal sector in India. It will engage with the lives of the migrant women who undergo transformation post their migration to urban cities and their essential mechanism to cope up with the ongoing struggle as part of their daily existence as a household domestic worker. It will employ the theoretical framework of Hooks' (1990) conception of "home" to gain an understanding of how the conception of "domesticity" and "home" has been perceived by these women as they juggle with both the homes at the same time within contemporary India. Ultimately, this paper will seek to gain a clear understanding and engagement with the above mentioned questions.
***

**Utilizing Care in Offline and Online Communities: The Case of Filipino Migrant Women in Japan**
(1756) Jocelyn Omandam Celero (University of the Philippines)

Existing scholarship tends to debate on whether virtual communities have replaced offline, physical migrant communities. Underexplored are the ways in which the two forms of migrant community influence the well-being migrants, their families, home and host societies. This paper deals with how migrant women are able to access and mobilize care in offline and virtual communities. It focuses on the Filipino migrant women in Japan. Since the 1980s, Filipino women have been migrating to Japan to engage in Japan's entertainment and sex industries, and build families in the rural villages. The relationships they formed with Japanese nationals have led to the formation of Japanese-Filipino families and children. Unlike temporary female migrant workers elsewhere, Filipinas are increasingly seeking long-term and permanent settlement in Japan. Their marriage to Japanese, formation of a Japanese-Filipino family, and membership to local communities indicate gradual integration to Japan since the 2000s. Coinciding Filipino migrants' growing tendency to settle in Japanese society is the proliferation of virtual communities as alternative spaces of communication among migrants themselves. This paper combines nethnographic research on Malago, an expanding online community of Filipino migrants in Japan founded in 2007, and ethnography which includes in-depth interviews with (70) Filipino migrant mothers in Tokyo from 2010 to present. It examines their patterns of interaction offline and online, focusing on their marriage, parent-child relationships, extended family

and fictive ties in the Philippines. This paper aims to illustrate the complementarity of the two social spaces in which Filipino migrant women to simultaneously affirm the varying salience of familial bonds, and sense of ethnic belonging. It shows that moral and emotional forms of support are articulated more strongly in online communities, while practical and economic types of care predominate everyday interactions of Filipino migrant women in local communities. Both contexts facilitate a dialogue on everyday cultural dilemmas Filipino mothers experience in leading a transnational family. In offline and online communities, permanently residing Filipinas and newcomer Filipino women extend gendered and ethnicized forms of care on how to build, maintain and 'normalize' marriage and family life in Japanese society to a greater extent (and Filipino society to limited degree).
***

**Care at the Heart of Migratory Decisions in Romanian Transnational Families**
(1970) Antia Perez-Carames (Universidade da Coruña)

Since the end of the 20th century, Romania has experienced intense emigration movements, focused in their destination to those new immigration countries of Southern Europe such as Italy and Spain. Mainly led by young couples, this emigration has implied family rearrangements in the country of origin and somehow boosted the debate on left-behind children, thus revealing the scarcities of the Romanian public provision for the care of the underage. This phenomenon has been analysed under the "care drain" / "care gain" perspective in the pioneering work of Flavia Piperno (2011) on Romanian emigrants in Italy. However, within migration studies little attention is paid to the way transnational families deal with are responsibilities when leaving their home country, while they are staying abroad, and whether changes in care arrangements shape the decisions taken throughout the migratory project. This is, even if there is a growing field of research on transnational families, up to now analyses have largely addressed the issue of transnational mothering practices; fewer efforts have been devoted to the role of those stayed behind (grandparents caring for the children of the migrant's couple) or to the transnational care provided to elderly parents. In this paper we will address the role of care arrangements "“both for children, as well as for elderly and dependent family members- in the shaping of decision-making plans regarding the migratory project of Romanians living in Spain. This paper is based on a research dealing with the determinants of return migration of immigrants living in Spain. The methodology is based on qualitative techniques and the approach for fieldwork was multi-sited: 30 semi-structured interviews were carried out, 20 of them in various Spanish cities, and the remaining 20 in several Romanian cities and villages.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **13J. Göç, Sanat ve Edebiyat** |
| *Chair* | **Yakup Çelik**, *Teknik University, Turkey* |
| 2170 | The Lives Shaped by Migrations: Bir Göçmen Kuştu O and Emir Beyin Kızları |
| | Yakup Çelik |
| 2207 | Göç/göçer Yazınında Kültür(süz)leşme Sorunsalı: Yöntembilimsel Bir Deneme |
| | Ali Tilbe |
| 2123 | Türk Mitolojisinde Göç Olgusu |
| | İbrahim Dilek |
| 2187 | Göç müzeleri: dünyadan ve Türkiye'den örnekler |
| | Selin Özmen |
| 1723 | Türk Halk Müziğinde Göç Teması ve Göçmen Metaforu Olarak "Turnalar" |
| | Mehmet Can Pelikoğlu |

**The Lives Shaped by Migrations: Bir Göçmen Kuştu O and Emir Beyin Kızları**
(2170) Yakup Çelik (Yıldız Technical University)

Ayla Kutlu's novels, Bir göçmen Kuştu O and its continuation Emir Beyin Kızları, narrate the story of immigrants moving from the Caucasus to Urfa and Istanbul. First, the story of forcible escape from the Caucasus around the dramatic life of Cevahir is presented to the attention of readers. In this life ending in Urfa, there are suffering, loneliness and pain of being a woman. In the lives of Cevahir's son Emir Bey, it can be seen reflections of the political life of the period. In a way, the developments in the Turkish society after the Constitutional Monarchy II are given in around Emir Bey's life. The reader witnesses to the events from Ittihat-Terakki to National Struggle by Emir Bey's point of view. In the novel of Emir Beyin Kızları, it is witnessed the events of post-Republic. In Bir göçmen Kuştu O and its continuation Emir Beyin Kızları, there are given the social and political developments of Turkish society in the period from 1877-78 Ottoman-Russian War to Republic around the firstly dramatic and then successful story of a family emigrating from the Caucasus and living by a chance. In these two novels, the readers witness to not only a family's experiences drifted around migration to but also the society's 60-year-adventure around this family.
***

**Göç/göçer Yazınında Kültür(süz)leşme Sorunsalı: Yöntembilimsel Bir Deneme**
(2207) Ali Tilbe (Namık Kemal University)

Kültür(süz)leşme (fr. acculturation) sorunsalı, kuşkusuz göç olgusunun önemli bileşenlerinden birisidir. John W. Berry, göçerin göç sonrası için; egemen toplumla bütünleşme (fr. integration), egemen kültür içinde kültür erimesi (fr. assimilation), egemen kültürden kopma (fr. séparation) ve hem kendi kültüründen, hem de egemen kültürün gereklerinden uzaklaşıp kültür dışı olma (fr. marginalisation) gibi dört kültürleşme süreci belirler. Bütün bu süreçlerin temelinde yer alan kültürlerarasılık sorunu, karşılıklı etkileşimi oluşturur. Kültürlerarasılık, tüm olumsuzlukları aşarak, farklılıklarla birlikte var olma, değişik kimliklere açık, daha insancıl bir toplumun arayışı anlamına gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda gerek toplumsal odaklı alan çalışmalarında, gerekse de toplumun bir yansıması olan göç anlatılarında göçerlerin durumu bütünleşme sürecinin dışında ulamlanmaktadır. Göçerlerin ancak belli bir bölümünün, göç ettikleri uzamdaki toplumsal yapı ile uyum sağladığı düşüncesi ileri sürülebilir. Göç sonrası göreli güvenlik durumu, göçer açısından döngüsel olarak yeni güvensizlikler doğurabilecektir. Biz bu bildiride, İbrahim Sirkeci ve Jeffrey H. Cohen'in Çatışma ve göç Kültürü Modeli temelli geliştirdiğimiz göç yazını inceleme yöntembilimi çerçevesinde, göç sonrası göçerin göreli güvenlikli bir ortamda, göç ettiği toplumsal yapı ile geliştirebileceği uyum ve işbirliği olanaklarını, John W. Berry'nin kültür(süz)leşme sorunsalı bağlamında, belli başlı göç romanlarından örnekler vererek açımlamaya çalışacağız.
***

**Türk Mitolojisinde Göç Olgusu**
(2123) İbrahim Dilek (Gazi University)

İnsan ve toplum hayatının hemen her unsurunun yer aldığı mitolojilerde göç ve onunla ilgili mitler de mevcuttur. Mitolojide göç olgusunun ilk akla gelenleri göçmen kuşlarla ilgili metinlerdir. Bu mitik metinlerde göç zamanında herhangi bir sebeple sürünün gerisinde kalan kuşun hikâyesi ve belirgin özelliğini nasıl edindiği anlatılır. İnsanların merkezde olduğu göçlerin bir kısmında ise köken mitlerinin oluştuğu görülmektedir. Bu tip mitlerde göç ederken zor durumda kalmış insan veya insanlara yardım edip onların hayatta kalmalarını sağlayan hayvanların (özellikle kuşların) boyun oluşmasını sağladıkları ve böylece o boyun totem hayvanına dönüşmeleri üzerinde durulur. Ayrıca sayı bakımından az olmakla birlikte Türk mitolojisinde şamanlar ve ruhlarla ilgili "aykırı göçmenler" olarak adlandırabileceğimiz mitik metinler de mevcuttur. Bildiride Türk mitolojisinde göç olgusunun yer aldığı metinlerdeki göçün nedenleri (kuraklık, sağlık"¦), göç sırasında yaşanan, gerçekleşen sıra dışı olaylar ve göçün neticesinde ortaya çıkan durumlar farklı Türk boylarının mitolojilerinde yer alan örnek metinler üzerinden değerlendirilecektir.
***

**Göç müzeleri: dünyadan ve Türkiye'den örnekler**
(2187) Selin Özmen (Namık Kemal University)

İki dünya savaşının ardından müzeciliğin toplama, koruma ve sergileme işlevlerine, günümüze değin süregelen eğitim işlevi eklenmiş ve hangi temayı işlerse işlesin müzeler, "belleğin" korunduğu halka açık mekânlar olarak kabul görmeye başlamıştır. Kurumsallaşmış müzeciliğin ilk zamanlarından bugüne müze türleri arasında önemli bir yer tutan tarih müzeleri yer yer göç anılarına ev sahipliği yapsalar da göç müzeleri, yaşadığımız yüzyılın bir ürünüdür. Göçmenlerin anılarını koruyan ve sergileyen kurumlar olarak göç müzeleri dünya çapında bir olgudur. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Avustralya, Kanada ve yakın geçmişte birçok Avrupa ülkesi, kuşaklar arasındaki iletişimi ve göçmenler ile ev sahibi toplum arasındaki buluşmaları kolaylaştırmak için bu tür mekânları yaratmıştır. Bunlara ek olarak Arjantin, Belçika, Brezilya, Danimarka, Fransa, Almanya, İrlanda, Hindistan, İtalya, Japonya, Hollanda, Norveç, Polonya, Portekiz, San Marino, İspanya, Güney Afrika, İsveç ve İngiltere'de göç müzeleri bulunmaktadır. Bu müzeler, özellikle üç temel yükümlülüğü yerine getirmektedir: Birincisi, göçün beraberinde getirdiği kültürel çeşitlilik ve zenginlik; ikincisi, aidiyet duygusu; üçüncüsü ise, göçmenlerin ülkelerinden ayrılmalarına neden olan olaylara karşı bilinç ve empati geliştirmesidir. Göç daima yoksulluk, açlık veya savaştan kaçma zorunluluğu gibi olumsuz bir deneyim olarak algılansa da anıların bir mekân içerisinde bir araya getirilmesi, "kimlik" olgusunu güçlendirmektedir. Göç müzelerinin hedefi, ortak bellek yoluyla kültürel kimliklerin korunmasıdır. Belleği önemli kılan, göç edilen yer ile kökenler arasındaki ikircikli durumdur. İkinci nesil göçmenler, ailelerinin öykülerini dinleyerek ve kültürlerinin zenginliğini keşfederek, benlik saygılarını artırabilir ve toplumda daha iyi bir yer bulabilirler bu da daha iyi bir gelecek inşa etmeye katkıda bulunur. Göç müzeleri sadece toplama, koruma ve sergileme için bir mekân sunmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda ikinci ve üçüncü kuşaklara forumlar, tartışmalar ve sosyal etkinlikler yoluyla bir buluşma zemini hazırlamaktadırlar. Bu müzelerin hedef kitlesi kuşkusuz sadece göçmenler değil; öğrenciler, araştırmacılar ve konuya ilgi duyabilecek herkestir. Ülkemizde de yakın geçmişte göç temalı birkaç müze açılmıştır. Bu açılan müzelerin ortak özelliği Lozan Mübadilleri adına olmasıdır. Bunlardan ilki 20 Aralık 2010'da açılan Çatalca Mübadele Müzesi'dir. Müzede mübadeleye tabi tutulan Türk ve Yunan vatandaşlarına ait yazılı belgeler, fotoğraflar, giysiler ve mutfak aletleri gibi anıları canlandıracak eşyalar sergilenmektedir. Müzenin amacı, göçmenlerin çocuklarına, torunlarına, yakınlarına ve mübadeleye bir şekilde ilgi duyanlara geçmişi anlatacak ya da anımsatacak ve kültürel ilişkileri geliştirecek bir ortam yaratmaktır. Samsun'un Alaçam ilçesinde bulunan Alaçam Mübadele Müzesi 16 Nisan 2012 tarihinde ve Tuzla Kent ve Mübadele Müzesi ise 3 Kasım 2013'te açılmıştır. İzmir Buca göç ve Mübadele Anı Evi, Türk-Yunan nüfus mübadelesini yaşamış olan mübadiller ve onların birinci, ikinci ve üçüncü kuşak akrabalarının anılarını yaşatmaktadır. Öte yandan Eskişehir'in tarihi evleri ile ünlü Odunpazarı ilçesinde açılmaya hazırlanan göç Müzesi'nin, göç olgusunu daha geniş perspektifte ele alması planlanmaktadır. Bu bildirinin amacı dünyadan ve Türkiye'den örneklerle göç müzelerinin, işlevlerini ve katkılarını müzecilik açısından ele alarak değerlendirmektir.
***

**Türk Halk Müziğinde Göç Teması ve Göçmen Metaforu Olarak "Turnalar"**
(1723) Mehmet Can Pelikoğlu

Dünya müziğinde, özellikle geleneksel müzikal sanatlarda tabiat unsurlarından yararlanılmış, duygu ve düşüncelerin en iyi şekilde aktarılmasında, kuşlar, dağlar, çiçekler vb. semboller kullanılarak anlam güçlendirilmiştir. Türk toplumunun da kendi geleneksel halk ezgilerinde benzer unsurları kullandığı sembol dilinden sıklıkla istifade ettiği görülmektedir. Kullanılan sembollerin bazılarının birer motif ve konu olarak defalarca kullanılması, az çok mahiyet değiştirerek zamanımıza kadar gelmiş olması, Türk Toplumuna özgü kültürel zenginliğin, geçirdiği tarihsel sürecin, değişim ve gelişiminin izini sürmeye olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu türden bir nitelik, 'turna kuşu metaforu' olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Türk Halk Müziğinde, "Turnalar" isimli pek çok türküde, göçmen bir kuş olmasından dolayı, gurbette kalanın, hasret çekenin, nazlı yardan ayrı olanın duygularına derman olan, yürek yarasına ilaç olarak ifade edilen Turna kuşu önemli bir imgedir. Diyar diyar gezip dolaşması nedeniyle Turnalar, adeta bir postacı gibi kişileştirilmiş, haber getirip götürdüğüne inanılmış, dertleşilmiş, huzurun ve mutluluğun timsali olarak

sevilmiştir. Coğrafyalar kat eden bir tabiat varlığı olarak, uçuşuyla, ötüşüyle önemli bir imge olan Turna, Orta Asya kültürümüzde gök tanrıyı temsil etmiş; İslam tasavvuf geleneğinde göklerin özgürlük sevdalısı olarak yüceltilmiş; Alevilik ve Bektaşilik geleneğinde de kutsal bir kimlik olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, Geleneksel Türk Halk Müziğinde Semah adı verilen eserlerde karşımıza 'Turnanın özellikleri üzerinden anlatılan göç/göçmen metaforu ortaya koyulmaya çalışılacak ve Türk halk müziği repertuvarında Alevilik ve Bektaşilik geleneğinde bahsi geçen Turnalar isimli bazı türkü örnekleri üzerinde durulacaktır.
***

# Day Three 28 June 2018 - 14:30-15:50

| | Auditorium 5 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **14A. Geographies of Migration** |
| *Chair* | **Bayram Ünal**, *Niğde University, Turkey* |
| 1471 | Is "Alternative for Germany" (AfG) an Alternative for Russian Germans? Demand-Side Explanation and the Influence of Source Country on party preference for AfG among Russian-German Voters. |
| | Kseniya Dziatlouskaya |
| 1604 | Immigration from Colombian pacific coast to north Chile. South-south immigration, a dynamic of violence and discrimination. |
| | Nubia Janeth Ruiz, Laura Juanita Olaya |
| 1754 | Motivations and Drivers of Brazilian Migration to Portugal: Migrant's Subjectivities and Spatial Context |
| | Sue Ellen Coccaro |
| 1536 | Greek Settler-Colonial Mobilities: Intra-Diasporic Movement between Greek-Australia and Greek-America |
| | Andonis Vassilios Piperoglou |

**Is "Alternative for Germany" (AfG) an Alternative for Russian Germans? Demand-Side Explanation and the Influence of Source Country on party preference for AfG among Russian-German Voters**

(1471) Kseniya Dziatlouskaya (University of Cologne)

In the election year 2017, no other group of voters with a migration background attracted as much public attention in Germany as the Russian Germans/(late) resettles. The main reason for this is the considerable support many of them provided to the right-wing populist AfG during Bundestags- and Landtags-campaigns. In numerous media reports, resettles have been accredited critical attitudes towards Muslim migrants, to decline the current politics of the Merkel administration as to refugees, and to be of a nationalistic-conservative, national state disposition, for all of which they appear to be AfG sympathisers. Counting some 2.4m, Russian Germans are amongst the largest migrant groups in Germany. According to some few studies, they predominantly are affiliated long term with the Union parties. No other parties seemed able to contest this, so their voting behaviour was not in the focus of social sciences, or politics. However, since the late 1990s, this affiliation has been steadily decreasing. Amongst others, AfG benefits from consequential political homelessness of voters, and Union parties´ losses: 4,7 % of resettles are potential AfG voters[1]. AfG, for its part, has recognised this voting potential. They maintain a wide network of Russian German voters, sympathise with the politics of Vladimir Putin, and systematically endeavour connections to the Kremlin. The AfG manifesto explicitly refers to Russian Germans, and the party successfully enlisted several candidates with Russian German roots in the Bundestag list of candidates in 2017. This project inquiries into political attitudes and voting behaviours of Russian Germans, and how these are formed. More specifically, it deals with alternating party preferences among Russian Germans: How can the decline in the traditional party affiliation with

the Union, and electoral support for AfG be explained? Which factors on the demand side can be related to political preferences for AfG? What roles do ethnic identity and source country play? The issue is scientifically relevant for three main reasons. Firstly, electoral success of AfG raises the question of its voters´ profiles, which are heterogeneous. Secondly, as earlier attempts by populist / extremist right-wing parties to target the reference group have shown little success, this suggests a "žright" potential among resettles, which may have found a home with AfG. Thirdly, Russian Germans differ from other migrant groups in leaning towards the centre (right) political spectrum, and in their immediate citizenship and, thus, political participation. With a view to the theoretical approach, the research project is primarily based upon the realistic conflict theory/ethnic competition thesis, and theories of social and cultural identity. These approaches focus on perceived and actual economic and cultural threats as explanatory variables for the support of right-wing populist and extremist parties. At the conference, early survey results to the research questions shall be presented.
***

**Immigration from Colombian Pacific Coast to North Chile. South-South Immigration, a Dynamic of Violence and Discrimination**
(1604) Nubia Janeth Ruiz (Universidad Nacional de Colombia), Laura Juanita Olaya

The focus of the paper This research inquiries about the immigration dynamic of the afro-colombian population, which is moving from colombian south pacific coast region to the mining area in the north of Chile. To achieve this goal they have built a new immigration route. In the past ten years a new south-south immigration route has become stronger because of the flow of forced migrants to the north region of Chile. Most of this immigrant population has been expelled from their lands because of the violence, they come mainly from the borderline of the Colombian Pacific Ocean which is one of the most violent regions of the country  Data and methods This research explores the characteristics of this migration route by analyzing quantitatively and qualitatively the actual conditions at the region, and also the particularities of the place of origin and the place of destination. The methodological approach involves the three stages of migration: place of origin, migratory path and place of destination. In this process, we study the reasons that spelled the population from their land, the factual conditions of the migratory route, the mafia and smugglers' violent dynamic that controls the territory; and the impacts on the destination place. We also integrate social concepts such as the racial condition of the immigrants, their economic situation and the violence they lived in Colombia. Relevant literature. - Alba, Richard y Victor Nee (1997), "Rethinking Assimilation Theory for a New Era of Immigration", International Migration Review, vol. 31, num. 4. - Castles Stephen, Mark J. Miller (2004), La era de la migración Movimientos internacionales de población en el mundo moderno, Colección América Latina y el Nuevo Orden Mundial. - Foucher Michel (abril 2013) Tipologia de las fronteras contemporáneas. En "Las Fronteras del Istmo" Editor: Philippe Bovin. Centro de estudios mexicanos y centroamericanos, Universidad Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropologia Social (CIESAS). - Massey Douglas S. Durand Jorge. Continuities and Changes in Latin American Migration. International Migration in the Americas. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 630. (July 2010). - Ruiz Olivia (2005). La migración indocumentada como metáfora. Estudios Sociológicos, XXII-68 - Sassen Saskia, (1988). The Mobility Labor and Capital. A Study International Investment and Labor Flow, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. Offer key findings and implications: The key findings of this research show the social, economic and political consequences of the immigration movement in the origin country, the migratory path and the destination country. They also show the vulnerability of poor immigrant population that is forced to face racism and discrimination in another country.
***

**Motivations and Drivers of Brazilian Migration to Portugal:  Migrant's Subjectivities and Spatial Context**
(1754) Sue Ellen Coccaro (Universidade de Lisboa)

Contemporary Brazilian out-migration to Portugal is the topic at hand. Recent data collected in both countries points to an increasing number of nationals leaving Brazil and opting to start new journeys in Portugal. In an effort to explain and map this socioeconomical phenomena two points of observation are deployed - one that highlights the context under which movement is made possible (or constrained) and the second one contemplates subjectivities in migrants´ decisions. Though migration flows between Portugal and Brazil are not a new debate in the field, themes such as temporality, linearity of the process or circulation haven´t been addressed in full extent "“there is a gap in the descriptive mapping. It is possible to argue a complexification in motivations and aspirations that goes beyond the traditional analysis of economic gains in migration. The approach adopted relies on the framework of Push Pull Plus, which adopts the perspective of migration drivers. Three driver complexes are identified, namely an Economic driver, a Social driver and Cultural proximity driver. We build upon the theoretical work of Van Hear, Bakewell and Long (2017). This paper aims to showcase Brazilian migrants´ subjective choices, an increasing complexification in patterns and emerging profiles. Although the phenomenon at hand is not new the characteristics that shape it have changed from its traditional outline. Traditionally Brazilian migration to Portugal is explained by economic factors and longstanding cultural ties that go back to fifteen century colonial proximity and a shared history of the two countries. The corridor between Portugal and Brazil comprises bidirectional flows, changing direction mostly due to better opportunities at the destination country. The methodological approach combines gathered data and a theoretical framework. The chosen framework aims to minimize the occurrence of gaps in the interpretation of the phenomena at hand. During the second semester of 2017 focus groups were held in Lisbon, Portugal. Casa do Brasil de Lisboa is an institution that provides assistance to Brazilian migrants in issues of documentation, everyday life, bureaucracy, adaptation and other domains of the migration experience. Their biweekly meetings called Grupo de Acolhida were accompanied throughout the years of 2016 and 2017; and through the course of the second semester of 2017 a space was ceded to debate the main topics of concern of this research to the migrants themselves. It is possible to infer that present-day Brazilian migration patterns indicate that those who emigrate from Brazil are now guided by motivations that vary in nature "“and rely on sensible and immaterial gains. Among the changes mapped out there are the demographical composition of the migrants, the aspirations for increased life quality even at risk of economic decline.
***

**Greek Settler-Colonial Mobilities: Intra-Diasporic Movement between Greek-Australia and Greek-America**

(1536) Andonis Vassilios Piperoglou (Australian Catholic University, Flinders University)

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when immigration from Europe intensified, a steady stream of Greeks settled in Australia. From the 1890s onwards, Greek migration-cum-settlement underwent a remarkable development at the same time that six self-governing British colonies federated to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. Since then, Greek-Australia, like Greek-America, has constituted as a conspicuous non-Anglo ethnicity in Australia and the U.S. Recent transnational approaches to European immigration history have decentred the nation as a key site of analysis but have not comprehensively approached the topic of immigration from a comparative settler-colonial historical perspective. Moreover, in spite of the important position that Greek-Australia plays in Australian history, it remains an underexplored area of immigration history and Greek diaspora studies. In particular, intra-diasporic processes of movement and exchange between Greek-Australia and Greek-America have not yet been studied assiduously. In this paper, I intend to integrate recent developments in migration history with studies on the processes of settler-colonialism. I will explore how the racialisation of Greeks, whose Europeaness was problematic in Australian and American racial imaginings, was influenced by multidirectional movements between Australia and the U.S. "“ two societies that share a white-settler national mythology in which race played a central role in the formation of attitudes towards migrants and indigenous peoples. I will employ a comparative historical approach, and subsequently demonstrate an ethnically orientated transpacific dialogue between Greek-

Australia and Greek-America. Firstly, I will demonstrate how white-racial discourses in the 1920s transferred from the U.S. to Australia: such discourses reorientated white-racial politics along a global colour line, revealing that transpacific Greek mobility between the U.S. and Australia influenced debates about sovereignty and nationhood. Secondly, I will investigate how the racialisation of Greeks in one settler-colonial society constitute a distinct frame for the reproduction of race-making in another settler-colonial space. Here I will uncover how multidirectional shifts in white racial politics influenced how Greek migrants-cum-settlers participated in the exploitative processes of settler-colonialism. Finally, I will spatially compare Greek mobility across settler-colonial societies, in an effort to widen historical understandings of intra-diasporic relations. By spatially comparing modes of migration I will demonstrate reciprocal influences in the making of a Greek-Australia and Greek-America. Such an historical approach will tie hometowns, ports, churches, workplaces, clubhouses, and suburbs, as interrelated spaces usually thought of as distinct and separate in histories of immigration. In short, this paper will contribute to the history of the Greek diaspora by reframing historical narratives of Greek mobility as part of a wider transnational (or transregional) story of movement and exchange across settler-colonial spaces. Viewing Greek migration-cum-settlement through a settler-colonial context will supersede discussions on how Greeks became hyphenated 'ethnics' and allow us to better understand the interrelationship between the structure of settler-colonialism and multifarious processes of migrancy.
***

| | Room 101 – New ISEG B. |
|---|---|
| | **14B. Migration in Central America – Trends and Challenges** |
| *Chair* | **Emmanuel Abuelafia**, *Interamerican Development Bank, US* |
| 1010 | Northern Triangle migration |
| | Emmanuel Abuelafia, Miryam Hazan |
| 1011 | Labor market integration in Central America |
| | Raymond Robertson |
| 1012 | Migration flows Costa Rica – Nicaragua |
| | Alberto Mora |
| 1013 | Panama as receiving country |
| | Miguel Szekely |
| 2044 | Migration in Central America |
| | Emmanuel Abuelafia |
| 1825 | Humanitarian crisis of Central Americans migrants and deportees in transit through Mexico: discrimination, forced migration and accompaniment |
| | Jorge Morales Cardiel |

**Northern Triangle Migration**
(1010) Emmanuel Abuelafia (Inter American Development Bank), Miryam Hazan (Inter American Development Bank)

Using a newly database of migrants living in the US, the paper analyzes several topics: i) motivations of migration, ii) migration experience, iii) labor market participation, savings and investment, and iv) expectations in the short and long run of migrants.
***

**Labor Market Integration in Central America**
(1011) Raymond Robertson (Texas A&M University)

The paper assesses labor market integration in Central America in comparison with Latin-American by characterizing wages' convergence and co-movements. It estimates how shocks in one country of the region impacts wages in other countries, adjusting by geographical proximity.
***

**Migration Flows Costa Rica – Nicaragua**
(1012) Alberto Mora (Estado de la Nacion – Costa Rica)

The paper characterizes the migration flow between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and assess the impact on the labor market of the migration flows, focusing on unskilled workers. It uses labor force surveys as the source of information.
***

**Panama as Receiving Country**
(1013) Miguel Szekely

The paper use census and labor market surveys to assess the impact of migrations flow on the stock of human capital, inequality and poverty in Panama and how the migration flows affect labor market outcomes for local population.
***

**Migration in Central America**
(2044) Emmanuel Abuelafia (Inter American Development Bank)

In the last decades, the migration of Mexico and Central America to the United States showed a dramatic increase. In 1970 there were 760,000 first-generation Mexican immigrants in the United States. By 2014 there were 11.7 million, making Mexicans the largest immigrant group in US history. During the same period, migration from Central America also showed growth of a similar magnitude. In 1970 there were 113,000 first-generation immigrants from that region. By 2014 there were 3.3 million. In addition to this phenomenon, the region also has intraregional flows that constitute important South-South migration sub-systems in Latin America, whose understanding is fundamental. This is the case of flows from Nicaragua to Costa Rica; from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to Belize; From Haiti to the Dominican Republic, and from South America to Panama, among others. Despite the relevance of international migration for the countries to which it affects, there is still insufficient and reliable analysis to understand the motivations and dynamics of flows. Moreover, there is no sufficient analytical work on the effects of international migration on countries of origin and destination even though it has a growing and important impact on its economic, social and political development. The proposed session would include the following studies and the proposed authors: Northern Triangle migration. Authors: Emmanuel Abuelafia and Miryam Hazan (IDB) Using a newly database of migrants living in the US, the paper analyzes several topics: i) motivations of migration, ii) migration experience, iii) labor market participation, savings and investment, and iv) expectations in the short and long run of migrants. Labor market integration in Central America. Author: Raymond Robertson (Texas A&M) The paper assesses labor market integration in Central America in comparison with Latin-American by characterizing wages' convergence and co-movements. It estimates how shocks in one country of the region impacts wages in other countries, adjusting by geographical proximity. Migration flows Costa Rica "‘ Nicaragua. Author: Alberto Mora "‘ Estado de la Nacion "‘ Costa Rica. The paper characterizes the migration flow between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and assess the impact on the labor market of the migration flows, focusing on unskilled workers. It uses labor force surveys as the source of information. Panama as receiving country. Author: Miguel Szekely "‘ Mexico The paper use census and labor market surveys to assess the impact of migrations flow on the stock of human capital, inequality and poverty in Panama and how the migration flows affect labor market outcomes for local population. Mexico as a country of destination, transit and return. Author: Wayne Cornelius The paper analyzes the new roles of Mexico as a country of destination of migrants, transit toward the US and a destination for returned

migrants. It analyzes the flows and potential challenges of the country given the changes in migration patterns.
***

| | Room CTT - Quelhas |
|---|---|
| | **14C. Göç ve Toplumdilbilim** |
| *Chair* | **Ali Tilbe**, *Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey* |
| 2163 | Dil açısından göçmenlerin uyum süreci: Ovakent Özbekleri |
| | Sonel Bosnalı, Yusuf Topaloğlu, İrfan Atalay, Ferda Dikmen |
| 1023 | Zazaca ve Zaza kimliğinin algılanması ve yansımaları üzerine bir tartışma |
| | Zeynep Arslan |
| 2122 | Diline Mülteci Bir Yazar: Cengiz Dağcı |
| | Figen Güner Dilek |
| 2174 | Orantısız tahterevalli kuramının kavimler göçü üzerindeki etkileri |
| | Süleyman Özmen |
| 1722 | Çağdaş Türk tiyatrosunda zorunlu bir mekan: "Oturma odası" ya da (mahalleden) kamusaldan haneye zihin göçü |
| | Tamer Temel |

**Dil Açısından Göçmenlerin Uyum Süreci: Ovakent Özbekleri**
(2163) Sonel Bosnalı (Namık Kemal University), Yusuf Topaloğlu (Namık Kemal University), İrfan Atalay (Namık Kemal University), Ferda Dikmen (Namık Kemal University)

1982 yılında Afganistan'dan göç eden Özbekler, Türkiye'nin değişik şehirlerinde yerleştirilmiştir. Bunlardan bir kısmı, Hatay şehrinin Ovakent Mahallesi'ne yerleştirilen yaklaşık 7000 nüfuslu Özbek ve Türkmenlerden oluşan topluluktur. Söz konusu topluluk, disiplinler arası yaklaşımlar başta olmak üzere, incelenmesi her açıdan ilginç bir örnek oluşturmaktadır. Henüz Türkiye'ye göçmeden önce sahip olduğu çok dilli yapısıyla, söz konusu topluluk, her şeyden önce, toplumdilbilimin "çok dillilik" veya "dil teması" alanları açısından ilgi çekicidir. Gerçekten, ülkenin resmi dili olan Darice ve ana dilleri olan Özbekçe veya Türkmence ile birlikte bazılarının konuştuğu Rusça, bu "çok dilli" topluluğun dil repertuvarını oluşturmaktadır. Diğer taraftan, kaynak ülkedeki dillerin yeni yerleşim alanlarında ülkenin resmi dili olan Türkçenin yanı sıra, bölgede konuşulan yerel dillerden biri olan Arapça ile de temas halinde bulunması, çok dilliliğe farklı bir boyut kazandırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, söz konusu topluluğun dil kullanımı ve parametreleri tespit edilerek temas halindeki bu dillerin toplumsal konum ve işlevlerinin incelenmesi; çok dilliliğin göç ortamında karşılaşacağı olası sonuçlardan dil sürdürümünün ya da dil yitiminin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Böylece, bu topluluğun uyum sürecinin Berry'nin dört farklı modelinden (bütünleşme, benzeşme, ayrışma ve marjinalleşme) hangisine girdiği tespit edilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Bunun için, söz konusu topluluk 0,03 oranında küçültülerek ve köken, yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim gibi değişkeler göz önünde bulundurularak oluşturulan 210 kişilik gruba toplumdilbilim anketleri uygulanmıştır. On olgusal sorunun bulunduğu sormaca, topluluğun dil kullanımları ve tutumlarına yönelik sorular içermektedir. Katılımcıların dil kullanımları ve tutumları hakkında elde edilen verilerin sayısal analizi, yeni edinilen diller ile göç öncesi sahip olunan diller arasındaki temasın dil yitimine neden olmadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Dolayısıyla, söz konusu toplumda uyum sürecinin Berry'nin bütünleşme modeline uyduğu ileri sürülebilir.
***

**Zazaca ve Zaza Kimliğinin Algılanması ve Yansımaları Üzerine Bir Tartışma**
(1023) Zeynep Arslan

Bu yazımda Zazaca konuşan ve Zaza kimliğine sahip bir araştırmacı olarak, kendi deneyim ve algımı öz-eleştirel (self-reflective) ve öznelerarası (inter-subjektif) biçimde ele alarak, genel kimlik ve aidiyet

literatürüne ve kimlik araştırmalarına ilişkilendirmeye çalışacağım. Zazaca ve Zaza kimliğinin tarihi, politik ve sosyolojik durumunu milliyetçilik çalışmaları kapsamında incelemeye çalışırken, Zaza kimliğine mensup olan ve de kendini bu kimlik üzerinden tanımlayan kitlenin, Zaza milliyetçiliği ve ulus devlet olma seçeneklerini belirlemeye yöneleceğim. Zaza nüfusunun özellikle Alevi inancına mensup kesimi, varlığını önemli oranda diasporada sürdürmektedir. Mevcut egemen milliyetçi unsurların bilincinde, özellikle Avrupa diasporasında gelişen Zaza kimliğinin ayrı bir etnik aidiyet olduğu fikri kısmen kabul görmeye başlamıştır. Coğrafi olarak Türklerin ve Türkçenin baskın olduğu ve Kürtlerin 'Kürt dillerinin' hâkim olduğu bölge arasında bir geçiş noktası olarak karşımızda duran Kdim Dersim bölgesi kimlik çatışmalarının odağında durmaktadır. Yine kendi içinde Sünnilik ve Alevilik açısından ayrışan bu bölge insanlarının mevcudi ve tarihi durumunu çoğulcu ve öz-demokrasi odaklı bir çerçevede yazımda harmanlamaya çalışacağım. Bu çalışmanın amacı, çok kimlikli bölgelerin huzurunun çoğulcu ve öz-iradeli bir demokrasi ortamıyla sağlanacağı, tekçi zihniyet ve stratejilerin ise kendi iktidarlarını korumak ve sürdürmek adına egemen yapıları dayattıkları ve bu yapıları oluşturarak üzerinde hâkimiyet kurmak istedikleri topluluklara empoze etmekten geçtiğini vurgulamaktır. Konunun içeriğini güncel siyasi süreci belgeleyen kaynaklar ile eleştirel söylem çözümlemesi ve öz-eleştiri yöntemiyle, kimlik ve aidiyet, milliyetçilik ve milliyetleşme/uluslaşma teorik alt yapısıyla irdelemeye çalışacağım.
***

**Diline Mülteci Bir Yazar: Cengiz Dağcı**
(2122) Figen Güner Dilek (Gazi University)

Kırım Türkleri'nin edebi ve ebedi sesi' olarak tanımlanan Cengiz Dağcı; Rus Ordusu'nda II. Dünya Savaşı'na asker olarak katılmış, Ukrayna'da Almanlara karşı savaşmış ve esir düşmüştür. Savaşın sonunda bulunduğu esir kampından kaçarak müttefikler tarafına geçmiş, daha sonra da mülteci olarak Londra'ya yerleşmiştir. Türkiye dışında yaşadığı hâlde Türk edebiyatına hatırı sayılır eserler kazandıran yazar; Türk illerinden uzakta, Türkçeyi yaşatarak kendini de Kırım Türklerini de ölümsüz kılmıştır. Onun yazarlığında sıra dışı hayat hikâyesinden daha çok "diline iltica etmişliği" etkin olmuştur. Türkçe konuşanı, üreteni ve uyaranı olmayan bir ortamda ikamet eden yazar, diline sığınmış ve diliyle yaptığı yarenliğin ürünü olan eserlerini ortaya koymuştur. Mülteci olduğu yere, diliyle ana yurdunu da götürmüş, yazarak orada nefes almış, orada yaşamış böylelikle kendini de dilini de yaşatabilmiştir. Onun yazarlığı bu açıdan oldukça etkileyicidir. Yeryüzünde asıl kimliğin dil ile taşındığının en güzel örneklerinden biri olarak Dağcı ve eserleri gerçekten eşsizdir. O, diliyle yurt tutmuş ve çocukluğunu, gençliğini, ailesini adeta yeniden doğurmuştur: "Fakat o günlerde Onlar da İnsandı'yı yazamayışımın sebebi benim yorgunluğum değildi; dil'di sanırım. Hiç değilse bana öyle geliyordu. İçimde yaratıcılık gücümün dille sınırlı olduğunu ve bu dili Korkunç Yıllar'a harcayıp tükettiğimi düşündüğüm anlarda garip bir paniğe kapılıyordum. Polonyalı muhacir yazar Czeslaw Milosz'un (Nobel Armağanı): anayurt dediğin dil'dir aslında sözlerini benim kadar hiç kimse anlayamaz dünyada. Her şey dile bağlıdır. Benim durumumda yurt dediğin gerçekten dilden başka bir şey değildir. Bugüne dek düşünce özgürlüğümü koruyabildiysem, dille koruyabilmişimdir; yurdumun toprağı, dağı, bağı, denizi, çiçeği, böceği insaniyle yaşayabildiysem, dille yaşayabilmişimdir." (Yansılar 2,73-74) Bu bağlamda, bu bildiride Cengiz Dağcı'nın yaratıcı yazarlığı ile mülteciliği arasındaki ilişki, bu ilişkinin onun kurmacasındaki tezahürü ile yazmak suretiyle üretken kılabildiği ana dili; dil hayatiyeti, ana vatan, millâ® kimlik kavramları etrafında tartışılacaktır.
***

**Orantısız Tahterevalli Kuramının Kavimler Göçü Üzerindeki Etkileri**
(2174) Süleyman Özmen (İstanbul Rumeli University)
"Orantısız Tahteravalli Kuramının Kavimler göçü Üzerindeki Etkileri" başlıklı makalemde; dünya insanlık tarihi boyunca özellikle medeniyetlerin tekâmül etmesiyle birlikte periyodik sıçramalarla yaşanan "Medeniyetler Merkezindeki Kaymanın" kitlesel göçler üzerinde yaratmış olduğu etkileşmeyi ve ilişkiyi açıklamaya çalışarak ortaya koyduğum "Orantısız Tahteravalli Kuramının" bu bağlamda tanıtım ve ispatını yapmaya çalışacağım. Bir taraf geriler bir taraf yükselir ben buna "Orantısız Tahterevalli Kuramı - Medeniyet Merkezinde Kayma Oyunu" adını verdim. Yükselen taraf alçalan tarafın yeniden yükselmemesi için tüm imkânlarını kullanır. Millet; insanlığın bu gün ulaştığı uygarlık düzeyinde

oluşturabildiği en yüksek toplumsal aşamayı ifade eder. Bir millete mensup olmanın geçmişle ve gelecekle yoğun ilişkisi bulunmaktadır. İnsanlık tarihi insanın tekâmül ederek gelişmesi ve medeniyeti inşa etmesi hakkında anlatılan hikâyelerle doludur. Dünyada bilimin ve akılcılığın öne çıktığı organize olmayı başaran kavimler medeniyet merkezini elinde tutmuş. Fakat akılcılıktan uzaklaştıkça ve birlikte yaşama becerilerini uygun olmayan yönetimler altında kaybettikçe medeniyet merkezindeki gücü diğer kavimlere devretmişlerdir. İkiye bölünmüş Roma'nın Batı'sı, M.S. V. Yüzyılın sonlarına doğru bozkırlardan gelen savaşçı toplulukların kuşatması altında olduğu bir dönemde, kendini "Güneşi hiç batmayacak olan ihtişam"ın temsilcisi olarak tanımlamaktaydı. Romanın yıkılması Avrupa'yı koyu bir karanlığa sürüklemiş ve insanlığın medeni merkezini Doğu'ya kaydırmıştır. Türk kültür ve medeniyeti bu tarz bir travmayı 18. yüzyılda yaşamıştır. Roma'nın çöküşünden sonra Batı'nın sürüklendiği "karanlık çağ" kendi yükseliş dinamiklerini oluşturmaya çabalarken, medeniyetin merkezi olan Doğu'daki öncülük 11. yüzyıldan başlayarak Araplar'dan Türklere geçmiştir. Medeniyet merkezlerindeki kayma 17. yüzyılda tekrar Batı'ya yönelmiş ve halen Batı'nın elinde bulunmaktadır. Tüm bu geçiş dönemlerinde yaşanan toplumsal dalgalanma ve sosyo-kültürel taravmalar büyük kitlesel göçlere neden olmuştur. Esasında birlikte yaşanan ve kuşaktan kuşağa devredilerek dünyaya bakışı şekillendiren ortak insanlık geçmişi, hem bireyin özgüvenini hem de toplumun birlikte yaşama ve daha iyi bir geleceği birlikte inşa etme ülküsünü güçlendirmektedir. Bu dönemsel hegemon kavimler tarafından elde tutulan "Orantısız Tahterevalli Kuramı - Medeniyet Merkezinde Kayma Oyunu" esasında tüm insanlığın ortak paylaşması gereken kolektif bir mirastır. Kolektif bir insanlık mirası olması gereken Medeniyet günümüzde Batı Dünyasının elindedir. Bu mirasın sadece "kendi kavimlerimize" ait olması gerekir psikozu günümüzde daha önceki örneklerinde de yaşandığı üzere Doğu'dan Batı'ya doğru büyük kitlesel göçleri tetiklemiştir. Bu bağlamda esasında tetiklenen bu büyük kitlesel göçün ana sebebi; laik, modern, çağdaş, akılcı ve demokratik bir Doğu modelinin, Batı'nın zihninde ciddi bir tehdit olgusu yaratmasında saklıdır. İşte buna dilemma diyebiliriz. Çünkü MÖ 500'lerde Batı, Doğuyu taklit ederek ve Doğu'da 600'lere gelindiğinde Batıyı taklit ederek Medeniyet Merkezi'ni ele geçirmiştir. Yine devamında Batı'nın 1700'lerde hâkimiyeti ele geçirebilme nedeni bu olmuştur. Bu taklit dediğimiz insanlığın ortak mirası olması gereken medeniyetin göçler neticesinde el değiştirmeyi tetiklemesine şaşırmamak gerekir. Bir taraf yükselir bir taraf alçalır. Alçalan taraf içgüdüsel olarak yaşamını devam ettirebilmek için yükselen tarafa doğru akmaya başlar. Yükselen taraf ta içgüdüsel olarak öteki diye konumlandırdığı kavimlerin yeniden yükselmemesi için tüm imkânlarını kullanır. Fakat bu döngü, tüm insanlık kolektif bir bilinç olarak hareket etmediği ve gelişmediği sürece tekerrür etmeye devam edecektir. Oysa evrensel ve etik değerlerle bezenmiş tüm insanlığın barış içinde geleceğine ve refahına odaklanmış samimi bir işbirliği ne güzel olurdu.

***

**Çağdaş Türk tiyatrosunda zorunlu bir mekan: "Oturma odası" ya da (mahalleden) kamusaldan haneye zihin göçü**

(1722) Tamer Temel

Geleneksel Türk Tiyatrosu'nun Halk Tiyatrosu türü içerisinde yer alan; Gölge Oyunu ve Orta Oyunu formları genellikle birbirinin devamı olarak değerlendirilir. Bu iki tiyatro biçimi genel özellikleri bakımından çok fazla benzerlikler göstermektedir. Bu özelliklerden biri de bu oyunlardaki mekân seçimidir. Her iki oyun türünde de "mahalle" hemen her oyunda vazgeçilmez bir mekân olarak hep vardır. Bu durum Osmanlı Dönemi'ndeki imparatorluk yapısıyla, etnik kültürlerin varlığıyla da yakından ilgilidir. Ayrıca dramatik açıdan bakıldığında da "mahalle" toplumsal gerçekleri eleştirel bir dille anlatmanın, yeri geldiğinde taşlama yapmanın en verimli mekânıdır. Cemaatçi toplum yapısının en büyük destekleyicisi mahalle kavramı Türk kültüründe önemli bir konumda bulunur. Gerek tiyatro gerekse sinema ve dizilerde de uzun zaman mahalle vazgeçilmez bir mekân olmuştur. Geleneksel Türk Tiyatrosu'nda olduğu gibi Tanzimat Dönemiyle birlikte modernleşen Türk Tiyatrosu'nda da "mahalle" yazarların sıklıkla tercih ettiği bir mekândır. Bu durum toplumsal yapımızla da yakından ilgilidir. Cemaat toplumundan birey toplumuna geçişin kolay olmadığı Türk toplumunda, bireysel özelliklerin bulunmaması yazarları bir bakıma zorunlu olarak mahalleye, kalabalık kitlelere yöneltmiş olabilir. Bu

durum zamanla Türk Toplumunun sosyal ve siyasal yaşamında ortaya çıkan bazı olaylar sonrasında değişmeye başlamıştır. Özellikle 1970'li yıllarından ardından gelen siyasal çatışmalar ve sonrasında yapılan askeri darbeler, sıkıyönetimler ve devletin baskıcı yapısı sonucu mahalle kavramı sosyolojik olarak zayıflarken tiyatrodaki yerini de kaybetmeye başlamıştır. Bu dönemden sonra yazılan oyunların çoğunda ev içi mekânlar seçildiği gözlenmektedir. Bu çalışmada; Geleneksel Türk Tiyatrosu'nda vazgeçilmez bir mekân olarak öne çıkan ve modernleşen tiyatromuzda da ağırlığını uzun bir dönem koruyan mahalle olgusunun zamanla yerini "oturma odası"na terk ettiğine dikkat çekilerek, bu değişimin toplumsal ve siyasal olaylarla bağlantısı açığa çıkarılacaktır. Türk oyun yazarlığında, özellikle 70'li ve 80'li yıllarda yazarların yoğun bir şekilde oyunlarına mekân olarak "otuma odası"nı seçtikleri gözlenmektedir. Bu durum; yaşanılan darbeler, sokağa çıkma yasakları ve esas olarak devletin apolitik bir toplum inşa etme isteğinin bir sonucudur. 90'lı yıllardan sonra ise oyun yazarlarının "oturma odası" gibi ev içi mekânlara ilgisi devam eder. Bunun nedeni ise yalnızlaşan bireyin "mahalleden kaçarak" içsel bir benlik sorgulamasına yönelmesidir. Çalışmada; Adalet Ağaoğlu, Memet Baydur, Oğuz Atay gibi çağdaş oyun yazarlarımızın oyunları model alınacak ve bu yazarların oyunlarında mekân olarak "oturma odası"nı neden seçtikleri ve kamusal alandan haneye zorunlu olan zihin göçünün nedenleri sorgulanacaktır.
***

| | **Auditorium CGD - Quelhas** |
|---|---|
| | **14D. ROUNDTABLE: Current Challenges of both Portugal's and the European Union's Migration Policies** |
| *Chair* | **Sergio Maia Tavares Marques**, Researcher at CEDU (Centre of Studies in EU Law) and Managing Editor of UNIO - EU Law Journal |
| | Ana Rita Gil, Professor at Universidade Nova de Lisboa Law School |
| | Ana Rodrigues, Legal Adviser at CNIS (National Confederation of Solidarity Institutions) |
| | Ana Maria Guerra Martins, Associate Professor with Aggregation, Law Faculty, Universidade de Lisboa |

# INDEX


## *A*

Abdul Rehman · 307
Abel Rodrigues · 317, 318
Abrham Yohannes Gebremichael · 272, 273
Adah-Kole Emmanuel Onjewu · 80, 81
Adda Carla Justiniano Medina · 253
Adrian Favell · 192, 193
Adriana De Carvalho Alves · 95, 98
Adriana González Gil · 95, 97
Agata Vitale · 242, 243
Aikaterini Vassilikou · 263, 265
Aila Spathopoulou · 15, 16
Aivar Jürgenson · 76
Alberto Mora · 331, 332
Alexander Schahbasi · 304
Alexander Subbotin · 312, 313
Alexandra Staub · 240, 242
Alexis Cloquell · 142, 145
Alfredo dos Santos Soares · 15
Ali Faruk Yaylacı · 138, 139
Ali Tilbe · 9, 33, 148, 149, 325, 326, 333
Alin Croitoru · 185, 186
Alina Esteves · 8, 9, 39, 41, 307
Alisait Yılkın · 218, 219
Almudena Cabezas González · 240, 241
Alzira Serpa Silva · 167, 168
Amanda Garrett · 216, 218
Amira Halperin · 304, 306
Ana Barbeiro · 254
Ana Carolina Macedo Abreu · 170, 171
Ana Maria Guerra Martins · 336
Ana Paula Beja Horta · 251
Ana Paula Cordeiro · 208, 209
Ana Rita Gil · 336
Ana Rodrigues · 336
Ana Santamarina Guerrero · 240, 241
Ana Saraiva Neves · 12, 15, 17
Ana Vila Freyer · 8, 253, 259, 284
Analiza Liezl Perez Amurao · 254
Anca Bejenaru · 88, 91
Anders Vassenden · 177
Andonis Vassilios Piperoglou · 328, 330
Andras Tetenyi · 53, 54
Andrea Silva · 272, 274
Andrés Caballero · 146
Andrew Connal · 88, 90
Anette Haas · 62, 63
Ankita Siddhanta · 80, 81, 82, 87, 89, 182, 184
Anna Carastathis · 15, 16
Anna Huber · 309, 310
Anna Ludovici · 234
Anna Rezyapova · 297, 298
Annalisa Geraci · 25
Anshu Adhikari · 320, 322
Antia Perez-Carames · 323, 325
Antonella Rotondo · 231, 233
Antonia Alomar · 130, 132
Antonia Olmos Alcaraz · 190, 192
Anupama Singh · 29
Anuradha Chakrabarti · 39
Armağan Teke Lloyd · 74, 75, 175, 323
Armen Tanıkyan · 58, 59
Artjoms Ivlevs · 67, 302
Aslıhan Arslan Erdgin · 67, 68
Augustine Tanle · 165, 167
Ayan Abdi Handulle · 177
Aycan Celikaksoy · 287, 289
Ayşe Kıran · 204, 205
Ayşula Kurt · 85

## *B*

Bahar Başer · 8, 76, 78, 154, 190
Bahram Salavati · 261, 263
Balca Arda · 18, 20
Banur Boynukara · 31
Barbara Bäckström · 251, 252
Bárbara Baeckström · 196, 199
Bayram Ünal · 274, 276, 292, 328
Belén Fernández Suarez · 157, 158
Benjamin Bassey Bob · 182, 185
Benjamin Levy · 98, 100
Benjamin-Samuel Schlüter · 224
Berna Numan · 247, 248
Betül Kocaoğlu · 165, 166
Betül Nuhoglu · 58, 59
Bhaswati Das · 88, 90
Bianca Florentina Cheregi · 44
Bilgen Türkay · 126, 127
Blanca Ines Carvajal Calderon · 55, 57
Bram Lancee · 50, 51
Bram Tuk · 309, 311
Brianna Castro · 302, 303
Bülent Yilmaz · 226, 230
Burak Başaranlar · 203, 204
Burcak Fakıoğlu Yakıcı · 33
Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı · 26, 265, 266

## *C*

Cahit Kahraman · 179, 181
Camila Escudero · 167
Camila Esguerra Muelle · 323
Caner Tekin · 157, 159
Cansu Güçlü · 78, 80
Carla van Os · 287, 288
Carlos Alberto González Zepeda · 142
Carlos Manuel Lopes · 307, 308, 309
Carmen Petruzzi · 238
Carmen Zamorano Llena · 18, 19
Carsten Schaefer · 135
Catarina Reis Oliveira · 208, 209, 250
Celal Altın · 34, 35
Celal İnal · 85, 86
Cemal Sarı · 320
Cengiz Karagöz · 31, 32, 113, 114
Charalampos Tsavdaroglou · 151, 152
Charles Pontes Gomes · 53, 54, 294
Chika Euphemia Asogwa · 281, 283
Christina Velentza · 314, 315
Christopher Osiander · 231, 232
Christos Michalakelis · 60, 61
Christy Petropoulou · 151, 152
Chrysa Giannopoulou · 151, 152
Claire Marshall · 133
Clara Piqueras · 142, 143
**Clare Struthers** · 208
Claude Sumata · 12, 17, 37, 38, 231

Claudia Araujo · 74
Claudia Finotelli · 41, 98, 99, 172, 173
Claudia Lechner · 309, 310
Claus Bech Hansen · 245
Clifford Odimegwu · 242, 243
Cosette Maiky · 194, 195
Cristina Gómez-Johnson · 95, 97
Cristina Ioana Dragomir · 242, 244
Cristina Samper · 312, 314
Cristina Santinho · 150, 151
Cynthia Magallanes-Gonzalez · 111, 113

## *D*

Damla Mursül · 259, 260
Daniela Gregr · 245, 246
Darlene Xiomara Rodriguez · 21
Davey Poulissen · 261, 262
Davod Ahmadi · 28
Debarati Guha-Sapir · 224
Debarati Sarkar · 30
Delia Baldassarri · 50, 52
Demet Akarçay Ulutaş · 160, 161
Deniz Eroğlu Utku · 24, 113, 188, 218
Deniz Neriman Duru · 192, 193
Deniz S. Sert · 175, 176
Derya Benli · 44, 46, 195, 196
Diane G Gal · 320, 321
Diego Iturralde · 127
Dilara Ustabaşı Gündüzü · 160, 161
Dilek Özdemir · 160, 162, 274, 275
Dilshad Hamad Khdhir · 200, 202
Dimitris Boukas · 53
Dimitris Skleparis · 62, 64
Diogo Abreu · 307
Dominique Santana · 12, 14, 15
Dora Sampaio · 312, 313
Douglas Massey · 210
Dra. Alisa Petroff · 142, 143
Duygu Öztin Passerat · 205, 206

## *E*

Ebru Cubukcu · 62, 63
Ebru Dalğakıran · 170, 171
Ecem Hasırcıoğlu · 214, 215
Eda Elif Tibet · 309, 310
Efnan Dervişoğlu · 85, 87
Elena Anatolyevna Bulakh · 130, 131
Elena Carletti · 70, 71
Elianne Zijlstra · 287, 288
Elif Tuğba Doğan · 118
Elina Apsite Berina · 170, 172, 299
Elisa Brey · 41
Elisavet Panagiotou · 167, 169
Elizabeth Challinor · 150, 151
Elizabeth El-Warari · 242, 243
Elnaz Shadras · 87, 88
Elzbieta Mirga · 103, 105
Emek Yılmaz · 116, 117
Emília Lana de Freitas Castro · 53, 55, 196, 295
Emily Larissa Koller · 133, 134
Emily Marina Miltenburg · 108, 110, 135, 137
Emma-Ebere Obiajulu · 256, 257
Emmanuel Abuelafia · 277, 279, 331, 332
Emmi Laurila · 128
Emre Doğandor · 118, 119
Emrullah Kocabaş · 277, 278
Encarnación La Spina · 108
Enis Porat · 221, 222
Enni Kallio · 302, 304
Ephraim Ikechukwu Ugwu · 256, 257
Erdinç Kineşçi · 157
Eric M. Trinka · 202, 203
Érika Carvalho de Aquino · 284
Eskil Wadensjö · 287, 289
Esra Yılmaz Eren · 200, 201
Eugene Tartakovsky · 210, 211
Eugenio Cusumano · 182, 184
Eunyoung Kim · 270
**Eva Maria Egger** · 92
Eva-Maria Egger · 67, 68
Evdokia Kogia · 60, 61
Ezgi Arslan Özdemir · 26, 265, 266

## *F*

Fabiane Cristina Albuquerque · 224, 225
Fahmi Salameh · 62, 63
Faize Deniz Mardin · 266, 267
Fanny Margot Tudela Poblete · 304, 305
Farid Makhlouf · 37, 38, 256, 258
Fatma Sert Eteman · 226, 230
Fatma Yol · 278, 279
Ferda Dikmen · 179, 181, 333
Fethiye Tilbe · i, iii, iv, 9, 62, 65, 148, 149, 226, 229, 256, 290
Figen Güner Dilek · 333, 334
Filipa Perdigão Ribeiro · 300
Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı · 138, 139
Fontan Sers Charlotte · 256, 258
Francesca Alice Vianello · 41
Francesca Caló · 43, 44
Francesca Meloni · 78
Francesco Bellinzis · 18, 19
Francesco Vacchiano · 150, 151
Francisco Javier Santos Arteaga · 297, 299
Frank Cörvers · 261, 262
Friederike Fleischer · 323
Froilan Tuccat · 250
Fuad Aleskerov · 297, 298
Fulya Akgül Gök · 265, 266
Fumilayo Showers · 281, 282

## *G*

Gabriel Tarriba Martinez Lopez · 123, 124
Gabriela Abrasowicz · 45
Gabriella Judith Kengyel · 254
Gabrielle Oliveira · 190
Gamze Kaçar Tunç · 78, 79
Geoff Wilson · 200, 201
Georgina Sword-Daniels · 41, 42
Georgios Karyotis · 62, 64
Ghazala Yasmin Farooq · 98
Giorgia Trasciani · 130, 132
Giovanna Trimoldi · 12, 13, 15, 17
Giovanni Moro · 71
Giray Sadık · 24, 25
Gisela P Zapata · 256, 257
Giulia Manccini Pinheiro · 41, 43
Giuseppe Acconcia · 154, 156
Giuseppe Gambazza · 188, 189
Gizem Alioğlu Çakmak · 58, 59
Gloria Naranjo Giraldo · 95, 96
Gloria Tauber · 154, 155
**Gökçe Bayındır Goularas** · 58, 60
Gökhan Mura · 21, 22
Gretchen Sue Klingler · 242, 244
Guilherme Pereira Botacini · 92, 93
Gül İnce Beqo · 165, 194, 195, 216
Güldan Kalem · 21, 23
Gülsüm Killi Yılmaz · 148
Güneş Gökgöz · 105, 107

## *H*

Haimanti Banerji · 39
Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska · 123, 124
Han Nicolaas · 26
Handan Akyiğit · 113, 115
Hande Erdem · 76, 77
Hanife Nalan Genç · 116, 117, 148, 149
Hannah Leach · 41, 42
Hari Bahadur KC · 111
Harika Suklun · 263, 264
Hasan Boynukara · 31, 32, 113, 114
Hasan Mahmud · 88, 89

Haya Al-Dajani · 200, 201
Hayrettin Bahar · 113, 115
Hazal Ertem · 182, 183
Hea-Jin Park · 270, 271
Hilal Uludağ · 138
Hilde Liden · 309
Hugh Roland · 67, 68
Hugo Melgar Quionez · 28
Hülya Bayrak Akyıldız · 33, 34

## *I*

İbrahim Dilek · 325, 326
İbrahim Özejder · 247
Ibrahim Sirkeci · vii, 8, 9, 10, 12, 69, 70, 113, 210, 212, 277
Igor José de Renó Machado · 188, 190
Ileana Maria Turda · 292, 314, 315, 316
İlhan Güneş · 179, 181
Ilias Pistikos · 151, 152
İlkay Südaş · 274
Ilona Bontenbal · 65, 66
İnci Öykü Yener-Roderburg · 195, 218
Ineke Bijlsma · 261, 262
Inese Supule · 212, 240, 241
Inge Hooijen · 123, 261, 262
Ingrida Geciene · 37, 38
Inmaculada Ceballos Cuadrado · 95, 98
Ionela Vlase · 185, 186
İrem Öz · 240, 242, 259, 260
Irene Assunção Rodrigues · 196, 198
Irene Rodrigues · 92, 94
İrfan Atalay · 31, 179, 181, 333
Irina Chudoska Blazhevska · 44, 45
Irini Kadianaki · 167, 169
Isaac Olumayowa Oni · 254
Isabel Leal · 224
Isabelle Mariacher · 268, 269
İshak Aydemir · 205, 207
Isik Kulu-Glasgow · 287, 309
Işıl Zeynep Türkan İpek · 58, 59
Islam Ahmed · 67, 69
İsmail Kervankıran · 226
Istvan Tarrosy · 15, 18

## *J*

J. Jesus A. Madera · 304, 305
Jacqueline Tuchel · 46, 47
Jakhongir Kakhkharov · 37
Jan Bazyli Klakla · 133, 134
Jara Cuadrado · 130
Javier Gonzalez-Rosas · 71, 73
Javier Polavieja · 50, 51
Jay Mar Murro Albaos · 170
Jayakant Singh · 121
Jeanine Brummel-Ahlaloum · 309, 311
Jeffrey H. Cohen · vii, 8, 10, 12, 149, 277, 304, 326
Jennica Larrison · 238, 239
Jennifer Bulcock · 317, 318
Jennifer Kinloch · 242, 243
Jennifer McGarrigle · 8, 151, 154
Jenny Brosztein · 92
Jessica Rodriguez-Montegna · 55, 56
Jihye Kim · 270, 272
Joan Lacomba · 142, 144, 145
Joana Sousa Ribeiro · 98, 100
João Baia · 304, 305
João Carlos Jarochinski Silva · 268
João Carlos Lopes · 140, 141
João Carvalho · 172, 174
João Ferreira do Amaral · 140, 141
João Guilherme Casagrande Martinelli Lima Granja Xavier da Silva · 105, 106
João Peixoto · 100
João Peixoto · 12
Joaquin Arango · 12
Jocelyn Omandam Celero · 323, 324
Johanna Edelbloude · 37, 38
Johanna Gereke · 50, 51, 52
John Dixon · 234, 236
John Moran Gonzalez · 167, 168
Jóice de Oliveira Santos Domeniconi · 190, 191
Jolin Joseph · 263
Jonas Wood · 163, 164
Jorge Da Silva Macaísta Malheiros · 142, 145
Jorge Malheiros · 8, 234, 268
Jorge Morales Cardiel · 331
Jose Antonio Alonso · 297, 299
Jose Antonio Ortega · 312
José Carlos Coelho · 140, 141
Jowan Mahmod · 154, 156
Juan David Sempere Souvannavong · 142
Julia Reinold · 123
Jülide Güler · 278, 280
Julie Maes · 163, 164
Juliette Tolay · 24, 25, 60, 62

## *K*

K. Onur Unutulmaz · 9, 21, 47, 49, 103, 104
Kalyani Thurairajah · 272
Kamal Kasmaoui · 37, 38
Kamal Kithsiri Karunadasa Hewawasam Revulge · 135, 136
Kamil Alptekin · 160, 161
Kamil Çoştu · 113, 115
Kamil Matuszczyk · 139, 140
Kamila Fialkowska · 103, 105
Karel Neels · 163, 164
Karolina Domagalska-Nowak · 212, 213
Katarzyna Morawska · 212, 214
Kate Torkington · 300
Kathleen Markey · 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 35, 37
Kathy Buelens · 224
Katielle Susane do Nascimento Silva · 234
Kayıhan Çırakoğlu · 221
Ken Crane · 318, 319
Kerstin Tanis · 62
Kiku E. Huckle · 272, 274
Kim Kwok · 140, 141
Klavdia Tatar · 62, 64
Kseniya Dziatlouskaya · 328
Kuvvet Lordoğlu · 274, 277

## *L*

Lam Quang Tran · 290, 291
Laura El Chemali · 71, 73, 200
Laura Elena Pacifici Noja · 108, 109
Laura Juanita Olaya · 328, 329
Lea Sitkin · 162, 163
Leandro Gabriel · 126
Leonor Bettencourt · 234, 236
Liat Yakhnich · 238
Lichuan Liuhuang · 185, 187
Lifeng Qian · 80, 81
Likim Ng · 318, 319
Lilia Dominguez Villalobos · 123, 125
Lilian Silva do Amaral Suzuki · 92, 94
Lisa Borelli · 130, 132
Lisa Matos · 224
Liudmila Konstants · 146, 147
Louisa M Visconti · 320, 321
Luana Franco Rocha · 177
Luca Sebastiani · 172
Lúcio Sousa · 196, 199, 251, 252
Lucrezia Savasta · 76, 77
Luis Moreno · 39, 41

## *M*

M. Gökay Özerim · 60, 62
M. Laura Vazquez Maggio · 123, 125

M. Murat Yüceşahin · 15, 113, 118, 210, 212, 312
Magaly Sanchez-R · 210
Mahmut Kaya · 226, 228
Mane Vanya Slavchevska · 67, 68
Manuel Mira Godinho · 12
Marcela Tapia Ladina · 95, 96
Marciana Popescu · 130, 132
Marco Palillo · 74, 75
Margarida Martins Barroso · 214
Margarida Queiros · 234
Mari Toivanen · 76, 78
Maria Abascal · 50
Maria Avraamidou · 167, 169
Maria Baecke · 18, 20
Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trindade · 251, 253
Maria Catarina La Barbera · 172, 173
Maria Clara Rueda · 163
Maria de Fátima Amante · 196, 197, 198
Maria Evangeli Kenti Kranidioti · 26
Maria Gussgard Volckmar-Eeg · 163, 164
Maria Helena Cruz · 290, 291
Maria Ioannou · 167, 169
Maria Isolda Perelló · 142, 144
María Jesús Cabezón Fernández · 142
Maria Lucinda Fonseca · 39, 41, 256, 307, *See* Lucinda Fonseca
Maria Moitinho de Almeida · 224
Maria Ramos · 50, 51
**Maria Rocio Bedoya** · 95
Maria Ventura Luigi Ventura · 281
Mariana Carmo Duarte · 196, 197
Mariann Dömös · 314, 315
Marie Lehner · 105, 107
Marija Grujica Cvejic · 315, 316
Marija Pavicevic · 268, 269
Marina Carreiras · 234, 235
Marius Mosoreanu · 62, 64
Marta Hawkins · 200, 201
Marta Lemos · 60, 61
Marta Paradés Martin · 182, 184
Marta Rovery de Souza · 284
Martin Dietz · 231, 232
Martin Fieder · 304
Matte Guilmain · 250
Max Schaub · 50, 52
Mazhar Mughal · 256, 258
Mehmet Akif Ceyhan · 82, 84
Mehmet Azimli · 82, 83
Mehmet Can Pelikoğlu · 325, 327
Mehmet Davut Çoştu · 82, 83
Mehmet Doğu Karakaya · 297, 298
Mehmet Gökay Özerim · 78
Mehmet Gökay Özerim · 21, 23, 46
Mehmet Nuri Gültekin · 175
Melina Duarte · 53, 54, 151, 152
Melisa Yazdanpanahi · 121, 122
Mert Bilecen · 278, 279
Merve Erdilmen · 105, 106
Merve Özdemirkıran-Embel · 26, 28
Meryem Günaydın · 195
Meryem Küçük · 284
Michaela Bristol-Faulhammer · 130, 132
Michal P. Garapich · 103
Michal P. Garapich · 103
Michal P. Garapich · 105
Michela Camilla Pellicani · 8, 36, 212, 231, 233
Michelle Leighton · 256
Miguel Santos Neves · 251, 252
Miguel Szekely · 331, 332
Mija Sanders · 35
Minwoo Yun · 270
Mirela Pîrvan · 216, 217
Miriam Foidl · 46, 48
Miryam Hazan · 331, 332
Moe Takahashi · 67
Mohammed ElHajji · 167
Mohammed Taukeer · 65, 66
Mona Röhm · 105, 107
Monica Carbonara · 231, 233
Mónica Ibáñez Angulo · 69, 177, 178, 250, 265
Mónica Ortiz Cobo · 55, 56, 58
Monika Smit · 287, 309
Moustapha Aladjı · 35
Muna Shalan · 188
Münevver Eryalçın · 26, 265, 266
Mustafa Aslan · 274, 277
Mustafa Kemal Şan · 113, 115, 284
Mustafa Yakar · 226, 230, 274
Myrto Tsilimpounidi · 16

## *N*

N. Aslı Şirin Öner · 170, 171
Naciye Gülkız Şenler · 31
Naile Berberoğlu · 221, 222
Nan Zhang · 50, 52
Nandita Saikia · 290
Narges Abadi · 28
Narin Fikrie Idriz · 151, 153
Nassera Guezzen · 214, 216
Natalia Meshcheryakova · 297, 298
Nathan Lauwers · 240
Nayyer Abbas · 315, 317
Nedret Öztokat Kılıçeri · 205, 226
Neethu Elsa Alexander · 290
Nefeli Stournara · 224, 225
Nesime Ceyhan Akça · 116
Nicolás José Isola Goyetche · 146
Nicole De Wet · 17, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 242, 243
Nieves Ortega Pérez · 190, 192
Nihal Eminoglu · 193, 194
Nihan Ciğerci-Ulukan · 160
Nikolaos Alamanos · 60, 61
**Nirmala Arunasalam** · 80
Nirmala D. Arunasalam · 320
Nirmala Devi Arunasalam · 8, 146, 147
Norma Baldino · 284, 285
Nubia Janeth Ruiz · 328, 329
Nur İncetahtacı · 175, 176
Nur Köprülü · 221, 223
Nuray Özgülnar · 266, 267

## *O*

Olga Lafazani · 151, 152
Olga Magano · 196, 199, 251, 252
Olgu Karan · 208, 210, 238, 297
Olivia Grace Johnson · 100, 101
Oluseun Tanimomo · 193, 194
Oluwagbemiga Ezekiel Adeyemi · 281, 283
Omaira Giovanna Gonzalez Diaz · 218, 220
Omar Tcham · 182, 183
**Onur Kemal Bazarkaya** · 85, 86
Ophelynn Pil Cano · 80
Özen Odağ · 76, 77
Özge Çopuroğlu · 216, 217
Özge Karip · 74, 75, 116, 117
Özgür Balkılıç · 175
Özlem Topçuoğlu · 160, 162

## *P*

Paige Isaacson · 292, 293
Pascale Hancart Petitet · 80, 82
Pascual Garcia · 87, 89, 312
Patricia Marie Garcia · 128
Paul N. McDaniel · 21
Paula Alonso · 238, 239, 261, 262
Paula Azevedo Pinto · 37
Paula Castro · 234, 236, 237
Paula Pimenta Matoso Nunes · 268
Paulette K. Schuster · 8, 202, 203, 272, 281
Paulette Schuster · 60
Paulina Szydłowska · 123, 124
Paulo Manuel Costa · 196, 199, 251, 252
Pedro Calado · 256
Pedro Candeias · 101, 102

Petra Auer · 177, 178
Petra Madge Playfair · 53
Petru Golban · 44, 46, 195, 196
Philip L. Martin · 256
Philipp Jung · 39
Philipp Ueffing · 39, 40
Pınar Tuzcu · 87, 88
Pınar Yazgan · 9, 28, 69, 70, 182
Pinglong Hsin · 185, 187
Praveenkumar M P · 256, 258

## *Q*

Qaisar Raza · 17, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43

## *R*

Rabiul Ansary · 88, 90
Rachel Margaret Adams · 300, 301
Rafal Cekiera · 60
Rafał Raczyński · 212, 214
Raluca Cristina Iacob · 100, 102
Ramazan Yaylalı · 103, 104
Rania M Rafik Khalil · 300
Rasadhika Sharma · 210, 211
Rauf Yanardağ · 274, 276
Raymond Robertson · 331, 332
Rebecca Louise Mavin · 130, 132, 292, 293
Reidun Ims · 139, 140
Reiko Tachibana · 284, 285
Remziye Güner · 203
Renee Reichl Luthra · 212, 213
Rita Guerra · 234, 237
Rita Reis · 26, 27
Rita Sobczyk · 146
Roberta Lo Bianco · 78, 79
Roberto Antonello Palumbo · 231, 233
Rocio Alamillos Sanchez · 245, 246
Rodolfo Garcia Zamora · 312
Roger Waldinger · 212, 213
Roila Mavrouli · 295
Rosalia Lopez Fernandez · 190, 192
Rosana Albuquerque · 196, 199, 251, 252
Rosana Baeninger · 190, 191
Rosella Bianco · 55, 56, 58
Ru Gao · 214, 215
Ruba Salih · 12
Ruoxi Liu · 320, 322
Ruta Yemane · 50, 51
Ruth Ferrero-Turrión · 216
Ruud Koopmans · 50, 51
Ryan Woolrych · 121, 122

## *S*

Saadet Türkmen · 121
Saara Toukolehto · 46, 47
Saija Niemi · 69, 70
Sait Gülsoy İnal · 137, 138
Saltanat Akhmetova · 157, 158
Salvatore Coluccello · 15, 16
Sandra Silva · 307
Sandra Sofia Brito Silva · 71, 72
Saniye Dedeoğlu · 185, 186, 224, 231, 232
Santiago Pérez-Nievas · 182, 184
Sara Rizzotti · 188
Sarah Edith Atkins · 108, 109
Sarah Lamble Winton · 231
Sarah Reilly · 190, 191
Sasha Frade · 242, 243
Şebnem Ece Egeli İlgün · 58, 59
Seçil Alaca · 116, 117
Selda Dudu · 185, 187
Selin Özdemir Kocabaş · 277, 278
Selin Özmen · 325, 327
Selin Türkeş Kılıç · 58, 59
Selina March · 317, 318
Serap Gün · 138
Sergey Shvydun · 297, 298
Sergio Maia Tavares Marques · 295, 317, 336
Serli Nisanyan · 277
Serli Seta Nişanyan · 179, 180
Sernaz Arslan · 35, 36
Sertaç Sonan · 221, 222, 247, 248
Setenay Dilek Fidler · 320
Sevim Atila Demir · 121, 122, 160, 161
Shahid Iqbal · 65, 66
Shirley Andrea Velasquez-Hoque · 65
Shriya Thakkar · 323, 324
Sibel Terzioğlu · 278, 280
Silvia de Almeida Cardoso · 150, 196, 198
Simeon Magliveras · 8, 118, 120
Simone Baglioni · 43, 44
Sina Isabel Freund · 128, 129
Sinem Bayraktar · 185, 186
Sirkka Komulainen · 304, 306
Soares Chaves Chaves Lopes · 263, 264
Sofia Gaspar · 28, 29
Sonel Bosnalı · 179, 181, 333
Songül Gül · 274, 275
Sónia Frias Piepoli · 281, 282
Sònia Parella · 142, 143
Sophie Walsh · 238
Souvanxay Phetchanpheng · 80
Stefano Degli Uberti · 292, 294
Stella Mbah · 256, 257
Stephen Phillips · 295, 296
Styliani Liberopoulou · 60, 61
Sue Ellen Coccaro · 328, 329
Süleyman Özmen · 333, 334
Sunhee Koo · 270, 271
Süreyya Sönmez Efe · 263, 295, 296
Susana Ferreira · 100, 101, 130
Susanne Velt · 50, 51
Suzanne Menhem · 200

## *T*

Taís Gonçalves Neto Costa · 307, 308
Talia Shiff · 135, 137
Talina Contreras Dávila · 21, 22
Tamaki Watarai · 92
Tamas Barczikay · 53, 54
Tamer Temel · 333, 335
Tania R. Santos · 234, 237
Tanju Inal · 33
Tasawar Ashraf · 245
Tatiana Golban · 74, 75, 116, 117
Teresa Rodrigues · 100, 101
Thais Franca · 261
Thais Vivacqua Souza · 62, 63
Thales Speroni · 142, 143
Thomas Montgomery · 43, 44
Thomas Soehl · 172, 174, 212, 213
Tom Wilson · 39, 40
Tonia Rifaey · 18, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44
Torsten Schlesinger · 46, 47
Trudie Cain · 128, 130
Tuba Yüceer Kardeş · 26, 265, 266
Tuğrul İnal · 33
Tuncay Bilecen · 148, 150, 277

## *U*

Uğur Altıntaş · 31
Ukoji Vitalis Ukoji · 62, 64
**Ülkü Sezgi Sözen** · 108
Ülkü Sezgi Sözen · 9, 24, 41
Ülkü Sezgi Sözen · 268
Umut Ulukan · 226, 227

## *V*

Valerie C. Yap · 111, 112
Valerio Bini · 188, 189
Veli Duyan · 265, 266
Vera Messing · 192, 193
Vera Peshkova · 12, 13, 17, 165, 166
Veronica Cano · 300, 301

Victoria Donnaloja · 118, 119
Vildan Mahmutoglu · 43, 261
Virginia Langum · 126
Vítor Manuel Álvares Escária · 140, 141
Vladimir Iontsev · 312, 313

## *W*

Wei-Wei Da · 103
Wilson Fusco · 259
Witold Nowak · 266, 267

## *X*

Xavier de Bethune · 224

## *Y*

Yakup Çelik · 325
Yakup Çoştu · 82
Yakup Çoştu · 82
Yakup Çoştu · 84
Yali Chen · 154, 155
Yaprak Civelek · 71, 111, 113, 116, 118, 121, 123, 126, 128, 130, 133, 135, 137, 139, 142, 145, 148, 150, 151, 157, 160, 162, 165, 167, 170, 172, 175, 177, 179, 302
Yaprak H. Civelek · 47, 49
Yaşar Şenler · 32
Yavuz Kagan Yasim · 208
Yıldız Akpolat · 160, 162, 274, 275
Yodit Jacob · 309, 311
Yolanda Lohelo Emedi · 41, 42
Yücel Vural · 221, 247, 249
Yukari Ando · 287, 289
Yunus Aydemir · 205, 207
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 87
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 34
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 179
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 179
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 179
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 181
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 192
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 333
Yusuf Topaloğlu · 333
Yvonne Anders · 76, 77

## *Z*

Zeliha Gürel · 85, 86
Zerrin Toprak Karaman · 259, 260
Zeynep Arslan · 333
Zeynep Ceren Henriques Correia · 182
Zeynep Selin Balcı · 266
Zsofia Windisch · 272, 273
Zsuzsanna Àrendás · 218, 220

CONFERENCE SERIES BY TRANSNATIONAL PRESS LONDON

# THE MIGRATION CONFERENCE 2018
# Book of Abstracts and Programme

Compiled by Fethiye Tilbe and Yusuf Topaloglu

The Migration Conference is a venue for academics, policy makers, practitioners, students and everybody who is interested in intelligent debate and research informed discussions on human mobility and its impacts around the world. The Migration Conference is an international peerreviewed scholarly event.

The Migration Conferences were launched at the Regent's Centre for Transnational Studies in 2012 when the first well attended international peer-reviewed conference with a focus on Turkish migration in Europe took place in Regent's Park campus of Regent's University London, UK. The Migration Conference 2018 is the sixth event in the series and coorganised by ISEG (School of Economics and Management) and IGOT (The Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning) both at Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal and Transnational Press London, UK. Previous conferences were held in London (2012), London (2014), Prague (2015), Vienna (2016), Athens (2017), and Lisbon (2018).

The Migration Conference 2018 is organised with funding raised by registration fees and the following partners' support: ISEG – Universidade de Lisboa, IGOT - Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal, Tourism Office of Lisbon, Portugal, Global Migration Project - Ohio State University, USA, Gifford Center - University of California Davis, USA, Regent's University London Centre for Transnational Studies, UK, Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy Graduate School of Law, Germany, Institut de Recherche, Formation et Action sur les Migrations, Belgium, Migration Institute of Finland, Hart Publishing, UK, Transnational Press London, Migration Letters, Remittances Review, Border Crossing, Göç Dergisi, Kurdish Studies, and Journal of Gypsy Studies.

migrationconference.net
tplondon.com
@migrationevent
fb.me/MigrationConference
Email: migrationscholar@gmail.com

ISBN 978-1-910781-82-1
90000
9 781910 781821

TRANSNATIONAL PRESS® LONDON