

The Migration Conference 2020

Book of Abstracts and Programme



UNIVERSITATI I EVROPËS JUGLINDORE
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ НА ЈУГОИСТОЧНА ЕВРОПА
SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY





Invited Speakers

Agnes Igoye, Deputy National Coordinator Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda



Invited Speakers

Prof Elli Heikkilä, Research Director, Migration Institute of Finland, Finland



Invited Speakers

Helén Nilsson, Director, Nordic Council of Ministers Office in Lithuania



Invited Speakers

Dr Jelena Dzankic, Coordinator of the GLOBALCIT Network, European University Institute, Italy



Invited Speakers

Dr Martina Cvajner, University of Trento, Italy



Invited Speakers

Dr Nissa Finney, Reader in Human Geography, University of St Andrews, UK

The Migration Conference 2020

Book of Abstracts and Programme

by
The Migration Conference Team

Organised with support of:



UNIVERSITETI I EVROPËS JUGLINDORE
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ НА ЈУГОИСТОЧНА ЕВРОПА
SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY



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The Migration Conference 2020 - Book of Abstracts and Programme

By The Migration Conference Team

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Chair's Welcome



Dear colleagues,

We're pleased to welcome you to the 8th Migration Conference. The Migration Conference 2020 is held online via Microsoft Teams platform due to COVID-19 Pandemic restrictions.

We have as usual covering a wide array of topics in this year's edition too. There are about 350 presentations and debates running over 4 days from 8th to 11th September 2020. We have tried to address the time zone differences by moving sessions towards mid-day and grouping presentations, where possible, according to time zones. However, we believe this is not perfect to accommodate hundreds of colleagues from Brazil to Japan, and Australia to Canada. PLEASE NOTE all times are GMT+1 British Summer Time (BST). MS Teams will normally show the times according to your computers local time.

Our all-women keynote speakers line up this year features Nissa Finney, Jelena Dzankic, Martina Cvajner, Elli Heikkila, Agnes Igoye, and Helén Nilsson.

Although the main language of the conference is English, this year we will have linguistic diversity as usual and there will also be some sessions in Spanish and Turkish.

Over the years, we have maintained a frank and friendly environment where constructive criticism and friendly exchanges were prioritized to foster scholarship as we believe being nice improves the quality of the event. Please follow the virtual meeting etiquette as much as possible to help each other during the conference. We hope to continue with this tradition even in the online version and you will enjoy the Conference.

We thank all participants, invited speakers and conference committees for their efforts and contribution. We are particularly grateful to hundreds of colleagues who served as reviewers and helped the selection process.

Please download and install MS Teams on your computers. It works better with computers than on smart phones or browsers. The final programme will be available with links to online sessions and when you log into MS Teams with emails registered with the Conference, you will be able to see the meetings under TMC 2020. There is also a support page on the website. Please do not hesitate to get in touch with us through the conference email (migrationscholar@gmail.com).

Looking forward to seeing you all online.

Ibrahim **Sirkeci** (Chair) and Merita Zulfiu **Alili** (Co-Chair)

On behalf of the Organisation Committee of The Migration Conference 2020

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People

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Nihal Yazgan, Transnational Press London, UK (Admin)

Venue: South East European University, Tetovo, North Macedonia

The TMC 2020 Conference was meant to be hosted by South East European University campus in Tetovo, North Macedonia. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic, we had to move it online using MS Teams.

Please see the university's visitor guide [here](#). You can find location maps and directions to travel to Tetovo campus of the university as well as important contacts. **Virtual tour of the campus is here**. There are **regular buses from Skopje airport to the bus terminal in the city**, where you can get one of the **frequent buses to Tetovo**. Alternatively, you can get a taxi from Skopje airport to Tetovo.



Venue map and address: Ilindenska no.335, 1200 Tetovo, North Macedonia.

The town centre of Tetovo is very accessible and most places are within walking distance.

The registration desk area, parallel session rooms and plenary session halls for the TMC2020 will be clearly signposted on the campus.

Please also note we are always looking for venues for future TMCs. If your university or institute is interested in hosting the conference in the future please get in touch with the executive team.

Please also note we are always looking for venues for future TMCs. If your university or institute is interested in hosting the conference in the future please get in touch with the executive team.

Summary Programme

PLEASE NOTE ALL TIMES ARE GMT+1 British Summer Time (BST)

MS Teams meetings will normally show the times according to your computers local time

8 September 2020, Tuesday | DAY 1

[11:45-12:30 – Welcome Reception and Opening Panel \[Click here to Join \]](#)

Welcoming Speeches:

- [Ibrahim Sirkeci](#), Centre for Transnational Business and Management, Regent's University London, UK (Chair)
- [Memet Memeti](#), Dean of Faculty of Contemporary Social Sciences, South East European University, N. Macedonia (Hosting Chair)
- [Merita Zulfu-Alili](#), South East European University, N. Macedonia (Co-Chair)

12:30-12:45 – Break

[12:45-14:45 – Plenary Session I \[Click here to Join \]](#)

Moderator: [Merita Zulfu-Alili](#), South East European University, N. Macedonia

Keynote Speakers:

- [Jelena Dzankic](#), Coordinator of the [GLOBALCIT Network](#), European University Institute, Italy: **"'Long-distance citizens': strategies and interests of states, companies and individuals in the global race for wealth"**
- [Nissa Finney](#), Reader in Human Geography, University of St Andrews, UK: **"Race, place, poverty and the threat to home: patterns and processes of stubborn inequalities in Britain"**

14:45-15:00 – Break

15:00-16:30 – Parallel Sessions I

16:30-17:00 – Break

17:00-18:30 – Parallel Sessions II

9 September 2020, Wednesday | DAY 2

10:45-12:15 – Parallel Sessions III

12:15-12:45 – Break

[12:45-14:45 – Plenary Session II \[Click here to Join \]](#)

Moderator: Nadja Stamselberg, Regent's University London, United Kingdom

Keynote Speakers:

- [Martina Cvajner](#), University of Trento, Italy: "Soviet Signoras. A Female Perspective on Migration"
- [Elli Heikkilä](#), Research Director, Migration Institute of Finland, Finland: **"Labour market participation of immigrants and challenges in Finland"**

14:45-15:00 – Break

15:00-16:30 – Parallel Sessions IV

16:30-17:00 – Break

17:00-18:30 – Parallel Sessions V

10 September 2020, Thursday | DAY 3

10:45-12:15 – Parallel Sessions VI

12:15-12:45 – Break

12:45-14:15 – Parallel Sessions VII

14:15-14:45 – Break

14:45-16:15 – Parallel Sessions VIII

16:15-16:45 – Break

16:45-18:15 – Parallel Sessions IX

11 September 2020, Friday | DAY 4

10:45-12:15 – Parallel Sessions X

12:15-12:45 – Break

[12:45-14:45 – Roundtable: COVID-19 Pandemic and Migration Policy Challenges](#)

[\[Click here to Join \]](#)

Moderator: Michela C. **Pellicani**, University of Bari, Italy

Panellists:

- Giuseppe **Brescia**, MP, Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies, Parlamento Italiano, Italy
- Agnes **Igoe**, Deputy National Coordinator Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda
- Helén **Nilsson**, Director, Nordic Council of Ministers Office in Lithuania
- Jeffrey H. **Cohen**, Professor of Anthropology, Ohio State University, USA
- Ibrahim **Sirkeci**, Regent's University London, United Kingdom

14:45-15:00 – Break

15:00-16:30 – Parallel Sessions XI

16:30 END OF THE PROGRAMME

Day One 8 September 2020 - 15:00-16:30 [Join Session](#)

Session 1A: Conflict and Insecurity 1

Chair: Merita Zulfiu Alili, South East European University, North Macedonia

9 Being stranded Enroute: Navigating Ethiopian Men trafficking Experience Along Eastern Route

Biniyam Bogale Lakew

26 The Ties That Matter: Queer Way of Surviving in the Transit Country

Gonca Sahin

132 Immigration from Fragile and Conflict-Affected Areas and Crime Rates in Europe. A Country-level Analysis

Gianluca Bortoletto

1032 The Use of Technology to Support and Restrict International Migration in Developing Countries

Friday Ogar Idiku

Being stranded Enroute: Navigating Ethiopian Men Trafficking

(9) Biniyam Bogale Lakew

Experience Along Eastern Route The route extending from the city of Jijiga to the border town of Tog-wochalle near to Somaliland serves as a concentration hub for many of the irregular migrants that came from the Northern and Central parts of Ethiopia, Somaliland and Somalia. As a result, this study was conducted in this route to explore and better understand the experiences of men victims of trafficking en route and their survival strategy. The study has dealt in depth with the major reasons of irregular migration, structural organization of trafficking, major risks and consequences victims encountered en route, victims-local community interaction and government responses to irregular migration. The leading research philosophy employed in this study was constructivism. Qualitative research methods that best fit to constructivism were used to gather the needed data and analyze it. Symbolic interactionism, social network and globalization theories were used in the analysis and interpretation of the data. The findings of this study revealed that as of the past the facilitating factors of irregular migration including trafficking were not only associated with the economic problems rampant in the source areas, rather these days newly emerging socio-cultural factors locally being entangled with global factors are enforcing potential migrants to fall prey in the hands of traffickers operating along the Eastern Desert Route. Culture of migration, ease of access to information using globalization technological outputs, development of migrant social networks from source via transit to destinations, lack of good governance and wide spread corruption and climate change at home were the main facilitating factors of trafficking. An increase in the number of irregular migrants transiting via Jijiga-Tog-wochalle route and the growth in the consciousness of the local community about the economic benefits gained from the business of human trafficking have led to the emergence of new interaction between victims and local community. The local community along the route considers victims as their normal sources of income. One of the core findings of this study was the risks and associated consequences victims encountered en route. The common identified risks experienced by victims on the route were detention, confinement, physical and emotional abuses, control of mobility, sleep deprivation and denial of communication, financial burden, and health and health related risks. The perpetrators of all such inhuman acts were traffickers, facilitators, drivers and their assistants, bus station workers, policemen and the local community. Despite all such risks on the route, the government response was very limited and even sometimes exposes victims for further victimization. Finally, the research findings implicate on diverse issues. Above

all, continues awareness raising training has to be given to the law enforcement authorities and local community in the route. Secondly, to avoid victims' exposure for further victimization, rehabilitation center for intercepted victims has to be build. Thirdly, at policy level, Ethiopia has to have mutual agreement with the neighboring countries (Somaliland and Somalia. Lastly, to have an appropriate response against irregular migration based on evidences, further research related to irregular migration has to be carried out.

The Ties That Matter: Queer Way of Surviving in the Transit Country

(26) Gonca Sahin

The aim of this study is investigate how the queer refugees experience networking in the country of transit and how these networks contribute to their well-being during their asylum experience in Turkey. Focusing on the experiences of queer refugees residing temporarily in a small provincial area of Turkey, I specifically explore which types of social relationships and connections they form and sustain with their countries of origin, within the country of transit and with the third countries and which types of benefits are offered to the queer refugees by various types of networks. The data collected through ten semi-structured interviews is analyzed by the theories of social capital and networks in dialogue with some theoretical ideas suggested by the scholars of transnationalism. This study has found evidence that queer refugees temporarily residing in Turkey have involved in a range of social, economic, cultural and political transnational engagements and connections at the intersection of the countries of origin, country of transit and third countries. The transnationalist networks of the queer refugees have helped them to negotiate difficult circumstances during their asylum experience in the transit country. Although the study of transnationalism has largely ignored the experiences of refugees, the relevance of transnationalism for refugees is clearly supported by the current findings. On the basis of the evidence, this study suggests that the concept of transnationalism should be extended to cover the experiences of refugees in general but queer refugees in particular. Keywords: queer refugees, transit country, transnationalism, networks, online communication, social capital

Immigration from Fragile and Conflict-Affected Areas and Crime Rates in Europe. A Country-level Analysis

(132) Gianluca Bortoletto

The present study analyses the impact of immigration from fragile countries on crime rates in a pool of European countries for the period 2008-16. We used data from OECD, Eurostat and World Bank database. We use an Instrumental Variables (IV) procedure with two innovative instruments referring to the political stability and rule of law in the origin countries of the migrants. The results estimated through a standard Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimation, shows no significant effect of immigration on crime rates. However, when using the IV estimator and correcting for the endogeneity issues, we found that immigration has a positive and significant impact on intentional homicides. These results are robust to various specifications.

The Use of Technology to Support and Restrict International Migration in Developing Countries

(1032) Ogar Idiku

There is a strong corollary between migration and technology and several studies have shown how technology either support or limit international migration and vice versa. Migrants are very important to the flow of technological know-how both in the country of destination and their countries of origin. The global estimate for the number of people who had migrated internationally in 2019 was about 272 million and about two-thirds migrated for labor purposes (ILO, 2018; UN DESA, 2019a). Objective: The objective of this paper was to assess how technology is being used to support or restrict migration practices. Other specific objectives include identifying how migrants used technology in migration activities and examining how government authorities are managing or restricting migration through technology. Methods: The study was exploratory research carried out in Nigeria with in-depth and extensive literature reviews on how technology is being used by migrants to support migration and by government authorities

to restrict migration. Results: The findings revealed that migrants use Information and Communication Technology like apps for migration opportunities and supporting secret crossings across borders. Social media platforms are used by migrants to link up with people of like minds anywhere by sharing information that enabled them to evade exploitative smugglers and those who traffic in humans (Sanchez, 2018). Migrants used “mobile money” apps to integrate in countries of sojourn, while constantly linking up financially with their beloved ones in their countries of origin. Furthermore, migrants recently used blockchain technology, especially for remittances, digital identities and global mobility. Mobile phones, for instance, enable migrants to receive a wide range of information before-migrating, during migration journeys and on arrival at the countries of destination as well as facilitating remittances; and helping migrants stay connected to families (Juskalian, 2018; Latonero et al., 2019). Again, it was revealed that highly - skilled migrants contribute in no small measure to the growth and development of technologies in countries of destination, especially countries with high-income. More so, the results show that even though it is not easy to predict migration data accurately due to its close connection to events of acute nature, long-term trends; communications technology advances and transportation access; Government authorities are using emerging technologies to “manage” or restrict the practice of migration (WEF, 2019). These are done through the use of big data to predicts movement of population in the Mediterranean, Canada is using automated decision-making in her systems of immigration and retinal scanning of refugee in Jordan; to the application of artificial intelligence (AI) lie detectors deployed at the borders of European countries (McAuliffe, 2018). All these State technological practices are enabling migrants to be tracked and detected for development, national security and even humanitarian gestures. Conclusion: Technology is a two-sided coin; it has both an advantage and a disadvantage. Hence, it is difficult to measure, understand and even regulate migration through technology alone because it is a complicated practice, rather the need to safeguard fundamental human rights rights and democracy when using technology to support or checkmate migration activities.

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Day One 8 September 2020 - 15:00-16:30 [Join Session](#)

Session 1B: Culture, Arts, Literature 1

Chair: Torunn Haaland, Gonzaga University, United States

121 When art contributes to the integration of refugees through intercultural communication: an illustration with the documentary film "En cours"

Cecilia Brassier Rodrigues

163 The figure of refugee as a sign of unfulfilled desire in "The Childhood of Jesus" by John Maxwell Coetzee and "Belatedly" by Wit Szostak

Ewelina Barbara Śliwa

245 From Within the Ethnic Other: Sex Trafficking, Complex Trauma and Bodily Memories in Giuseppe Tornatore's *La sconosciuta* (2006)

Torunn Haaland

When art contributes to the integration of refugees through intercultural communication

(121) Cecilia Brassier Rodrigues

When art contributes to the integration of refugees through intercultural communication: an illustration with the documentary film "En cours" Key-Words : refugee, integration, intercultural mediation, documentary film The project coLAB, funded by the Council of Europe and the European Union, aimed to promote the integration of refugees through education. In this context, between October 2018 and April 2019, five refugees taught at Université Clermont Auvergne (France). In order to keep track of this experience, a documentary film was made. Based on the discourse of the film's stakeholders (film maker and refugee-teachers), combining participant observation and semi-directive interviews, we propose to analyse how the preparation and shooting have fostered the development of intercultural communication between the film maker and the filmed and created the conditions for pluralistic integration. Our theoretical framework will be composed of the scientific work related to intercultural communication and involving in particular issues of diversity and integration. We are interested in how the use of documentary film can be an immediate medium for connecting migrants and the host population. The methodology will be qualitative. The subject of study is the production of the documentary film which began in October 2018 and ended in spring 2019. It is not the film itself that we want to analyse, but the way in which its production accompanies the process of integration of migrants and impacts intercultural communication. To this end, semi-directive interviews have been conducted with the refugees participating in the project before the project starts. During the project, they are keeping a diary whose content will be analyzed to see the influence of the documentary filmmaking on their integration process. And for the analysis of this corpus, we will make the link with the different situational forms of the film. The place of documentary film as a artistic method contributing to intercultural mediation and the role of the mediator in such a system will be examined. At the beginning of the film, the refugees-teachers were encouraged to participate in the film because they wanted to convey a positive message to the other refugees and the French society. But then, the preparation and shooting stages created spaces for discussion, meetings and exchanges between the director and the refugee teachers, between the coordinator and the refugee teachers, and between the refugee teachers as well. They have created the conditions for intercultural communication and pluralistic integration based on a common language, recognition of cultural differences and reciprocal exchanges. In this article, we will approach the documentary film as a method to promote encounters and we will show how participating in its production has had a positive impact on the integration of refugees. We will also stress the importance of the human factor and the role of the mediator. The documentary film is called "En cours" which in french means at the same time in class and in progress in order to illustrate the close link between the refugees'activity and their integration process. This paves the way for the invention of original mechanisms for

intercultural mediation, in complementarity with traditional mechanisms involving social workers, contributing to the creation of innovative policies on migrant integration.

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The figure of refugee as a sign of unfulfilled desire in "The Childhood of Jesus" by John Maxwell Coetzee and "Belatedly" by Wit Szostak

(163) Ewelina Barbara Śliwa

How does contemporary literature describe the migration crisis? In my presentation I would like to analyse and interpret two books: the novel "The Childhood of Jesus" by John Maxwell Coetzee and the daybook of Wit Szostak "Belatedly". In the first part of his latest trilogy Coetzee, Nobel and twofold laureate of The Man Booker Prize for Fiction, asks about human nature and the figure of migrant, which is assumed by little David and his protector Simón. Their new world is a space without desires and clearly defined future. Paradoxically, safe and organised space generates constant anxiety. Biblical linkages situate the novel outside time which the more realistic is, the more difficult becomes. The fight between Eros and Thanatos does not exist in this world. Fragmentariness is the compositional mode of the book and its world. Simón does not agree on this world, his inadequateness persecutes him. The outcast from the past and from human nature keeps asking. Simón is similar to biblical Joseph - "mute" and humble companion of Jesus. He is the outcast embedded in endless searching. The figure of outcast becomes the figure of humanity, which is made up of fragments bathed in void. Coetzee in his novel asks an important question: to what extent does fatherhood and parenthood define us? The writer emphasizes the simplicity, arduous effort of everyday life, transitoriness, transmitting relations and a fear that they can unstretch. The outcast, for Coetzee, is a child in a new world, the world which is not chosen but essential. He constructs his identity and this unsatisfactory process reminds collage of fragments. In the second part of my paper I will present different conception of refugee from the daybook "Belatedly" written by Polish author, Wit Szostak. For Szostak – the writer and the philosopher – in a different way than for Coetzee, the migrant becomes also Everyman who is exiled from his past and whose life is like daily escaping, passing, losing, disquantifying what is ours and not-ours. Here, extremely important is reflection about linguistic aspect of the word refugee (Polish: uchodźca), which is parallel in Polish language with verbs like: disembogue (Polish: uchodzić), fade, lose. Unfortunately, this important wordplay does not exist in English language. Humanity in the daybook becomes endless homelessness, the search and writing is a try of catching reality before it will disembogue. The art of writing can be understood as a searching of remedy for human loss. During my presentation I will point similarities and differences in understanding the figure of migrant, which arises from these two literary outlooks.

From Within the Ethnic Other: Sex Trafficking, Complex Trauma and Bodily Memories in Giuseppe Tornatore's *La sconosciuta* (2006)

(245) Torunn Haaland

The present study will apply perspectives from contemporary trauma studies to examine the representation of the immigrant experience in Giuseppe Tornatore's *La sconosciuta*. Starting from an Ukrainian woman's arrival in a Northern Italian city, the film traces her attempts to settle and to escape both the memories of severe sexual trafficking and the physical ghost of a sadistic oppressor she thought she had killed. The generic result is a thriller wherein which the past returns through mortal threats and is gradually unravelled by a complex flashback structure and voiced confessions. While the evident objective is to create suspense around an increasingly suspicious and partly violent character who problematises categorical perceptions and prejudice about victim and victimiser; about exploited Eastern European women and brutal Slavs, the nonlinear and highly subjective narrative that emerges asks spectators more fundamentally to actively confront some of the more severe realities facing the underprivileged and unprotected ethnic "other". It is, precisely, to incite such a critical reaction that the film adopts a changing spatiotemporal perspective as the woman's current behaviour and psychosomatic symptoms are elaborated in light of her dual status as a survivor of sexual, physic and psychological abuse and as an undocumented immigrant of Eastern European origins. The care, specifically, to unravel the character's history of exploitation allows not merely to explain her suffering as a form of complex trauma based on repeated and protracted abuse occurred within a specific relationship of coercion and conditioning (Curtois and Ford), but it symptomatically also illuminates the exigency some scholars have identified to examine trauma alongside circumstances of identity and cultural background as well as power-relations and other socio-cultural and historical factors (Brown; Kaplan and Wang). In *La sconosciuta*, the relational approach to trauma identifies the victim's body as the point where the stigmata of ethnic difference and the traumata of atrocious violation intersect. While both the victimisation undergone and the room the Eastern woman finds for negotiation rest on her position in the host-culture as "almost but not quite white" (Parvulescu), it is, significantly, by establishing universal relations of trust within this culture that she can start to reconstitute her fractured memory and selfhood (Brisson).

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Session 1D: Eastern European Migrations

Chair: Liudmila Konstants, American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan

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Zoltán Csányi

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Liudmila Konstants

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Besa Kadriu

The changing patterns of Ukrainian immigration in Hungary

(149) Zoltán Csányi

Today almost one in five foreign-born residents in Hungary was born in the post-Soviet region. Among them, the share of the Ukrainian-born has more than doubled in the last decade, while their number in absolute terms has multiplied more than fourfold. However immigration from this country towards Hungary is traditionally explained with the ethnic and historical ties connecting these two countries, the vertiginous pace in which the size of the Ukrainian-born community has been increasing in Hungary in recent years should not be attributed solely to such

connections. On the one hand, an accelerating outmigration from Ukraine can be observed as a consequence of the geopolitical and economic crises of the 2010's that hit this country. On the other hand, the economic growth of recent years in Hungary resulted in higher wages, unprecedented levels of labour shortages, and simplified procedures for the recruitment of foreign labour from neighbouring countries. These labour market developments beyond Hungarian kin-state policies have further encouraged immigration from Ukraine. In this paper, first an overview of the statistical data available is offered on the changing migration trends from Ukraine towards Hungary. This will be followed by an attempt of contextualizing the geopolitical factors and the socio-economic and political pathways of both countries that have been shaping the patterns of Ukrainian immigration in Hungary.

Labor and Permanent Migration from Central Asia to Russia as a Rescue

(188) Liudmila Konstants

The Fergana Valley of the Central Asia is a small area divided between Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan where 15 million people live now: about a third of the population of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and about half of the population of Kyrgyzstan. The average estimated income of the population does not exceed \$ 400 per year. In accordance with the theory of 'Youth Bulge' and its effects on civil conflicts emerging (Beehner, 2007) the demographers Goldstone (and Cowman) in their report to the U.S. Intelligence Community pointed out that the Fergana Valley is, perhaps, the most dangerous place on the planet. (Chernykh, 2019). Russian's analyst and politician warns: "We are fighting in Syria, but the danger comes from Central Asia." (Yavlinsky, 2017) Secret services analyst of Russia - Larina and criminologist Ovchinsky believe that one of the "alternative" to the best variant (which could be gradual democratization) is "washing out" of part of the passionate youth (10-15 millions) through its migration to Russia. Otherwise Central Asia will be like Afghanistan or Somalia (Pryanikov, 2019) Advantages from migration for the CA: employment for unemployed (prevailing part of them migrates to Russia), remittances[1], mitigation of tension and disaffection in region, and "washing out" of part of unemployed youth, and in future - obtaining new skills and qualifications' that could be applied upon some migrants' return. Advantages for Russia: temporary substitution of demographic decline and increase of the labor force pool, the availability of cheap labor force. Disadvantages from migration for CA: depletion of the scant human capital pools, dependence on remittances, radicalization, the "Dutch disease" for families in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan; families' splitting, the whole generation of abandoned kids, changing the lifestyles, etc. (Ivaschenko, 2019) Disadvantages of migration for Russia: the separation and even possibility of segregation of immigrants' in enclaves[2], increase of Islamization of population, increase of HIV and tuberculous diseases, increase of tensions between local and migrants[3], an additional burden on Russian social insurance funds.[4] The purpose of the research is to justify the acceptable ways of mitigation of disadvantages from migration. The method an analysing of a number of collected research literature from across the World and available data. Preliminary results are obtained.

1] *The share of remittances in Kyrgyzstan comprises one third of the national GDP (2019 - 33.6%) (MIGRATION DATA PORTAL from the WORLD BANK, 2019) – top list among 214 World countries.*

[2] *"It is better to speak in Russian What annoys residents of the Moscow region when meeting with labor migrants" by Savin, I. Fergana, 12.09.19 <https://fergana.agency/articles/110667/>*

[3] *MONITORING of XENOPHOBIC MOOD: Analytical Center of Yuri Levada, 27.08.2018; "Have come and Taken away: Migrant workers remain aliens from the "other world" for citizens of the Moscow Region" by Savin Igor. 19.08.2019. <https://fergana.agency/articles/109853/>*

[4] *"Fake life" by Ivaschenko, E. Fergana 08.10.2019 <https://fergana.agency/articles/111239/> (There is a so-called "Kyrgyz myth of benefits" exists among Kyrgyz. They believe that after getting Russian passports they will live just on Security Programs benefits.*

Migration as a challenge of EU and West Balkan countries

(1002) Besa Kadriu

Migration today is one of the topics that has marked a turning point in recent scientific research, especially in the last century. This is not only happening in Europe, but also elsewhere, around the world. The movements of people from one to another place to live, has always evolved in human history. Seen from this point of view, this situation has led both international public policy authorities and different countries in particular to formulate decisions and policies on how to deal with this phenomenon or the stigma of certain groups of society, such as migration. This scientific research aims to make a special turn towards the practice faced by the Republic of Northern Macedonia and how this is treated at the level of European Union policy in the last decade. The scientific research aims to reveal the social practices and factors that lead to increase the percentage of migration at national and international level, with special emphasis on the practice of our country.

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Session 1E: Economics and Migration 1

Chair: Harika Suklun, Abdullah Gul University, Turkey

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Joyce Williams and Sousan Diraz

440 Labour Insertion Patterns of Venezuelan Migrants in the Atlántico region of Colombia

Gigi Visbal and Cecilia Arango

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Sepideh Abedi Farizani

The Effect of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement on Internal Migration Mobility

(198) Joyce Williams and Sousan Diraz

The goal of this paper is to study the potential impact and consequences of implementing the African Continental Free Trade Agreement on internal African migration mobility and to discuss solutions to potential xenophobic attacks on African migrants following implementation of the Agreement. In conducting this study, we relied on reports from international organizations such as the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization to determine the current status of the Africa-to-Africa migration. We also referred to books on African internal migration and the subsequent xenophobic attacks against migrants in South Africa to help us understand the implications and the fate of African migrants following the adoption of the Agreement. We concluded that African internal migration would increase after the adoption of the Agreement and therefore the xenophobic attacks are likely to increase. African countries should take proactive actions to protect migrants against potential xenophobic attacks. On 30 May 2019, twenty-four countries ratified the African Continental Free Trade Agreement, creating the world's largest free trade area, with the hope that most of the African countries will join in ratifying the Agreement. The Agreement's main objective is to establish a free movement of goods, services, and natural persons within Africa. This Agreement would raise the current problem of internal migration. African migration is the fifth in the world with approximately 32 million migrants, and about 16 million of them migrated within Africa. Most internal migrants are males between 15 and 34, coming from rural areas in search of better jobs. In addition, more than 6.3

million African refugees fled to neighboring countries in 2018. Through accepting the Agreement, African countries would open their borders, leading to more Africans moving to countries with better economic and political conditions, such as South Africa. With approximately 3.6 million migrants, South Africa is one of Africa's largest economies and the main internal migration draw. Most of migrants come from neighboring countries like Zimbabwe. In 2008, 60 people were killed, mainly immigrants, and over 100,000 people were displaced during anti-immigrants protests. Riots re-emerged in major cities in 2015 and 2019, targeting more foreigners and plundering their businesses. There is a legitimate concern that after implementing the Agreement, these systematic xenophobic attacks would worsen, or worse when they spread to other countries if African nations do not take action to prevent it. While the blame rests with countries that force their people to migrate, the countries accepting migrants should be responsible for the new comers' safety. The South African leaders deny that these attacks are xenophobic, which prevents them from tracking the attacks' root cause. The attackers blamed migrants for high rates of unemployment and crime, they also said that migrants receive preferential treatment because they have access to public housing. The government should, however, tackle corruption that causes declining economic growth. Moreover, enforcing tougher sanctions will help deter xenophobic attacks. African leaders should also educate the public and raise awareness about migrants' rights.

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Labour Insertion Patterns of Venezuelan Migrants in the Atlántico region of Colombia

(440) Gigi Visbal and Cecilia Arango

As of October 2019, 4.5 million Venezuelans have left their country. More than 1.6 million have migrated to Colombia. In the Atlántico region of Colombia, there are 195,000 Venezuelan migrants, with estimates three times higher than the official number ("UN News"). Colombian governmental institutions are not prepared to cater to migrants. Local governments are being forced, to stretch their limited budgets to include them. In fact, according to the Colombian constitution; nationals and non-nationals have an equal right to healthcare, education and work permits. The failures and budgetary constraints of Colombian institutions have not stopped the resiliency of many Venezuelan migrants that are using informal skills to insert themselves, successfully, into the economic cycle. Informal skills, referred to beauty practices such as: blow-dries, manicures, pedicures, among other beauty procedures that many Venezuelans learned at a young age (informally). The objective of this research is the assessment and understanding of the labour insertion patterns that Venezuelan migrants are using in the Atlántico region of Colombia. In theory, migrants with varying degrees of job qualification, are prone to entrepreneurship and innovation. In other words, migrants are more productive since they are willing to work longer hours, for less money, and are forced to look for better sources of income as a strategy to reduce the tacit instability of migrating (Borjas, 153-158). Under this premise, this study is framed. Understanding labour insertion strategies used by Venezuelan migrants is pivotal. Their well-being cannot rely, exclusively, upon the Colombian government nor other governments in the region. In terms of methodology, given that the Venezuelan migrant exodus is recent, there is

not reliable official data. 1,600 Venezuelans migrants were interviewed, using the snowball method, over three months. A questionnaire was designed to collect 25 observations that analytically crossed, add 25 additional answers. The results analyzed, up to date, show interesting aspects about these labour force. For example, the majority of participants, now barbers and stylists, older than 25 years old; have undergraduate and graduate degrees. On the other hand, participants younger than 25 years old, tend to have low levels of high school completion. This could be evidence of the detrimental of the educational system of Venezuela in the last decade. Also, the majority of participants reported making their higher salaries in the last 10 years. In fact, the number of remittances sent from the Atlántico region to Venezuela is increasing. Venezuelan beauty workers have revolutionized the industry; new techniques, efficiency and affordable services; directed to lower income Colombians (the majority of people) are making them have more clients; thus, higher income. The objective of this research is to present the positive aspects of having a migrant labor force that is willing to work hard to have a better level of life and that by doing so, is promoting the overall economic growth of the host country. Essentially, this research can be extrapolated to other regions of Colombia and the Americas where Venezuelan migrants are arriving.

On borders, labour, and migrants: the case of Syrian agricultural refugee labour in Lebanon

(478) Jessy Nassar

The Lebanese agricultural economy has relied for several decades on Syrian migrant labour due to the open-border history between Lebanon and Syria. The occupation of Lebanon by Syria (1976 –2005) consolidated the establishment of an interdependent labour system that served the interests of economic elites and urban classes linked to both states. Since then, Syrians have constituted Lebanon’s major working force in the construction, agricultural and industrial sectors and remained by and large not only complementary but actually indispensable to the national economy; they were favoured for being easily accessible, more docile, hardworking, and cheaper to employ in sectors that are less attractive to the local working force. The mass influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon since the conflict in Syria started in 2011 marked a new phase in the Syrian-Lebanese contemporary history. Today, Lebanon is the country with the highest refugee per capita ratio in the world. Syrian labour migrants who were based in Lebanon prior to the influx facilitated the access of Syrian displaced to services and jobs through strong connections and networks they previously established. Given Lebanon’s complex and inconsistent policies vis-à-vis labour migrants on the one hand, and refugees on the other hand, the patterns of the pre-existing Lebanese labour migration regime were reproduced on Syrian refugees who joined the working force. In this new context, little emphasis has been placed on the fact that pre-established migrant communities have equally seen their lives and work conditions transformed by the influx and the resulting labour restrictions, which deepened their precariousness and enmeshment in an-already exploitative labour system. The refugee crisis, in that sense, has changed the meaning of migration for pre-established Syrian workers since their presence in Lebanon is no longer ‘voluntary’. Even though policy makers and NGOs continuously try to distinguish between “migrants” and “displaced populations”, “seasonal” and “temporary”, and despite policy changes affecting all categories of Syrians, it remains very difficult to differentiate between Syrian ‘refugee’ and ‘non-refugee’. At the same time, new opportunities, roles, and hierarchy structures were born and old ones were consolidated due to these changes. Despite the historical dependence of the Lebanese agricultural labour economy on Syrian seasonal workers, no academic research has so far given proper attention to it. Today, the majority of Syrian refugees are concentrated in rural areas where agriculture is the main income-generating activity. The highest concentration of Syrian refugees is in fact located in the Bekaa valley, which constitutes Lebanon’s agricultural hub and is situated at the border with Syria. Based on ethnographic research with Syrian agricultural labour and farmers in the Bekaa, this research examines the intersection between agricultural labour migration and forced migration. It investigates the role of cross-border exchange in governing the lives and conditions of labour migrants. By building on other examples where migrant labour constitutes an essential component in receiving societies and economies, the goal is to question the modalities governing labour migrants and the role of border regimes in rendering migrants as more vulnerable and exploitative agents.

Intervening in discursive Subjectivation: An Empowerment Professionalization Approach for Women Refugees’ Labor Market Integration

For (women) refugees, integration into the labor market is difficult and usually takes many years. Even after many years they often only find a job far lower than their abilities and skills (Aumüller & Bretl, 2008). Women refugees are at risk of all forms of violence such as emotional, sexual as well as physical and gender inequalities over the world and they are usually in the front line to lose their right for education, livelihood and social-political participation (Obradovic, 2015; Schrijver, Vander Beken, Krahé, & Keygnaert, 2018). Women refugees are positioned as powerless, obedient, and subordinate persons in the media and politics (Tazeen et al., 2011; Ramírez, 2010). In this contribution, I propose an empowerment professionalization approach for labor market integration as a discourse intervention into the deficit and powerless subject position of female refugees (Foucault, 1990). It not only offers an alternative to deficit perspectives, but in fact is able to systematically bring about a different subject position within the refugee discourse. By connecting life-work-planning and train-the-trainer concepts, it works as self-help and self-organizing approach for refugees. In this approach, I use life-work-planning (Bolles, 2001) to address women refugees' rights to find and develop their capabilities. The approach of life-work-planning is resource-oriented and it is a fruitful to activate woman refugees' resources. It helps women refugees to find their own skills, interests, strengths, life, and career paths. Life-work-planning has proven to be a highly efficient counselling approach. For refugee women, it supports shifting public deficit perspectives on the collective of refugees and the self towards the notion of a resourceful collective and a resourceful person. Moreover, the mother tongue narrational approach supports individual and collective articulation. Narrative approaches create self-empowering strategies out of – and based on – the experienced practice of daily life situations (Roscoe, Carson, & Madoc-Jones, 2011). Narrational approaches like this contribute to the 'speakability' of women refugees and support their empowerment. Ideals and goals as well as the methodical approach, the activities and tools used support change in social power relations (Askheim, 2003). Empowering powerless or power lacking people in societies (Askheim, 2003) can be understood as process and outcome for the transformation of power relations (Zimmerman, 1995). As well, the empowerment professionalization approach connects this cultural fit narrational approach to self-organization in a train the trainer setting. The train the trainer approach contributes to refugees' empowerment professionalization insofar, as women refugees are trained in delivering life-work-planning courses to other female refugees. As multipliers, women refugees can professionalize themselves. As each of them supports other female refugees, they become resources for each other and a potential for collective professionalization. In this sense, the train the trainer approach for refugee women organizes self-help and self-organization. As a train the trainer setting supports refugee's self-organization, it carries not only the potential of empowerment on the level of the trainers and the trained ones, but of professionalization, too. Within this self-organization and self-help empowerment setting, the public, political and medial deficit perspective can be shifted to the resources of female refugees and support alternative subjectivation. The empowerment professionalization in this sense is to be understood as a discourse intervention. It connects to the Foucauldian question 'Who speaks?' as well as to Spivak's (1988) question of how 'subalterns can speak?'. As a discourse intervention, empowerment professionalization opens up speakabilities and the legitimacy of speaking and showing for female refugees. The resource-oriented self organization train the trainer approach contributes to designing alternative strategies of inclusion of female refugees into the labor market. It offers an alternative to paternalist social work or guidance approaches on refugees. As a resources and capabilities based approach it supports engagement for contributing meaningfully to the new society. It advocates empowerment, self-confidence (Angenendt & Harid, 2017; Betts, Bloom, Kaplan, & Omata, 2014) and professionalization at the same time.

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Session 1F: Migration Policy and Practice 1

Chair: Nermin Oruc, University of Srajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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The Visegrád Countries and Western Balkans: Main Cooperation Areas on Migration Issues

(111) Baya Amouri

In recent years, there has been growing recognition that effective management of international migration and its impact defies unilateral action. Despite the differences existing between the regions, the V4 countries and western Balkans could be considered as partners rather than rivals when it comes to dealing with migration issues. The cooperation between the regions is old, but the European Migrant crisis that accelerated in 2015 created a new ground of cooperation. The paper will be conducted in an empirical qualitative manner based on the official approaches of the Visegrád Group and western Balkans countries towards the European migrant crisis. In doing so, it will cover the official documents includes the period from early 2014 to November 2019. Firstly, the paper will demonstrate how the V4 countries were aware that the issues arising from the European migrant crisis cannot be solved without cooperation with the countries that are part of the so-called Balkan migration route. Secondly, the paper will show the efforts made by the V4 and western Balkans governments, in the wake of the European migrant

crisis, to tackle the migration challenge and to preserve the security of their societies. In 2016, the ministers of interiors from the V4, Slovenia, Serbia, and Macedonia met in Prague and issued a joint declaration on the future cooperation in order to enhance control over migration flows. Thirdly, the paper will draw attention to some of the cooperation aspects between the V4 countries and the western Balkans. The cooperation was built around two main lines of action. On the one hand, it is important to highlight the cooperation on border protection between Western Balkans and Visegrád countries. Since 2014, the scope of security affairs cooperation has remarkably increased not only as a matter of bilateral cooperation but also as a regional joint approach of V4 towards Western Balkans. Following the European migrant crisis, the V4 group supported the closure of the Western Balkan migration route to decrease undesirable consequences of the sudden influx of asylum seekers. The V4 countries, mainly Hungary, offered support of their police to Macedonia and Serbia to strengthen their capacities to tackle the increasing migration pressure. On the other hand, the cooperation between the regions might work as an important engine in fighting illegal immigration, human trafficking, and other cross-border crime. For this reason, the Visegrád group supports the enlargement of the EU to the Western Balkans to build a common security policy. The paper finds that the V4 countries' cooperation on migration issues with western Balkans countries, during the European migrant crisis, was important in managing the uncontrolled nature of immigration and its related negative manifestations. However, even though the European migrant crisis provided an excellent opportunity for increasing cooperation, there is only limited progress when it comes to the EU integration process. The closer cooperation on migration issues requires the accession of Western Balkan countries to the EU. Keywords: Visegrád Countries, Western Balkans, Cooperation, The European migrant crisis

Tel Aviv as an arrival or Resettlement city for forced migrants: Towards new policy?

(200) Lilach Lev Ari and Arnon Medzini

Migration, the driving force behind increased urbanization, has made cities much more diverse places in which to live. Nearly one-fifth of all migrants live in the world's twenty largest cities. In many of these global cities, migrants represent over a third of the population. 'Arrival city' areas, a term coined by Saunders (2010), are usually located on the outskirts or in the least desirable areas of the city where housing costs are cheap or squatting is tolerated. It is typically the surrounding areas where the migrants first begin to enter urban society in the suburbs, the slums, or the outskirts of town. The arrival city serves as a springboard for the integration of new populations. During the past decade, massive numbers of asylum seekers have migrated from African countries to Israel via Egypt. Their motives for leaving their countries of origin include ongoing and bloody wars on the African continent as well as corruption, severe conditions of poverty and hunger, and economic and political disintegration. After traveling a long, dangerous and expensive route, most migrants prefer settling in large global city in the target countries. Thus, more than half of the asylum seekers in Israel found their way to the metropolitan Tel-Aviv area as an arrival city. There they are concentrated in poor neighborhoods in the southern part of the city, where they live under conditions of crowding, poverty, and poor sanitation. The purpose of this paper was to analyze recent dynamic policy avenues in the context of the city of Tel Aviv as a possible Middle - Eastern arrival city for forced migrants from Africa. This discussion is particularly complicated in the context of Israeli Jewish society and its policy to deter forced non- Jewish migrants on the one hand, and that of the city of Tel Aviv as a possible arrival city on the other. Although few forced migrants have been arriving from Africa to Israel lately, still there are 13,655 asylum seekers in the southern neighborhoods of Tel Aviv; this situation requires new dispersal policy, based on legal consideration, of asylum seekers in Israel. Interactions between native born and newcomers are flammable and need not only national but also positive international interventions. The problems in arrival cities are already acute and seem very far from the United Nations' 2030 vision in order to achieve 'peaceful, just and inclusive societies' (United Nations 2015). Therefore, new policy trajectories should be implemented in order to reconstruct multicultural interactions aimed to diminish hostility, encourage integration among the various ethnic groups, creating new opportunities and sanctuary in contemporary arrival world cities, including Tel Aviv - despite its unique and complex context as a primarily Jewish city. Bibliography Saunders, D. (2010) Arrival city: The final migration and our next world. Canada: Knopf. United Nations (2015) Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

Situation of migrants in the Italian reception system. An empirical analysis

(212) Natalia Maria Szulc and Adam Szymaniak

Research on forced migration lacks a directly participant-centred approach. At The Migration Conference 2020 in Macedonia, we want to present the results of our own research carried out in the reception centres in Italy. The aim of the research was: **a.** to diagnose the impact of Italian law and migration policy on the situation of migrants and refugees in Italy, **b.** identification of threats to migrants staying in Italian reception centres, **c.** establishing a correlation between human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced migration and the quality of the reception system, **d.** to determine the impact of criminal groups on the functioning of reception centres. The research was conducted in 2019 in 90 reception centers in Italy. The research was unique and filled a gap in the relevant literature. Previously, no academic centre or governmental authority had made a similar empirical diagnosis. A representative sample of the research included 88 volunteers and people working directly with migrants. These persons were examined through a structured interview with an anonymous questionnaire. The obtained research material allowed to draw 6 main conclusions: **1.** Italian legislation and migration policy directly affects the situation of migrants and refugees in Italy, creating a kind of "illegal immigrant factory". **2.** Lack of a long-term plan to manage the influx of foreigners negatively affected integration programmes, the horizons of decisions taken and their intervention character. **3.** There is a correlation between the securitisation of Italian migration and asylum law and the situation of migrants and refugees in Italy. **4.** Identification procedures and aid schemes for migrants in Italy are of low quality and do not meet the minimum expectations of beneficiaries. **5.** The most common and at the same time the most serious risks during migration are mistreatment, human trafficking and sexual exploitation. **6.** Organised crime groups are present in reception systems and their activities affect migrants. Research on migration often only takes the form of "observation". According to the authors, they should primarily serve to improve the quality of the system and the lives of migrants. Therefore, the above conclusions are a recommendation for Italian policy makers, reception centres and NGOs. They can also be a guideline for building reception systems in other countries.

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Session 1G: Integration and Beyond 1

Chair: Mónica Ibanez-Angulo, University of Burgos, Spain

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Mónica Ibanez-Angulo

A "communitarianist" approach to the issue of migrations

(50) Orazio Maria Gnerre

One of the main problems that the migration issue imposes on the international community is that of inter-ethnic coexistence. It seems, to all intents and purposes, that the dominant paradigm to date has been the merely

assimilationist one, whereby the human flows that wedged within the liberal-democratic states of the West would simply have had to yield a series of certain values or principles to accept a spectrum of assumptions and knowledge different from one's own culture of belonging. If this model, in vogue until a few decades ago, is now proposed mostly by nationalist rights, with models similar to that of "civic nationalism", we cannot fail to realize that this does not respect a whole series of mechanics in progress in the contemporary world, which however we must have present in a precise manner. One of these is that the current production model presupposes the movement of the masses from the peripheries to the productive centers, and this is typical of the advanced phases of the capitalist economies. The other is the proven crisis of the structure of the national state. A response often implemented by the left is that of accepting this state of affairs, presupposing the necessary collapse of the archaic popular cultures that migrants bring with them, along with the national identity of Western countries. Unfortunately, even this model reverberates, perhaps involuntarily, implicit forms of racism, so that the values of secular societies should be considered more advanced or modern than those of societies defined as archaic. There is a need to reflect on a third option, which does not justify the current and unequal economic system, but which takes it seriously into consideration according to a principle of concreteness, and which values cultural diversity and preservation of identities without compromising dialogue and the encounter between peoples: the development of a "communitarianist" right of the people, not linked to the territory but to belonging, can be an important solution.

The Communicative Appropriation of Anti-Muslim Racism in Post-Migrant Societies An Analysis of Everyday Talk

(396) Sabrina Schmidt

In today's post-migrant societies, racist ideologies enfold in rather paradox social and symbolical environments. On the one hand, migration has become an integral part of social reality and it's political and cultural negotiation processes (Foroutan 2015). Where transnational flows of people, commodities, and information transcend territorial borders, civic lifeworld perspectives become diversified. As a result, new forms of community and solidarity are slowly evolving and stereotypes of the other are being questioned. On the other hand, however, counter processes operate: be it the fortification of border regimes, the regulation and criminalization of migration (especially of the weak) or the right-populist appeal to nationalist sentiments. They strongly undermine the aforementioned cultural hybridization of modern identities. In this paradoxical situation, corresponding, yet deeply contradictory ideologies provide individuals with images, explanations and emotions to make sense of the world. A focal point where critical/cosmopolitan as well as racist/nationalist ideologies collide is the perception of the Muslim other. With the so-called European refugee crisis and the racialized representation of refugees in the media, centuries-old orientalist imagery has been newly activated. However, anti-Muslim sentiments have been a widespread phenomenon in Western countries long before that (Said 1994). My study aims at reconstructing how anti-Muslim ideologies are being translated into the communicative lifeworlds of non-Muslims in the concrete societal contexts of Germany and the U.S. How are racist interpretations communicatively constructed and practically implemented in actual speaking situations? How are they rhetorically processed so that they become expressible and can be articulated together with racism-critical and cosmopolitan arguments? While there is comprehensive research on the representation of Muslims and migrants in the media (e.g. Alsultany 2016) and the social perception of Muslims by the German and the US public (e.g. Pew Research 2010), rather little effort has been invested in analyzing the flexible, subtle and contradictory nature of racism in everyday talk. Applying a theoretical framework that integrates knowledge-sociological approaches on lifeworld communication (Berger & Luckmann 2013) with theories of media appropriation (Hall 2001) and discourse-oriented concepts of racism (Wetherell & Potter 1992), the present study sheds light on the discursive practices of people in their articulations of anti-Muslim racism. My presentation will demonstrate how well-educated non-Muslims communicatively appropriate anti-Muslim ideologemes in the context of their individual lifeworld communication. Based on 24 semi-structured interviews conducted in the metropolitan areas of Rhein-Ruhr (Germany) and Chicagoland (U.S.) in which the interviewees talked about their personal experiences with Muslims and Islam, local particularities and transnational similarities of their discursive practices will be identified. Using a combination of discourse analysis, rhetorical analysis and grounded theory, the author will identify 4 basic modes of appropriation ranging from conforming reproduction to countering deconstruction of racist ideologies. With its qualitative perspective, the study contributes to a better understanding of the flexible

character of racism which unfolds in the paradoxical social and symbolical settings of two of today's post-migrant societies.

Propensities of IDP integration in Abuja: A Spatial Perspective

(430) Stephen Ajadi and Elisabete Silva

Recent global reports imply that conflict has risen most significantly in Africa over the past 3 decades and most of the global conflict displacement in the past 3 years has taken place in the region (IDMC, 2016: 12; World Bank, 2017: 20; IDMC, 2018: 16; IDMC 2019: 8). Conflict in Nigeria has risen to global attention alongside countries like DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and CAR. Conflict in northern Nigeria still continues to expand, with new agencies proliferating and displacement still high. Internal displacement in Nigeria is the fifth highest in the world (IDMC, 2019: 8). The region is still plagued with Boko Haram insurgency. Fulani herdsmen are now the most fatal agents (IEP, 2018: 11). Other growing concerns are the Shiite uprisings and Bandits fighting over natural resources. 90% of the internal displacement in Nigeria is found in the northeast region, placing the total number of IDP in the country at 2.2 million with 541,000 at the beginning of 2019 (IDMC, 2019: 18). Since 2009, Internally Displaced People become a renewed parameter in the discourse of conflict in Northern Nigeria. This research uniquely takes a spatial approach to investigating the propensities of IDP integration in cities that are not formally labelled as conflict zones. This study focuses on the national capital city of Abuja. It aims to engage the various government-related claims that IDPs are not 'compatible' in certain cities or an assumed complexity and long timeline of any possible means of integration. Using a mixed method approach of GIS techniques and ethnographic study, the four main IDP camps in Abuja are studied: Durumi (area one), New Kuchingoro, Lugbe, and Kuje. This study primarily focuses on the Durumi camp because of its rare placement in between developed residential regions of the main city of Abuja. Hence a suitable space to study integration tendencies. The research shows that even though the IDP camps may be spatially embedded in certain city spaces of middle-class living, integration is not necessarily positively catalysed by the fact. This engages and dissects various theories of peripheralisation as presented by Kühn (2015) and others. The research also presents the fact that there are certain levels to neighbourhood acceptance of the IDP at various spatial levels. Factors like poor healthcare, schooling, unsocial public space, and means of livelihood make it difficult for faster and more sustainable integration. However, the IDPs have developed creative ways of dealing with their state of partial disconnection. The findings imply that if the camps harness human resources of skill (informal-innovation), experience and social networking within themselves and across-camps to form a larger socio-spatial footprint or system with collective aims, the chances of sustainable integration may increase. Sustainable integration of IDP in Abuja and probably other cities in Nigeria is therefore possible but socio-spatial measures need to be taken.

Competing Notions of Age in Transnational Migration

(431) Mónica Ibanez-Angulo

In this paper I would like to offer some guidelines to build a theoretical framework to analyze how age-systems operate in transnational migration, proposing an alternative approach to the study of transnational migration by focussing on the role of age systems in the migratory context. By age systems I understand meaningful historically contingent sociocultural systems that organize and structure social relations according to explicit and implicit means and meanings (norms, traditions, religious beliefs) and through specific codes of conduct for different age-groups. Age systems are universal in the sense that all human societies have developed specific age meanings, categories, norms and behaviours to biological age. Yet, the ways in which those systems structure social and power relations is socially and historically contingent. Although in current western societies age-systems do not play the same central role they played in the past and/or in other precolonial societies, they do still play an important organizing principle in several social fields: constructing age groups and age status, defining expected and proper behaviours and moral judgements over people's deeds and accomplishments, establishing norms and regulations, structuring social and power relations, granting and denying rights, and organizing forms of intergenerational reciprocity and solidarity. Based upon in-depth interviews and one discussion group with ten men and women from Morocco, Romania and

Colombia who currently live in Burgos (Spain), in this paper I will look at the ways in which age systems have played a relevant role in organizing their mobilities: from the decision of where, how and who migrates, to the accommodation to different age systems in the migratory context(s), such as building social relations and peer-groups, the celebration of rites de passage from one age-status to another, compulsory schooling, legal age to work, and other forms of intergenerational forms of reciprocity with kin members (among others). The paper also offers a gender perspective given that most often the experience of age is articulated through gender.

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Session 1H: Migration and History 1

Chair: Caner Tekin, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

- 152 The 'Self' and the 'Other' in Postcolonial Britain: A Genealogy of the British Immigration Regime
Iva Dodevska
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- 241 Mapping the changes in migration regime of Turkey
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The 'Self' and the 'Other' in Postcolonial Britain: A Genealogy of the British Immigration Regime

(152) Iva Dodevska

This paper examines Britain's immigration and citizenship regimes from a historical perspective and in light of the colonial-imperial legacy. Beginning with the Aliens Act of 1905, when immigration controls were effectively introduced in Britain for the first time, and concluding with present day, this paper investigates changes in the British immigration regime with a twofold aim. First, it seeks to establish patterns of change and continuity in the degree of restrictiveness of Britain's migration legislation and make sense of these oscillations in light of their respective socio-political context. Second, it aims at understanding the relationship between controlling and restricting 'alien' arrivals on the one hand, and the continual process of nation-building, i.e. the construction and reproduction of an image of the national Self, on the other. The author uses the concept 'coloniality of power' (Quijano 2007) in order to make sense of the ways in which immigration legislation has been used to control, subjugate and racialise non-white people, both those with and those without British citizenship. The paper represents an attempt at a Foucauldian genealogy of the British immigration regime, undertaking a discourse analysis on landmark legislation governing cross-border movement of people and access to British citizenship, as the two inseparable aspects of Britain's complex immigration regime. The analysis shows that similarly to other colonial Empires, the colonial experience continued to shape Britain's relationship to the outer world long after formal decolonisation. This is not only reflected in the massive arrivals from the former colonies, but also in the fact that the Empire's self-narrative – the ways in which the Empire imagined itself in relation to its colonial subjects – continued to find its way into immigration legislation long after decolonisation, and arguably still does. Furthermore, the British case perfectly illustrates that immigration regimes, referring as they are to those coming from outside the national borders, are simultaneously part and parcel of a perpetual process of defining and cristalising what is within the national borders – national identity. Thus, the author argues that the relative restrictiveness of Britain's immigration regime (as compared to mainland Europe) is a result of a sort of identity crisis, that is, of struggling with the idea that – following massive migration from the colonies – blackness was becoming a permanent trait of Britishness. The colonial invention of 'race' as we know it, therefore, is inextricably woven into Britain's representation of the Self and the Other.

Reference:

Quijano, A. (2007). Coloniality and Modernity/Rationality. Cultural Studies, 21(2-3), 168-178. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09502380601164353>

Popular anti-communism, migration and phenomenon of pobegushniki in the late Soviet period

(189) Irina Alexandrovna Gordeeva

Migration and emigration in the closed societies have their own specific characters. The common feature of the migration processes from the USSR from the very beginning of its existence and the Eastern Bloc countries after the World War II was a wide spread flows of defection. This social and cultural phenomenon rose from the closed nature of the socialist societies, which prohibited free emigration from the country. Legal emigration from these countries was possible only for narrow circles of elite and members of minority ethnic groups, which had relatives abroad. So the defection can be considered as a kind of popular protest movement in the closed societies. There were at least 3 types of defectors in the USSR. The first type represented by those who did not return from the legal business trip abroad. In Russian they called perebezhchiki (namely defectors), they were mainly the representatives of Soviet elite, intelligence servants, prominent scientists and artists. The second type defectors, who hijacked planes and other of kinds transport to escape from the USSR. Finally, the third type of defectors are so-called pobegushniki this is a slang Russian word to describe the persons who tried to flee away from the country by illegal crossing of border. While media sources often reported about high ranks defectors and scandalous case of hijacking, non-prominent pobegushniki were registered only in the secret records of KGB. Soviet psychiatric hospitals and prisons were overwhelmed by unlucky pobegushniki in the 1960-1980s. My objective is to examine this kind of non-public, "black stream", anonymous border-crossers. There is almost no research literature on this subject, while there is a large number of primary sources on this topic. Historians are still in search of a research language for description of the phenomenon. The social base of the defection in the late Soviet period is unclear now. There were a lot of criminals, political adventurers and hippies, but in general it seems to be a mass folk movement rooted in the pre-modern protest practices. In my paper I'll examine numerous biographies of pobegushniki, who rejected Soviet citizenship being reluctant to belong to imagined community of the builders of communism. Some of them were lucky to achieve their goals, there were also a lot of pobegushniki, who died or were detained for years in prisons or psychiatric hospitals. The researched is based on the collection of the personal data of about 100 pobegushniki, their memoirs, samizdat and press materials. My aim is to trace the social origins of pobegushniki, examine their emotional attitude to the Soviet "Motherland", as well as ideological outlooks and personal utopianism. Another problem to research the fate of successful Soviet defectors in in emigration, their identities and adaptation in new country. Tracing the motivation and the methods of defection, I conclude that most of pobegushniki were ordinary people with strong anti-communist sentiments. They developed alternative identities which evoked them to make many desperate attempts to cross the Soviet border illegally.

Mapping the changes in migration regime of Turkey

(241) Semanur Pekkendir Darbaz

Today, Turkey is hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees, as well as asylum seekers coming from Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq. However, Turkey's experience with immigrants is not a new phenomenon. It dates back to the establishment of the Republic. Since 1923 Turkey has been a destination of immigrants, mostly from the Balkans and near Middle Eastern countries. However, despite this long history of experiences, the legal framework regarding the asylum seekers and immigrants have been limited to administrative measures until quite recent times. This article aims to analyse the main reasons behind Turkey's changing migration and asylum management. Turkey's experience with asylum seekers and immigrants from the establishment of the Republic in 1923 up until the current Syrian Crisis will be analysed. The legal framework will be provided over six principal regulations regarding the migration and asylum management in Turkey: 1) the 1923 Lausanne Treaty, the official agreement that announces the establishment of Republic of Turkey and agreement on the population exchange between Turkey and Greece; 2) The 1934 Law

on Settlement (Law 2510), the canon of nation-building process in early Turkey and the main text of reference for the acceptance of immigrants; 2) The 1951 Geneva Convention and 1967 Additional Protocol, Turkey's attempt to integrate with international migration regime; 3) The 1994 Asylum Regulation, primary law for non-Western asylum seekers to apply for refuge in Turkey; 4) the 2005 Action Plan on Asylum and Migration, a list of tasks and timelines for Turkey to adopt as a requirement for pre-accession to the European Union (EU); 5) The 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the 2014 Temporary Protection Regulation, providing single immigration administration instead of case-by-case solutions and current asylum and migration law in Turkey. The article will evaluate these laws by focusing on six major immigrant flows to Turkey and state's response: 1) Early 20th-century nation-building migration flow from Balkans (1923-1939) 2) Muslim and Turk migration from communist Bulgaria and Yugoslavia (during the 1950s) 3) Expulsion of Turks from Bulgaria (1989) 4) Immigration from Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan due to the Iran-Iraq War, the war in Afghanistan, and the Gulf War (1990s) 5) Mass immigration of Iraqi Kurds due to Gulf War (1991) 6) Syrian Refugee Crisis (2011-Ongoing) By examining these flows, this paper aims to show that Turkey's changing migration regime is highly influenced by the early 20th century nation-building process going over in Eastern Europe and Turkey, and later the changing immigrant profile due to phenomena of globalisation and regional conflicts. While in early 20th century the policies on migration are focused on the nation-building process by favouring Muslim and Turk immigrants, the later policies focused more on standardising the regulations according to EU standards and monitoring border crossings due to the increasing number of transit and irregular migrants, as well as asylum seekers, who are coming from neighbouring countries.

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Session 1J: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 1

Chair: Chiara Scissa, University of Bologna, Italy

231 Fleeing from the Global Compact for Migration: A missed opportunity for Italy

Chiara Scissa

311 Mobility or immobility? The complex implementation of circular migration policies between Italy and West African countries

Sebastian Carlotti

425 Influence of countries: new implications for international migration governance

Anna Rezyapova

424 At the Intersection of Law and Acculturation. Socio-Legal Study of Slavic Migrants in Poland

Jan Bazyl Klakla

Fleeing from the Global Compact for Migration: A missed opportunity for Italy

(231) Chiara Scissa

In this paper, I will explore a recent attempt to overcome the distance between migration governance and policy through the means of a hoped 'universal' system of international cooperation "the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (hereinafter Global Compact). In particular, I will examine the reasons that in December 2018 led both the Italian Parliament and Government to 'turn the back' to the Global Compact, that Italy first promoted as a way to revitalize EU solidarity and coordination, while lessening the uneven burden of migratory inflows in the country. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the wide benefits that the Global Compact will bring to Italy if it is adopted, in other terms, the gains that an instrument of international migration governance will bring to national migration policy and politics. In Part 1 I will shed light on the Italian Government's incoherent approach to migration. The internal bias between the two main forces of the former Government also revealed the total

absence of a clear and structured migration governance that led to abstaining from the Global Compact. Subsequently, I will draw up a list of the major Parliament's concerns towards its subscription, ranging from the 'annihilation of national borders, sovereignty and cultures' to the perceived obligation to guarantee free and unconditional entry. In Part 2 I will challenge these allegations, by directly recalling not only principles of human rights law, and international refugee law that Italy must comply with, but also the relevant law enforcement promoted by the European Court of Human Rights, therefore showing the groundlessness of most of the arguments used to discredit the Global Compact. In Part 3, after having briefly illustrated the current Italian migration politics, I will unveil the concrete opportunities of the Global Compact both in terms of migration governance and policy, such as: the promotion of a coherent and sustainable approach to migration at the national level; and the opportunity for migrants and refugees in Italy to a dignified life. Furthermore, the Global Compact would add value to migration governance at the EU level. Among others, the collective effort to achieve Objective 4 would indeed allow the first two hierarchical criteria of the Dublin III Regulation to take place, with a double immediate effect: 1) when these criteria apply to the case, designated EU countries other than the first entered should thus take on their responsibilities for the evaluation of the international protection request; 2) a subsequent, initial redistribution of migrants first arriving in Italy would finally start. Similarly, if Objective 5 is seriously implemented, EU institutions and Member States should then adopt and promote the use of humanitarian visas to regularly and safely travel to Europe for international protection purposes. Also in this case, the Italian burden would be relieved and thousands of lives would be spared.

Mobility or immobility? The complex implementation of circular migration policies between Italy and West African countries

(311) Sebastian Carlotti

The unequal distribution of mobility rights in the world has become a major concern for scholars and policymakers. Free movement rights and reduction of barriers are increasing on a global scale (Haas et al. 2014). However, studies have highlighted how these rights are limited only among 'developed' areas of the world, while 'underdeveloped' countries continue to face high restrictions in the right to move (Mau 2010). In the last two decades, the EU has actively promoted the creation of new legal mobility channels with West African countries to allow movement for study, employment, and training. This approach has been favoured by the UNDP (2009) as representing a 'triple-win' scenario for countries of origin, of destination, and migrants themselves. Nonetheless, the degree to which EU member states have implemented this approach remains uncertain. In fact, contrary to EU expectations, a security-oriented agenda seems to have prevailed and restrictive visa policies have been maintained between Europe and West Africa (Chou 2009). This proposal analysed the case of Italy's policy approach towards mobility rights granted to Senegalese and Nigerian citizens in the key West African area in the period 1999-2015. In particular, the research question concerns the degree to which European mobility frameworks influenced the overall restrictiveness of the Italian state visa policies towards West African citizens. Through a quantitative analysis and a comparative perspective, this research addressed the impact of EU frameworks, such as the 'Global Approach to Migration and Mobility', on Italy's visa policy. To measure the degree of openness or restrictiveness of Italy's migration policies, this research uses as indicators the visa permits granted in the period 1999-2015. Visas allocate different kinds of rights, often costly and difficult to obtain, thus acting as filter for 'desired' categories of people, while rejecting other 'undesired' categories (Cross 2013). Thus, this research differentiated visa permits in three indicator categories: (1) quantity of permits granted; (2) visa typology; (3) conditionalities. In the last years, the EU has increasingly focused on West Africa as migration sending area as key priority to reduce migrant arrivals. This work, thus, asked to what extent EU frameworks in regard to mobility have been implemented by a particular member state, Italy, in order to allow movement and less restrictions to West African citizens. However, Castles and Ozkul (2014: 30) importantly noted that today's "circular migration policies in particular differentiate between workers according to their human capital" based on education and skill levels. As a consequence, Mau (2010: 339) argued that these processes led to a 'new system of stratification between those who cross borders with ease and those to whom this freedom is denied'. This research confirms this analysis in the Italian case study, highlighting a steady increase in movement barriers towards West African citizens. In conclusion, regardless of EU authorities' efforts, a restrictive view has prevailed in Italy and mobility rights have not reduced inequality in the selective access to Europe.

Influence of countries: new implications for international migration governance

(425) Anna Rezyapova

International migration is an important element of the governmental policy in the countries all over the world and has an impact on various parts of the society. European migration crisis being a part of the global process that outlined certain drawbacks in the migration policy of developed and developing countries. Successful migration policy in the modern world requires understanding of global migration process and roles of certain countries within it. In this way, analysis of countries' influence is crucial for the migration governance by different countries and international organizations. In our work the analysis of countries' influence in the process of international migration is performed with the help of network analysis. Network analysis allows to represent migration process as a network where countries are nodes and migration flows are edges. In this graph influence assessment is estimated by the classic centrality indices that are widespread in the network research. However, these indices do not account for the country characteristics, group influence and indirect interactions. It is important to consider individual country characteristics, such as population because the same migration flow has different effect on the countries with various population. Group influence in the process of international migration plays an important role, if we take into account the example of migration from African region to European countries. Single African country may not have a huge influence in the process of international migration. However, joint influence of several African countries may be crucial for the population of destination country. Indirect interactions are important in the influence analysis in international migration for the following reasons. First, migration between any two countries may not occur directly, but rather by certain migration route. In this case it is important to find the country that an initial source of immigrants. Second, the flow between any two countries may have an impact on the flows between the other countries in the network. For example, huge migration inflow into a certain country may generate the emigration of its citizens to other countries of the world. The model is applied on the annual data on international migration flows between 1970 and 2017. The data sources are UN, OECD and Eurostat. The analysis of annual migration flows is made and dynamics is described.

At the Intersection of Law and Acculturation. Socio-Legal Study of Slavic Migrants in Poland

(424) Jan Bazyli Klakla

Polish law provides specific legal and institutional framework shaping the reality of foreigners. In my paper I present findings from my PhD project, which aims to investigate the factors determining the process of Slavic migrants' acculturation in Poland. Special emphasis is placed on legal and institutional factors and possible types of relation that may occur between them and acculturation process. The ultimate goal is to present the initial map of possible intersections between legal and institutional environment and migrants acculturation process as framed within Relative Acculturation Extended Model (Navas et al. 2004, 2005, 2007, Pumares et al. 2007). In order to do so I 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 desired and implemented by them, and the nature of the relationship between these choices, their effect and beforementioned factors. The research group in this project consists of migrants originating from Slavic countries who arrived in Poland in the period of 1989-2010. Project combines the formal-dogmatic method and the critical analysis of the legal texts with qualitative sociological method in the form of biographical and in-depth interviews. The qualitative part of the research conducted in this project is based on Schütze's autobiographical narrative interview (Schütze, 2012), which makes possible to use autobiographic narrative interviews in research on the construction of the image of the past in biography. However, the form of the interview was modified in the direction of a semi-structured interview (Kabzińska 2003). At TMC Conference I will present the findings from empirical research and legal analysis carried out so far. Current analysis suggests that the impact of law can be visible on almost every element include in RAEM, however, the nature of this relation may vary.

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Session 2A: Education and Skilled Migration 1

Chair: Florian Inderst, Technical University of Munich, Germany

- 225 Migration as a multidimensional status passage: the strategies of adaptation of highly skilled Latvian migrants
Inese Šūpule
- 305 Neglecting gifted pupil with migration background
Haci Halil Uslucan
- 414 The race to the bottom in immigration policy: A call for international cooperation
Florian Inderst

Migration as a multidimensional status passage: the strategies of adaptation of highly skilled Latvian migrants

(225) Inese Šūpule

The paper analyses the strategies of adaptation used by highly skilled Latvian migrants to make the best of their situation abroad. The transnational migration of highly skilled has been perceived as a multidimensional status passage. Nohl et al. (2010) use the concept of status passages to describe the migration experiences in the new country. This status passage is not only concerned with labour market inclusion but also with the dimension of partnership and social relations, therefore it is regarded as multidimensional status passage. Despite the apparent advantages enjoyed by highly educated migrants, especially among intra-EU, highly skilled migrants, they also face the challenge of inter-cultural adaptation. Not only low-skilled, but also highly skilled migrants experience multiple social positioning in their countries of origin and in host countries, which translates into various gender- and class-based privileges and discriminations (Bailey & Mulder 2017). Previous studies show that some highly skilled migrants are not successful in gaining employment at the expected level and suffer from a process called skill downgrading, de-skilling, or even brain waste, because, despite their levels of education, not all are necessarily regarded in the country of destination as highly skilled (Bertoli et al. 2012). Especially those migrants who do not relocate with the help of their employer, but have to find employment on their own, have to possess the necessary skills and language proficiency to negotiate the value of their qualifications in the destination country's labour market (Csedö 2008, Koikkalainen 2013). Recchi and Triandafyllidou (2010) note, that there are two different migration streams in

operation within the EU. While EU-15 citizens who relocate in another EU member state are more likely to get jobs at the upper end of the socioeconomic hierarchy, A8 (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia) and A2 (Bulgaria and Romania) movers are comparably less successful and often face downgrading and brain waste. The aim of the paper is to analyse how highly skilled Latvian migrants adapt to realities abroad, which obstacles they face and how they use their knowledge and skills. The study focuses on experiences of Latvian migrants in economy, finances, management, IT and the health sector, and include not only those migrants who received their educational titles in the Latvia, but also those who have received their educational certificates abroad or in the host country. As empirical data, 32 semi-structured in-depth interviews with highly skilled Latvian nationals in economy, finances, management, IT and the health sector are analysed. The study reveals how migrants negotiate the value of their cultural capital in the new country's labour market.

Neglecting gifted pupil with migration background

(305) Haci Halil Uslucan

Introduction: Although there exists a great body of international research about giftedness of ethnic minorities, the main causes of the underrepresentation of pupil with migration background is in Germany one of the least researched area in educational fields. Regarding that the rates of young migrants in Germany vary between 25% and 35%, they are neither recognized adequately in educational studies nor in programs for gifted children/gifted juveniles. Insofar, this topic is still a desideratum. This paper will discuss at first the main test-diagnostic and socio-cultural biases that lead to an overlooking of migrants talents and presents some quantitative and qualitative data about conceptions of giftedness and conditions of their development in a migrant sample. Methods: In the quantitative sample, nearly 410 adult Turkish migrants have been interviewed online about their knowledge and conceptions about giftedness; in the qualitative study a total of 25 triads (parents, high-achieving students with immigration background and their teachers from North Rhine-Westphalia) were interviewed with a structured questionnaire. Results: The results of the quantitative study show (and confirms a pre-existing study in Turkey with same questions) the existence of misconceptions about giftedness in nearly 20 to 30% of the respondents; the data of the qualitative study also proved that there is a great need for information on the subject of gifted and talented for both parents and teachers; especially teachers too complain about lack of resources. Discussion: Germany as an ageing and science and technology based country cannot afford neglecting talents of a substantial huge group. This is not only an economical waste, but also a lack with regard of equal rights of social participation. We need not only better diagnostic instruments, but also parents and teachers, as gatekeepers for education in schools, needs more training and education on discovering and development of giftedness, respectively for giftedness by students with migration background. Furthermore, existing studies documents the detrimental effects of stereotype threats in educational contexts, which inhibits talents of minorities; insofar a need for (more) multicultural opening both of school system as well as support programs for gifted seems to be inevitable.

The race to the bottom in immigration policy: A call for international cooperation

(414) Florian Inderst

Does international migration require closer international cooperation? Recent contributions in the academic literature (Sachs 2016) and the controversy on the adoption of the "Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration" in 2018 (United Nations 2019) emphasise the importance of this issue. Except for the treatment of refugees, there are currently no generally accepted standards or principles for international migration. In a theoretical approach, I demonstrate how receiving countries that compete for skilled migrants through their immigration policy would benefit from such international cooperation. The novelty of my approach is to take into account the dependence between immigration policy and the educational choices of potential migrants (brain gain) in a situation of strategic interaction between different receiving countries. Thereby, I combine two strands of the scientific literature on the brain gain and on strategic interaction between receiving countries and provide new insights on the effects of poor cooperation in immigration policy. I build on work by Giordani&Ruta (2013) who analyse the interaction between receiving countries when immigration policy solely targets the amount of incoming migrants.

Their argument is basically that less restrictive immigration policy in one receiving country increases the amount of migration to all other receiving countries and vice versa. Given that receiving countries have an optimal amount of migrants, this strategic complementarity of immigration policy limits the possibility of each country to reach its optimum and results in a coordination problem with multiple policy equilibria. I extend the work of Giordani&Ruta (2013) by considering the implications of a recent trend in international migration, which closely relates to the theory of brain gain (Mountford 1997, Beine et al. 2001, Stark&Wang 2002). Worldwide, more and more countries explicitly foster skilled immigration and therefore establish skill-selective immigration policies. With such policies, education becomes a prerequisite for migration. Being aware of the restrictive immigration policies, people who wants to migrate invest in education in order to fulfil the educational requirements for migration. Lower requirements decrease the incentives to invest in education. When educational and migratory choices of potential migrants depend on immigration policy, receiving countries determine their own pool of potential migrants with their immigration policies. To demonstrate the competition for skilled migrants between different receiving countries, I consider a model consisting of two receiving countries and one sending country. Receiving countries determine educational requirements for migration and attempt to attract as many skilled migrants as possible. With the shared pool of potential migrants, both countries' policies have externalities regarding the quantity and quality (education) of migrants coming to the other country. The choice of immigration policy becomes strategic and the competition between the two countries defines a symmetric, simultaneous game with one unique Nash equilibrium, in a Prisoner's Dilemma style. In a race to the bottom, both receiving countries lower their educational requirements for migration to attract more migrants, which decreases people's incentives for educational investments in the first place. For both receiving countries, mutually increasing their requirements would be beneficial. A clear call for international cooperation.

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Session 2B: Culture, Arts, Literature 2

Chair: Persefoni Myrtsou, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany

155 Experiments in Enchantment: Domestic Work, Upcycling and Social Change

Julie Ham and Merina Sunuwar

350 The Autoethnographer as Migrant Artist: practicing art and ethnography on the research field
Persefoni Myrtsou

369 Art Style Stereotype: Skin Colour Identity and Art Evaluation

Giovanni Perillo and Stefano Mastandrea

Experiments in Enchantment: Domestic Work, Upcycling and Social Change

(155) Julie Ham and Merina Sunuwar

This presentation explores the practice and presence of enchantment (Bennett, 2001) in the project Sustainable Sunday Couture: Domestic Workers Upcycling Fashion which featured upcycled gowns designed by Elpie Malicsi, a Filipino domestic worker based in Hong Kong. Jane Bennett's (2001) conceptualization of 'enchantment' attends to intellectual or sensorial disruptions that instigate a momentary affective immobilization which can create space for new ethical potentialities. We analyse the use of transformation in catalyzing affective, intellectual and ethical disruptions for public audiences and the new potentialities that may contribute to the respect and recognition of domestic workers' creative contributions to the culture of Hong Kong. In doing so, we examine the potential and risks of enchantment in contributing to social change. The ethics of enchantment, in contrast to the ethics of enchantment, is perhaps most salient when the locus of enchantment is situated within a context of inequality. The use of participatory arts by members of marginalized communities in order to claim a space in public discourse raises

the question of whether audiences are able to receive unheard voices and under what conditions those voices will be heard.

The Autoethnographer as Migrant Artist: practicing art and ethnography on the research field

(350) Persefoni Myrtsou

In this paper I talk about my autoethnographic research as both a migrant artist and an ethnographer working on the subject of artists' migration. In particular, I intend to elucidate the connections between my artistic practice and ethnographic research, as they have complemented each other during my fieldwork. Such connections have been first thematised by Hal Foster (1995). Foster acknowledges the "ethnographic turn" in contemporary art, which encouraged "socially-engaged" forms of art. At the same time however, Foster finds the "fascination" of artists with anthropology unsubstantiated, and deems related approaches to be "pseudo-ethnographic". He argues further that some artists use "ethnographic self-fashioning" and "self-othering" in order to benefit from being associated with a fashionable disadvantaged minority culture or group. So for Foster the artist as ethnographer appears as an impossible position to occupy. While I agree with Foster's critique of some artistic strategies that follow the ethnographic turn, I believe that artistic practice and ethnography are not as dysfunctional a combination as Foster suggests. Some forms of art require the artist to take on the position of the ethnographer/researcher of the social environment, using reliable techniques of investigation and understanding. At the same time, some ethnographic fields require the ethnographer to engage in self-critical and self-transcending performative acts, which can be seen as an artistic practice. Thus, in my research on artists' migration in Berlin, Athens and Istanbul, I have observed and documented the convergences of my artistic and ethnographic practices. The boundaries between the two often became blurry. In the paper I indicate and discuss these convergences in the context of a performance art project that I have developed while conducting fieldwork. The project involves the conception of a fictional persona/alter-ego; a nationalist feminist, queer-looking activist and entrepreneur from Turkey. As an interdisciplinary hybrid consisting of my ethnographic and artistic practices, the persona reflects all at once (i) the effect of the research field on my artistic work, (ii) my confrontations with complex power dynamics in the field as an artist, researcher, and woman, and (iii) my insider's understanding of a social phenomenon that I am part of, i.e. the phenomenon of artists' migration.

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Art Style Stereotype: Skin Colour Identity and Art Evaluation

(369) Giovanni Perillo and Stefano Mastandrea

Tajfel (1981) argues that social identity contributes to build the self-image, generated by the awareness of belonging to a social group, reinforced by the value and emotional meaning that the individual attributes to that belonging. The selective nature of the perceptual process and the greater importance of the perceived characteristics of a stimulus respect to the 'real' ones, make us understand how belonging to a social group, category, generates perception that could have social consequences, such as a negative attitude and discriminatory treatment. The categories derive from similarities and perceptive discriminations, but at the same time they influence them, modifying the perception of the categorized objects (Livingston, Andrews and Harnad, 1998). This is why categorizations, despite their importance as Bruner (1957) pointed out, have many similarities with stereotypes (De Caroli, 2005). In his research Mastandrea (2019) tried to understand how much the social identity relationship with the artist can influence aesthetic evaluations of artworks. Especially when people are not art experts and they need to form an artistic opinion. This reasoning rests on uncertainty-identity theory (Hogg, 2007, 2012, 2015), which argues that uncertainty about oneself or one's identity is aversive but easily resolved by group identification. In the wake of Mastandrea's research we wondered how much the photography of an artist considered outgroup by the participants, can influence the perception of the participants and their evaluation of artworks. Speaking of implicit sociability, Fridlund (1998) says that the face photographs is a projective stimulus. Therefore, it is presumable that the evaluation may be

conditioned by their author's photo. Research Participants Two groups that will respond to two different manipulations of the stimuli to be presented. Material We have chosen 8 artworks reproductions: 4 by artists of European origin characterized by an archaic and naive style, 4 by artists of African and Brazilian origin characterized by contemporary techniques, such as installation and photography. Procedure We will show to a first group of participants the photographs of the artworks and the photographs of the authors with indications of nationality (not the names of the authors, because some of them are very well known). We will ask to associate to each work the photograph of the author who made it. Then we will ask to assign an aesthetic judgement for each artwork, with a 10-step Likert scale evaluation, and to motivate your choice (writing a brief explanation). To a second group we will show the photographs of the artworks (without any indication of the authors' nationality) and we will ask to assign the aesthetic judgement and to motivate their choice. The aim will be to observe any differences in aesthetic judgements. Expected results We expect that the group that will associate nationality to the artworks will be positively influenced (towards the artworks associated to its own group) and will attribute a lower aesthetic appreciation (towards the artworks associated to the other group) than the group that will simply evaluate artworks. Results will be discussed with reference to the most relevant theories on communication and identity.

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Session 2C: Data and Methods Workshop

Chair: Tuba Bircan, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

313 All scholarly disciplines have boundaries. How are such boundaries determined, in particular for the fields that use comparative methods?

Isaias R. Rivera

387 Systematic review of international migration data sources: limitations and opportunities

Tuba Bircan and Ahmad Wali Ahmad Yar

397 Flowing in the space time matrix: Exploring the dynamics of migration in Indian states

Mukunda Upadhyay

344 Twitter data for migration studies

Laura Pollacci, Alina Sirbu, Ji Su Kim, Giulio Rossetti, Fosca Giannotti, Dino Pedreschi

446 Understanding immigration patterns using international transfers of phone-credits

Shiqi Bai, Sami Abboud and Albert Ali Salah

1022 Insights into the meaning of being a migrant with conflict experience from the different social contexts and the researcher's reflexivity

Pınar Yazgan and Ibrahim Sirkeci

All scholarly disciplines have boundaries. How are such boundaries determined, in particular for the fields that use comparative methods?

(313) Isaias R. Rivera

Comparative literature promotes intercultural and multicultural relations that deal with literature. Etymologically the Latin term *Litteratura* means writing, grammar, it implies learning from *Litteratus*. The academic discipline of comparative literature concentrates specifically in the art of literature which that in itself would entail a whole group of cultural, historical and scientific factors that have shaped and influenced a certain style of artistic writing and cultural grammar. I would briefly like to try and interpret the last five words of the Comparative Literature

Association's statement due to the fact that in a form they reflect an important characteristic of the comparative methodology, even though at the same time, these words can also encompass a great problematic for scholarly disciplines that utilize the comparative method, including education. In saying that comparative literature promotes cultural artifacts of all kinds Hantaris's "concepts and research parameters" specify that "despite considerable progress in the development of large-scale harmonized international databases" and I emphasize large "scale she proceeds, "tend to give the impression that quantitative comparisons are unproblematic" | " however, the utilization of cultural artifacts of all kinds have historically speaking, without a doubt allowed for broad general descriptions of cultural practices that will as Hantaris continues "too often render ineffectual by the lack of common understanding of central concepts." [1] Cultural artifacts of ALL kinds might well lead to the success of comparative methodology as well as its failure. Comparative Economics promotes scholarly exchange of ideas and theories that promote or deal with economic systems, planning, and economic development and to further the growth of systematic knowledge for research. Economics is a social science that deals with the study and analysis of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. In contrast to the Comparative Literature Association, the Economics Association interest focuses primarily on forms that would specifically foster the growth and development of knowledge for economic purposes. The Comparative Economic Journal is devoted "to the empirical and theoretical study of economics systems." The articles published in this journal deal with "comparisons of system performance and design, the importance of incentives and institutions for the functioning of economic systems and the role of differences in policy in influencing economic performance [2] Comparison of systems by its very nature demands a great deal of compromise in matters of methodology and levels of specificity in order to, primarily, choose and follow a synthesis process of key elements that are relevant for the research plan. [1] Hantaris (1995) [2] Comparative Economics Journal, published quarterly. Palgrave Macmillan Journals. The content description of the journal obtained from: <http://www.comparativeeconomics.org/Publications.htm> and <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ces/index.html> (accessed February 22, 2006)

Systematic review of international migration data sources: limitations and opportunities

(387) Tuba Bircan and Ahmad Wali Ahmad Yar

There has been substantial emphasis on collecting data for international migration in the last several decades. Consequently, international organisations, government institutions and NGOs started to collect data on migration using various sources. These data are being massively analysed and used by policy makers, practitioners, researchers and international organisations responsible for managing international migration to formulate and implement policies and manage international migration programmes. However, the existing data on international migration suffers from problems (gaps) of inconsistency in definitions and data collection methodology, lack of adequate statistics, ignorance of new data sources and limitations for comparability. Scholars and international institutions have repeatedly called on resolving these issues and insisted on the urgent need for comprehensive, accurate and timely migration data (See United Nations Statistical Division, 1994, European Communities Statistical Office, 1995, Zlotnik, 1999, de Beer et al., 2010, Laczko, 2016, Raymer et al., 2019 for example). Meanwhile, the most recent study that provides a relatively comprehensive image of the existing gaps in migration data is of Bilsborrow et al. (1997). Since then, there has not been any prominent attempt to explicitly determine those gaps. Nevertheless, considering the increase in mobility and migration scales in last few decades, new issues and gaps emerged. For this purpose, the current study will provide a meta-analysis, aiming at identifying the gaps in migration data and determines the causes underlying the inconsistent results. More precisely, we will consider (i) inconsistencies in definitions, (ii) methodologies, (iii) measures, (iv) timeframes, (v) geographical coverages and to some extent (vi) the quality and compatibility of migration data collected by different institutes, namely the UN Population Division, IOM, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, World Bank, and the OECD. The study provides a systematic review of the given international migration data sources not only to identify the deficiency and limitations but also to bring to light the opportunities arising from these data. Additionally, since having adequate data is the cornerstone of effective migration management, the study offers a comprehensive guideline for improving data collection systems and suggests categorical advancements in the methods that the data are being collected and organised. The research is being carried out as part of the Horizon 2020 project on 'Enhanced Migration Measures from a Multidimensional Perspective' (HumMingBird). References: Bilsborrow, R., Hugo, G., Obérai, A. and Zlotnik, H. (1997). International

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Flowing in the space time matrix: Exploring the dynamics of migration in Indian states

(397) Mukunda Upadhyay

In order to understand the linkage, the interlinkages of migration with various other socio-economic and demographic parameters, certain mathematical models may be useful. Since the phenomenon is influenced by various dynamics, no one model or distribution is enough to explain the process in a single mathematical narrative. Migratory patterns over space-time is very important especially over time because it determines the nature of its relationships with other parameters. Spatial Analysis of migration over time could be understood matrix analysis which not only simplifies the understanding but also helps in generalization through analytical visualizing tools. Matrix Analysis can not only help measure the transition between origin and destination region and the probabilistic components imbedded in the matrix, it can also critically evaluate the other hidden attributes like depth, force and intensity which migration rates generally do not cover. To understand the Dynamic flow of migration better, the merging of the log linear and gravity models with probabilistic models would prove very beneficial. In this, migratory flows could not only be explored through the analytical tool of statistical distributions but also critically examine the variation in the results derived from multi- variable modelling. Adding to this if such models are further experimented for real time populations divided by age. Hence, if both deterministic and stochastic analysis are again critically explored through parametrized model migration schedule, then it would be useful to measure peaking, asymmetry, dominance and regularity in the pattern of mobility behavior. This paper is such an endeavor to explore and understand the dynamics of migratory processes in the different states in India. This analysis shall help us understand the geo-spatial variation in the pattern of migration with a possible Mathematical and statistical explanation. In the analysis, the border states shall be compared with the other states for exploring the variation in the statistical nature of the flow and the mathematical nature of their age patterns. Also, the trend of immigration for India shall be studied and compared with Internal migration to analyze the difference between a deterministic and stochastic model. For example, the state of Assam which shares border with two countries Bhutan and Bangladesh exhibits a relatively different pattern and characteristics than Madhya Pradesh which is in the center of the country. Also, at the sub-national level migratory pattern vary with respect to demographic and statistical parameter. While some states follow the same distribution and mathematical pattern of migration as the national standard, some completely deviate. Also, as part of the preliminary analysis, it is found that international migration in some of the neighboring countries like Bhutan resembles Internal migration in many of the states in India. This paper shall demonstrate all these variations along with the explanation of the differences in spatio-temporal pattern and characteristics.

Twitter data for migration studies

(344) Laura Pollacci, Alina Sirbu, Ji Su Kim, Giulio Rossetti, Fosca Giannotti, Dino Pedreschi

Among the various types of social big data, user-generated content from Twitter can be a valuable resource in migration studies. This has been proven by recent works using Twitter data to study various migration-related problems. However, data collection, preprocessing and analysis is far from straightforward and can result in biased data that might influence the final results. Furthermore, ethical and privacy issues need to be considered carefully. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the various stages required to conduct a study on Twitter. We underline, at each stage, the challenges and the advantages provided by these data, proposing solutions based on experience from previous studies. In particular, we discuss biased data collection, mapping geo-locations to NUTS codes and

sentiment analysis challenges. Furthermore, we present an analysis of superdiversity in Europe at different geographical levels, based on a recently introduced superdiversity index which employs sentiment on Twitter. We also describe an approach to identify migrants and study their integration using topics on Twitter. We conclude with a discussion on the potential to use the two approaches for nowcasting migration rates.

Understanding immigration patterns using international transfers of phone-credits

(446) Shiqi Bai, Sami Abboud, Albert Ali Salah

It is estimated that, in 2019, more than 270 million people around the world live as migrants outside their country of birth [1]. Many of these people migrate from poorer regions of the world to places with more resources, yet maintain connections with their native lands, and often have family members staying behind. One way of migrants to support their families back home is by (regularly) sending them money, which is termed as remittance [2]. In this work, we investigate a rarely studied form of remittance, where a migrant sends mobile phone credits instead of money. For example, an Indian migrant living in Kuwait may top-up his brother's mobile phone in India with 1GB every two weeks, instead of sending money through costly wire transfers. DT One is a technology company that operates a leading global network of international top-up transfers, and it connects over 1000 active telecommunication networks, digital and financial partners across more than 160 countries [3]. In this study, we employ anonymised and aggregated mobile recharge records provided by DT One in conjunction with external data sources (e.g. yearbook from the UN) in order to evaluate whether the volume of transfers can be used as a proxy indicator and provide insights into migration patterns between countries. We experiment with different approaches and external sources to visualise patterns, and discuss the strengths and limitations of this new data source.

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Insights into the Meaning of being a migrant with conflict experience from the different social contexts and the researcher's reflexivity

(1022) Pınar Yazgan and Ibrahim Sirkeci

Both intersectionality and conflict perception as a tool for analysis allows us to see layered identities derived from a social, cultural and different way of structures of power relations within society and how they simultaneously impact mobility and shed light on their experience insecurity. Intersectional analysis in terms of conflict perception of a migrant will enable us to understand the unique experiences of migrants how racism, patriarchy, class and different kind of oppression that creates the perception of conflict and insecurity in the different contexts. It also could be more complicated how migrants interpret their perception of insecurity and tendency in even more vulnerable groups, as in certain subgroups in the migrant communities are particularly vulnerable to insecurity, for example, transgender people, but data on this kind of group is mostly lacking. This paper aims to discuss how insecurity perception of the members of different fragile groups shapes in the mobility and how the researcher may question her/his existence both before and during the research process as a practice. By doing this, the social brain approach and conflict model of migration via the intersectional analysis insecurity perception of migrants will help us to argue that the transformation of a researcher from an ontological level and also how s/he efforts on both methodological and epistemic reflexivity within the research process.

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Session 2D: Ethnicity, Identity, Languages 1

Chair: Sepideh Abedi Farizani, Philipps Universität Marburg, Germany

354 Migrant Taxi Drivers: Identity and Work

Shahana Purveen

1035 Narrating myself white? Results of an image-based interview study with female refugees from the Middle East

Sepideh Abedi Farizani and Sarah Wieners

372 Preserving the ethnic identity of the Kazakh diaspora

Nurlan Baigabylov

Migrant Taxi Drivers: Identity and Work

(354) Shahana Purveen

The paper is set within the context of exploring the lives of migrants who serves as taxi drivers or public servant to a city that is known for its politics of violence against them. In this paper I tried to explore, 'How do taxi drivers from Uttar Pradesh (hereafter UP) relate to their role and work when their situation and identity as migrants is uncertain and accompanied with suspicion. Mumbai the city of migrants has witnessed a complex history of migration, extremely diverse and continually shifting migrants' population and its politics of polarized identities along ethnic lines. Mumbai is known for its 'cult of violence' against migrants that came into prominence in the 1960s with the rise of Shiv Sena and its leader Bal Thackeray. Shiv Sena played the politics of regionalism or son of soil for political mileage against South Indian migrants. In 2000s same politic has been played by Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (hereafter MNS), leader Raj Thackeray against migrants from UP and Bihar (commonly called as migrants from Bhaiya land) to fit his foot in state politics. The experience of the migrant taxi drivers is located within the paradox of multiple vulnerabilities and the work of providing the social service by giving rides in Kali-Peeli taxi (historical identity of Bombay to Mumbai city), vital to life in the city. The paper is exploring the everyday experiences of taxi drivers/taxi work in the city through ethnographic responses of taxi drivers.

Narrating myself white? Results of an image-based interview study with female refugees from the Middle East

(1035) Sepideh Abedi Farizani and Sarah Wieners

Although recent forced migration from the Middle East and North Africa is portrayed in the media as migration by men, women account for about 1/3 of them. Yet they are hardly visible and face even harder barriers in accessing the labour market in Germany. These practices of exclusion rest on a racialized understanding of Germanness and result in restricted access to the German labor market (Hieronymus and Schröder, 2006). As a dimension of difference, race was not recognised as German problem because Germany did not have a long colonial tradition. However, this explanation does not go far enough because European modernity as a whole is based on racial differentiations, which also become effective in German discourses via dispositives of security. They shape national identities with impassable symbolic 'racial' boundaries between belonging and Otherness (Hall, 1989: 255). Within this racial discourse, refugees, especially those categorized as 'Muslim', are represented as 'alien'. This also holds a gendered dimension, as the New Year's Eve incidents in Cologne in 2016 showed. It is the white women who need to be protected from 'brown men' while the 'brown' women receive almost no attention at all. In 2017, an action research workshop the Philipps-University of Marburg thus aimed at refugee voicing and potentials of future wellbeing in Germany. The workshop employed an image-based peer interview using the 'dream': 'Imagine that

overnight your dream of a good and decent life in Germany has come true – What does it look like?’ The participants were asked to pick images of an image folder providing more than 150 images and to answer the interview questions through the chosen images. The photo elicitation technique used here goes back to Merton & Kendall (1946); who already early referred to the eliciting function of images. The question is based on the Appreciative Inquiry guideline, which is used in educational transformation settings (Weber 2005). As images were the start of the whole interview process, they built the ground of the interview as such. For the analysis of data we used Foucault’s discourse methodology and Butler’s subject-theoretical work. Based on these methodological and theoretical approaches we will analyse how racist discourses produce social exclusion and how they shape subjectivities. This analysis leads into reflections on processes of recognition (Butler, 2010), through which subjects can make sense of themselves in the world. The research findings point to the interesting fact that all chosen images of secure and happy lives in Germany depict ‘white’ people. This is the case, although the image folder did provide sufficient alternative representations of ‘brown people’ or visual representations of migrants and migration settings. Given that fact that ‘white’ people are systematically privileged in Western society, this may not necessarily be a surprising result. We discuss these findings and interpretations with regard to Fanon’s (1967) “Black Skin White Masks” and raise the question how participatory educational research can connect, relate and lead into postcolonial critique.

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Preserving the ethnic identity of the Kazakh diaspora

(372) Nurlan Baigabylov

As part of the post-doctoral program, in 2018“2019 a sociological research was conducted with representatives of the Kazakh diaspora from Turkey (Ankara, Istanbul, Altai-Koy), from France (Paris), Germany (Cologne, Munich) and Holland (Amsterdam). The Kazakh diaspora has come a long way before finally settling in Turkey and Europe. The members of the diaspora call themselves Altaic Kazakhs or Kazakhs from China. The ancestors of most of them fled from the growing influence of Russia in East Turkestan (the Western province of China - Xinjiang), forced to leave their native land. The Communist insurgency in China in the 1930s forced about 30,000 Kazakhs to flee South to India and Pakistan. After a long and difficult journey across the Himalayas and Tibet-on foot, on horseback or on camels-more than 3,000 of them reached India in 1941 and Pakistan in 1951. Seeing the hopelessness of life in Pakistan and India, due to the refusal of the authorities to issue a permit to obtain citizenship, household unsettled and hot climate, the Kazakh elders decided to choose other countries. Of the five choices of Kazakh migration, all were carefully analyzed: Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, the United States, Turkey, or stay in India and Pakistan. Turkey was chosen to preserve its ethnic and religious identity. In 1953, the Turkish Parliament approved a law allowing them to settle in Turkey and granting them Turkish citizenship, as well as land, housing, and jobs. With the support of the international refugee Organization at the United Nations, 1450 ethnic Kazakh refugees moved to Turkey from India and Pakistan in 1953. In 1961, the new Turkish constitution allowed to emigrate from the country. The agreements in labor migration which Turkey concluded with Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Australia played its role. As a result, Kazakhs were able to live and work in these states on the rights of labor migrants. For kazakhs who found themselves outside the borders of their historical homeland, the issues of preserving ethnic identity were updated from the first days of the beginning of the migration path that lay through many countries.

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Session 2E: Economics and Migration 2

Chair: Uche Nnawulezi, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Nigeria

226 Migration and Urbanization Patterns and Trends in Botswana: Implications for development planning

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Libei Wu

348 Skopje-Istanbul: The Post-Communist Silkroad of Tourism

Ali Pajaziti

1152 The non-formal education as a tool for resocialization and better employment of migrants

Agron Rustemi and Memet Memeti

Migration and Urbanization Patterns and Trends in Botswana: Implications for development planning

(226) Mpho Keetile

Since 1971, Botswana has experienced a rapid and unprecedented process of urbanization, created by the flow of rural to urban migration. This article uses population and housing census data collected between 1971-2011 to: (a) assess patterns and trends of migration in Botswana, (b) assess patterns and trends of urbanization and lastly (c) and to discuss implications of migration and urbanization on development planning. In 1971, less than one in ten (9.1%) of Botswana's population was urban and this proportion had increased to just under two thirds (64.1%) in 2011. Botswana's migration flow is dominated by two types of migration, rural-urban migration (44.6%) and rural-rural flow (40.2%) while urban-urban (4.4%) and urban to rural (1.1) are relatively least prominent. Most urban areas have experienced rapid population growth incommensurate to their level of socioeconomic development. Consequently, understanding migration and urbanization patterns has substantial implications for development planning.

The Causality between China's Industrial Transformation and Chinese Migration: A Case Study of Wenzhou Migration during China's Reform Period

(315) Libei Wu

Since the Chinese government announced its "Made in China 2025" project for its manufacturing sector, it is clear that China's industrial structure will be transformed to generate new motives for its economic development. Undeniably, Chinese migration is to some extent shaped by China's industrial changes. This article focuses on the causality between China's industrial transformation and its migration, especially its international population mobility. Taking migrants from Wenzhou, a coastal city in South China, as a case, this article illustrates the whole process of how Wenzhou businesspeople initial their first movement across the border and explores the reasons with concerns over China's industrial development and political environment. During China's reform period, Wenzhou migration use their geographic advantages and private lending tradition with a township-based credit system, to conduct international movements for commercial purposes. Their migration routines extend with China's growing exports and international trade cooperation and can be mapped across the globe. The majority of Wenzhou migration are involved in wholesales and retailing industries, which basically depend on China's manufacturing sector. Therefore, what kind of influences can China's industrial transformation bring to Chinese migrants in host countries, is worth being researched and analysed. With the analysis of various determinants from a two-year fieldwork in two main host countries of Chinese migrants, the United States and Spain, this article tries to answer that whether China's

industrial transformation lead Chinese migration and what impacts the migration cause to the transformation itself. Similarly, potential consequences to both China's manufacturing and exporting sectors and its migration, are fully discussed with the Chinese government's future economic strategies and the conclusions given in this article.

Skopje-Istanbul: The Post-Communist Silkroad of Tourism

(348) Ali Pajaziti

The capital of Republic of Macedonia is a very important point of Balkan Peninsula. It is a city of the Vardar river, which is called Second Bosphorus, a social area where different ethnicities and religions live in a multicultural spirit for centuries. There is no doubt that Pax Ottomana and its spirit of millets has its influence and plays a very important role in the protection of the living mosaic up today. For centuries Istanbul is very relevant item for citizens of Europe [Majority of the international visitors visiting Turkey and Istanbul (%73) is the Europeans. (Kerimoglu-Ciraci, 2006: 4)] Balkan, i.e. Macedonia, especially for muslim community; in the period of dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, of the Balkan wars and in communist era, the Albanian, Bosniak, Torbesh and Turk community of ex-Yugoslavia permanently looked for methods to emigrate in Turkey, and after the communism, they see Istanbul as an attractive megalopolis or megacity (Elchinova, 2017) with modern and dynamic nature, as destination for tourism, from cultural to medical (Mihailović, 2016), for their economic activities, for education of the young etc. This paper deals with the reasons of the istanbulocentrism of Macedonian citizens. The method used in this paper is descriptive-documentary, interviews with the respondents that tend to give a clear picture of using the tourism road Skopje-Istanbul and vice versa.

The non-formal education as a tool for resocialization and better employment of migrants

(1152) Agron Rustemi and Memet Memeti

The objective of the paper is to analyze the current situation of the non-formal education as a tool for resocialization and better employment of migrants with a comparative overview of practices in the Kingdom of Sweden in which non-formal education has a long tradition, and its impact on the youth population. One of the main topics of the discussions today is the role of formal education in the process of the development of the society. In the new millennium in many countries the question is how much classical formal education system can respond to accelerating technological and socioeconomic changes in society. It is evident that in the modern society, there are emerging institutions and organizations that offer various educational activities that can be seen as, substitution, competition, opposition or dulcification of the formal education process. These educational activities are known as non-formal education, as an integral part of the concept of lifelong learning, which enables young people and adults to acquire skills, competencies and attitudes to adapt to the environment subject to constant changes. The acquisition of these skills, competencies and attitudes needed is the willingness of the individual to show interest in participating in this type of training outside of the realm of the formal education system. Finally, non-formal education is only added value to the development of the individual, but no doubt has an effect on the community level. Moreover, non-formal education contributes to establishing and identifying the need of those skills or competencies that are important to the labor market.

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Session 2F: Migration and History 2

Chair: Caner Tekin, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

258 Migration in Republic of North Macedonia: Review of the Evidence

Teuta Veseli-Kurtishi and Merita Zulfu -Alili

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Migration in Republic of North Macedonia: Review of the Evidence

(258) Teuta Veseli-Kurtishi and Merita Zulfu -Alili

Migration continues to be a very prominent and complex phenomenon worldwide. Macedonia has in the past faced a large number of international migrants mainly to Western European countries. Some of the most common causes of migration have been the political, economic and social circumstances that have characterized our country. The phenomenon of migration is continuing to affect more and more the youth of Macedonia also due to the high unemployment in the country and the low standard of living. Given the large number of population living abroad, the purpose of this paper is to provide more knowledge about the North Macedonian Diaspora. A general overview of the past and present situation will be provided, and then their motives and preferences will be analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide a review of the literature of the impact on the labor market, the importance of policy making and the role of government in choosing the right policies to increase the impact of migration on the country. Migration is intertwined with geopolitics, trade and cultural exchange, and offers adaptation for businesses and communities to tremendous benefits. Migration has helped improve the lives of people in both directions countries of origin and destination and has provided opportunities for millions of people worldwide to create safe and meaningful lives abroad.

Class Struggle and Migrant Workers: Turkish Workers' Associations in Germany during the 1970s

(437) Caner Tekin

The struggle for workers' rights is an emerging research field regarding migrant and local labour engagements. Until now, however, the movements of immigrant workers from Turkey receive relatively little attention in historical studies on diversity and migration (Yurdakul, 2009: 47). Given the employment shrinkage in certain industries during the 1970s, which has been described as a consequence of 'deindustrialization' (Raphael, 2019: 467-480; Nachtwey, 2016: 119-180; SürŸ, 2011: 215-240), the case of immigrant worker movements in crisis regions deserve attention. In the context of labour movements and immigrant workers, the main question remains of how did the Turkish workers' associations in Europe represent class solidarity in the period from the 1970s to the early 1980s, which was marked by immigration debates and transition in automotive and mining industries? The study addresses this question through the immigrant workers' associations in Germany, with a specific reference to the ones in the Ruhr Region. Workers from Turkey (of Kurdish and Turkish origin) registered during the 1970s in workers' associations represented by the umbrella organizations, most importantly by Föderation der türkischen Sozialisten in Deutschland, Föderation demokratischer Vereine der Arbeiter aus der Türkei in Europa, Föderation der Türkischen Arbeitervereine in der BRD, and Föderation demokratischer Arbeitervereine. Relying on official archives of these organizations and oral-history interviews with (mostly former) associates, the paper aims to achieve two rationales. The first is coming to grips with the history of migrant labour associations and addressing their contributions to the overall labour movement in Federal Germany. Second, the paper explores how these workers reacted to the systematic shrinkage of employment in the mining and automotive industries of the Ruhr Region. All in all, the paper approaches an agenda transition of the migrant labour associations from a proletarian revolution in Turkey to struggles for migrant rights and class solidarity in Germany. Nachtwey, O. (2016). Die Abstiegsgesellschaft. Über das Aufbegehren in der regressiven Moderne, Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2016). RAPHAEL, L. (2018). Jenseits von Kohle und Stahl: Eine Gesellschaftsgeschichte Westeuropas nach dem Boom, Frankfurter Adorno-Vorlesungen, 2018. SürŸ, W. (2011). Umbau am "zModell Deutschland". Sozialer Wandel, ökonomische Krise und wohlfahrtsstaatliche Reformpolitik in der Bundesrepublik "znach dem Boom". Journal of Modern European History, 9(2), 215-240.

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The Emigration of Muslims from Former Yugoslavia to Turkey after the Fall of Ottoman Empire

(464) Bekim Nuhija and Sami Mehmeti

After the Great Eastern Crisis at the end of the 19th century, a large number of Muslims, who were regarded to be the remnants of the much-detested Ottoman Empire, considered the fall of the Empire as their personal tragedy, and consequently chose to emigrate to Turkey, considering this state to be their true motherland. There was no regular pattern of migration: either the Muslims were forcefully dispossessed of their basis of life, e.g. through the widespread demolition of their property and their cultural and religious institutions, or they "willingly" migrated out of fear of potential displacement. The process of 'ethnic cleansing' on the Balkans culminated during the Balkan Wars of 1912/1913, when the last territories belonging to the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans were annexed by the competing Balkan states. The 'liberation' of one nation from foreign rule frequently went simultaneously with the displacement of other national groups. The forceful displacement or even the extermination of other populations was therefore a major element of these 'liberation wars'. The newly created states attempted to lessen their Muslim population as they sought to establish ethnically homogeneous nation states. During the interwar period, Serbia's increased its attempts to change the ethnic and religious configuration of the recently conquered territories, and the first to be singled out were the Muslims. The confiscation of their property by the state resulted in negative economic and political outcomes, and the only available option left seemed to be emigration to Turkey. Coincidentally, the whole idea of expatriating Yugoslav Muslims to Turkey was actively encouraged by Turkey. Migration became key issue to the nationalization strategies of Turkey which related to the question of how to integrate the ethnically, culturally and linguistically diversified Muslim population of modern Turkey. Some non-Turkish Muslim groups from the former Yugoslaviawere considered as part of the common Ottoman heritage and 'Turkish culture'. They were settled to regions that were sensitive according to the national security concerns, such as Thrace and Eastern Anatolia. The Convention of 1938 with Turkey about the resettlement of two hundred thousand "Turks" appeared to be one breakthrough for Yugoslavia in finding an answer to its "minority problems." The principal objective of the Convention was to remove the Albanians without any compensation for their possessions. Until the early 1960s voluntary emigration was not allowed with the exception of ethnic Turks from Macedonia who were permitted to leave the state after the treaty on partnership and friendship with Turkey had been signed in 1953. According to the data from the Turkish authorities the number of migrants from Yugoslavia to Turkey between 1953 and 1968 is approximately 170,000. Nonetheless, the statistical figures differ widely depending on whether one uses Turkish or Yugoslav sources.

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Session 2G: Integration and Beyond 2

Chair: Hailey Leah Rheault, University of Bamberg, Germany

91 The Construction of Voluntary Homelessness as a Legitimization for Government Inaction. Perspectives on the Situation of Immigrated Union Citizens in Hamburg, Germany

Pauline Runge

69 "It is difficult to say where the problem lies, if it is just the language or something else": A qualitative case study on home-school relations within the process of determining migrant children's educational needs in Bavarian primary schools

Hailey Leah Rheault

93 The Role of NGOs in the Refugee Crisis in the Hosting Countries: A Case Study in Turkey

Rojda Seval Akdogmus

377 The 28-DAY Program: a refugee integration support program

Chien-Yi Chu

The Construction of Voluntary Homelessness as a Legitimization for Government Inaction. Perspectives on the Situation of Immigrated Union Citizens in Hamburg, Germany

(91) Pauline Runge

In 2018, the city of Hamburg counted 1,910 homeless people (BASFI 2019). This term refers to people who either sleep on the street or in an emergency accommodation. Two thirds of the people who are included in the statistics do not have a German passport. In this paper, the practices which influence the action or inaction of the state towards homeless Union citizens are worked out based on the example of the city of Hamburg. Professionals (must) act under these practices, highlighting its relevance. The state assistance system seems to not perceive homelessness as a biographical break, an individual plight and consequently as a starting point for necessary socio-pedagogically action. It rather understands homelessness as a danger to public safety and order (Wolf 2016). As such, it is specified in the concerned law: the security and public order law. The state's focus seems to lie on the public interest, not on the individual needs. This plays out in disadvantaging ways for homeless people. It is difficult for people in need of a place to sleep to get access to such help: People who want to sleep in an emergency shelter "have to plausibly explain their emergency", as a professional from the homeless aid team explained. If their emergency is not considered plausible, they are classified as voluntarily homeless. So-called voluntarily homeless people are not entitled to fall under the security and public order law, so they have no right to get a sleeping place as long as they are considered voluntarily homeless. In this case, the help system offers them a warming room where they can rest on chairs. This is often the case for Union citizens residing in Germany under the right of free movement. The initial belief is that either the citizens should work or it is estimated that they have resources in their home country, which they can rely on (FWC Assistance to Homeless People 2019). The return of immigrants to their country of citizenship is seen as a legitimate measure in the state aid process, as the first results of the research project show. In my presentation I will focus on the situation of people without entitlement to social benefits in the German assistance system people who have the voluntarily homeless label. With the help of an ethnographically based field study, it was possible to gather initial findings, which show that the everyday life of people who spend much time on the street is often characterized by poverty, exploitative employment conditions and health problems without little opportunities of help. These individuals often move outside the system because nobody feels responsible for them or nobody feels able to do something because the label of voluntary homelessness seems to impede that. The present contribution explores the institutional circumstances immigrants are facing under the perspective of social workers in the fields of street work and migration work in Hamburg, Germany.

"It is difficult to say where the problem lies, if it is just the language or something else": A qualitative case study on home-school relations within the process of determining migrant children's educational needs in Bavarian primary schools

(69) Hailey Leah Rheault

Objective: The 'inclusion' of linguistically and culturally diverse families in mainstream educational environments is a difficult, complex, and ongoing issue in the west. In light of the Germany's increasing immigrant reception and migrant pupils' overrepresentation in special schooling (Kemper & Weishaupt, 2011), this qualitative study provides unique insight how home-school relations can impact the ways in which migrant students' academic adversities are handled and treated in Bavarian primary schools. Literature: While previous studies link strong parent-teacher relations to increased understandings of migrants' problems, parental support in education, counselling and guidance, and students' motivation and success (e.g., Stagg-Peterson & Heywood, 2007; Ozmen, Akuzum, Zincirli, & Selcuk, 2016), little is known about professional and lay relations within the provision of educational services for migrant children who are academically struggling. To investigate such migrant parent-teacher dynamics, this study uses Harris and Nelson's (2007) organizational communication theory and Schneider and Arnot's (2018) transactional home-school-home (THSH) model. In addition, this study considers how this communication can be affected by

normative, deficit-model based orientations of migrant families and faulty institutional practices (Lareau, 1989). Methods: Where parents' voices seem to be both undervalued within schools and widely ignored within research approaching ethnic disproportionality, this study's multiple case study design allows for attaining various perspectives. Accordingly, semi-structured interviews are conducted with parents, teachers, and a liaison for migrant affairs. Thematic analysis and the software 'QDA Miner' are used to organize the data. Results: In general, the extent of parental engagement and collaboration in schools seemed to be reflective of assumptions about parents' capacities to integrate in Germany. For families who were linguistically and culturally assimilated, it was possible for transactional communication to transpire. In contrast to parents being perceived as useful allies to enabling their children's educational progress, home-school communication seemed to be linear with various barriers to collaboration, feedback, and mutual trust for families facing difficulties upon migration. Furthermore, amid struggling with adjusting to the German language, culture, and systems marginalized migrant families also played limited roles in the schools. While some schools offered services to mitigate challenges for migrants, others neglected to evoke platforms for inclusion. Conclusion: As consequence of excluding migrant families in educational practices, lacking home-school dynamics seemed to ignite uncertainties about why some children struggle academically and the supports that could best help pupils' needs. Through THSH modelling, this study advocates that Bavarian education structures could improve cultural sensitivity through the transfer of school information and promotion of migrant parents' contributions. In addition to enabling families' integration in the new environment (e.g., Stagg-Peterson & Heywood, 2007; Ozmen et al., 2016; Schneider & Arnot, 2018), this study argues that such inclusive platforms can potentially minimize the extent to which migrant differences are recognized as 'deficits' in need of special education.

The Role of NGOs in the Refugee Crisis in the Hosting Countries: A Case Study in Turkey

(93) Rojda Seval Akdogmus

Due to recent conflicts and human rights violations throughout the world, there is a global displacement crisis. Over the two decades from 1997 to 2019, the number of forced immigrants has doubled from almost 34 million to 70.8 million (UNHCR, 2019). If all forcibly displaced people formed a single country in 2019, it would be the 21st largest in the world, on a par with the United Kingdom. Thus, worldwide migration and its consequences are increasingly at the centre of political and public agendas and debates across the world. The Middle East, in particular, is going through a profound geopolitical and socio-economic restructuring since 2010 (Akbarzadeh and Conduit, 2016). The region has transformed from an area with expectations for democratization and peace, which emanated from the 2010 wave of revolutions (the Arab Springs), but is now reverted to a region of insecurity (Doomen, 2013). Following the outbreak of the Syrian Conflict in March 2011, millions of Syrians have been forced to leave their homes. Turkey alone hosts 3,684,835 million Syrian refugees as of the end of October 2019 (DGMM, 2019). Political and economic institutions in Turkey did not manage to establish mechanisms to enhance integration for refugees in the beginning due to this sudden refugee influx. The current refugee influx requires urgent solutions for refugee integration in host societies. Access to the labour market and employment are widely accepted as indicator of successful settlement for refugees in the receiving countries (Valtonen, 1994). Thereby, the role of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) has become increasingly important regarding in providing services and integration for refugees in the hosting countries as they have vocational training programs to help refugees' welfare (Skleparis, and Armakolas, 2016). Thereby, this research aims to focus on self-employment, assuming that encouraging entrepreneurial capacities of refugees is a possible panacea for accelerating the vocational integration in particular and social integration in general in the hosting states (Ferris, 2013). This paper, particularly, aims at exploring the role of NGOs in promoting refugee entrepreneurship. It also targets to investigate the main challenges for these NGOs when they deal with encouraging self-employment for refugees. I, firstly, examine the existing literature on the role of NGOs in the refugee crisis in developing countries to build up theoretical approach about socio-economic integration of refugees. Then, I generate a data through a semi-structured interview with both NGOs managers and refugees who created business in Gaziantep/Turkey. This helps me to have a better understanding about the role of NGOs on economic integration for refugees in Turkey. The semi-structured interview is a very well-known and widely - used research technique for quickly and efficiently gathering and analysing data from a related population or organisations. Finally, by seeking to identify the role of NGOs in the refugee crisis, this paper expects to contribute to relate to literature. It may also

guide and direct legislation and policy making at different levels by exploring the connection between the role of NGOs and economic integration for refugees.

The 28-DAY Program: a refugee integration support program

(377) Chien-Yi Chu

Borders are commonly understood as lines between nations, traditionally expressed through walls, gates, and portals. Recent controversies around the question of legal and illegal immigration has heightened our understanding of the border in those terms. But there are other borders to contend with, not least those that arise when refugees and host citizens find themselves at odds with each other. This paper will examine the role that architecture, and specifically the city, can play in ameliorating that impasse. It will rely on such theories and urban strategies as Derive and scale, but also mobile app technologies to advance a proposal. The objective of this paper is to explore methods in which architecture and city planning can contribute to the dissolution of the border between refugee and host citizen, at least as understood as barrier to communication and positive assimilation. It will look at the move-on period: twenty-eight days of the British system as a case study with which to first understand the underpinning of the issue and second propose solutions whose nature and kind depend on the physical environment. Might the city become complicit in the process of transformation of the refugee from alien and lost individual to one who can add value to local culture and industry? Can it be seen as more than a holding pattern meant to house, feed and generally accommodate the refugee until he or she can find employment, or perhaps return to his or her country of origin? Indeed, can it play an active role in building awareness and bridging social and racial gaps? The paper believes so, arguing in essence that in the distributive logic of the city there is more than the movement of economic systems but that of human consciousness as well, making available the space and urban conduits through which people come together and become unselfconsciously aware of ways and presences outside their own prejudicial limitations. With the growth of technology, the interaction between people takes place in both virtual and physical space. The interface functions in both spaces, as well. Derive and scale also can be applied in the meatspace and cyberspace. Therefore, besides relying on contemporary but established planning theories and ideas, the proposal includes the design of an app, still in the preliminary stages, meant to mingle both the virtual and physical space of the city, to help facilitate both the mental and physical distribution of the refugee, and to integrates the sources of the city via viewing the city as a schedule of refugee integration courses, on the one hand, but also his or her manner of weaving a meaningful life with local people. It is to that end the paper should be of interest to architects, urban planners, those interested in the cross between digital technology and the built environment, and those interested in the integration between the refugees and the host communities as well.

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Session 2H: Latin American Migration

Chair: Pilar Luz Rodrigues, Waterford Institute of Technology, Ireland

110 From Rural Brazil to Rural Ireland: Migrant Community and Network in Ireland's Little Brazil

Pilar Luz Rodrigues

171 Transnationalism and Ecuadorean (trans)migration to the United States and Spain

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456 Social resilience towards transit migrants in the State of Guanajuato

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From Rural Brazil to Rural Ireland: Migrant Community and Network in Ireland's Little Brazil

(110) Pilar Luz Rodrigues

Gort, a small rural town of Ireland with under 3,000 inhabitants has witnessed a growth in the number of Brazilian migrants since the late 90's. The influx of Brazilian migrants to the town of Gort in Ireland, most of whom are from the city of Anápolis, Goiás, has its origins in the recruitment by Irish meat plants of a group of workers from a closing meat plant in Brazil. Over the years, the number of Brazilians in the town has increased substantially. Non-Irish nationals in Gort reached 40% by 2006, with the Brazilians the majority among them. Despite the economic downturn in Ireland, leading to a drop in the number of migrants, Brazilians still have a significant presence in Gort, with some making their way back to Ireland, most recently. This study relied on over a year and a half of qualitative ethnographic research, involving participant observation and interviews, to understand the everyday experiences of Brazilian migrants with life and work in Gort. Preliminary findings of the study reveal that migrant networks appear to provide a base of support for integration into the local community, facilitating employment and housing search, and supplying practical information, thus reducing vulnerability and costs. The study also brings to light how the rural background of both communities Brazilian and Irish played a key role in the integration of Brazilian migrants in Gort.

Transnationalism and Ecuadorean (trans)migration to the United States and Spain

(171) Maria-Jose Rivera Ullauri

This paper offers a comparative study from the transnational approach by the analysis of migration from Ecuadoreans to the USA and Spain. The relevance of this particular case was given by three main reasons related to the emigration tradition of Ecuador: the development of an avant-garde law "and policy discourse" in this country during the presidency of Rafael Correa, the consolidation of transnational networks and the presence of patterns of migration, return and re-emigration, which dynamics enrich the inquiry. By part of the migration studies, the transnational theory developed by many authors like Basch, Glick-Schiller & Szanton-Blanc (1994), Levitt, Viterna, Mueller & Lloyd (2017) and Parella & Speroni (2018) has challenged the statism and methodological statism (Sager, 2016) in the understanding of international migration. However, this approach is still an underused tool of analysis, in contrast to a contemporary context knitted between macro and micro asymmetries of power and conflict, but also between caring ties and cooperation. In this context, the aim of this paper is to contribute to understanding the international migration from the transnational point of view through the application of this approach to the comparative analysis of Ecuadoreans' migration to the USA and Spain. The methodology is based on descriptive comparative politics (Sánchez de Dios, 2012), which indicators were the migration flows, GDP growth rates and landmarks of migration policies. The main sources are official statistics, law and by-law documents. The limitations of the study relate to the lack of official data, particularly for the migration to the USA, and confirmatory analysis of the hypothesis in the private sphere. Indeed, a result of the study is that this second limitation is considered in the way that, although this analysis was not stated as research objective, it might orientate future research. The foremost result state and argue in favour of studying defined transnational systems, beyond methodological statism (and nationalisms?). Other results suggest that: transnational policies are almost non-existent and highly bureaucracy-ridden; migration policies are shaped more by economic contexts than by solidarity or security discourses themselves; the efficiency of migration politics is limited and usually have only a dilatory effect; migration networks and individuals may evolve and adapt to changes in policies, building transmigrants' networks and transmigrant identities.

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Transnationalism and international mobility: a case of the Brazilian diaspora

(234) Bruno Castro Gabellini

Transnationalism can be understood as the practices and ties taking place across national states (Vertovec, 2009). Nowadays, as international mobility becomes an increasingly contentious issue in the public sphere and between countries, the ability to migrate consolidates itself as a factor of stratification and an important resource, especially to people from low- or middle-income nations (Carling, 2002). Considering this point, this paper focuses on Brazil as a traditional country of immigration and its young diaspora, which is becoming more diverse and institutionalised (Padilla, 2011). The goal is to illuminate particular aspects and dynamics of Brazilian transnational ties and practices and their relationships with mobility. The study differs from previous studies on experiences of Brazilian diaspora, since it focuses on multiple settings instead of only one or two places, as it is most commonly done when studying Brazilians overseas. To that end, the research gathered primary data by means of semi-structured interviews with ten Brazilian emigrants who have lived in some of the largest host nations of this diaspora (such as the USA, Portugal and Japan) and in various smaller receiving countries (e.g. Sweden and Norway). Additionally, the research made use of various other secondary sources, such as official publications and reports from state bodies, legislations and other policy documents. A first result from this study is that it induced reflexions on the nature of being a member of a diasporic community. In addition, I could then verify that past and current transnational ties comprehending cross-generational ones as well have a determining impact to enable or boost mobility. There are concrete examples of ways in which transnational ties might manifest themselves. Some notable instances include political participation; keeping friendships across diasporic groups; instrumentally, in the form of ethnic capital (Kim, 2019); as remittances to family members; as an emotional feeling of distance to the place where one resides. It has also been explored how emigrants have harnessed the capacity to move and remain abroad, i.e., which mode of migration have they successfully employed. The modes of migration attested in the study were often multifaceted in essence. They range from seeking work or study opportunities abroad, to family formation, overstaying a visa and stepwise migrations. Furthermore, it is argued that transnational ties as well as ethnic capital and education, stand out as important resources utilised by the informants to succeed in realising their migration aspirations and settling abroad. The relationships investigated here are furthermore affected by other factors, such as material wealth. Therefore, in many a case, immigrants lack enough time or capital to engage in transnational practices to the extent they would have otherwise done. Moreover, the findings include several real-live stories that illustrate the rich nexus formed by transnationalism and mobility.

Social resilience towards transit migrants in the State of Guanajuato

(456) Andrea Del Refugio Ruiz Massieu Menez

This paper will study the adaptation of Guanajuato's society because of the change of their status from a state of origin to one of transit and recipient of international migrants. This phenomenon find its answer in the increase of migration flows in the last 5 years. Since 2015, between 400 and 450 thousand foreign migrants transit in Mexico. Guanajuato is a geographical point to cross the country. It has a main migration route that connects the North and northeast of Mexico, using its railroad network. According to a research made by Durand, J., Schiavon, J., Arias, P., Cárdenas, N., Jacobo, M., Terán, D., Hinojosa, M, 2019, the approximate amount of migrants that transit through the state of Guanajuato, is between 5 to 15 thousand per year. On 2018, the Law of Protection and Care of Migrants and their Families in the state of Guanajuato was reformed, addressing that any person that leaves their place of origin or residency to live in another country or state, would be consider a migrant. On the same year the Ministry of Migration and Foreign Affairs of the state of Guanajuato was created , this send a message that the migration topic was important for the State Government, answering to the societies demands, to address this issue

in an institutionalize manner. This Ministry assists migrants of transit, destination and returnees. Having programs such as "Migrants of Transit", the Ministry focuses on assuring a safe and humane transit through the state of Guanajuato. International migration has pushed towards a change of societies views, sometimes negative or positive perspectives of what the government should do to address migration issues. Society is constantly evolving, and this reflects on new public policies and governmental programs, that answer to those problems. This paper will analyze and describe the social resilience of Guanajuato's society, because of the recent migration flows occurring throughout the state, and how this translates in the creation of social entities such as the Ministry of Migration and Foreign Affairs of the state of Guanajuato. This paper questions, Why the ministry was created? Why this flows translated in public policies that benefit the migrants in transit? Was it positive or negative to those passing through the state of Guanajuato? Transit migrants, Ministry of migration, Social Resilience, Migration

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Day One 8 September 2020 - 17:00-18:30 [Join Session](#)

Session 2J: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 2

Chair: Luis Renato Vedovato, PUC-CAMPINAS, Brazil

- 1037 The Brazilian new migration law in courts and the protection of Migrants in face to Pandemic
Luis Renato Vedovato and Carolina Piccolotto Galib
- 339 Displaced citizenry: rethinking theories of citizenship and migration
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Eliza Osorio Castro, Jessica Felder, Yulong Hu

The Brazilian new migration law in courts and the protection of Migrants in face to Pandemic

(1037) Luis Renato Vedovato and Carolina Piccolotto Galib

The year of 2020 has been difficult for society and governments. The coronavirus pandemic has reached a planet that, for some time, has been trying to solve, with no apparent success, major problems in the field of social inequality, environmental degradation and decentralized armed conflicts. All of these factors made it more difficult for countries to provide an effective response to combat the spread of the virus with a focus on protecting health

and maintaining people's incomes. International law is faced with the need to fight for transparency in periods of pandemic (VEDOVATO, 2020). For groups in situations of vulnerability, such as migrants, the scenario can be understood as more delicate, as circulation around the world is restricted, which impacts the attempt to leave places where their lives are at risk (Interministerial Ordinance n° 255, by Brazilian Government, which restricts the entry of migrants into the national territory), access to health care facilities is precarious, given that there are restrictions on social rights for migrants in undocumented migratory situations, and economic aid may not come, since it requires the presentation of documents that are not accessible to the portion of migrants (such as Individual Taxpayer Registry - CPF - in Brazil, in order to have access to emergency assistance). Vulnerable groups may be left out of the debate, especially when, as in the case of Brazil, they have no right to participate in political decisions, given that migrants do not vote in the country. Finding ways to protect the health of the population, while maintaining the economy in force, attending population's needs, is one of the greatest tasks that many nations have faced in their history. Undeniably, the pressures that are born on the side of those who perceive the health emergency are opposed by those pressures coming from groups that want to emphasize economic growth at all costs. Thus the present work aims to expose the judicial decisions and the possible legal arguments to answer questions of interest to migrants with regard to access to emergency aid, the right of entry and health care, during the pandemic, in view of the solutions of the Brazilian law.

Displaced citizenry: rethinking theories of citizenship and migration

(339) Ahsen Utku

While migration has been intensified in the globalization process in the past decades; the question is will migration also be the end of globalization? This paper focuses on the dynamics between migration and definition of citizenship from a theoretical perspective: why does citizenship still matter in the age of globalization and so-called erosion of national boundaries? Scholars have developed various models of citizenship based on whether they place the state or individual at the center, or whether the individual is a passive receiver of services or active performer of rights and identity. The question of citizenship becomes even more complicated when one tries to connect models of citizenship with human mobilities. Are existing models of citizenship capable of explaining how the fluid nature of migration impacts re-defined citizens, and formation (or deformation) of identities? Is human mobility a challenge to citizenship on the very first hand? This paper is positioned at the very center of the intersection between the concepts of citizenship and temporariness of mobility. If globalization entails the erosion of national identities and even national boundaries, then why are states becoming more and more protective against new waves of migration? One has to understand both sides of this puzzle in order to unfold it. First, what makes states more selective in terms of whom to admit as members of their nation? What makes "an ideal candidate" to be a potential citizen? And in return, what makes "an unwanted individual" who often ends up as an undocumented or a stateless person? Second, how do the temporariness of migration and transnational human networks prevent one from becoming a permanent member of a nation? Why do refugees choose temporariness versus citizenship and sedentariness in transit countries? Given the very low chance of reaching to their destination country, one has to understand why thousands of refugees risk becoming stranded in transit countries, vulnerable, and with no rights. Finally, as this paper discusses various models of citizenship in relation to migration, it aims to contribute to the theoretical debate with a particular focus on the post-colonialist and feminist theories, yielding a novel approach of defining citizenship and embracing human mobility based on a more inclusive and human rights perspective. In sum, this paper investigates what states prioritize regarding citizenship, and why they prioritize the way they do. This paper also examines the emergence of a transnational socio-political unit that is highly understudied despite its omnipresence across the globe: transnational families or families without borders, which function outside conventional definitions of family as a social unit.

Does the Use of Social Media Give Iranian Applicants a Voice in Canadian Immigration Policies?

(105) Sohail Shahidnia

In the past few years, citizenships or permanent residencies for Iranian people have become more complex through the proliferation of sanctions against Iran. Since sanctions against Iran began in early 2010, the living conditions of many Iranians including those who live outside Iran got worsened. Thus, many started to search for a new permanent home. On a yearly basis, hundreds of Iranians apply for permanent residency or Canadian citizenship. Some scholars argue that sanctions work in favour of Iranian citizens in terms of supporting their case for citizenship. However, this paper addresses the reality that sanctions not only have caused extensive delays in the processing of Iranian applications but also, have shown the racial side of Canadian immigration policies. This is especially the case in Canada. As a result, many Iranians have relied on social media to deliver their messages and expedite the processing time of their applications. This paper is a qualitative research project that relies on case studies of Iranians residing in Iran and in Canada. Further, it includes charts, pictures, letters to MPs, and tweets to highlight how use of media can be a powerful tool in giving Iranian applicants' a voice in Canadian immigration policies. Keywords: Social Media, Immigration Policies, Iranian Applicants, Canada

Public Opinion and the Cultural Affinity Hypothesis: The Role of Immigrant Identity in Public Opinion Formation?

(455) Eliza Osorio Castro, Jessica Felder, Yulong Hu

Immigration attitudes are primarily studied by examining the opinions of majority groups towards minority groups. In the case of the U.S., studies on white American's attitudes toward other minority groups such as Latinos and Asian Americans are abundant. We expand this focus by examining new data on Latino immigrant attitudes toward immigration. In this study we conducted a multiple regression analysis using LINES data. A survey conducted in 2012 which captures Latino Immigrants opinions toward a host of policies both domestic and foreign pertaining to the United States. Our analysis revealed that in contrast to the conventional assumption, Latinos living in the United States do not have a unitary attitude toward immigration policy. Cultural affinity, as expressed through national identity, exists at different levels for each respondent. The level of cultural affinity impacts public opinion toward immigration policy. We find that those who express more cultural affinity with United States, tend to have less favorable attitudes toward open immigration policy, and those who express more cultural affinity with their country of origin, tend to have more favorable attitudes toward open immigration policy.

Day Two 9 September 2020 - 10:45-12:15 [Join Session](#)

Session 3A: Education and Skilled Migration 2

Chair: Sadhana Manik, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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405 Impact of labour migration and brain drain in Nigeria Ekele Innocent Duru

Language Education Problems Related to Syrian Refugees Education in Turkey And Jordan Mohammad

(41) Jaber Thalgi

This paper aims to explain the administrative and educational problems related to Syrian Refugees language teaching in Turkey and Jordan. While Turkey hosting about 3.6 million Syrian refugees, Jordan hosts about 1,4 million. In both countries, there have been problems related to language education for refugees, both in and outside the refugee camps. The Primary problems include the denial of primary Language education to children in primary schools, dropout from intermittent education, and social problems due to language differences as in Turkey. Governments, international efforts and civil society organizations Seeking to provide language education services to refugees, but these efforts face a range of problems related to the provisions of financial support, the state's ability to provide these services, strategic plans and future policies, communities respond to learning programs and qualifying teachers for teaching. The paper will be based on statistical studies related to the number of learners enrolled in language programs and those outside of it. The paper will study the impact of these programs and analysis of their outputs and try to explain the educational problems faced these programs and the proposed solutions based on the views of experts and international experiences.

The Path of Least Resistance: UK policy measures and Philippines-to-UK nurse migration in a globally competitive market

(221) David Martin Smith

The UK's National Health Service (NHS) has utilised overseas nurses (OSNs) since its creation. The perception of a nursing 'crisis' following the decision to leave the EU in 2016 and the subsequent fall in overseas nurses arriving from the EU has been widely reported on in the media. However the fall in EU nurse applicants predates the EU referendum and has been driven primarily by the depletion of available nurses in EU countries, the introduction of English language tests and alternative sources for overseas nurses outside of the EU. Presently, the Philippines and India are popular sources for NHS organisations looking to fill the UK's 40,000+ nurse vacancies with health care managers reporting that these countries are favoured due to previous recruitment successes in these countries, higher volumes of applicants from these two countries and higher retention compared to EU nurses. A reliance on OSNs is expected to continue, as acknowledged in the NHS's recently published NHS Long Term Plan which aims to meet nursing vacancies from overseas and the immigration white paper which proposes a fast-track system for nurses and medical staff. In the context of global nursing shortages across the economically developed world, policy and regulatory measures have been implemented which place the UK in a favourable position amongst developed nations looking to address their nursing needs with OSNs. The paper will present NHS recruitment data, qualitative interview and focus group findings with pre-departure and new-arrival Filipino nurses in addition to Freedom of Information requests to NHS Trusts on the sources of their OSNs. Against this policy and regulatory context, the paper will examine how national regulatory and migration policy frameworks are factored into nurses' decision making vis a vis choice of destination. The findings provide a corrective to economic 'push/pull' explanations that conceptualise migration mainly in terms of economic benefit and also complement discussions surrounding 'cultures of migration'. The latter rarely address why migrants with skills that are in high demand globally, choose the destinations they do and the paper will draw attention to how these 'cultures' are shaped and sustained by the regulatory and policy frameworks of different potential destinations. To this extent, the UK is viewed increasingly favourably by Filipino nurses due to the comparative ease and speed of migration, by the perceived social, cultural and professional advantages of living in the UK and by increasing transnational networks and knowledge flows between the UK and the Philippines. The global competition for nurses and how different destination countries are strategically positioning themselves within this competition; the impact on sending countries of high levels of nurse emigration in terms of public health outcomes; and the moral and ethical implications of this process in terms of how skilled migration is conceptualized in political and ideological discourse, are under-explored issues within the nurse migration literature warranting further attention.

Make Hay while the Sun shines: The Experiences of South African teachers in the Middle and Far East

(371) Sadhana Manik

The migration of South African teachers (newly graduated and seasoned) from the global south to the north since the early 1990's has been an ongoing phenomenon of interest in the movement of the highly skilled from countries in Africa. Whilst previously, SA teachers have emigrated to the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, new teacher emigration trajectories have emerged recently to the Middle and Far East in addition to the above mentioned three. South Africa is thus losing its highly skilled human capital to a greater proportion of countries than previously. Drawing on the theoretical strands of globalization, transnationalism and identity construction in pedagogical spaces (Kostogriz and Peeler, 2007), this paper presents the social and school experiences of a cohort of South African migrant teachers located in countries in the far and middle east. The empirical evidence is from a qualitative ethnographic teacher migration study, using multiple tools to access teachers' professional profiles and their experiences abroad from 2008 to present. The data presented emanates from questionnaires and interviews. The findings provide some insight into whether these migrant teachers intend on returning to SA to re-enter the teaching fraternity or remaining abroad.

Impact of labour migration and brain drain in Nigeria

(405) Ekele Innocent Duru

The objective of this paper is to examine the issue of labour migration and the challenges of brain drain in Nigeria. Migration is simply defined as the movement of people from one area of a country (or from one country) to another area of the same country (or to another country) for the purpose of establishing a new residence (IOM, 2011; ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011). Nigerian professionals in diverse fields, especially in health and education sectors are regularly leaving the shores of the country for Europe, America and Canada among other developed countries in the world in search of greener pasture. The positive side of migration is acquiring of expensive skills, which are not available within the country of origin, the negative aspect is that these skills and knowledge never migrate back. This paper focuses primarily on the exodus of medical practitioners to Europe and America. For almost a decade, the exodus of Nigerian doctors to other countries has led to acute shortages in the nation's various medical specialties. A former President of the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA), Dr Osahon Enabulele, said of the 72,000 doctors registered with the Medical and Dental Council of Nigeria (MDCN), only about 27,000 are practising in Nigeria while others are practising outside the country. According to him, up to 7,000 Nigerian doctors combined work in British and American public health sectors, while some have left the medical profession on account of better working conditions in other professions. While WHO recommends one doctor to 600 patients, in Nigeria, due to the acute shortage, one doctor attends to around 6,000 patients. And with the nation's population put at 170 million some years back, experts said the country needs not less than 283,333 doctors to meet global standards. Figures released in February 2018 by the British government indicated that no fewer than 5,405 Nigerian-trained doctors and nurses were working with the British National Health Service (NHS). It showed that Nigerian medics constituted 3.9 per cent of the 137,000 foreign staff of 202 nationalities working alongside British doctors and nurses in the United Kingdom (UK). The economic cost of these emigrations can be seen largely as loss of investment capital. In African countries, the health professionals are among the relatively well-paid persons, and thus they contribute to accumulation of national savings. Those savings are eventually loaned to entrepreneurs for investment. Thus, emigration may lead to the loss of such savings. The health practitioners, by virtue of their education and earnings, quite often set up health-related (e.g. private clinics, hospitals, pharmacies) and non-health related businesses (e.g. retail and wholesale shops). Thus, emigration reduces the growth of entrepreneurship in affected countries and prospects for economic growth.

Day Two 9 September 2020 - 10:45-12:15 [Join Session](#)

Session 3B: Culture, Arts, Literature 3

Chair: Vildan Mahmutoglu, Galatasaray University, Turkey

1033 Neutralising “difference by silence”, “choosing to remain peripheral”: Xenophobia, Marginalization and Death in Italian Scottish Migrant Narratives of World War II

Manuela D'Amore

1040 Telling The Troubles We've Seen: effects & methods of intercultural multilingual writing in "migration society"

Sarah Rehm

1045 Place and Migrant's Identity: the Exploration of Complex Relations in Gimme the Money by Iva Pekarkova

Alina Lelisičeva

1053 A Psychoanalytical Reproach on Migration and Transnational Experiences in Chika

Unigwe's Novels

Raphael Terhemba Tayol

Neutralising "difference by silence", "choosing to remain peripheral": Xenophobia, Marginalization and Death in Italian Scottish Migrant Narratives of World War II

(1033) Manuela D'Amore

«Never speak loudly in Italian; we are guests in this country»; 'Learn from those you see around you'; and 'Please, please, take British citizenship'. She [my grandmother] as did many others, knew how to be as invisible as possible.» (Pia, 2017, p. 32). The author of *Language of My Choosing. The Candid Life-Memoir of an Italian-Scot*, Anne Pia (1949–) is one of the writers who have recently represented Italian migrants' condition of diversity in Scotland in the pre- and war period. At the time of the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the British persecutions of Italian «enemy aliens», their response to the central government's annihilation techniques retain a special historical and cultural significance. It is possible to find evidence of military power and of silence/invisibility as key elements of the asymmetrical relationship between Britons and the Italian community in the great majority of Italian Scottish migrant narratives (D'Amore, 2020a in press; D'Amore, 2020b in press). Joe Pieri's *Isle of the Displaced: An Italian-Scot's Memoirs of Internment in the Second World War* (1997), Ann Marie Di Mambro's *Tally's Blood* (2002) and Mary Contini's *Dear Olivia: An Italian Journey of Love and Courage* (2005) are very clear on the impact that Churchill's order «Collar the lot!» had on Italian residents. It was 10th June 1940, a strong Italophobia spread throughout the country, which led to violent riots, arrests and deportations to the numerous PoW camps in England, Canada and Australia. Forgotten by official history, the sinking of the *Arandora Star*, carrying over 800 internees, eventually led to the death of over 400 Italians. Although most of their names have been recently brought to light by Terri Colpi (1991; 2015) and Stefano Paolini (2015), again, the social implications of such a tragic event can be found in these authors' plays, novels, memoirs and even poetry. In fact, Pieri's, Pia's, Di Mambro's and Contini's memories can be decisive in learning how the Italian communities in Glasgow and Edinburgh responded to marginalization, persecution and loss. Systematically attacked for their presumed Fascist ties, they followed the rules, hid themselves in the poorest parts of their cities and urged the new generations to become British citizens, also to use English to avoid discrimination and prejudice (Ugolini, 2015). Building upon the latest research in the field of migration studies in Britain (Burrell and Panay, 2006; Sprio, 2016; Panayi, 2014; Webster, 2016), this paper will focus on authors and works that continue to be neglected by academic criticism. Rich in pictorial and documentary inserts – also in icons of the Italian popular tradition – they combine memory with historical truth, while symbolically contributing to the 1940-2020 celebrations in UK today. Contini, Mary (2005). *Dear Olivia. A Journey of Love and Courage*. Edinburgh: Canongate Books. Di Mambro, Ann Marie (2002). *Tally's Blood*. Abingdon: Hodder Gibson. Pia, Ann (2017). *Language of My Choosing. The Candid Life-Memoir of an Italian Scot*. Edinburgh: Luath Press. Pieri, Joe (1997). *Isle of the Displaced: An Italian Scot's Memoirs of Internment in the Second World War*, Castle Douglas: Neil Wilson Publishing. Pieri, Joe (2005). *The Scots-Italians: Recollections of an Immigrant*. Edinburgh: Mercat Press. Colpi, Terri (1991). *Italians Forward: A Visual History of the Italian Community in Great Britain*, Mainstream Publishing. Ceserani, David and Tony Kushner (eds.) (1993). *The Internment of Aliens in Twentieth Century Britain*. London and New York. Routledge. Colpi, Terri (2015). *Italians' Count in Scotland: The 1933 Census. Recording History*. London: St. James Press. D'Amore, Manuela (2020a in press). «Identità, straniamento e resilienza in Joe Pieri, *Isle of the Displaced: An Italian Scot's Memoirs of Internment in the Second World War*, in

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Telling The Troubles We've Seen: effects & methods of intercultural multilingual writing in "migration society"

(1040) Sarah Rehm

Telling, talking about and writing on experiences of migration, war and flight, means in process to create a space of protection. Also in an inner sense or from the perspective from outside with empathy, migration is understood as life changing happening. Communicated to each other it becomes a chance of belonging, placeless and independent. When the telling of the others begins, the imagination of the "encoded, we" (Mecheril, 2020) is changing. The intercultural literary project TELLYOURTRUTH builds the basic of my research, with theories of creative writing, biography work, migration and education studies. From 2015 I was writing with people with and without background of migration and flight to gain together a voice on subject of migration. The project took place in Dresden in Germany, a city with problems to open up to the world, and a few times in a refugee camp in Greece. In workshops we shared our experiences, transformed it and wrote stories. We translated and presented it at readings, latest ones at Goethe-Institut Dresden. This project was started to go in process of healing in intercultural society. There is need of communication spaces in "migration society" (Mecheril, 2016 A). The field of language gets extended, cooperates with multilingualism, breaks up "power relationships" (Mecheril, 2016 B) and supports individually. In this context literature and poesy provide the chance to arrive in the presence, to understand the past, to accept the story and to find one's voice and vision. As part of this process I research what I call "migration language", which is based on empathic, multilingual and intercultural exchange. My research includes the work on interviews held with former participants, regarding their literary texts (poetry, prose), based on experiences. My research question is, which aspects make it possible to create a space of protection, arriving and belonging. What motivates participants for speaking out, so personal truth on migration is told? Which effects on telling and writing they experienced? How can writing be a healing factor in a fragmented life? I research, how structure and methods can be developed and improved. I ask, has "integration" an appropriate meaning in "migration society". What does it make for peace, illuminating migration by power of literature from all sides? Stories from people with and without migration background reflect each other, through reflexion we understand migration shines natural as soon as its meaning can be, not to be forced and to be possible freely, what is a vision. The inner process migration makes is powerful and can be positively transformed in this process. In the multilingualism and reconciliation of "migration society", "concepts of connectedness" (Mecheril, 2020) are reinterpreted in the new space of belonging. Discriminating people on migration background can be possibly counteracted. It is of interest to integrate projects like TELLYOURTRUTH into society to provide it to schools, organizations, companies to strengthen the intercultural perspective. For support courage for a "migration society" and against "institutional racism" (Mecheril, 2016B).

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Place and Migrant's Identity: the Exploration of Complex Relations in Gimme the Money by Iva Pekarkova

(1045) Alina Lelisičieva

Place and identity are inextricably bound to one another. Although the concept of a place is widely explored within such disciplines as geography or landscape architecture, which understand it as a set of human and physical characteristics of a location, literary scholars pay their attention to the emotional significance of a place which as the result of the interaction between a person and a geographical location lies in the core of such terms as “sense of place” and “sense of belonging”. In migrant literature this relation gains even a wider significance because it shows that among other things migrant identity is a product of physical environment, which very often is the most crucial factor in its formation. In *Gimme the Money* Iva Pekarkova not only unfolds a reciprocal nature of the interaction between the leading character of the novel, a Czech immigrant who moves to the USA to find a better life, and New York, but also shows how the search for a place in new circumstances brings her to the discovery of a new self. The paper will offer the analysis of complex relations between the heroine and the urban environment and explain why in migrant literature the influence of place on the human identity is particularly visible.

A Psychoanalytical Reproach on Migration and Transnational Experiences in Chika

Unigwe's Novels

(1053) Raphael Terhamba Tayol

The phenomenon of migration is not new in Africa. Migration in Africa has been influenced by the dynamics of social, economic, political and ecological conditions and processes causing voluntary and involuntary migration of African citizens to different climes. These experiences as re-presented in the oeuvres of Chika Unigwe – *On Black Sister's Street* and *Better Never than Late* present indicators that reflect the complex realities of the causes of Migration and responses of migrants to the effects of migration in transnational boundaries. This paper evaluates the demonstration of migration experiences to identify what type of hybrid and connected spaces are these migration experiences producing, what segregated and integrated social worlds are they fostering, and how they are reconfiguring the African continent around transnational borders. The paper identifies ambivalent psychological conflicts in ideologies such as gender relations, varying gradations of exploitations, dissonance arising from transcultural conflicts and the long for home in exile as experiences of migrants in the novels. The reproach perspective in the analysis of the characters in the texts avers the conclusion that migration rather plagues Africa and remains a significant phenomenon perpetrated against Africanism by Africans who should advocate fixing the African depreciating polity through psychological re-definition rather than migrating.

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Session 3C: Migration Policy and Practice 2

Chair: Aslı Nedime Şirin, Marmara University, Turkey

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Human Trafficking Under the Guise of Foreign Labour Migration: A Case Study of Nepal

(210) Anurag Devkota

Introduction: The fact that the country of Nepal is heavily reliant on remittance and foreign employment is uncontested. Foreign employment constitutes nearly one third of the national economy of the country. Forming the base of this powerful sector are some of the most unrewardingly challenging and perilous jobs that are filled through the trafficking and exploitation of Nepali migrant workers and in turn subject them to a host of abuses. Studies have suggested that Nepali migrant workers are more prone to become victims of forced labour and trafficking in destination countries under the guise of foreign employment. Migrant workers comprise the vast majority of Nepali people who are trafficked. **Objective:** The primary objective of the paper is to unfold the complex and intertwined nexus between foreign labour migration and human trafficking through the case studies of Nepal. **Methodology:** A secondary research methodologies based on already published reports and scholarly articles would be used for the purpose of the study. Various reports published by different non-governmental and governmental organizations would be examined with special focus on on the inductive and deductive data analysis methodology. Decisions from the Foreign Employment Tribunals and Court of Nepal in addressing the issue of labour migration and human trafficking have also been analyzed during the course of research. **Results:** The governing policy and institutional frameworks in labour migration and human trafficking domains remain largely silent regarding their interconnections. Similarly, the high number of unregistered agents and their involvement in the overall procedural labour migration cycle in Nepal makes it more arduous to link the recruitment agencies for trafficking offences. **Conclusion:** Therefore, an analysis of Nepal's changing context of human trafficking under the guise of foreign employment requires a thorough exploration of the interconnections within labour migration-induced human trafficking. It is time that the government considers ratifying and domesticating UN Trafficking Protocol. Nepal is still classified as a Tier 2 country by the 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report, meaning that government initiatives have not been utilized to their full efficacy and have not met the minimum standards. Both a timely amendment of the trafficking and labour migration laws addressing the interrelated elements has been a need of time. Labour migration scope needs to be more victims centric and while trafficking related scope should be unconfined to sexual offence and exploitation. **References:** Anti-Slavery International, 'The Migration-Trafficking Nexus: Combating trafficking through the protection of migrants' human rights', available at http://www.antislavery.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/the_migration_trafficking_nexus_2003.pdf ABA Rule of Law Initiative, 'Human Trafficking Assessment Tool Report for Nepal', 2012, available at https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/directories/roli/nepal/nepal_human_trafficking_assessment_report_2011.authcheckdam.pdf

A Localized Mobile Community: Understanding the Current Immigration Wave from Turkey to Greece

(291) Pınar Dilan Sönmez

From the second half of the 20th century till today, more than five million Turkish citizens immigrated to Europe as a result of particular political and economic reasons. Turkish communities in Western European countries have evolved over the years and gained a diasporic character. During the last decade, a similar process has been observed for the Turkish immigrants in Greece in a small-scale. Concerning this new social phenomenon, this paper seeks to investigate dimensions of this small-scale immigration wave from Turkey to Greece to understand what the push and the pull factors of this immigration wave are and what kind of transnational community is emerging in Greece. This paper also questions whether the Turkish community has intention of being localized in Greece, evolving a diasporic community. The terms of diaspora and transnationalism has become overused by the second half of the 1990s (Vertovec 2001; Brubaker 2005). Diasporization of every dispersed population and crystallization of transnationalism as offspring of globalization have brought the debate on what diaspora and transnationalism are and are not, and it has gradually become difficult to distinguish one from the other. Both diaspora and transnationalism deals with the people living in another country than their country of origin but they originally point quite different phenomena. Janine Dahinden offers to build of a common theory which ties diaspora and

transnationalism to each other through the concepts of mobility and locality (Dahinden 2008). Dahinden's standpoint and typology which propose a continuum of transnational formations between mobility and locality, are adopted as primary approach in this paper. The research is based upon both the questionnaire which was conducted for profiling the Turkish citizens living in Greece in 2018 and existing few internet sources published in Greek and Turkish media as well as personal observations in the field between the years 2011 and 2017. Recent paper argues that the Turkish transnational community in Greece is a localized mobile transnational formation which immigrants, themselves, experience the immigration and they still move back and forth between Greece and Turkey keeping their ties strong with the country of origin due to the family obligations, friends and holidays (Dahinden 2008, 55). The research also indicates that the members of this community have a particular common political orientation and Greece is predominantly chosen as the country to immigrate for the members of this community because they found the ideal Turkey which they dream, in Greece. However, despite their tendencies to be localized, the permanence of the community in Greece highly likely depends on the political conditions in Turkey. Most of the academic sources of migration from Turkey to Greece usually focus on either population exchange and migration of the Greek minority from Istanbul or migration of political refugees, mostly the Kurds within the studies of the Kurdish diaspora. However, the third and the newest group which this paper concentrates on, has not been scholarly worked, so that there is no academic literature developed yet. Therefore, this paper offers a new case and opens the ground for further researches.

Questioning the Concepts of 'Mobility' and 'Migration' in Intra-European Movement

(292) Aslı Nedime Şirin and Ebru Dalğakıran

As of the Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992, the EU citizens have the right to free movement within the EU, and they may, study in a different member states' university, work or just enjoy their time in other states' territories. This development has certainly changed the traditional understanding of migration in the European history. After the 2004-2007 enlargements, the citizens of Central and Eastern European countries have started enjoying this freedom of movement, as well. Following this development, a matter of conceptual confusion has emerged in the migration studies focusing on Europe. In the official EU documents, the term 'mobility' is used to describe the free movement of EU citizens with regard to the intra-EU movements while the term 'migration' refers to the movement of non-EU citizens. Accordingly, in practice, it seems that there is much more a variety of concepts such as 'EU migrants' when one speaks about the intra-European movement. In the light of this, the present paper aims to examine how the concepts of "migration" and "mobility" are constructed in the context of East-West intra-European movement in the post-1989 and post-2004 periods and question whether this intra-European movement can be considered as "migration" or "mobility". The two periods in question are compared with regard to how the concepts of "migration" and "mobility" are used by analysing the data collected from the EU's official documents.

Is Rooting a Duty to Regular Entry and Stay in the International and Regional Human Right System?

(1016) Valentina Rioseco V.

This piece of writing explores human rights obligations that allow migrants to enter and to stay in a country different than their own and is particularly focused in "rooting". The analysis is made from a human rights-based approach and regards Chile as a case-study. The paper is an excerpt of one of the chapters of my PhD Law Thesis, entitled 'Incorporating a human rights-based approach to irregular migration. A Chilean case study'. It stems from the recognition that the human rights-based approach to irregular migration is to 'open more diverse and accessible pathways for regular migration'. It also identifies a gap in the literature concerning the construction of these pathways to regular migration from a human rights-based approach. Therefore, it uses the methodology of a doctrinal analysis to specifically analyse the human rights framework protecting the entry and stay of irregular migrants and the obligations emanating from it. It is focused on the interaction of human rights law (HRL) at three different levels, namely, the international level, the regional level and the domestic level. Particularly, it observes the Inter-American Human Rights System (IAHRS) and Chile as a case study. According to Article 69 of the International Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers (CRMW), States shall consider the possibility of

regularising the situation of irregular migrants, but this is not an imperative provision. Article 35 of the ICRWM states that recognising rights to irregular migrants does not mean regularising their situation. This asymmetry emanates from the tension between migration and HRL, by which state sovereignty is ensured over a human right to migrate. International and regional human rights treaties recognise a right of States to regulate who enters and stays in their own territories. They do not recognise a right for migrants to not be prevented from entering and to be able to reside in a country different than their own. However, insufficient legal pathways to migrate contributes to the existence of irregular migration. From a human rights-based approach, the actions of States to combat irregular migration cannot violate the human rights of migrants. Sovereignty is not an absolute principle, it is limited by International Migration Law and HRL. Both, international and InterAmerican treaty bodies identify cases in which migrants may enjoy the protection of HRL in relation to their entry or residence, i.e. considerations of non-discrimination, prohibition of inhuman treatment and respect for family life. The Chilean domestic courts have incorporated these considerations in judicial decisions concerning migration. They have also applied broader interpretations to allow irregular migrants to stay, being one of them, rooting. Indeed, in a case in 2016, the Chilean Supreme Court decided to leave without effect a deportation order of a woman that entered to the country illegally. The Court considered that the long time that the person had been residing in the country as an irregular migrant without being deported, contributed to her rooting. It argued that rooting is a personal circumstance that must be taken into consideration when applying the arbitrariness test of a deportation order. This paper will respond whether rooting is a consideration framed under HRL and its relationship towards building human rights-based pathways to regular migration.

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Session 3D: Ethnicity, Identity, Languages 2

Chair: Sabrina Colombo, Free University of Bozen/Bolzano, Italy

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- 78 Stem outcomes of second-generation immigrant students with high-skilled parental backgrounds
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How to be a good asylum seeker? Considering the subjectification of young men seeking asylum

(161) Maria Johanna Petäjaniemi

This research examines the expectations for a "good" asylum seeker in the light of poststructural theories. The expectations were narrated and to some extent fulfilled by nine young asylum seeking men during two sets of in-depth interviews and ethnographic (Lanas & Rautio, 2014), nomadic (Braidotti, 2013) 'hanging out' in between the years of 2015-2018. The men have been waiting for their final asylum decisions since they came to Northern Finland in the fall of 2015, first in a temporary shelter and after in rental apartments. In poststructural theories, the subject is seen to be in a continuous process of being constituted, reconstituted, and reconstituting oneself. Rather than as coherent 'being', self is seen as constantly 'becoming' as a response to current conditions. This approach emphasizes that subjectivity (Kallio, Hírkli & Pascucci 2019) is not so much something we have but something we do as we shape and reshape ourselves in response to the surroundings. Subjectivity is implicated within a discourse, making

some ways of thinking, speaking and being appropriate and meaningful and others not. This shaping and reshaping of self is referred to as subjectification (e.g. Davies 2001; Jackson and Mazzei 2011; Youdell 2006). In this way, an asylum seeker -self is not something constituted freely, but something limited by available subject positions for asylum seekers, i.e. the prescribed positions available to one as a subject in a particular discursive context. The available positions depend on the way different discourses intersect. Subjectification encompasses the effort invested into learning to read social expectations and submitting to these. In order to learn about the discursive norms with which asylum seeking men engage in their subjectification process, we sought from the data for the moments in which the men explicitly discussed an expectation for "the right kind of asylum seeker"□. We also looked for hidden, normalised expectations targeted for asylum seekers. These appeared as natural conditions that frame the research participants' lives. Simultaneously the same conditions for someone else in another life situation would appear as unreasonable. In this research we focus on these normalised conditions by asking: What becomes relevant when subjectifying as an asylum seeker? According to the results, it seems that a good asylum seeking man is grateful, positive, patient and hardworking. He also makes active efforts to 'integrate'. A good asylum seeking man is okay with the past and ready to move forward. A good asylum seeking man understands and accepts prejudice of others towards himself he also downplays and normalises racism he faces. A good asylum seeking man looks and acts as Finnish as possible and thus is aware of what he should not be. In conclusion, the asylum seeker subjectivity is a narrow position with almost no space at all to move, and of which one should rather aim to any other available position.

Language, education and ideology in an era of growing migrations

(215) Irina Alexandrovna Savchenko

The study reveals the relationship between linguistic heterogeneity, the educational system and cultural policies in the era of unprecedented migration activity. It is shown that when language becomes the tool of political struggle and in this quality it is used in education, the valuable potentials of language, as a rule, are insignificant for the political forces participating in opposition to each other. In similar circumstances the tool manifestations of ethnocultural processes linguistic factor are prevailing.

Of course it is preferable that the language retain its value purpose and implement it fully through an integrated educational system. But in this case, another extreme is possible. Sometimes this “integrated system” is based on illusory, but not real facts, for example, about people history, origin of its language, about ethnic communities related to it. Meanwhile at any tendencies of spiritual, social, political processes in society language always remains one the significant factors of ethnocultural dynamics and the most important component of educational process. How does the linguistic heterogeneity of student's community affect its integrity in the era of unprecedented migration activity? Studying the designated problem in theoretical aspect author finds out that among the scientists there are optimists (Scharf 2014), (Matveeva 2016) revealing in polylingualism potentials to social ingtegrationand and sceptics [Goral et al 2013] who enter a concept of "language contradictions" and define linguistic heterogeneity as a barrier to complete community formation. The author carries out the empirical analysis of polylingualism phenomenon in students communities on materials of the Russian Federation different regions (Moscow and St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod region, the Republic of Tatarstan etc.), in the Transdnestrian Moldavian Republic and the Republic of Abkhazia. The polling research allowed to draw some conclusions. Peculiar feature of multilingual student's community is the frequent discrepancy of ethnic and linguistic identity (together they make cultural identity). Among the students the ethnic identity in quantitative expression can be wider or, on the contrary, narrower than language identity. The situation when the ethnic identity completely coincides with linguistic, is peculiar only to those individuals that only begin to join community, new to them Is shown that studying of language which is foreign for all members of student's community (English, for example) is the integrating factor for student's community. Empirical material allowed also to reveal a special role of Russian as factor of a solidarization of student's community. Author comes to conclusion that we should not understand polylingualism as an obstacle for collective integration. The student's community is a system, and the heterogeneity dichotomy as obligatory properties of system gives impulses to its development.

Goral, M & Conner, PS 2013 'Language disorders in multilingual and multicultural populations', *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, vol. 33. pp. 128–161.

Matveeva, E 2016 'Language alter ego – the key to multicultural linguistic personalities', *Philology*, no. 4. pp. 42–44.

Scharf, ST, Foster, JA & Behdinin, K 2014 'Optimizing linguistic diversity in highly multicultural engineering design teams', *ASEE Annual Conference and Exposition: 360 Degrees of Engineering Education*, vol. 121 pp. 67–71.

Second generation Identities among youth with Albanian heritage in multiethnic South Tyrol

(248) Sabrina Colombo

The originality of this study is the analysis on ethnicity and identity in a particular geographical/ethnic context, South Tyrol. Through a field research, second generation children with Albanian heritage, born and living in South Tyrol, have been interviewed to investigate their process of identity construction. In the analysis their adolescence and their passage into young adulthood as well the emergence of multiple and hybrid belongings have been considered. A combination of identities has been highlighted. The field research findings show that hybrid belongings and identities contradict the idea of cultural purity by revealing that all cultures are hybrid all along. In fact, self-representation and self-identification of the Albanian second generation is not strictly connected to their ethnicity, "Albanianness", but represents a challenge to recreate a new identity not given by a simple combination of Italian and Albanian identities. The specific context of South Tyrol and how its history, society and politic affect new generations of citizens represent an interesting aspect of this research. Key words: Hybridity, identity, ethnicity, Albanian second generation, South Tyrol Literature: Many scholars, who have dealt with issues relating to the identity and its construction in the contemporary age, particularly on second and third generation of migrants, based their research on the hybridity theory (Asher, 2008; Bretell and Nibbs, 2009; Butcher, 2004; Matsuda, 2001; Moran, 2016; Ngan and Chan, 2012; Wang and Collins, 2016). According to Bhabha (1994), hybridity is not something fixed, but it can fluctuate, is fluid and in fieri. It is the result of mixed cultures. In fact, the human history represents a place where human beings and different cultures meet. Methods: The findings are based on 35 in-depth interviews conducted from January to November 2019. The main sample is constituted by second generation children (6 males and 10 females) with Albanian heritage, born and grown up in South Tyrol, aged between 14 and 26. Another group is represented by the 1.5 generation children (2 men and 3 women), who migrated during adolescence. Other key informants are parents, teachers and other respondents with migration experience from Albania. Results: the narratives I collected show that most of second generation and 1.5 generation participants define themselves as "Italo-Albanesi" or as Italians with Albanian roots. Only few cases stated to have Albanian origin, but to do not feel any "attachment" to the country of their parents. Considering the presence of two mainstream in South Tyrol, an Italian one in the towns, and a German one in villages and valleys, most of the respondents speak Italian and have daily experience and contacts to the Italian society; only one girl "feels South Tyrolean". Speaking the local German dialect, but also Italian and standard German, Albanians feel full integrated; they share time and space with Italian- and German-speaking peers and experience an enriching exchange. Conclusion: Findings show that the context of South Tyrol gives new light to hybrid identity among migrant children. Further qualitative studies are needed.

Stem outcomes of second-generation immigrant students with high-skilled parental backgrounds

(78) Svetlana Chachashvili-Bolotin, Sabina Lissitsa, Marina Milner-Bolotin

This research examines between-group differences in Israeli high school STEM enrollment and average grades between five groups of Israeli-born Jews. Four of these groups comprise second-generation immigrant students from North America (NA), South America (SA), France, and the Former Soviet Union (FSU), with high-skilled background parents. The fifth group comprises non-immigrant background students. The study's conceptual framework combines expanded Segmented Assimilation Theory and Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and cultural capital. NA second-generation immigrants were characterized by the highest family educational and economic levels, while the FSU second-generation immigrants had the highest percentage of high-skilled parents, albeit with the lowest economic background. This research used Ministry of Education databases for all grade-12 students in the

Jewish sector, who earned a high school matriculation certification during 2014-2017 (N=173,636). The study found that the non-immigrant background students did not have an advantage in STEM enrollment in high school as compared to the second-generation immigrants. Moreover, the FSU students had the highest percentage of STEM enrollment. The average STEM grades among the NA, SA, and French students were similar compared to the non-immigrant background students, while the FSU second-generation immigrants received the lowest average STEM grades. Our findings suggest that both Segmented Assimilation Theory and Bourdieusian concepts of habitus and cultural capital should be considered to account for the educational STEM outcomes of immigrant children. The practical implications of this study may inform and equip educational policy and intervention programs aimed at increasing high school STEM enrollment.

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Session 3E: Economics and Migration 3

Chair: Esien Eddy Bruno, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

- 486 South Africa's immigrant driven labor market: A look into the experiences of skilled African immigrants
Sikanyiso Masuku
- 1003 Internal Migration Process and Labour Market Behaviour in Developing Countries
Claude Sumata
- 1005 Migration of work force in conditions of globalization
Hasan Jashari
- 1008 Third country migrant workers – an opportunity to strengthen the Croatian economy and demography following the wave of Croatian emigration to the countries of Western Europe post EU accession
Maja Richtermoc

South Africa's immigrant driven labor market: A look into the experiences of skilled African immigrants

(486) Sikanyiso Masuku

South Africa is one of the world's emerging markets with a fairly stable economy and a relatively stable socio-political environment, correspondingly, it has long been a destination of choice for skilled labour within Sub-Saharan Africa (especially the SADC region). While there are no official supporting figures yet, a significant number of skilled African immigrants work in different sectors in the country which includes but isn't confined to the education sector (secondary and tertiary), health, agriculture, government, transport among others. With a low skills base, South Africa desperately needs international skilled labour to make up for domestic skills shortages and assume principal roles in the country's socio-economic landscape. However, despite their importance, skilled African immigrants still face a plethora of challenges in South Africa and have generally been understudied as a phenomenon. Most of the literature on migrant labour has focused on unskilled and contractual migrant labour within the farming, construction and mining sectors (few studies have ventured outside the conventional migrant spaces to examine the phenomenon of African skilled migrants). This paper therefore draws from interviews and document analysis to examine skilled migrants' challenges within South Africa's labour market. The issues that the study probes include social security portability/transfer, upward professional mobility, brain waste, equitable working conditions and skilled migrants relationship with South African labour unions.

Internal Migration Process and Labour Market Behaviour in Developing Countries

(1003) Claude Sumata

In the less developed countries (LDCs), urban unemployment is explained by excessively high wages and by considerable rural-urban migrations (Harris and Todaro, 1970; Todaro, 1969). One of the salient points of this analysis is the fact that if we include the informal economy (which is considered as a free-access, waiting sector), the unemployment equilibrium is confined uniquely to the formal sector and the wages of this sector are higher than the informal wage. In terms of economic policy, the government's stepping up of urban employment is not always successful because this can, in certain cases, increase urban unemployment. (This is what is called Todaro's paradox; cf. Todaro, 1976). As a result, if we use these models, which are called probabilistic, people will migrate as long as they hope to earn higher wage in the city than in the rural areas. The migration model of Harris and Todaro (1970) is based on the behavioural assumptions that potential migrants move to the sector in which their expected utility is highest. The main important point is that potential migrants compare the expected utility of migrating in the city with the expected utility of remaining in the rural sector. In this context, the urban informal sector may employ workers by providing a subsistence living, as labour productivity tends to be lower. For several years, accelerated migrations from rural areas to the cities have been observed; nevertheless, salary differences have been increasingly small. The result is important problems of over-urbanization and urban unemployment. These observations seem to conflict with the microeconomic theories of migrations in the LDCs which predict, on the contrary, that the migrations should slow down because in this case, the prospect of greater earnings in the city is less promising than in the rural areas. It seems to us that these observations do not take the informal economy into account (because it generally is not included in the official figures); this sector nevertheless absorbs an increasing amount of urban labour. We next propose an original model which explicitly accounts for the informal economy and analyse whether or not unemployment reduction policies are effective in this context.

Migration of work force in conditions of globalization

(1005) Hasan Jashari

What history writes about Marko Polo today is an old story - a story about a merchant and an adventurer. But now we are not even in Frederick Taylor's time and in the initial industrial capitalism. Today, Neoliberalism and the 4th Industrial Revolution are a new challenge for civilization. On the other hand, globalization today is not just a transfer of information and technologies, but more and more becomes a process of labor movement. The fall of Berlin wall made the East German exodus in western Germany and this was then followed by workers; Poles, Czech, Hungarians and so on. This process of labor force movement is continuing and intensified in Europe after the Syrian crisis of 2014-2016, when nearly one million refugees through Turkey were going to Europe and nearly 800,000 of them settled in Germany. Recent polls are that EU countries in the next 5 years will need even 4 million workers more. This paper, viewed from a sociological point of view, will try to answer the question of how is the situation with workforce and human capital in the Western Balkans. The question is, after the fact that more and more of the educated and qualified young people's power move to the west, what will happen to the Macedonian labor market? The next question is whether after 2025-27 when it is foreseen that Macedonia will become a member of the EU, the labor force needs will be met by Syrians, Afghanistans, Kurds etc. Through a questionnaire survey we will collect and interpret data on student attitudes about human capital and their future under conditions of major social and economic change.

Third country migrant workers – an opportunity to strengthen the Croatian economy and demography following the wave of Croatian emigration to the countries of Western Europe post EU accession

(1008) Maja Richtermoc

The object of this paper is to examine whether workers coming from third countries, who are increasingly immigrating to Croatia after almost 5% of the country's population has emigrated to more developed EU countries, could become Croatia's opportunity to offset the impact that this migration has on its economy and demography. For the purposes of this paper, "third countries" refers to non-EU countries, and consequently, "third country workers" refers to workers coming to Croatia from said non-EU countries. Croatia has always been a country with strong emigration tendencies, but the trend of emigration to the western EU countries has been increasing since

2010, especially with Croatia's accession to the EU in 2013. The new wave of emigration reached its peak in 2015, after all EU countries lifted the restriction for the mobility of Croatian workers. This paper will offer a brief overview of the economic emigration of Croats to Germany and Ireland (the two most common destinations) in the period from 2010-2019, followed by a similar analysis of the labour immigration to Croatia with a focus on third country workers. The findings are based on the number of issued work permits for those workers, which has increased almost 30 times in the period from 2013 to 2019. The data will be compared and analysed based on recent secondary statistical sources and articles, without exploring the deeper causes and consequences of migrations. It is, however, noted that this new wave of Croatian emigration is not motivated solely by financial security, rather by increased dissatisfaction with broader societal issues, such as quality of life, rule of law and opportunities for personal growth. After providing an overview of the migration trends in Croatia and their implications, the paper discusses whether Croatia should treat third country workers only as Gastarbeiter with no intention for long-term settlement in Croatia, or should it develop and actively implement policies that will enable them to become integrated members of the Croatian society, giving an incentive for permanent settlement and decreasing the current demographic and economic crisis. The paper notes that the country focuses only on the issues of illegal immigration, while having no clear policy on the integration of the high number of third country workers, regardless if they come from neighbouring countries with very similar language and cultural background, or other continents. The paper will therefore look into the legal framework and policies focusing on the integration of labour migrants in Croatia, primarily the new Law on foreigners that is to be adopted in 2020, and special agreements with countries and other stakeholders that facilitate the entrance of foreign work force to Croatia. Those policies will be compared with the "German model" of integration of work force coming from outside of the EU.

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Session 3F: Türkiye'de Göç 1

Chair: Mustafa Yakar, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey

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- 1021 Türkiye'deki Nitelikli Suriyelilerin Sosyal ve Beşeri Sermaye Çerçevesinde Göç ve Göçmenlik Deneyimleri
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Abdülkadir Yeler

Genç Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Göç Sinemasına Bakış Açıkları Üzerine Niteliksel Bir İnceleme: İzmir Örneği

(130) İsa Uslu, Ahmet Ceylan, Ayşem Selen Mantoğlu

Araştırmanın konusu; ilgili uluslararası kurumlarca genç olarak tanımlanan yaş grubundaki Suriyeli göçmenlerin sinema ve göç sinemasını takip eğilimlerini etkileyen faktörlerin incelenmesinden, göç sinemasına ilişkin gözlemlerinden ve eleştirilerinden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın amacı; genç göçmenlerin sinema ve göç sinemasını takibini etkileyen faktörlerin incelenmesi, göç sinemasının genç göçmenlerce takip edilebilirliğinin ve genç

göçmenlerin göç sineması üzerine bakış açılarının ortaya konması olmuştur. Düzensiz göçü konu alan sinema filmlerinin genç göçmenlerin düzensiz göç fikrine etkilerinin araştırılması, çalışmanın bir diğer amacını oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada yanıt aranan temel sorular şu şekilde şekillenmiştir; - Genç Suriyeli göçmenlerin genel sinema takip trendlerinin incelenmesi, - Genç Suriyeli göçmenlerin göç sinemasına olan ilgi düzeyleri, - Göç sinemasının gündelik hayattaki duygu ve düşüncelerine olan etkileri, - Göç sinemasının göçmenlerin göç sürecinde yaşadıklarına olan paralelliği, - Göçmenlerin göç sinemasını takip etmelerinde cinsiyetin rolü, - Göçmenlerin göç sinemasını takip etmelerinde sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel konumun önemi, - Göçmenlerin göç sinemasını takip etmede kullandığı araçlar ve bunların nedenselliği çerçevesinde şekillenmektedir. Araştırmanın önemi; konu ve mekân/yer başlıkları olmak üzere iki alanda ön plana çıkmıştır. Literatürdeki çalışmaların genelinden farklı olarak, göç sinemasının yerleşik toplumdaki ziyade göçmenlerin bakış açılarından ele alınması araştırmanın konu bakımından özgünlüğünü meydana getirmiştir. Araştırmanın öneminin yer boyutu ise saha çalışmasının hayata geçirildiği İzmir şehrinin bu konudaki özgünlüğünden kaynaklanmıştır. İzmir; yaşam tarzı göçleri, uluslararası öğrenci göçleri, yardımcı ev hizmetleri alanındaki göçler, geçici koruma altındaki Suriyeliler ve düzensiz göç hareketleri olmak üzere farklılaşan uluslararası göç akışlarına aynı anda ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Şehrin ve şehir hinterlandına dâhil kıyı kesimlerinin Avrupa'ya yönelik düzensiz göç rotalarından birisi olması, yer boyutunun belirleyici bir diğer önemini oluşturmuştur. Bu bağlamda İzmir'deki Suriyeli genç göçmenlerin sinema ve göç sineması ile olan ilişkilerinin, kendilerinin sosyo-kültürel entegrasyonlarına olan etkisinin tespiti çalışmanın özgün yönleri arasında yer alacaktır. Çalışma ilgili yönleriyle literatüre katkı sağlayacaktır. Araştırmanın yönteminde literatür araştırması ve niteliksel saha çalışmasından istifade edilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında 12'si erkek ve 7'si kadın olmak üzere toplam 19 kişi ile yüz yüze görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. En az 1 defa göç sineması konseptinde bir sinema filmi izlemek ve yapılan görüşmelere katılma konusunda gönüllü ve istekli olmak temel kriter olarak belirlenmiştir. Katılımcılarla yapılan görüşmede yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler Eğitim, Bilim ve Kültür Örgütü'nün (UNESCO) demografik tasnifinden yola çıkarak, 15-25 yaş arası olan genç kimseler görüşmelerin odağını oluşturmuştur. İlgili saha çalışması, 2019 yılının Ekim ve Kasım aylarında İzmir'de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonucunda; göçmenlerin göç sinemasını takip etmesinde sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel konum, cinsiyet ve kişisel ilgi düzeylerinin etkili olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda ekonomik durumun sinema takibini ve sinema takip platformlarının tercihini doğrudan etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Cinsiyetin sinema takibinde bir diğer belirleyici etmen olduğu ve kadın göçmenlerin sinema ve göç sineması takibinde dezavantajlı bir konumda buldukları bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca, düzensiz göç düşüncesine sahip olan genç göçmenlerin, düzensiz göçü konu edinen yapımları göç sineması unsurları arasında öncüllediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Göçmenlerin göç sürecinde karşılaştıkları zorlukların beyaz perdeye aktarılışında göçmen odaklı bir bakışın yeterince yer bulamaması, göçmenlerin bu konuda rahatsız oldukları faktörlerin başında gelmiştir.

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Türkiye'de yabancı nüfus: "kim", "nereden" geliyor?

(247) Mustafa Yakar and İsmail Kervankıran

Giriş: Türkiye'nin uluslararası göçte transit ve hedef ülke olmasının sonucu göçler ülkesi haline gelmesiyle artık daha fazla yabancıya ev sahipliği yaptığı bilinmektedir. Türkiye'nin Cumhuriyet tarihi içerisindeki yabancı nüfusun gelişim seyri son 10 yılda eşine çok az rastlanacak bir şekilde artmıştır. Farklı kategorilerde çeşitlenmiş bir göçmen stoğu ile karşılaşan Türkiye'de dolayısıyla yabancıların demografik profili, geliş amaçları ve vatandaşı oldukları ülkelere göre dağılımı da değişmiştir. Gerekçe: Türkiye'de yabancı nüfusun farklı kategorilerdeki sayısal artışı bilinmekle birlikte bu

nüfusun demografik nitelikleri ve vatandaşı oldukları ülkeler dağılımı ve bunlardaki değişim, başka bir ifadeyle yabancı nüfusun değişen coğrafyasına yönelik araştırma son derece yetersizdir. Dahası yabancıyla iç içe yaşamak ve uyum sorunlarına yönelik stratejiler geliştirilmesinin yanı sıra uluslararası göç yönetimine yönelik politika oluşturmak adına Türkiye'deki yabancıların net bir portresini çizecek veriler üretmeye ve araştırmalar yapmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Bu araştırma, Türkiye'de düzenli göçmen olarak yer alan ve ADNKS'de kayıtlı yabancıların demografik özellikleri (yaş, cinsiyet, doğum yeri vb.), buldukları kategoriler (çalışma izni, öğrenci izni, ikamet izni, evlilik (aile) vb.) ile vatandaşı oldukları ülkeler dağılımı ve değişimi haritalanarak açıklamayı amaçlamaktadır. Veri ve Yöntem: Araştırmanın veri kaynağı, ADNKS'de kaydı bulunan yabancılara ait TUIK'den edinilen 2008-2018 arasında verileridir. Bunların dışında çalışan yabancılar verisi Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığında, yabancı evlilikler TUIK Evlenme ve Boşanma İstatistiklerinden, doğum yerine göre yabancılar yine TUIK'den Doğum Yeri İstatistiklerinden derlenmiştir. Araştırmada kullanılan veriler yabancı nüfusun tüm yönlerini ortaya koyacak düzeyde olmamakla birlikte, mevcut verilere dayanarak yabancıların büyüklüğü, cinsiyeti, yaş dağılımı ve vatandaşı oldukları ülkelere göre dağılımlarına ait bilgilere ulaşmak mümkün. Yabancıların vatandaşı oldukları ülkelere göre dağılımını tematik olarak haritalamanın dışında tablo ve grafikler üretilerek verinin bilgiye dönüştürülmesi sağlanacaktır. Ayrıca, betimsel analizlere de yer verilecektir. Bulgular: Araştırmada "yabancı", TC vatandaşı olmayan fakat ikamet izniyle Türkiye'de yaşayan ve ADNKS'de kayıtlı olan nüfusu temsil etmekte olup, bu nüfusun son 10 yılda 11 kattan daha fazla artış gösterdiği saptanmıştır. Vatandaşlık ülkesine göre değişmekle birlikte toplamda kadın yabancı nüfusun erkeklerden daha fazla olduğu dikkati çekmektedir. Bu durum, çalışma iznine sahip olanlar ve evlilik yapan yabancılar için de geçerlidir. Yabancıların vatandaşı oldukları ülkeler ve geliş amaçlarına göre yaş dağılımı değişmekle birlikte, 1/3'ünden fazlası 20-34 yaş grubunda bulunmaktadır. 2019 yılı itibarıyla 192 farklı ülkeden yabancının yaşadığı Türkiye'de yabancılar son 10 yılda gelişmiş ülkelere az gelişmiş ülkelere, Avrupa'dan Asya'ya, orta ve yüksek gelir grubundaki ülkelere orta ve düşük gelirli ülkeler kökenli nüfusa doğru bir değişim yaşamıştır. Bunlar içerisinde çatışma bölgelerinden gelenlerin büyük bir çoğunluğu oluşturduğunun altı çizilmelidir. Sonuç: Türkiye'de tüm yabancı nüfusu değerlendirebilecek bir veri seti olmamakla birlikte yabancıların sosyo-demografik özellikleri, bulunuş amaçları ve süreleri, vatandaşı oldukları ülkeler gibi pek çok yönü giderek çeşitlenmiştir. Yabancı nüfusun ikamet izni olan kesimin dışında sığınmacı, geçici koruma altında olanları, mülteci gibi değişen kategorilerdeki çok daha büyük bir kitle düşünüldüğünde Türkiye'nin değişen uluslararası göç ve yabancılar coğrafyasını oluşturduğu dikkati çekmektedir. Sonuçta Türkiye nüfusunun artan yabancılarla giderek heterojenleşme eğilimi göstermesi, konumunun yanı sıra küreselleşmenin bir yansıması olarak değerlendirilebilir. Ayrıca bunların dışında yabancıyla giderek artan temas ve gündelik hayat düşünüldüğünde entegrasyon ve çok kültürcülük gibi politikalara ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir.

Türkiye'deki Nitelikli Suriyelilerin Sosyal ve Beşeri Sermaye Çerçevesinde Göç ve Göçmenlik Deneyimleri

(1021) Mustafa Kemal Şan ve Pınar Yazgan

Suriye'de 2011 yılında başlayan iç çatışmalarla birlikte milyonlarca Suriyeli ülkesini terk etmiştir. Bu kişilerin genel olarak çatışma bölgelerinden güvenlik alanlarına gelen travmatik gruplar gibi beyin gücü kazanımı kriz ve sosyal politika yönetimi açısından kolay olmamıştır. Türkiye'de beyin gücü kazanımının tersine büyük oranda nitelik altı çalışan önemli bir grup gündem konuları arasındadır. Nitelik altı çalışma hem göç alan ülke açısından hem de bu kişiler açısından önemli bir kayıptır. Bu kayıp göçmen grup ve göç alan ülke insanların beşeri ve sosyal sermaye düzeylerini etkilemektedir. Genç kuşak Suriyelilerin eğitime, özellikle de çocuk işçiliği gibi bir diğer çarpıcı sosyal sorun sebebiyle, dâhil olamaması da bu kaybın diğer bir parçasıdır. Bu çalışma Türkiye'de ki Suriyelilerin sosyal ve beşeri sermaye düzeyleri ve nitelik altı koşullarda istihdamı tespit etmeye yönelik olarak yapılan araştırmanın ön alan notlarını refleksif/düşünümsel bir çerçevede sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada Türkiye'de ki Suriyelilerin göç öncesi ve sonrası deneyimlerini anlamlandırma biçimleri üzerinden sosyal ve beşeri sermaye düzeylerine odaklanmaktadır. Araştırmanın deseni nitel araştırma yaklaşımlarından biri olan gömülü kuram yaklaşımıdır. Gömülü kuram yaklaşımının farklı uygulamaları mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada Charmaz'ın yapılandırmacı gömülü kuram yaklaşımı benimsenmektedir. Çalışmanın alan verileri İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Mersin, Adana, Bursa, Kilis, İzmir ve Kahramanmaraş'tan toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın ön alan verileri refleksif/düşünümsel bir yaklaşımla sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Alandan elde edilen ilk veriler nitelikli Suriyelilerin iç savaştan önce ve sonra kurulan ilişkiler anlamında aile, akraba, arkadaş ve hemşehri bağlarını korudukları ve yenilerini ekledikleri görülmüştür.

Suriyeli Sığınmacıların Sosyal Uyumunda Sosyal Hizmet Merkezlerinin Rolü İstanbul/Güngören Sosyal Hizmet Merkezi Örneği

(469) Abdülkadir Yeler

[00:34, 02.09.2020] İbrahim Sirkeci: 2011 yılında Suriye'de başlayan iç savaşın ardından ülkesini terk etmek zorunda kalan Suriyeliler, farklı ülkelere sığınmacı olarak yerleşmeye başladılar. Suriyelilerin en fazla tercih ettikleri ülkelerden birisi de Türkiye oldu. Sığınmacıların Türkiye'de kaldıkları süre uzadıkça, sığınmacılara yönelik hizmetlerin de çok boyutlu ve profesyonel olması zaruri hale geldi. Özellikle; ailelerin travmadan kurtulup sosyal hayata aktif katılım sağlayarak yaşamaları, kendi yaşam standartlarını sağlayabilecekleri imkanlara ve ortamlara ulaşmaları, okul çağına gelen çocukların örgün öğretime devam etmeleri, dil öğrenmeleri ve Türkiye'de buldukları sosyal çevre ile uyum sürecine dahil olmaları sığınmacılar açısından en temel ihtiyaçlar olarak dikkat çekmeye başladı. Günümüzde sayıları 3 buçuk milyonu aşan Suriyeli sığınmacılar, Türkiye'nin bir çok farklı şehrine dağılmış durumdadırlar. Sığınmacıların Türkiye'de kalış sürelerinin uzaması, geri dönüşlerine dair ihtimallerin iyice azalması ve artık Türkiye'nin farklı bölgelerinde sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik hayatın içinde yer almaları, hem yerli halk için hem de Suriyeli sığınmacılar için sosyal uyum konusunu önemli ve gerekli hale getirmektedir. Suriyeli sığınmacıların Türkiye serüveni, eğitim, sağlık, güvenlik, istihdam, ekonomik destek, psiko-sosyal destek ve sosyal uyum gibi farklı kategorilerde çalışmaları içermektedir. Sürecin yönetimi için son birkaç yıl içerisinde Türkiye'de çeşitli yasal düzenlemeler yapılmış ve kurumlar arası rol dağılımı ile sürecin yönetimine dair koordinasyon sağlanmıştır. 2014 yılında yürürlüğe giren "Geçici Koruma Yönetmeliği"ne göre; sığınmacılara yönelik başta güvenlik olmak üzere her türlü koordinasyon, planlama ve denetim konusunda İçişleri Bakanlığı yetkili kılınırken, her türlü sağlık hizmetlerinde Sağlık Bakanlığı, eğitim hizmetlerinde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, psiko-sosyal hizmetlerde ise Aile, İhtilaf ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı yetkili kılınmıştır. Bu çalışma; Aile, İhtilaf ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığına bağlı olarak faaliyet yürüten sosyal hizmet merkezlerinin, Suriyeli sığınmacıların sosyal uyumunda üstlendiği rolü ve uygulamaları, İstanbul / Güngören Sosyal Hizmet Merkezi örneğinde analiz etmeyi hedeflemektedir. Anahtar kelimeler: sığınmacılar, sosyal hizmet merkezi, mülteci uyumu

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Session 3G: Integration and Beyond 3

Chair: Olgu Karan, Başkent University, Turkey

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The Networked Spectacle of Pro-Migrant Art Activism in the Age of Democracy in Crisis

(73) Balca Arda

This paper explores pro-migrant artistic visuals shared online on Syrians under the temporary protection status in Turkey through a cross-analysis of global anti-populist protest culture. The global rise of populist democracy has

been defined as an unqualified success by the intellectuals, opinion leaders, academics, artists from the left or liberal bloc on the grounds of that it signifies the denouncement of pluralism, civil rights, democratic institutions and human rights. The current populist revival has marked the politics in the diverse regions and countries over the world, the US, and in European countries such as the UK, France, Hungary, and Poland as well as in Turkey, especially in the last decade, with the populists who claim to speak effectively in the name of the 'people'. Amid a painful economic downturn that unleashed soaring inflation and highest rate of unemployment in Turkey, populist governmental discourse has recently changed its policy of non-conditional support of Syrians fled of civil war turmoil while a pro-migrant artistic stance contests discriminatory discourses and aims to empower disadvantaged incoming communities and individuals. As Boris Groys accentuates, artistic practice as a radical turn from aesthetics to poetics, even autopoetics based on production of public persona in digital age, the political dimension of art precedes its production. Throughout this paper, I will explore strategies taken-up by these pro-migrant art performances in Turkey and critically analyze their potential for "overcoming division" of polarized societies as a sign of democracy in crisis. For this, I will study these art manifestations in conjunction with their presentation and reception in the social media to question networked art appreciation. I aim to examine reconciliatory artistic practices through pro-migrant art initiative under the online banner of hashtag 'hepimiz Suriyeliyiz'(all of us are Syrians) and 'Suriyeliler kardeşimizdir'(Syrians are our siblings). I contend that such kind of digital art activism must be undertaken through a fresh look of cultural capital in Pierre Bourdieu's sense while populist nativism target elite's, including artists, solidarity with disadvantaged groups such as refugees. I seek to explore dichotomic space of digital public sphere that mentioned as social media "echo chambers" through the networked spectacle of pro-migrant art in Turkey.

Exclusionary barriers in an exclusionary system - Dis/able/d refugees and the asylum interview in Germany

(40) Cornelius Lätzsch

Social work projects and research at the intersection of dis/ability and forced migration in Germany likewise has been increasing recently. A main focus hereby is put on the reception conditions of dis/able/d refugees and asylum seekers (Westphal und Wansing 2018; Köbsell 2018). This, likewise, accounts for international research (Harris und Roberts 2004; Mirza und Heinemann 2012; Bogenschutz 2014). Access to social services, nevertheless, is not granted to those who are in need (or to those who should have guaranteed rights according to UNCRPD) but is negotiated along lines of citizenship (Stienstra und Nyerere 2016). With an emphasis on these relevant issues, a research and knowledge gap remains for the personal interview during the asylum process. Because the interview is one of the most important moments during the asylum process, requiring among others a stringent reconstruction of one's personal flight experience that has to be delivered free of contradictions (Achhammer und Herbst 2014: 212), it is of specific research interest. The participation of dis/abled refugees hereby might be limited by a wide range of dis/abling barriers: Complex questions might hinder those with intellectual disabilities, spoken words those who can't hear, structural barriers might hinder access to buildings (Crock et al. 2013). The asylum procedures directive (2013/32/EU) states regulations for vulnerable refugees, mentioning dis/able/d refugees among others in favour of minimizing those barriers, granting them "[...] adequate support [...] in order to create the conditions necessary for their effective access to procedures and for presenting the elements needed to substantiate their application for international protection". In her analysis of this document though, Straimer (2010), contradictory points out that "[d]ue to the lack of specific indications of the various social and legal barriers that asylum seekers with disabilities face, the asylum procedure is likely to remain powerfully exclusionary." (10) The full implementation of this regulation in Germany never has happened, causing the EU to ask Germany for legal adjustments (Commission of the European Union, 2016). Thus, the categorization of vulnerability in Germany today lays in the hands of non-governmental institutions who predominantly articulate not to have insight into experienced barriers during the interview. My research project uses a situational analysis approach, focusing on this gap. Hereby, in a first step structural exclusionary barriers are researched using expert interviews that have already been conducted with social work professionals, examining the intersection between international, European and German law as well as focusing on social work responses in that field. First research indicates that asylum seekers with disabilities are not informed about their specific rights and thus cannot claim specific support during the asylum interview. The research further asks for the experiences made by dis/able/d refugees within their own asylum procedure. Thus, the research aims

to contribute to a broader image of exclusionary barriers during the asylum process and to point out how vulnerability and dis/ablement is being constructed within the asylum procedure.

The integration of refugee - workers in a 'global south' society: the case of Istanbul

(185) Basem Mahmud

Access to education, health services, the labor market, and social protections are essential factors for integration. However, many refugees in the "Global South" countries do not have such access. Their integration into these societies should be therefore addressed differently from their countrymen who have greater access to facilities due to their social, cultural, or economic capital. Nevertheless, the situation of refugee-workers remains neglected. This is because in most cases, they are not distinguished from entrepreneurs and highly - skilled refugees, or they are treated as a mere subgroup of "migrant." Such approaches can only lead to a limited understanding of their situation. This contribution aims to shed light specifically on the integration of refugee-workers in the global textile industry by analyzing the case of Syrian refugee-workers in this industry in Istanbul. After the Syrian uprising in 2011, Turkey accepted more refugees than any other country in the world. At first, most of the Syrian refugees moved to the border cities, especially Gaziantep. Nevertheless, over time, Istanbul became the primary destination for those seeking new opportunities to improve the conditions of their lives. This contribution is based on first-hand results derived from ongoing research using semi-structured in-depth interviews (constructivist grounded theory methodology). Understanding this issue is indispensable for adopting any measures or agreements between countries of the Global North and South towards the integration of refugees in a Global South country. Indeed, most refugees move to neighboring countries before proceeding to Europe.

Precarious Entrepreneurship in Hatay: Syrians at the Brink

(222) Olgu Karan

Based on 32 in depth interviews with retail and catering business owners within the Syrian refugee community and two key persons from business organisations in Hatay, this study aims to shed light upon the dynamics of hardship faced by Syrian refugees and Syrian survival strategies in Hatay. The paper adopts a Bourdieusian multi-layered approach to exploring agentic and structural characteristics of Syrian survival strategies. The research illustrates that region specific cultural capital of Hatay, a province bordering Syria, could ease the adaptation processes of Syrian refugees, while on the other hand, the legal status of Syrian refugees, namely "temporary protection" impedes their commercial activities. Syrian small business owners avoid quarrelling with native Turkish citizens in times of looting. They afraid of repatriation and the Turkish government may force them to return to their home country. Restrictions on travelling hinders them to form business networks

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Session 3H: Migration and Wellbeing 1

Chair: Simeon S Magliveras, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Saudi Arabia

10 Burden of Hepatitis B virus infection among Sudanese pregnant women in one of the largest African refugee settlements in rural Northern Uganda

Queen Gladys

15 Trauma and Resilience Among Transgender Immigrants: Behavioral Health and Public Health Perspectives

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Burden of Hepatitis B virus infection among Sudanese pregnant women in one of the largest African refugee settlements in rural Northern Uganda

(10) Queen Gladys

Queen Gladys, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Kampala, Uganda. **Background:** Hepatitis B is a global public health burden caused by the Hepatitis B virus. Mother to child transmission accounts for an important transmission route in endemic settings. In this study we aimed to assess the prevalence of Hepatitis B among pregnant women in one of the largest African refugee settlement, BidiBidi in Northern Uganda. **Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study among pregnant women aged 15-49 years, at sixteen health centers in BidiBidi refugee settlement. A structured questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic factors. Blood samples were drawn to test for Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) and Hepatitis B Core Antibody (HBcAB total IgG/IgM). Logistic-regression methods were used to determine factors associated with HBV. Data was entered in EPIDATA 3.01 analyzed using STATA-14.1. **Results:** Prevalence of Hepatitis B among pregnant women was 15.5% (31/200). Most of the participants (96%) were married. At bivariate analysis, married women represented only 13.5% (26/192) of the positive cases, while 62.5% (5/8) single of the women were positive. Most (24.7%) Hepatitis B positive women were engaged in widow inheritance compared to those who did not (11.1%) practice widow inheritance. Women (21.4%) who handled dead bodies at burials were more likely to be infected with hepatitis B compared to those who were not involved (7.9%). Housewives were less likely to be infected (11.1%) than their business (35.7%) and unemployed counterparts (46.7%). At multivariate analysis, Residence (AOR). (AOR= 3.27, 95%CI: 3.21 - 3.32 $p < 0.01$), occupation (AOR=24.95% CI: 0.20 - 0.27 $p < 0.01$), alcohol consumption (AOR= 2.73, 95% CI: 1.30 - 5.78, $p < 0.01$) were associated with Hepatitis B. **Conclusion:** Prevalence of Hepatitis B was high (15.5%) in this population of pregnant women at Bidibidi, suggesting a high risk of perinatal transmission. Systematic Hepatitis B screening services during antenatal care is needed in this population.

Trauma and Resilience Among Transgender Immigrants: Behavioral Health and Public Health Perspectives

(15) Karalyn J Violeta and Valentina I Ramirez

For transgender migrants, the United States' immigration and asylum process may involve significant trauma, posing challenges for long-term physical and mental health as individuals are dislocated from their social contexts and support systems. Traumatic experiences can occur at multiple points during migration; in the country of origin, during the migration to the new country, and during the acculturation and naturalization process (Foster, 2005). Many transgender people migrate to the U.S. seeking respite from violence and increased access to medical and mental health services, however, little is known about them within the context of behavioral health (Morales (2013). Prevalence of immigration-related trauma appears to be significantly higher for transgender and gender nonconforming immigrants (Heller, 2009; Shidlo & Ahola, 2013; Morales, 2013). The American Psychological Association (APA) has emphasized the need for scholarship to better understand the needs of transgender immigrants and their respective communities (Cerezo, Morales, Quintero & Rothman, 2014). Current anti-immigrant sentiments and policies in the United States further contribute to safety fears and limit access to medical and mental health care (Alameda County Public Health Department, 2017), as transgender immigrants face additional stigma and barriers to receiving competent, gender-affirming medical and psychological care. In this paper, the authors explore the impact of trauma during the immigration process through case examples of two trans-identified psychotherapy patients during their processes of becoming documented residents of the U.S. We will discuss these case examples using psychodynamic and public health frameworks and examine the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and the intersections of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, and class.

Immigrants with marginalized sexual orientations and gender identities face numerous hardships in attaining legal status (Quintiero, Cerezo, Morales & Rothman, 2015), often as the result of having limited family support and financial resources. Further complicating these matters, we must consider the intersectional impact of trauma related to transgender and non-binary identities, referred to by Saketopoulou as "massive gender trauma" (2014), as negative experiences related to immigration interact with experiences of both interpersonal and institutional trauma and (Tummala-Narra, 2014). Intersectional models of social disadvantage combine to shape peoples' lived experiences and quality-of-life outcomes (Ghavami, 2016), and transgender people who are racial and ethnic minorities are at even higher risk for having difficulty during the immigration and acculturation process. Cheney et. al. (2017) studied 45 transgender Mexican asylum seekers who met the diagnostic criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Most suffered psychological and physical effects from these experiences that significantly impacted their ability to pursue educational, vocational and other opportunities following immigration to the United States. Vulnerability and resilience in transgender immigrants must be better understood by medical, legal, mental health and public health professionals; this requires examination of how multiple factors intersect in individuals and amplify their exposures. For transgender migrants, the United States' immigration and asylum process may involve significant trauma, posing challenges for long-term physical and mental health as individuals are dislocated from their social contexts and support systems. Traumatic experiences can occur at multiple points during migration; in the country of origin, during the migration to the new country, and during the acculturation and naturalization process (Foster, 2005). Many transgender people migrate to the U.S. seeking respite from violence and increased access to medical and mental health services, however, little is known about them within the context of behavioral health (Morales (2013). Prevalence of immigration-related trauma appears to be significantly higher for transgender and gender nonconforming immigrants (Heller, 2009; Shidlo & Ahola, 2013; Morales, 2013). The American Psychological Association (APA) has emphasized the need for scholarship to better understand the needs of transgender immigrants and their respective communities (Cerezo, Morales, Quintero & Rothman, 2014). Current anti-immigrant sentiments and policies in the United States further contribute to safety fears and limit access to medical and mental health care (Alameda County Public Health Department, 2017), as transgender immigrants face additional stigma and barriers to receiving competent, gender-affirming medical and psychological care. In this paper, the authors explore the impact of trauma during the immigration process through case examples of two trans-identified psychotherapy patients during their processes of becoming documented residents of the U.S. We will discuss these case examples using psychodynamic and public health frameworks and examine the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and the intersections of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, and class. Immigrants with marginalized sexual orientations and gender identities face numerous hardships in attaining legal status (Quintiero, Cerezo, Morales & Rothman, 2015), often as the result of having limited family support and financial resources. Further complicating these matters, we must consider the intersectional impact of trauma related to transgender and non-binary identities, referred to by Saketopoulou as "massive gender trauma" (2014), as negative experiences related to immigration interact with experiences of both interpersonal and institutional trauma and (Tummala-Narra, 2014). Intersectional models of social disadvantage combine to shape peoples' lived experiences and quality-of-life outcomes (Ghavami, 2016), and transgender people who are racial and ethnic minorities are at even higher risk for having difficulty during the immigration and acculturation process. Cheney et. al. (2017) studied 45 transgender Mexican asylum seekers who met the diagnostic criteria for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Most suffered psychological and physical effects from these experiences that significantly impacted their ability to pursue educational, vocational and other opportunities following immigration to the United States. Vulnerability and resilience in transgender immigrants must be better understood by medical, legal, mental health and public health professionals; this requires examination of how multiple factors intersect in individuals and amplify their exposures.

Syrian refugees in Europe ; Host countries well-being and inclusion. (Case of Netherlands)

(36) Ali Alhassan

After the Arab uprisings of 2011, the number of people coming to Europe to seek asylum "“ via Turkey, or across the central Mediterranean from north Africa "“ began to rise, But to see the crisis as an event that began in 2015. In 2015, more than one million migrants and refugees crossed into Europe, sparking a crisis as countries struggled to

cope with the influx, and creating a division in the EU over how best to deal with the resettling of people. One of the biggest drivers of the immigration crisis is the conflict in Syria. By December 2017, UNHCR ((United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)) counted 1,000,000 asylum applications for Syrian refugees in the European Union. According to asylum seeker data from Eurostat, Europe's statistical agency, and UNHCR data on refugee resettlement. More than 500,000 Syrians moved to Germany and applied for asylum between 2011 and 2017, making it the fifth-largest displaced Syrian population in the world. Smaller numbers of Syrian asylum seekers moved to Sweden (more than 110,000) and Austria (nearly 50,000) and around 64.000[1] Syrian refugees living in the Netherlands. [1] - Netherlands counts 64,000 registered Syrian residents . NLTimes.nl. By Janene Pieters on September 28, 2016

Filipino Voluntary Associations and Wellbeing in Saudi Arabia

(209) Simeon S Magliveras

This paper examines the role voluntary associations play in the wellbeing of transnational Filipinos in Saudi Arabia. Voluntary associations in much of the literature are envisioned as cooperating individuals which create groups with specific goal such as for the benefit of communities with specific needs and accesses them to limited resources. This is true for Filipinos working and living in Saudi Arabia. Voluntary associations give Filipinos access to social networks, essential resources, and sociality, and are there to assist people in need. However, many Filipino voluntary associations in Saudi appear to be highly factionalized as they compete with one another for limited resources. With the kingdom's serious commitment to the Vision 2030 and the resulting rapid social changes in Saudi society, the relationship of the state to these groups and these groups to one another is in flux. This paper will compare and contrast several voluntary associations within the rapidly changing social environment and examines why such factionalization occurs. The paper suggest that these voluntary associations do fulfill their primary purpose in helping individuals in their communities. However, because of greater social structures and competition between groups, the Filipino community is very fragmented resulting in a weakened position of individuals and the community in Saudi as a whole which has consequences both for their lives in Saudi Arabia but also at home in the Philippines.

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Session 4A: Education and Skilled Migration 3

Chair: Rita Reis, Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon, Portugal

95 Translanguaging as a Positive Migration Effect in the Home Country

Veronika Kareva

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150 Skilled immigrants in Brazil: profile for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) occupations

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401 From the refugee camps to the world: Sahrawi student unions in Spain and Algeria

Rita Reis

Translanguaging as a Positive Migration Effect in the Home Country

(95) Veronika Kareva

The language of the host country is crucial for the integration of migrants (Garcia, 2017) and the concept of translanguaging and translanguaging pedagogy is getting a more prominent role in the integration processes (Duarte, 2019). First mentioned in 1980s by Williams and Whithal, referring to a pedagogical practice that uses both English and Welsh for teaching a particular lesson (Cenoz and Gorter, 1997), translanguaging is now widely used in the western societies for accommodating linguistically diverse students. Garcia (2017) claims that, “because it gives the agency to speakers, translanguaging is a most promising theory for the language education of adult migrants” (p.19). There are many advantages of a translanguaging pedagogy at different levels of school performance for both migrant and minority languages and some of them include protecting and promoting minority languages, raising confidence and motivation, maximizing learning literacy skills, higher cognitive engagement in content-matter learning, etc. (Duarte, 2018). However, very little or almost nothing is known about the benefits of translanguaging if applied in the migrating countries. The aim of this paper is to show that the experiences with translanguaging as a way of integration in education, particularly in language education, can have a positive influence if applied back in the migrating (home) countries. This is especially relevant for the multicultural countries in the Western Balkans that are affected by migration not only because of economic reasons, but also because of the instability and conflicts between the different nationalities (North Macedonia, Kosovo, Bosnia, South Serbia). Instead of speaking the languages of the people that they are surrounded by, young generations use English for communication among each other because there is hostility towards the local languages. Young Albanians in North Macedonia do not speak Macedonian and vice versa. The same is the situation in Kosovo with Serbian language. Our assumption is that if translanguaging pedagogy with all the relevant information and feedback about its application in more developed countries is used in the migrating countries’ educational system, it will have a positive effect and contribute towards integration processes in the home country. The integration culture acquired in this way can be transferred and lead to more successful assimilation in case of migration. Sixty university students from Kosovo and North Macedonia participate in the study. Data collection instruments include a questionnaire for students and interviews with five university professors and five teachers from elementary and secondary schools. The results and findings are expected to provide information about their perceptions regarding translanguaging pedagogy and its application and to shed light on this important but insufficiently used integration tool. In this way, they will contribute towards identifying some positive effect of migration other than the financial support to the families that stay in the home country. Conclusions and recommendations might be useful for current and prospective teachers as well as policy makers to find successful educational models playing a role towards integration and living in peaceful societies.

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How to value international and intercultural experiences: the PREPAMOBIE programme at the heart of student mobility

(120) Cecilia Brassier Rodrigues

The international mobility of students has been successful in recent years. Travel for the privileged young people of the 18th century has become more democratic. Numerous scientific works confirm today that international mobility represents a solid basis for the development of linguistic, technical and also intercultural communication skills. An

internship or a semester of study abroad would promote the professional integration of young people, as companies see in these potential recruits a greater propensity for adaptability and the ability to work in multicultural teams. In recent years, questionnaires for measuring the benefits of international mobility have been developed. They help young people to position themselves before departure and then on their return, so that they can assess their progress in terms of skills. And yet, despite these positive developments in taking mobility into account, we note that students who go abroad do not sufficiently value all of their acquired experience. Obviously, they do not know how to do so. The literature confirms that mobility is a movement of both body and mind. By choosing to study or do an internship abroad, the student engages in a process of personal discovery, which will lead him/her to better analyse his/her own culture and to get to know him/herself better through confrontation with a different culture. Nevertheless, the reflective practice that this process induces is not spontaneous. It supposes a distancing and a critical look at one's own functioning, but also an individual and collective analysis of actions and decisions taken in the course of action. It should enable students to deconstruct their evidence, to rethink the relationship of the self to the other and to experience identity mobility. In fact, this reflective attitude must be guided. Not only must it be prepared before departure, but it must be accompanied during the immersion phase and until the student's return. However, in most cases, the support offered to students remains limited. The information made available to them mainly concerns the practical aspects of mobility. On the other hand, the preparation for the immersion experience and its valorisation upon return suffer from a lack of support. We propose at the conference to discuss the issue of enhancing international mobility. And to do so, we will present the PREPAMOBIE project. Funded by the Learn'in Auvergne programme within the framework of the I-Site Clermont, the aim of this project is to prepare for international mobility first, and then to promote the value of their stay, for any student going abroad for an internship or a study semester. To do this, a completely distance-learning support module has been offered to students since October 2019. It consists of three phases: preparation for mobility before departure (with educational activities), collaborative activities during their immersive experience, and an analysis of the skills developed on return. This presentation will also allow us to illustrate pedagogical practices can support students in the valorisation of their international mobility.

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Skilled immigrants in Brazil: profile for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) occupations

(150) Renan Gadoni Canaan

Human capital is essential for economic development, since skilled professionals in particular, workers in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) fields increase economic productivity (Winters, 2014). According to the evidence, economies strongly based on STEM professionals demonstrate greater economic outcomes and higher rates of job creation (Rothwell, 2013). There are two ways to increase STEM human capital in a country: high levels of investment in education, and talent attraction and retention (OECD, 2015). As investment in education only yields results in the long term, the strategy for meeting short-term needs to increase human capital

involves building a foreign workforce, and many countries already rely on immigrants as an important portion of their skilled workforces. The relative lack of human capital in Brazil is a major barrier to economic development (BNDES, 2018), with the country facing frequent shortages of talent (MANPOWERSGROUP, 2015). Consequently, the attraction of STEM migrants could be a short-term and partial solution to this problem (Ruediger et al., 2015). Thus, our paper contributes to the economic literature on immigration in various ways. There are no studies on immigrants in STEM occupations in Brazil, and in this article, for the first time, we shed light on this issue. Descriptive statistics are used to assess the demographic, human capital and occupational characteristics of those immigrants to Brazil who work in STEM occupations. Moreover, as income is a major measure of workers' performance in the economic literature on immigrant management, we aim to address key factors that determine earnings by immigrants in STEM occupations. For this, we use ordinary least squares (OLS) linear correlation. Evidence comes from the Annual Social Information Report (RAIS), which provides information on all residents in Brazil with an employment contract, including their demographic categories, countries of origin, job status, earnings and occupation (Furtado et al., 2018). The main findings point to interesting conclusions concerning skilled migrants in Brazil in STEM occupations. Firstly, we highlight the importance of demographic variables, such as race, gender, and continent of origin, in income earned by foreigners. Immigrants, just like native-born Brazilians, face a historical system of discrimination based on gender and ethnoracial hierarchies in the workforce. Moreover, human capital characteristics such as education level, age and time on the job, and occupational role also have important effects on earnings of those professionals. Secondly, results demonstrate that immigrants have higher average earnings compared to native-born Brazilians in STEM occupations. We discuss that part of the discrepancy in earnings may be explained by the fact that a greater proportion of immigrants occupy a managerial STEM job, which are top-status positions that command higher pay. When the occupational factor is controlled in the OLS analysis, differences in earnings are not significant. The conclusion is that there is no evidence of discrimination regarding earnings between foreigners and natives in STEM occupations in Brazil, what may be a positive aspect for attraction and retention of migrant talents.

From the refugee camps to the world: Sahrawi student unions in Spain and Algeria

(401) Rita Reis

From recent refugee crisis to chronic well-known contexts in the MENA region, Sahrawis remain widely neglected among the academic and humanitarian debates regarding (post)colonialism, protracted situations (Loescher and Milner, 2005), and (im)mobilities among camp-based populations. As such, analysing their individual and collective survival strategies after four decades in exile is of the utmost relevance. This is particular interesting from the youth point of view: those who were born in exile. Living in refugee camps (Tindouf, Algeria) since 1975, Sahrawi refugees have been waiting for the decolonization of their territory "the Western Sahara" while constructing the national structures of the Sahrawi Arabic Democratic Republic (SADR, proclaimed in 1976) in the exile (San Martín, 2010; Wilson, 2016). Even though in the middle of the desert, a place characterized by physical and symbolical wait, the refugee camps are the locus of the nation-building process and of the transnational movements made on the behalf of the cause. Since the beginning, education has been considered a priority (Caratini, 2006) in the nation-building process. Due to the insufficient number of schools in the camps, every year thousands of students leave the camps to continue studying, participating in a "transnational education" model (Chatty et al., 2010) established between the SADR and third countries and/or organizations (Spain, Algeria, Cuba, among others). However, and besides the changes caused by the absence and return of students, this transnational and transgenerational (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2015) process has been changing, accordingly with life conditions and future perspectives given by the host countries. Following a model of social participation through mass organizations, Sahrawis are encouraged by Polisario Front "the liberation movement" to join one of the national unions: women, youth, workers and, most recently, students. In addition to their specific internal debates/questions, these unions aim to promote sectorial political struggle for self-determination internationally. Once organized in the Youth Union (UJSARIO), due to their specific characteristics and after many claims (Gómez, 2016), UESARIO was created to represent college students abroad. On a national level, UESARIO aims to organize university students in order to contribute to self-determination collectively, through the organization of events, attended mostly by Sahrawi students. At a local level each branch (representing a foreign country) has its own agenda and activities, accordingly to its student community, embracing

political debates and participation differently. Based on an on-going doctoral research about Sahrawi educational migrations, a subject of increasing relevance in the social sciences (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2015; Hansen and Tígerson, 2015; Olwig et al., 2010), this communication examines the youth perspectives on the political cause, through the role of two branches (Spain and Algeria) of UESARIO. Through them, I intend to analyse how new generations of refugees (Chatty, 2016) identify themselves with the political cause and participate in the struggle for independence.

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Session 4B: Politics and Diaspora

Chair: Ahmet Erdi Ozturk, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

90 New Turkey's Diasporic Constellations: A Snapshot of Current Dynamics

Bahar Baser and Ahmet Erdi Ozturk

184 Migration of Kosovo Citizens to Western European Countries: reasons and challenges

Jeton Halimi

375 The Role of Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in Homeland Affairs

Tulika Gaur

381 Communication processes of transnational migrants: the case of Turks living in Australia

Duygu Tosunay Gencelli

New Turkey's Diasporic Constellations: A Snapshot of Current Dynamics

(90) Bahar Baser and Ahmet Erdi Ozturk

Turkey has been going through a massive transformation under the reign of the Justice and Development Party and its leader President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Although the Party came to power with a promising agenda on reforms and democratization, the course events evolved in another direction as the ruling party gained more and more power. Today's Turkey has a new regime which is distancing itself from the main pillars of democracy such as human rights, rule of law, fair election and freedom of speech on a daily basis. Especially after the aborted coup attempt in 2016, there has been a massive crackdown on the opposition groups at home and abroad. Under these circumstances, many Turkish citizens, primarily secular Turks, Kurds, Alevis, and Gülenists are fleeing or migrating to Greece and other European countries. Some are applying for asylum while others are buying property to obtain residence permits. Recent data shows that thousands of Turkish citizens have applied for asylum in Greece, Germany and Sweden. Most of the asylum seekers are either sympathizer or are accused of being active members of the Gülen Movement, held responsible for plotting the coup attempt. Also, just in 2017, around 3000 visa applications were made to the UK to benefit from the special agreement for Turkish entrepreneurs between the UK and Turkey called the Ankara Agreement. More than 3000 Turks also filed asylum applications in Germany in the same year. These numbers are clearly indicating that this constitutes a significant wave of migration from Turkey, the largest since the 1990s when displaced and criminalized Kurds left the country in record numbers. Turkey's diasporic communities have already been heterogeneous and divided. This new wave is creating a new impetus with regards to activism and changing the balances of power among various groups in the diaspora. Our aim is to scrutinize this transformation by looking at the main trends under three headings: a) Who is leaving Turkey and with what motivation? b) what are the most preferred destinations and why? c) how does this migration flow affect diffusion of the conflicts in the homeland to Europe and how does it affect intra-group relations? Our observations are based on our fieldwork in various European countries including Germany, Sweden, France and the United Kingdom.

Migration of Kosovo Citizens to Western European Countries: reasons and challenges

(184) Jeton Halimi

Knowing that migration is a contemporary and global trend, Kosovo is also involved in these trends with its population, just like other countries. Kosovo, a decade after its independence (since 2008), is facing the migration of citizens, and in this case the new state is trying to build standards and strategies to meet the challenges of migration. The paper aims to explore the reasons and challenges of migration in Kosovo, with a focus on Western European countries. This paper draws on Kosovo's migration policy and law, as well as the international influence and obligations that emerge for Kosovo as a new state. Initially, the theoretical aspect, the beginnings of migration in Kosovo, official data on migration, national laws and strategies in the fields of migration, etc. are being analyzed. Finally, a more formal Interview will be used to understand their assessment of the reasons and challenges of migration. Also, this paper will draw conclusions and suggestions for further studies. Key words: Migration, Republic of Kosovo, Reasons and Challenges

The Role of Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in Homeland Affairs

(375) Tulika Gaur

Diasporas have increasingly become an important factor in national as well as international politics for a variety of reasons. Defined as group of people having migrated from their homeland to various locations in the world, the diaspora communities have acquired a significant position among the various non-state actors in the global politics. Their activism has led to establishing new power relations involving their homeland and host country in such a manner that has profoundly changed the dynamics of the political setting in both homeland as well as host country. Not only this, the activism of diaspora community has been significant to both the domestic as well as international politics and has given a prominent and significant place in world politics. There remain various factors which are responsible in making the diaspora active and vocal about the developments in their homeland. Their contribution in their homeland are not merely in form of remittances but they also remain a source of tremendous knowledge and experiences in various sectors which can be a significant contribution to development in their homeland. A very prominent case in hand is the Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora. Since it has been continuously providing financial support to their families and people in their homeland, the diaspora is able to influence the events in their homeland as well. They have been helping the Tamils in articulating their demands and have provided for funds to sustain the militant movement of the LTTE. Hence, their capability to revive the movement cannot be fully denied. Nonetheless, their funds can be channelized in various positive measures which would not only remove the threat of re-emergence of any secessionist movement; it may also help in creating a cordial environment in the island. The diaspora has been the most effective lobbying group and has eventually succeeded to make the Tamil issue an international issue rather than a domestic one. Various voices that have been continuously raised against the alleged war crimes and human rights abuses are the result of the diasporic agitations and protests in different parts of the world. Not only have they managed to bring the situations of the war zone in front of the international community, they have also successfully exposed the status of resolving the Tamil issue in the aftermath of war. Hence, the diasporic activism has been a key factor in shaping the international community's stand over the issue of Sri Lankan war. The high level of political activism among the Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora community indicates that the issue of justice for Tamils and their right to self-determination will definitely remain alive even if the main driving force i.e. the LTTE has been defeated.

Communication processes of transnational migrants: the case of Turks living in Australia

(381) Duygu Tosunay Gencelli

Turkey is one of the countries which have been closely affiliated with migration. This study aims to investigate the transnationalism of Turkish migrants living in Australia and their communication processes with their homeland. Labour migration from Turkey to Europe started in the 1950's and it is still a topic maintaining its importance. It is known that the first bilateral agreement which Turkey signed regarding temporary labour-force was with Germany. Towards the end of the 1960's, other agreements were signed with countries such as Austria, The Netherlands,

Belgium, Sweden, United Kingdom and eventually with some non-European countries like Australia. Even though the receiving countries' intentions were to accept temporary labour-force, labour migrants eventually formed permanent transnational spaces. Australia is a country that had a different approach to this matter. At the time of the bilateral agreement, Australia wanted to receive permanent migrants whereas Turkey's intentions were to send temporary workers, a similar scenario which was followed previously with other countries. This is one of the most significant aspects which puts Australia into a different category concerning labour immigration. Thus, this small difference can change a lot in a person's experience in migration. While transnational migrants live in a country apart from their own, they still have ongoing cultural, economic, political and emotional ties with their home country. In order to keep those ties, they need to sustain their ongoing communication processes with their home country. This makes the communication perspective gain importance in migration research. On the other hand, studies concerning Turks living in the non-European countries are also scarce compared to the ones about Western Europe and especially Germany. Therefore, this study will be meeting a deficit in the transmigration literature. The research was designed as a qualitative case study. The data was gathered during a four-month long field work which was conducted in Sydney between September 2018 and January 2019 and it was funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK). Data gathering tools include observation notes, an online survey and semi-structured interviews with first, second and third generation migrant participants. As a result of the data analysis, 31 codes were found under five main themes. These are, migration to Australia, life in Australia, communication tools, social topics and political topics. The results help us to understand the participants' lifestyles as transnational migrants and how their identities and perspectives are affected by their communication processes.

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Session 4C: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 3

Chair: Sureyya Sonmez Efe, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom

18 A Colonial Lingua Franca is not enough: narratives of Zimbabwean families in Johannesburg

Ivan Munashe Katsere

70 The Impact of Moral Values on the Meaning of the Borders and the Membership Status of Migrant Workers

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92 National security or human rights: where does the fate of undesirable but unreturnable migrants belong?

Júlia Zomignani Barboza

A Colonial Lingua Franca is not enough: narratives of Zimbabwean families in Johannesburg

(18) Ivan Munashe Katsere

This paper presents an analysis of intergenerational narratives of families in which children serve as language brokers in South African spaces. This phenomenon is common in migrant families throughout the world, as children learn new languages far easier than adults for reasons related to both cognitive and social identity development. However, in the case of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg, such language brokering by children should be unnecessary as the two countries share a colonial history, making English a contemporary lingua franca. However, the research conducted by Katsere found that black South Africans' resistance to using English for communication with other black people (even in state institutions such as schools, hospitals and government departments) serves as an exclusionary mechanism. Family dynamics are impacted on significantly as children take on adult roles to assist their parents by serving as language brokers, interpreting and translating between indigenous South African languages. This further undermines and alienates adult migrants: a colonial lingua franca is not enough. The politics of language in discourses of xenophobia and in complex questions of race, belonging and citizenship are woven into

Zimbabwean migrant families' narratives of life in Johannesburg. This paper presents an analysis of intergenerational narratives of families in which children serve as language brokers in South African spaces. This phenomenon is common in migrant families throughout the world, as children learn new languages far easier than adults for reasons related to both cognitive and social identity development. However, in the case of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg, such language brokering by children should be unnecessary as the two countries share a colonial history, making English a contemporary lingua franca. However, the research conducted by Katsere found that black South Africans' resistance to using English for communication with other black people (even in state institutions such as schools, hospitals and government departments) serves as an exclusionary mechanism. Family dynamics are impacted on significantly as children take on adult roles to assist their parents by serving as language brokers, interpreting and translating between indigenous South African languages. This further undermines and alienates adult migrants: a colonial lingua franca is not enough. The politics of language in discourses of xenophobia and in complex questions of race, belonging and citizenship are woven into Zimbabwean migrant families' narratives of life in Johannesburg. This paper presents an analysis of intergenerational narratives of families in which children serve as language brokers in South African spaces. This phenomenon is common in migrant families throughout the world, as children learn new languages far easier than adults for reasons related to both cognitive and social identity development. However, in the case of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg, such language brokering by children should be unnecessary as the two countries share a colonial history, making English a contemporary lingua franca. However, the research conducted by Katsere found that black South Africans' resistance to using English for communication with other black people (even in state institutions such as schools, hospitals and government departments) serves as an exclusionary mechanism. Family dynamics are impacted on significantly as children take on adult roles to assist their parents by serving as language brokers, interpreting and translating between indigenous South African languages. This further undermines and alienates adult migrants: a colonial lingua franca is not enough. The politics of language in discourses of xenophobia and in complex questions of race, belonging and citizenship are woven into Zimbabwean migrant families' narratives of life in Johannesburg.

The Impact of Moral Values on the Meaning of the Borders and the Membership Status of Migrant Workers

(70) Sureyya Sonmez Efe

This paper analyses the impact of moral values on the meaning of the concept of territorial borders and the membership status of migrant workers through the lens of moral constructivist approach. It suggests that shared values sit at the core of the states' migration policies and law making processes. States are not merely random collection of people that become a collective being but are communities of value[1] that are consist of individuals who have shared values. Migrant workers' status is determined by their membership to 'community of value[2]' which arguably comprise of persons who use 'porous values' and/or 'impermeable values' to shape the legal terminology at state level. The paper focuses on the case study of Turkey for the analysis of migration policy which concludes that socially constructed values influence the state policies and define borders and membership status of migrant workers. For the analysis, it uses primary data from interviews and participant observation; and secondary data from legal official documents collected in Turkey.

[1] *This definition made by Bridget Anderson (Anderson, 2013) in more detail which is used in this paper to describe the state and community in the context of membership.*

[2] *The concept of 'community of value' is used by Bridget Anderson (2013).*

National security or human rights: where does the fate of undesirable but unreturnable migrants belong?

(92) Júlia Zomignani Barboza

'Undesirable but unreturnable' is a special category of migrants who are considered 'undesirable' by their host country because they are perceived to pose a threat to national security, due either to past criminal activities or to involvement with armed or terrorist groups. At the same time, international law forbids the host country from sending them back to their country of origin because there they might be subject to gross human rights violations, such as torture (they

are thus 'unreturnable'). This poses a challenge to host states, which may be obliged to keep such migrants in their territory for long periods if the human rights concerns that prevent their return are not resolved, but who at the same time wish to protect their national security from the threat posed by such individuals. The current article aims to identify an optimal national solution to the phenomenon of undesirable but unreturnable migrants. Although some solutions have been proposed, they all pose challenges to the host state. For example, prosecuting such individuals domestically for crimes committed abroad is challenging because the distance between the locus of the crime and the location of the criminal proceedings makes it difficult and expensive to obtain evidence.[1] An alternative solution is to send such individuals back to their country of origin with diplomatic assurances that they will not be subjected to torture or degrading treatment, however this approach cannot be treated as the default way to deal with such migrants because assurances alone are insufficient to remove the human rights concerns that make them unreturnable.[2] Without the possibility of prosecuting or transferring these migrants, some states opt instead to place them in detention. Prolonged detention, however, is not a sustainable solution because it is considered a violation of international human rights obligations.[3] In view of these limitations in the above options, some states simply do not regulate the phenomenon of undesirable but unreturnable migrants "“ in those cases the individual truly remains in 'legal limbo' as a persona non grata.[4] Migrants in this situation are left in a position of indefinite suspension and neglect, with very limited access to important socio-economic rights and benefits.[5] Such an approach does not therefore seem satisfactory either. In light of the above, this article argues that the most appropriate solution to undesirable but unreturnable migrants is to grant them some kind of legal status, limited in ways that mitigate the threat they pose to the host country (for example requiring regular reporting to authorities, or limiting the types of employment they can undertake). In deciding which limitations to impose, a balancing test between the rights of migrants and national security must be applied.[1] Rikhof, J. (2017), pp. 111-112.[2] Gilbert, G. (2017), p. 71.[3] Juss, S. S. (2017), p. 160.[4] James Cantor, D., van Wijk, J., Singer, S., & Bolhuis, M. (2017), p. 4.[5] Gosme, C. (2014), p. 69.

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Session 4E: Economics and Migration 4

Chair: Nevra Akdemir, Osnabrück University/IMIS, Germany

1018 "Earlier, I wanted to save the world. And [now] I want to work at a place where it is not necessary to save the world" Highly Educated Refugee Women`s Experience of Participation to Social Citizenship

Nevra Akdemir

1026 Transnational Employees` Work Lives: Skilled Female Immigrants in the USA

Harika Suklun

1043 Impacts of the Venezuelan migration on the Colombian labor market

Alix Juliana Obando Arias

1046 Promoting the right to work through migration: an evolving regime

Uche Nnawulezi

"Earlier, I wanted to save the world. And [now] I want to work at a place where it is not necessary to save the world" Highly Educated Refugee Women`s Experience of Participation to Social Citizenship

(1018) Nevra Akdemir

In this research, the loss of status of refugee women will be addressed in economic, social and political dimensions. Regarding the economic dimension I would like to explore whether the refugee women are able to put their profession into use or not, according to the German employment-education framework as well as the occupational

groups. In addition to this I would like to investigate whether refugee women are able to improve their career, that would define the reasons for exclusion. In the social dimension, which is the second dimension, I will focus on the social services they need because of their gender codes, and the problem of loss of status in their social networks. In the third dimension, the loss of political status will be examined by looking at the question of if women with backgrounds of high education are able to maintain their role as a political subject in their country of origin, or can they intervene in the socially constructed environment they live in. In this frame, refugee women in the public sphere will be questioned through the problem of their involvement in professional organizations, associations and trade unions, and public life.

Transnational Employees' Work Lives: Skilled Female Immigrants in the USA

1026 Harika Suklun

Cultural diversity is continuing to increase in workplaces around the world. The result of the immigration phenomenon in the United States is that more immigrants are joining the workforce. Therefore, it generates extra forces for interaction between people with different cultural backgrounds at workplaces. Managing diverse employees is still a challenge for organizations and countries, and predominantly for countries that are high immigrant receivers. This qualitative study used semi-structured interviews so skilled immigrant women would be able to describe their experiences and share their perspectives on being in the workplace in the United States. Through skilled immigrant women's perspectives, experiences, and voices, a database was recognized from which data were coded, compared, characterized, further coded, and analyzed within the phenomenological method. The participants described and shared their experiences of work-life in the United States. They stressed the differences between their expectations and their actual experiences in the workplace. Because of the cultural gaps between their home countries and the United States, skilled immigrant women encountered adjustment difficulties concerning dissimilar workplace conflicts in the host country. To cope with such difficulties, skilled immigrant women employed several strategies to handle workplace conflicts. To survive in transnational workplaces they also had to adjust both verbal and nonverbal language usage, relationships with their coworkers, family life balances, the subordinate-superior hierarchy among others. This study offers implications for skilled immigrants and organizations, especially organizations with high diverse cultural employment body. Since numbers of people with multicultural backgrounds in organizations are increasing, related issues will not dissipate soon. Therefore, organizations should understand the context of transnationalism, and multiculturalism to keep a place in the competitive phenomenon of globalization.

Impacts of the Venezuelan migration on the Colombian labor market

(1043) Alix Juliana and Obando Arias

The objective of this work is to analyze the effect on the Colombian labor market of the increasing migratory flow of Venezuelans to Colombia, focused on the salary variation of the population residing in Colombia. It seeks to answer the following problem question: Has the salary of Colombians changed as the result of the arrival of Venezuelan migrants to the country? To estimate the impact on salary, the study classifies migrants and natives by educational level and work experience. This seeks to quantify the salary variation of the population residing in Colombia when the labor supply increases by including the Venezuelan migrant population of working age, considering that they can act as close or complementary substitutes for the Colombian workforce. Depending on the level of qualification of migrants, the wage variation of Colombians may be quantified. As a preliminary result, the characterization of the types of migrant labor is presented during the 2013-2019 period, based on information from the Great Integrated Household Survey conducted by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia. The main result is to answer the problem question posed and, if so, to show the percentage variations for each type of native and other general labor force, that is, the impact for all Colombian workers. If only the effect of the total number of migrants (without classifying for the knowledge and skills they possess) on the natives was estimated, a negative effect on wages would be expected. This is because migrants and natives are supposed to be close substitutes competing in the labor market, therefore reducing wages. The evidence also indicates that workers with intermediate education and experience between 0 and 10 years were the most affected

of all types of labor. Based on the elasticities of substitution, workers in this group are the closest perfect substitutes in the sample. According to the results, there was a reduction in the wages of native workers between 0.62% and 12.03% for the period 2014 to 2018. The overall impact of migration was a 2.68% reduction in all Colombian wages.

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Promoting the right to work through migration: an evolving regime

1046 Uche Nnawulezi

This paper explores the strategic interest in promoting the right to work through migration. Ideally, migrant workers whether under contract or other formal arrangements, or simply setting off on their own initiative should be given a basic understanding of the language, culture, legal, social, and political structures of the states to which they are going. This is really important given the complex nature of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, as an evolving regime that has faced difficulties in the implementation of their rights to work at the global level. This paper therefore set out to examine why most migrant workers experience challenges in securing employment, while some have to surmount far more barriers either before their departure, or at the time of their admission to the state of employment of all conditions applicable to their admission, as well

as of the requirements they must satisfy in the state of employment and the authority to which they must satisfy in the state of employment and the authority to which they must address themselves for any modifications of those conditions. The methodology underpinning the research is essentially descriptive, thus, deductive logical “content analysis” is employed. This paper among other things argues that the consequences of migration and the situation of vulnerability in which migrant workers and members of their families frequently find themselves cannot only be solved by having a functional fundamental human rights approach on the complexity of social, economics, and cultural issues prevalent in the migration regime. This paper concludes that with due respect to the author and to his concern for the protection and promotion of the right to work through migration, is to say the least, is a first step towards a sustainable promotion of the right to work through migration.

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Session 4F: Migraciones, globalizacion y transnacionalismo 1

Chair: Pascual Garcia, Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador

148 El inmigrante mexicano dentro de la economia estadounidense y Mexicana

Laura Natalia Rodriguez Ariano

206 Proteccion integral de los derechos humanos de los migrantes. Análisis desde la perspectiva del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Diana Pamela Zambrano

321 Transnacionalismo desde arriba y desde abajo; un comparativo entre el Codesarrollo Espanol y el programa 3x1 mexicano

Pascual Garcia

476 Resisting Coloniality in Latinx Immigrant Research and Organizing in the United States

Alicia Rusoja

El inmigrante mexicano dentro de la economia estadounidense y Mexicana

(148) Laura Natalia Rodriguez Ariano

Una de las variables explicativas de la emigración mexicana es la falta de empleo, la precarización del ingreso y la brecha del diferencial salarial entre México y Estados Unidos. A su vez, esto repercute en la economía mexicana, la disminución del salario estadounidense, el cual, constituye el salario mínimo que debería tener México para equilibrar los flujos migratorios y la economía del país, de esta forma más personas estarían demandando trabajo a nivel nacional. Dado lo anterior, el objetivo de esta investigación es evidenciar el papel del inmigrante mexicano en la economía de México y Estados Unidos dentro de la coyuntura actual. El aporte económico del inmigrante a Estados Unidos, se debe principalmente al envejecimiento de la fuerza laboral y la necesidad de incrementar el número de personas activas y de esta manera poder financiar el sistema de pensiones. Los empleos rechazados por estadounidenses por considerarlos denigrantes o peligrosos junto con la legalización de los indocumentados puede ser una alternativa benéfica para ambas economías. Dicha estrategia ya ha sido utilizada en el gobierno de Ronald Reagan con la amnistía de 1986. Otro punto significativo sobre la participación de la inmigración, en especial la indocumentada, en la población económicamente activa es su trabajo en el sector secundario, donde su labor es indispensable para la sociedad, ya que son empleos necesarios para la sociedad y que difícilmente serán prescindidos a pesar de haber crisis económicas. En cuanto a México, las remesas han incrementado su nivel a pesar de la disminución de los indocumentados, esto se debe a dos posibles causas: la primera, es por la pérdida de las características de los flujos migratorios del siglo XX, actualmente la migración mexicana presenta nuevas tendencias, esta población se distingue por ser calificado por encima de la media nacional, en mayoría femenina y documentada. Lo

que indica un mayor poder adquisitivo que se ve reflejada en los envíos de divisas. La segunda posible respuesta, a este incremento del envío de dinero desde el exterior, se ha generado por la política migratoria restrictiva de la administración actual, en otras palabras, los inmigrantes saben que en cualquier momento los pueden deportar, por su estatus legal o bien por haber cometido una infracción menor. De esta manera y al tener incertidumbre sobre su estadia dentro de territorio estadounidense, deciden enviar además de sus ahorros parte de su patrimonio convertido en liquidez. En tanto la contribución de este trabajo responde la pregunta sobre la importancia económica de los inmigrantes en ambas economías. La necesidad social y económica que existe en Estados Unidos hacia la población inmigrante y el papel fundamental que tienen en México dentro de la balanza de pagos.

Proteccion integral de los derechos humanos de los migrantes. Análisis desde la perspectiva del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

(206) Diana Pamela Zambrano

La posición geográfica que tiene México resulta ser un aspecto fundamental para la migración en virtud de ser un país de origen, de tránsito, de destino y de retorno. Bajo esta consideración, resulta pertinente analizar dicho tema derivado de los desafíos que presenta la migración. En este sentido, la migración es objeto de estudio por diversas áreas, pero específicamente nos interesa la incidencia del Derecho Internacional Humanitario ya que conforme a los reportes emitidos por el Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja (CICR), se dispuso que el CICR es el encargado de brindar asistencia humanitaria en los eventos bélicos así como enfrentar nuevas situaciones, una de ellas cuando los migrantes se convierten en víctimas de la violencia armada. A partir de lo anterior, nosotros concluimos en la necesidad de contar con una protección integral para los migrantes a partir de estrategias que fortalezcan tal sector.

Transnacionalismo desde arriba y desde abajo; un comparativo entre el Codesarrollo Espanol y el programa 3x1 mexicano

(321) Pascual Garcia

Ante la oleada de migrantes hacia Europa procedentes en su mayoría de Sudamérica a inicios del año 2000, el gobierno español implementó la disuasión de la migración mediante proyectos en país de origen que perseguían encaminar a las comunidades a un desarrollo (codesarrollo), después de la crisis del 2008, la mayoría de proyectos fracasó. Mientras tanto, en el otro lado del Atlántico, las comunidades mexicanas expulsoras de migrantes, se organizaron implementando propuestas desde abajo, con el mismo fin, alcanzar el desarrollo y disuadir la migración, en este aspecto el programa 3x1 (por cada dólar enviado de los migrantes los gobiernos municipales, estatales y nacionales aportarían otro dólar destinados a proyectos de infraestructura en las comunidades de origen). En ambos casos, la migración disminuyó pero por otros motivos, y las comunidades expulsoras de migrantes no alcanzaron el desarrollo esperado. Ante ello, cabe preguntarnos ¿cuáles fueron los éxitos del codesarrollo y del 3x1? ¿Cuáles fueron los fallos de ambas propuestas? ¿Cuáles son las diferencias de un transnacionalismo desde arriba y desde abajo? Comparativamente es esclarecedor mostrar los éxitos y fracasos de ambas propuestas, el codesarrollo desde arriba y el 3x1 gestado desde la sociedad civil migrante.

Resisting Coloniality in Latinx Immigrant Research and Organizing in the United States

(476) Alicia Rusoja

This multimodal presentation will focus on a practitioner inquiry (Cochran-Smith & Lytle, 2009) study that examines the literacy, teaching and learning practices of Latinx immigrants' organizing in the context of historically high anti-immigrant legal violence (Abrego & Menjivar, 2012) by the United States government. Informed by theories of de/coloniality (Mignolo, 2011), research decolonization (Smith, 1999/2012), literacy as sociocultural practice (Street, 1984), Latina feminist epistemologies (Anzaldúa, 1987/2007) and popular education (Freire, 1970/2007), this study involved systemic inquiry into the presenter's own and shared organizing practice at a grassroots immigrant-led and intergenerational Latinx organization over the course of one year. Methods included in-depth interviews of eleven

Latinx immigrants (between 13-40 years old) with whom the author shared an organizing practice, as well as fieldnotes and photography. Analysis was done iteratively through the use of analytical memos (Saldaña, 2015), thematic coding (Strauss & Corbin, 1998) and member checks (Delgado Bernal, 1998). A key finding is that Latinx immigrant communities organize for their rights by engaging in practitioner inquiry and intergenerationally mobilizing literacies as critical social practices that facilitate what the author terms a "communal pedagogy of resistance". This is a practitioner inquiry-based dialectic pedagogy that foregrounds communal being, expands our sense of who is part of our people, and leads to intermeshed action (Lugones, 2014) for immigrant rights and for the larger dismantling of systems of oppression that affect all disenfranchised and racialized communities in the U.S. Another central finding is that practitioner inquiry can be a methodology to resist coloniality. Specifically, it can engage decolonial reflexivity and prefigure an "elsewhere" (Tuck & Wayne Yang, 2012) that centers humanizing relationships of mutual care (Walia, 2013), generates knowledge from the dialectic of practice and inquiry (Campano, 2007), challenges either/or categories (Simon, Campano, Broderick & Pantoja, 2012), and de-links (Mignolo, 2011) from Eurocentric ways of knowing, being, and doing.

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Session 4G: Integration and Beyond 4

Chair: Olgu Karan, Başkent University, Turkey

64 Education and Integration in England

Jafia N Camara

125 Venezuelan Refugees in Brazil: Interpreting Recent Changes in Status Determination Practice Within the Context of Global Politics

Luiz Felipy Leomil

126 Migration destination country: Austria

Julia Felegyi

186 Home building in forced migration: challenges and alternatives in the view of the refugees and asylum seekers

Basem Mahmud

Education and Integration in England

(64) Jafia N Camara

There are various challenges that refugee and asylum-seeker students face before and after they enter the English schooling system. In the UK, there are no clearly defined educational policies for refugee and asylum-seeking children. By law, refugee and asylum-seeking children are entitled and are required to attend mainstream, formal education in the UK, but there are still notable gaps in knowledge around the speed with which they can do so, and their experiences of school once enrolled. From assessing the existing work in this context, the available literature has often not considered the educational experiences of refugee and asylum-seeker students as different from those of other migrant groups. There is still a lack of literature highlighting the distinctions between the specific needs of refugee-background students and the needs of immigrant students in general. Refugee narratives are non-linear and complex permutations of migration that do not fit neatly into the established accounts of resettlement and integration. In this context, an arts-based participatory research study is being undertaken with the aim of amplifying the voices of refugee and asylum-seeking students in their school. My research aims to find out the way young refugee and asylum-seeking students respond to an environment which will be designed to recognise their experiences, celebrate their culture, and to amplify their voices in the context of education. One important aim of

this study is to discover, "what happens when refugee and asylum-seeker students are given a platform within a secondary school to freely express their views and experiences of education?"□ and "how can their input enhance their own educational experience in their school and support refugee education?"□ It has been necessary to find a theoretical framework that accounts for the impact of culture on teaching and learning in diverse classrooms. In this talk, I will explain the rationale for my research and for adopting my theoretical framework and methodology.

Venezuelan Refugees in Brazil: Interpreting Recent Changes in Status Determination Practice Within the Context of Global Politics

(125) Luiz Felipy Leomil

Since 2013, when President Nicolás Maduro succeeded Hugo Chávez, Venezuela has been enduring one of the biggest socioeconomic and political crises in its region. Instability has arisen due to violent protests in opposition to Chavism "political ideology in power for almost two decades" and shortages, which has led approximately 4.6 million citizens of that country to emigrate, more prominently to nearby countries. Brazil has received circa 289,000 of the displaced Venezuelans and, until very recently, had chosen to address their arrival through temporary visa mechanisms. Despite incorporating core elements of the Cartagena Declaration (1984) refugee definition "which also considers individuals fleeing massive human rights violations as refugees" in its legal framework, historically, the country has been highly selective when applying this expanded criterion for refugee status determination (RSD). In December 2019, four years after asylum claims from Venezuelans started to increase in its territory, the Brazilian government started to adjudicate their claims through the Cartagena refugee definition. Taking this shift in practice into account, this paper investigates which factors and actors could have influenced the recent change in RSD practice in Brazil. The paper will argue that, when acting in concert, international actors were able to frame the situation in Venezuela as one of massive violations of human rights and recommend the recognition of the refugee status of its nationals as the most adequate response in the region. The UNHCR and its major donor state, the United States government, are pointed as the most prominent agents in this process. The research explains how both actors might benefit from the change in RSD. Brazil's search for international prestige and financial support for its operation to welcome Venezuelans in the northern state of Roraima are seen as underlying factors connected to the country's adherence to foreign recommendations vis-à-vis its RSD practices. In order to support these arguments, this paper employs process tracing as a methodology. For Bennet and Checkel (2014), this methodology attempts to conduct an examination of the intermediate steps in a process to make inferences about how it took place. Therefore, by combining different sources (such as official reports and interview transcripts) the research is able to better understand the sequence and values of the variables in the case study. Besides shining some light on how Brazil might adjudicate the more than 100,000 asylum claims from Venezuelans that are yet to be analysed, this case study is also pertinent to the extent that it portrays how the protection of refugees is embedded in an inherently political context, where agents, who are not necessarily only states, operate pragmatically, using their power capabilities to pursue their objectives.

Migration destination country: Austria

(126) Julia Felegyi

The author aims to introduce the asylum system of Austria, one of the most popular destinations in Europe. The country was already a major host country before the 2015 refugee wave, with 25% of its population already having a migration background. The specifics of the Austrian asylum regulations and the asylum interview as well as the current situation regarding migration will be presented. The author discusses the national security aspects of the topic and the role of the Austrian national security services in relation to migration. While the country continued to advocate open gates policy in 2015, there is now a stricter regulation of both asylum seekers and refugees. The theme of the topic is the Balkan migration route, which is reviving in 2019, as a significant number of migrants mark Austria as their destination. The change, direction and possible vision of the Austrian migration policy are also presented.

Key references:

<https://help.unhcr.org/austria/asylum-in-austria/the-asylum-procedure/> <https://www.iom.int/wmr/> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Home building in forced migration: challenges and alternatives in the view of the refugees and asylum seekers

(186) Basem Mahmud

Constructing the feeling of being at home is essential for forced migrants' integration. Nevertheless, few researchers have investigated this process and even less have done so from the view of refugees and asylum seekers. When refugees' emotions and feelings are studied, they are generally investigated from a therapeutic or pathologic perspective (i.e., seeing them as traumatized people). This has not only become an obstacle for understanding how they construct their feeling of being at home but has also had negative implications for their perception in their new society, and therefore for their integration as a whole. This contribution aims to investigate the challenges faced by forced migrants in starting a new life. It is based on empirical research conducted in Berlin with more than 33 refugees and asylum seekers, through semi-structured interviews lasting approximately two hours using the techniques of constructivist grounded theory. The results show that these challenges are related primarily to migration policy, media, discourses on migration, and foreign policy. That is, they are issues over which they have no control and which have a destructive effect on their hopes of starting a new life in a new place, their practices of "home-building," and their well-being. Understanding their perspectives and alternatives is therefore key to their integration.

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Session 5A: Education and Skilled Migration 4

Chair: Nirmala Devi Arunasalam, University of Plymouth, UK

389 Highly Skilled Migration - an analysis of how policy and research have yet to play catch up

Damini Purkayastha, Tuba Bircan

1023 Theory-practice connection: Link Lecturers versus Clinical Professors

Nirmala Devi Arunasalam, Thayer McGahee, Betty Abraham-Settles

1030 English with an Accent as a Basis for Discrimination in the US? Turkish Highly-Skilled Migrants in the US

Meltem Yilmaz Sener

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Highly Skilled Migration - an analysis of how policy and research have yet to play catch up

(389) Damini Purkayastha and Tuba Bircan

Highly Skilled Migration "an analysis of how policy and research have yet to play catch up In this paper, we will attempt to identify gaps and links between prevalent migration theories and contemporary European policies" with a special emphasis on highly skilled immigration. We study recent research across disciplines that highlight the limitations of traditional approaches to migration study. These challenges are analysed alongside policies "such as the EU Blue Card Programme and Germany's Skilled Immigration Act" to question inherent assumptions and gaps. For instance, the premise of labour market and citizenship as the two pillars of mobility of highly qualified people

remains largely within a nationalistic gaze. However, migration is no longer a two-point movement as skilled migrants transition from one country to another and may even choose to return to their home country or a fourth, fifth country, thus making them transnationals/ transmigrants rather than immigrants per se. Castles (2007) called for a global sociology of migration in order to better understand these nuances 21st century migratory flows. Attempting to map the changing demographics of London, Vertovec (2007) noted that policy and social science have yet to grapple with the changing social patterns of contemporary society. Massey (2015) argued that research has hitherto failed to study how the state (factors such as bureaucracy and politics) are a major influence on migratory flows. Though some recent policies have been geared towards spouses of migrants, Koffman (2004) noted family-migration has been largely ignored, while female migration remains an understudied aspect of mobility. Through this paper we hope to foreground these gaps in research and their policy implications, thus identifying areas of focus for future academic work.

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Theory-practice connection: Link Lecturers versus Clinical Professors

(1023) Nirmala Devi Arunasalam, Thayer McGahee, Betty Abraham-Settles

Internationally, academics in higher education institutions continuously develop a variety of methods to enhance student nurses learning and experience in academia and clinical settings. Link Lecturers from a UK university and Clinical Professors from a USA university collaborated to investigate how they enabled first year student nurses make the theory–practice connection in practice settings. The role of Link Lecturers in UK is to provide support to mentors in practice whose role it is to develop student nurses skills, competence, attitudes and behaviour as a nurse. In comparison, in USA, Clinical Professors work with small groups of between 8-10 students to teach/guide/assist them apply what they learned in the classroom in practice. Student nurses in UK spend 50% of the time during their three year nursing programme in the classroom and 50% in a variety of practice settings. In the USA, it is different from state to state, but in this university, students spend 3 hours a week in the classroom and 6 hours a week in a variety of practice areas during their clinical courses. An interpretive paradigm with the hermeneutic phenomenological design was used. Link Lecturers (n=6) and Clinical Professors (n=6) were recruited using a purposive sampling method. The eleven-step Zaltman Metaphor Elicitation Technique (ZMET) (Zaltman and Coulter, 1995) was utilised. The guiding question given was: How do you see your role as a Link Lecturer / Clinical Professor with your 1st year student nurses in the practice setting? Data was analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. The findings showed the limitations of the Link Lecturers' supportive role compared to the teaching focus of Clinical Professors in enabling 1st year student nurses learning, abilities, confidence and experiences to integrate taught theory in clinical settings. This led to the development of the Link Lecturer role in this UK university. Recognising the importance of their role meant more structured support has been put in place in the classroom prior to students commencing their first placement.

English with an Accent as a Basis for Discrimination in the US? Turkish Highly - Skilled Migrants in the US

(1030) Meltem Yilmaz Sener

Accent refers to the phonological characteristics of speech. In that sense, not having an accent is a myth; everyone has an accent. There are accents which are geographically or class-determined, and other accents are caused by the transfer of the phonological features of the native language to a second language. This paper is about the second category, non-native accent or L2 accent. It depends on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 40 Turkish highly-skilled migrants who left Turkey as adults, with at least undergraduate degrees to have further degrees or professional careers in the US. They were temporary migrants; they have returned back to Turkey after having lived in the US for at least five years. Although they had left Turkey with certified proficiency in English, their everyday lives in the US were largely shaped by the fact that they had non-native accents. Although the respondents did not name their difficulties related to accent as discrimination, depending on their accounts, I argue that their non-native accents functioned as a marker of their foreignness and put them in a disadvantageous position in different spheres of life in the US. By depending on data from my own research, I try to demonstrate how non-native accent can become a basis for discrimination in the context of the US. As research shows, following increasingly tighter anti-discrimination laws in the US, language and accent have become an acceptable excuse to discriminate against foreigners, even when the foreigners in question are highly - skilled ones.

What are the return propensities of Nigerian medical doctors in the UK?

(489) Mohammed Abdullahi

Migration management is becoming an important area of research in many countries (Thomas 2018). Within migration research, the reasons why people move to, or from, a particular geographical place has been extensively studied (Sabharwal and Varma 2017). Recent scholarship has shifted to return migration, its consequences on both the micro and macro levels and its impact on the receiving and sending countries (Adzei and Sakyi 2014; Sveinsson 2015). Duvivier et al. (2017) estimated that around one-fifth of African-born doctors are working in western countries and some African countries lose up to 70% of their health workforce to the west. It is alarming that Africa is losing her doctors considering that the World Health Organization WHO (2016) confirmed that the “African Region has 24% of the burden [global diseases] but only has 3% of health workers commanding less than 1% of world health expenditure” Hence this research wants to examine the return propensities of the African doctors in the UK, with a specific focus on Nigerian doctors. The migration of Nigerian doctors to the UK has become an ongoing concern to policymakers, and researchers (African Watch 2019). The World Health Organisation suggests that the desirable doctor–population ratio is 1:1,000 (Kumar and Pal 2018). Thus, with a population of over 200 million citizens in Nigeria (World Bank 2020), the country needs at least 200,000 doctors. However, 75,000 doctors were registered with the Medical Council of Nigeria (Adeshokan 2020). 33,000 of these doctors are practising abroad (Ihua 2018); with 6,974 of them in the UK (African watch 2019). African migrants in Europe nurture the intention to return to their homeland (Flahaux et al. 2017). The intention to return could be attributed to the increasing growths and developments in Africa, leading to an increased demand for skilled labour (Thomas 2018). Furthermore, the economic crisis in some parts of Europe, anti-migrant discourses, brexit and more stringent visa policies are making it more difficult for migrants, thus propelling their return intentions (Sveinsson 2015). The process of return migration is complex, dynamic and influenced by several determinants (Adzei and Sakyi 2014). People migrate for different reasons, and their return intentions would be affected by different reasons (Duvivier et al. 2017). Despite the importance of return migration to both the receiving and origin countries, estimates of migration flows in Africa and Nigeria are still imprecise. Flahaux and de Haas (2016:18) added that “African migration research is haunted by the lack of reliable official data and the absence of appropriate sampling frameworks in the form of the census or survey data”. This paper will explore the experiences of Nigerian doctors throughout the migration process, by highlighting the changes in the doctors’ perceptions in the UK and why they may want to return. The data for this study will be collected through a qualitative interview from the Medical Association of Nigerians Across Great Britain (MANSAG). This research is still in progress, therefore the findings are still inconclusive.

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Session 5B: Mexico as a Destination

Chair: Liliana Meza Gonzalez, INEGI and Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

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Rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in district Swat of Pakistan: Views and experiences of the returnees

(254) Muhammad Rafiq, Asan Ali Golam Hassan, Nanthakumar Loganathan, Muhammad Saeed

The militant insurgency and devastated flood in 2009-10 triggered a migration of 2.5 million people from district Swat to other regions of Pakistan. This large displacement was really a challenging task for the government to provide relief and facilitation to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). However, the more challenging task was the

reinstatement and rehabilitation of the returnees as the war against militant and the flood had impaired the infrastructure and socio-economic conditions of district Swat. The government of Pakistan with the support of national and international organizations launched different projects for the rehabilitation and reinstatement of the returnees. However, much less rehabilitation was done while paper work of the projects showed otherwise picture. The study aimed to know the views and experiences of the returnees regarding the role of the rehabilitation projects in the rehabilitation of displaced people in district Swat Pakistan. The data was collected through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and questionnaire survey from 400 participants in different villages of the most affected tehsil, Kabal, of district Swat. The results showed that besides the destruction of infrastructure and roads, the economy and education were extremely affected by the apocalyptic flood and Taliban insurgency. However the rehabilitation initiatives such as the restoration of medical services, tourism, schools, psychological counselling, trainings and organization of sports helped in the reinstatement of returnees. Keywords: Internal Displacement, Rehabilitation, Returnees, Swat, Pakistan

Humanitarian crisis of Central American migrants in transit through Mexico. Forced migration and accompaniment process

(82) Jorge Morales Cardiel

Mexico in the early decades of this century is going through a new migratory paradigm; the most outstanding is the change in relation to their migratory patterns, from being the traditional country of expulsion to become a country of transit of the undocumented migrations. This rise of immigrants in irregular situation and the subsequent violations of human rights demonstrate the deep humanitarian crisis faced by migrants around to Mexico. This systematic violence is derived for the restrictions on the free movement of the labor force imposed by United State government, on the sidelines of the international treaties signed by that country, and on the other hand, for the growing interference of organized crime in collusion with the migration authorities of Mexico, under a context marked by economic asymmetries and social inequalities for all North America region. This situation by which crosses the migration of transit sentence hundreds of thousands of human beings to the transfer of "illegality", persecution, discrimination and forced migration, despite not being recognized for the legislation in force. A group of migrants who previously belonged to plantation economies and societies that were repressed and marginalized as part of the integration strategy, because they never ceased to be intensive in the processes of capitalism accumulation, generating an obsolete agro-export industry and poor internal demand that would have as main impact the stagnation of economic development, only serve as a supplier of raw materials and other basic products with low added value. Conditions that consolidated over the years to have a character of economic dependence towards the center of industrial and financial development in United States. Regardless, in the last decade, throughout the migratory transit route in Mexico, an important number of non-governmental organizations have appeared, secular and confessional, both which have different fundamentals and carry out a more active role in the treatment of thin unauthorized immigration, taking more pluralistic and flexible views of the migratory reality, accompanying the undocumented immigrant. One of the fundamental keys of accompaniment process is to alleviate the massive lack of power of governmental institutions through the practice of humanitarian service.

Insertion of American young migrants into the Mexican labour market

(233) Liliana Meza Gonzalez and Pedro Paulo Orraca

Using data from the 2015 Intercensal Survey and the 2010, 2000 censuses, this paper analyses the labour characteristics of young Americans between 15 and 29 years old in Mexico, and provides evidence that their remunerations have been higher than those of Mexican workers in the same age group, although the differentials have fallen over time. To understand the reasons behind these differences, this paper presents Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition exercises for each year of analysis, which indicate that the unexplained part of the differential is the main determinant of favourable income outcomes for immigrants. To complement the analysis, several probabilistic models were estimated. They show that as wage differentials in favour of Americans fall, their working conditions

improve over time. We argue that the Mexican productive sector has normalized the presence of young people of American origin, and that it is increasingly matching them with young Mexicans, who are increasingly more educated.

Empowering Youth: Migration and the Privileged

(342) Gema Yuridia Vizuetz

Migration flow in the years 2018-2019 were somehow challenging for most part of the American continent, the demanding immigration policies affected not only the image of world leaders, but the economy and the soul of each country that faced this phenomenon. As a formal migrant and returnee, I have encountered many subjects surrounding my and thousands of others condition. Mexico, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, the main countries that integrate the North American migration system, have a long experience and tradition in human mobility. The characterization and quantification of the migratory phenomenon in these countries and in the State of Guanajuato is a complex task. Having accurate information on the number of migrants is not always possible and, often, there are only limitations in which there are various gaps. The above is due to several reasons. One of them is that countries use different methodologies and indicators to measure the flows of people, which, many times, are not comparable. This project proposes to make a diagnosis of the migratory phenomenon in the State of Guanajuato and Mexico in general today. A study of historical changes, as well as an analysis of the contemporary situation. It identifying and quantifying the places of destination, as well as of origin. The migratory phenomenon is part of the global process of society, presents specific aspects that interact and determine social and individual aspects. Theoretical approaches in social science have taken some of those aspects of the migration phenomenon. On the other hand, the complexity and richness of the migration process has also led to research work that is difficult to understand and analyze. This paper presents theories that monopolize productive structures such as cultural and psychosocial phenomena, and those of the political level. The particular form adopted by the spatial distribution of the population in a given society has very important consequences for that society, from an economic, political, social and cultural point of view; as it also has no less important consequences for the individuals that are part of, whether migrants or non-migrants, both in their material aspects and in their psychosocial aspects. The particular complexity of the process of spatial distribution of the population, of which migration is one of the main components, shows the difficulty of constructing a theory of migration that is capable of integrating all the various phenomena of the multiple levels of analysis. However, a global and integrative conception of the migration process leads to the inclusion of various aspects of the political-ideological, economic, social, cultural and psychosocial levels.

The effect of Mexican emigration to the US on trade and inward FDI in Mexico

(232) Liliana Meza Gonzalez and Michael Gove

Using a panel data set of the 32 Mexican states and the 10 years from 2008 and 2017, this paper estimates gravity equations modeling the potential contribution of migration to international trade and FDI., To take into account the endogeneity of the migration decision, we also estimate models with a generalized propensity scores (GPS) methodology. We find a positive and significant relationship between Mexico-US migration and Mexico-US imports and exports. However, we find mixed evidence across the various estimations regarding the relationship between Mexico-US migration and inward FDI from the US to Mexico. The basic results do not change, even when controlling for size of the state population, size of the state economy, distance from the capital city of each state to the Mexico-US border and the fact that a state is on the Mexico-US border. We conclude that migration and trade complement each other, and point to transnationalism as a central factor that leads to migration's boost to trade.

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Session 5C: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 4

Chair: Deniz Eroglu Utku, Trakya University, Turkey

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David Martin Smith
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The Medical Culture of Migration and Paths of Least Resistance: UK policy measures and Philippines to UK nurse migration

(77) David Martin Smith

The UK's National Health Service (NHS) has utilised overseas nurses (OSNs) since its creation. Presently, the Philippines and India are popular sources for NHS organisations looking to fill the UK's 40,000+ nurse vacancies, driven by previous successes in these countries, higher volumes of applicants and higher retention compared to EU nurses. A reliance on OSNs is expected to continue, as acknowledged in the NHS's recently published Long Term Plan. In the context of a global nursing shortage, policy and regulatory measures have been implemented which place the UK in a favourable position amongst developed nations looking to address their nursing needs with OSNs. The presentation will present NHS recruitment data, qualitative interview and focus group findings with pre-departure and new-arrival Filipino nurses. These examine how national regulatory and migration policy frameworks are factored into nurses' decision making vis a vis choice of destination. Findings supplement discussions surrounding a 'culture of migration' through drawing attention to how these are shaped and sustained by the regulatory and policy frameworks of different potential destinations. To this extent, the UK is viewed increasingly favourably due to the comparative ease and speed of migration and increasing transnational networks and knowledge flows between the UK and the Philippines. The global competition for nurses, the impact on sending countries and the ethical implications of this process are under-explored issues within nurse migration literature, warranting further attention.

Legal grounds leading to the deportation of EU citizens on the move

(472) Solange Isabelle Maslowski

Despite their fundamental right to freedom of movement, EU citizens on the move might be deported from their host Member State. Indeed, EU law allows Member States to restrict or cancel any right deriving from Directive 2004/38/EC in specific cases. Indeed, the fundamental right of freedom of movement is neither unconditional neither total. EU migrants have to respect obligations deriving from EU law as well from national legal orders. The paper proposes to present first the legal grounds justifying the deportation of EU citizens by distinguishing the traditional limits from more recent limits. Since the beginning of the European project in the year fifties, the first provisions on freedom of movement of workers were already quoting three legal limits: threat to public policy, threat to security policy and threat to health policy. These three old limits are still valid and are becoming more and more accurate in an international context of crisis and protectionist approaches. Public policy and security policy are indeed justifying temporary closures of national borders (European Commission, 2019) as well as deportations of EU citizens (Maslowski, 2015). These three legal grounds together with the Non-fulfillment of residence rights can be considered as traditional limits to freedom of movement. On the other way, new changes occurred during the last decade on the European scene such as the migration and financial crisis or the enlargement of the EU to poorer

countries have led to the appearance of new limits aiming to fight against new dangers. In this category, it is possible to quote the limit of abuse of rights (mainly of social assistance) as well as the limit of Unreasonable burden on the State social security system. Secondly, the paper aims to pick out from the two main categories (traditional and recent limits) the main legal grounds that are used today to deport EU citizens on the move. Visibly, the threat to public policy, the abuse of social assistance (Guild, Carrera, Eisele 2013) and the ground of Unreasonable burden are the most used by EU host Member States. Concrete examples will be provided. Thirdly, the paper will try to sort out the reasons behind these States' practices. It seems that these limits are used mainly against EU economically inactive citizens viewed as potential threat to public order or financial burden by their host Member State. The absence of sufficient financial resources as well as precarious living conditions of certain EU migrants are indeed feared by EU member States (Carrera, 2014). The paper will finally discuss the legitimacy of such practices.

Policies and Practices of Border Control: First insights on the Portuguese External Border

(143) Mafalda Carapeto

This paper aims to explore the management of mobility at the Portuguese external border. It will be supported by preliminary data collected during fieldwork conducted at the Portuguese Immigration and Borders Office (SEF). SEF is located at the Humberto Delgado airport (Lisbon) and is responsible for carrying out checks on individuals at the border. The airport is often thought as a place of mobility and transit, a non-place (Augé, 2016), in contemporary times we must also consider it as a 'disciplinary space' (Chowra, 2009), fragmented in places of movement, waiting and detention. Understanding when it assumes these characteristics, differently and depending on the various subjects of mobility, is fundamental to understand the way the state operates at borders. Through a participant observation and semi-structured interviews with some actors directly involved in the practice of control, I seek to understand how, in contemporary times, borders and mobility through them are governed, specifically which mechanisms and devices are at any time activated to allow, or not, the access to the national territory. Considering the relationship between people who want to cross the border and the ones controlling it, ethnographic research has been focusing mostly on the former, overlooking the practice of control and the political rationalities beneath. A trend towards 'ethnography of waiting' is identified, following the everyday of asylum seekers (Kobelnisky, 2010); the harsh conditions in informal refugee camps (Malkki 1996) and the agency of those waiting for their regularization process (Vacchiano 2018). Other studies focus specifically on deportation as a migration control and management policy (Hasselberg, 2016; Hall, 2012). In this presentation I will focus on the dimension of the border regime by looking into State Acts (Bourdieu, 2014) and State Practices (Lopes et al., 2018). I am particularly interested in the bureaucratic processes of control and policing practices at the border. Drawing on the studies of Governmentality (Foucault, 2004) and anthropology of the state (Sharma and Gupta, 2006) the border is perceived as a site where multiple rationalities, aspirations, voices and practices collide. At the border power is a disputed terrain between several actors hierarchically placed: above (transnational context via EU norms), below (social groups and people who move across the border) and within (the State itself). Regarding the action of those who are the State, ethnographic research has been showing the limits of rationality and bureaucracy and the relevance of 'domestic rationalities' (Durífo, 2011) in informing state practices therefore allowing for possibilities of humanization of the state conceptualizing it as having a heart (Fassin, 2015). It is important to understand how decisions are made at the interface (Hall, 2017), since the peculiarity of bureaucratic work consists in constantly combining implicit references to rules of law, and routines incorporated by the agents that implement them (Spire, 2008). Therefore, state borders are privileged sites to observe these dimensions and the way in which they articulate themselves in order to allow or deny mobility.

Impact of EU migration law on the Republic of North Macedonia

(173) Abdula Azizi

As migration is a global trend, Republic of North Macedonia also faces migration and asylum. Usually, international law and European Union (EU) law provide for standards on migration and asylum. This is as a result of the country's geo-strategic orientation for EU membership, where in 2005 it obtained the status of candidate country for EU

membership and is now awaiting the start of negotiations. The paper aims to analyze the reasons for migration and the level of adaptation of North Macedonia's migration policies to those of the EU. This paper focuses on EU migration policy and law, as well as the impact and obligations that arise for North Macedonia. Initially, will be analyzed the theoretical aspect and types of migration, migration history, relevant international documentation in this field, official data from relevant institutions, strategies for dealing with migration, migration policy institutions and instruments, migration cooperation agreements etc. Finally, a citizen survey in North Macedonia will be used to consider their beliefs about the reasons for migration. The paper also draws conclusions and suggests further studies in this field.

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Session 5D: Migration Theory 1

Chair: Ibrahim Sirkeci, Regent's University London, United Kingdom

279 Relevant models of socio-cultural adaptation of contemporary Ukrainian migrants in Israel

Valentyna Pliushch

1013 The Culture of Migration: a case study from Punjab

Shweta Deshpande

439 Enabling State Theory and Selective Targeting: The implication of Behavior for social welfare benefits to enable Transition to Work

Esien Eddy Bruno

Relevant models of socio-cultural adaptation of contemporary Ukrainian migrants in Israel

(279) Valentyna Pliushch

In the scientific literature there are numerous theoretical concepts regarding the issue of migrants' adaptation to new cultural environment. Norwegian sociologist F.W. Rudmin identifies more than 120 taxonomies of adaptation models of acculturation proposed by scholars of different social disciplines (sociology, psychology, anthropology, political science, etc.) during the last one hundred years. Adaptation models are structured by F.W. Rudmin depending on the relativeness of their own culture (F - First culture) and the host culture (C - Contact culture) [Rudmin, 2009, p. 7-12]. From the early 1990s based of previous theoretical and empirical findings, J.W. Berry provided a contemporary interpretation of theory of acculturation and adaptation and proposed four basic models of immigrant adaptation to new cultural environment: assimilation, integration, separation and marginalization [Berry, 1992, p. 72]. The specifics of object of our study which is adaptation strategies of contemporary immigrant from Ukraine in Israel, requires verification of the relevance of the adaptation models proposed by J.W. Berry. Thus, an Israeli sociologist, Tamar Horowitz believes that none of J.W. Berry four models are dominant among migrants from the post-Soviet region. T. Horowitz comes to conclusion that the adaptation models from former Soviet countries in Israel may include elements of several models at the same time that is why the scientist names them scripts, not models [Horowitz, 2005, p. 127]. Thus, T. Horowitz distinguishes four adaptation scripts for post-soviet immigrants in Israel: 1. Assimilation script [-F+C], when immigrants accept the norms and values "of Israeli society, developing their new identities. 2. Separation or Ghettoism script [+F-C], when immigrants intended to transfer their cultural heritage to Israel, as well as attract attention of the host community. 3. Transnational script [+F+C], when immigrants prefer to retain dual citizenship and identify themselves belonging to two or more different cultures (such as Ukrainian and Israeli, or Soviet and Israeli); 4. Hybridity script, according to which, for different age groups adaptation scenarios can vary from the intention to assimilate [-F+C] to the result of separation [+F-C], or transnational script [+F+C]. In addition, the hybridity script has significant impact of immigrant culture on the local culture to the extent of their merging [Horowitz, 2005, p. 127-135]. Following T. Horowitz' approach,

our future research aims to highlight the flexible dimension of hybridity processes with the example of immigrants from Ukraine who maintain the strong ties to their countries of origin and at the same time try to "adapt" to the host multicultural community. References 1. Berry, J. W., Acculturation and Adaptation in a New Society. *International Migration*, 30, 69-85, 1992. 2. Horowitz, T., The Integration of Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union, *Israel Affairs*, 11 (1), 117-136, 2005. 3. Rudmin, F. W., Catalog of Acculturation Constructs: Descriptions of 126 Taxonomies, 1918-2003. *Online Readings in Psychology and Culture*, 8 (1), 2009.

The Culture of Migration: a case study from Punjab

(1013) Shweta Deshpande

Migration does not take place in a social, cultural, political and institutional void (de Haas 2008). It is socially embedded and culturally informed within the transnational social field of the sending and receiving communities creating a 'culture of migration' embedding economic and cultural values to the aspiration and inclination of mobility (Glick-Schiller, Basch and Blanc, 1992; Levitt, 2001; Kandel and Massey, 2002; Jónsson, 2008). Transnational networks influence not just the life of immigrants but also the communities and countries of origin in all socio-cultural aspects including religion. It builds social fields in the form of social remittance that are transformed to social capital which is aspired by the non-migrant. The transnational experience of the non-migrant leads to new aspirations among individuals and families strengthening old traditions of migration, while also reinforcing new paths and destinations. This need to immerse and embrace the global cultural economy has resulted in the 'culture of migration' in the Doab region of Punjab over the last century. While there is an increase in the non-Jat, migrations out of Punjab, the opportunities are restricted for the unskilled to low paid and temporary jobs which are insecure and individualised. The unskilled aspirant with low social and financial capital takes the burden of limiting possibilities of mobility leading to a state of 'involuntary immobility' (Carling, 2002) within a culture of migration. The non-migrant while not moving spaces through physical mobility, is nevertheless engaged with changed contexts of living experiences and expectations. Migration literature however, does not account for the experiences of the non-migrant and the social fields that they engage with. For a complete understanding of the migration network, the paper presents an ethnographic account of the economic, social and psychological dimensions of the aspirant's departure context outlining the negotiations and renegotiations with human and beyond human mechanisms further promoting a culture of mobility among populations. The current research adds to the Indian experience of transnationalism and the culture of migration in the region of Punjab by exploring the socio-economic and religious intersections of a population with a long tradition and history of migration. The work outlines a certain degree of emotional and psychological gravity that permeates the cultural and social space of the region through accounts of people's aspirations, in context of the multi-million-dollar migration industry and the influence it has on the narratives established with media, employment and educational opportunities and everyday lived experiences including religion as a coping mechanism in dealing with the problems and hurdles of migration reiterating the global realities within localised fields. Carling, J. 2002. "Migration in the age of involuntary immobility". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 28(1): pp.5-42. de Haas, Hein. 2010. "Migration and development. A theoretical perspective". *International Migration Review*, 44(1): pp227-264 Glick-Schiller, Nina, Linda Basch and Cristina Szanton Blanc. 1992. "Towards a transnational perspective on migration: race, class, ethnicity, and nationalism reconsidered". *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* Volume 645, New York Academy of Sciences. Jonsson, G. 2008. Migration Aspirations and Immobility in a Malian Soninke Village, Working Paper 10. International Migration Institute James Martin 21st century School University of Oxford Kandel, W. and Massey, D.S. 2002. "The Culture of Mexican Migration: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis". *Social Forces*, March, 80(3): pp. 981-1004. Levitt, Peggy 2001 Transnational Migration: Comparative Perspectives, Paper presented at Workshop Wellesley College and Harvard, University on June 30- July 1, 2001. Princeton University

Enabling State Theory and Selective Targeting: The implication of Behavior for social welfare benefits to enable Transition to Work

(439) Esien Eddy Bruno

This paper analyzes the implication of behaviour in realm of selective targeting under enabling state to understand young third country immigrants' employment-related transition from welfare to work in Austria, Finland and Czech Republic. Existing research pointed the economic meltdown that began in the 2008 destroyed the economic security and job prospect of many millions that has put policy makers under intense budgetary pressure and fiscal burden to selective target social benefits in industrialized and transitional countries of the former socialist block (Spicker, 2005). Selective targeting emphasizes a mode of operation that defines a pattern of policy approach assuming that welfare expenditure on the basis of individual need and reductive categorization of eligibility reduce "leakages" in social assistance programs, ease the burgeoning difficulties, and activate job seekers (Andries, 1996). Yet, selective targeting embodies huge administrative tab associated with transaction cost of conducting means test and monitoring eligibility (Bitrán, 2000; Neil, 2004), involves taking benefits away from the people, and also raise the threshold of eligibility. Although there seem to exist some common understanding that the main tool to solve fiscal burden and budgetary deficit is to increase policymakers' mode to targeting benefits, there have not been enough studies in CEE countries, Western European Countries and Nordic countries explaining the implication of behaviour in realm of selective targeting under enabling state to understand young third country immigrants' employment-related transition from welfare to work in Austria, Finland and Czech Republic. Based on a qualitative cross-country case-oriented research approach with fewer country comparisons, documents, observation, and scholarly text are collected and analyze with document and content analysis techniques to fill in this gap. The findings show contractual tasks, obligations, and sanction regulative tool, is a major perceived influence in enabling state selective targeting administration governance which raises access to benefits threshold that may impair equity and efficiency in targeting benefits when looking at issues such as employment-related transition of young third country immigrants and socio-economically minority groups in selective targeting setting. The study demonstrates certain means-tested pro-poor administrative governance similarities, but dissimilarities from the countries institutional approach. This is relevant to sustainable public finance in contemporary fluid society with scarce resources that may not only impair minority, but create stigma, jeopardize belongings and the economy.

Day Two 9 September 2020 - 17:00-18:30 [Join Session](#)

Session 5E: Retos y problemas en las migraciones en el siglo XXI 1

Chair: Pascual-Gerardo García Zamora, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

331 Impacto de la inmigración en el empleo y el salario de los nativos. Caso de los venezolanos en Ecuador

Jessica Andrea Ordóñez

336 Migración Venezolana un futuro incierto

Carlos Fernando Soto

428 Los Fondos Resilientes de Identidad Transnacional como estrategias de resiliencia en las familias migrantes mexicanas en los Estados Unidos

José Salvador Cueto Calderón and Nayeli Burgueno Angulo

Impacto de la inmigración en el empleo y el salario de los nativos. Caso de los venezolanos en Ecuador

(331) Jessica Andrea Ordóñez

El objetivo del estudio es analizar el efecto de la inmigración en el mercado laboral (salario y horas trabajadas) de los nativos, en el contexto de un país en desarrollo. La teoría pertinente predice que el incremento de la oferta laboral por una mayor inmigración produce un efecto negativo en el empleo y el salario de los nativos. La evidencia empírica, centrada en la migración hacia países desarrollados, muestra que existe un importante efecto negativo sobre el mercado laboral de los nativos (Borjas, 2003 y 2006; Carrasco et al. 2008), en los trabajadores poco cualificados (Borjas et al., 1997) y en los de mayor edad (Bonin, 2005). Se analiza el caso de Ecuador, país que es parte del

corredor migratorio que va desde la República Bolivariana de Venezuela hacia Chile, en el cual por diferentes situaciones (económicas, familiares o por redes migratorias) algunos migrantes se han establecido de forma temporal o permanente en los países que se encuentran dentro del recorrido. Entre los cuales se encuentra Ecuador, en el cual el flujo de venezolanos registrados oficialmente se incrementó de 5.1442 en 2015 a 240.126 a finales de marzo 2019, según OIM. El aporte de este estudio es ampliar el análisis del efecto de la inmigración al mercado laboral a un país en desarrollo que recibe inmigrantes con un nivel de cualificación igual o menor al de los nativos. Adicionalmente, se diferencia el efecto que tienen los inmigrantes a nivel de provincia de residencia actual, lo cual podría influir en el incremento de las disparidades regionales. Ecuador presenta importantes disparidades regionales, cuatro provincias concentran más del 60% de la población total y aproximadamente el 70% de la actividad económica. Las disparidades económicas y sociales se derivan en migración interna, las grandes provincias son también las mayores receptoras de migrantes. De esta manera, el efecto del incremento de la oferta laboral por un incremento de la inmigración internacional a nivel regional será también diferenciado. Bibliografía Borjas, G. J. (2003). The labor demand curve is downward sloping: reexamining the impact of immigration on the labor market (No. w9755). National Bureau of Economic Research. Borjas, G. J. (2006). Native internal migration and the labor market impact of immigration. *Journal of Human Resources*, 41(2), 221-258. Borjas, G. J., Freeman, R. B., Katz, L. F., DiNardo, J., & Abowd, J. M. (1997). How much do immigration and trade affect labor market outcomes? *Brookings papers on economic activity*, 1-90. Bonin, H. (2005). Wage and employment effects of immigration to Germany: Evidence from a skill group approach. Institute for the Study of Labor Discussion Paper, (1875). Card, D. (1997). Immigrant inflows, native outflows, and the local labor market impacts of higher immigration (No. w5927). National Bureau of Economic Research. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos INEC (2017-2018). Encuesta Nacional de Empleo y Desempleo ENEMDU.

Migración Venezolana un futuro incierto

(336) Carlos Fernando Soto

En los últimos años se ha generado una ola de migrantes venezolanos, la cual produjo un cambio de los flujos migratorios en América, pasando de una tradicional migración sur norte a una migración sur "sur", facilitada por los costos de movilización, cercanías fronterizas y fácil ingreso de los países latinoamericanos. Los migrantes venezolanos salen en búsqueda de una mejor calidad de vida, expulsados de su país por falta de trabajo debido a problemas socio económico y político. Durante estos últimos 5 años se observan en datos y entrevistas a migrantes 3 diferentes etapas de la migración venezolana, la primera generada en 2015 en la cual los migrantes tenían como principal objetivo migratorio países con mejor estabilidad económica como Argentina y Chile, la segunda etapa en el año 2017 en la cual sus principales objetivos eran Chile y Perú por la demanda de trabajos no cualificados que les permitía generar mejores remuneraciones económicas acompañados por sus bajos costos de movilización, por último la 3 etapa que se vive actualmente y es el principal foco de estudio, en ella se muestra como los migrantes venezolanos no tienen un destino fijo en América Latina, pues la baja estabilidad política en países que hace 5 años eran sus principales destinos migratorios ha generado una gran incertidumbre sobre su futuro, generando que sus nuevos destinos sean facilitados por redes migratorias o incluso recurriendo a migrar de país en país hasta que en alguno puedan establecerse, es así que países como Ecuador y Colombia que eran conocidos como países de paso cambian a ser receptores de migrantes que logran insertarse en las economías locales. Por eso el presente trabajo tiene como objetivo mostrar la realidad e incertidumbre de los migrantes que se encuentran al sur del Ecuador sobre su futuro migratorio, para lo cual se realizaron entrevistas personalizadas en las cuales se detallan el porqué de su salida, como llegaron al país, su inserción en la economía local, sus expectativas tanto al migrar como a futuro. Con ello conoceremos la realidad de este proceso migratorio en la actualidad y como pese a no tener destinos fijos se sigue perpetuando en sí misma.

Los Fondos Resilientes de Identidad Transnacional como estrategias de resiliencia en las familias migrantes mexicanas en los Estados Unidos

(428) José Salvador Cueto Calderón and Nayeli Burgueno Angulo

Las leyes y políticas migratorias en los Estados Unidos de América, en estas primeras dos décadas del siglo XXI, se han enfocado en la persecución y criminalización de la población no autorizada residiendo en aquel país; principalmente en las legislaturas locales, como lo es el caso de Arizona y la puesta en marcha de leyes xenofóbicas. La población inmigrante de origen mexicano es la comunidad migrante más grande en los Estados Unidos e, igualmente, es la comunidad migrante con mayor número de indocumentados, por lo que las medidas coercitivas puestas en marcha contra esta población, repercuten de forma negativa en las condiciones de bienestar social y económico de estas familias. La presente propuesta centra su análisis en la familia migrante mexicana transnacional, compuesta por miembros de estatus migratorio mixto, es decir, que no todos los miembros de la familia cuentan con una situación migratoria de tipo regular, sino que también se compone de miembros no autorizados para residir en aquel país; además de que llevan una vida compartida entre los Estados Unidos y México. La investigación pretende analizar cuáles son las estrategias que estas familias desarrollan frente a un contexto de adversidad, debido al vulnerable estatus migratorio de alguno de sus miembros, ante el enrarecido clima xenófobo y nativista que pone en peligro la permanencia y la unidad familiar. El estudio se lleva a cabo centrándose en aquellas familias que residen en el área metropolitana de Phoenix, Arizona. Para ello, hacemos uso del concepto de "resiliencia sociocultural", como la herramienta de análisis que nos permite acercarnos a los elementos subjetivos con los que cuentan las familias transnacionales y que forman parte del proceso de desarrollo de actitudes resilientes utilizadas como recursos de supervivencia. La metodología de la propuesta es de corte cualitativo y está basada en entrevistas semi-estructuradas y de profundidad, aplicadas en familias mexicanas transnacionales que habitan en el área metropolitana de Phoenix, Arizona, a través del rescate de sus narrativas y trayectos de vida. El análisis empírico nos muestra dos escenarios como estrategias que las familias llevan a cabo para la supervivencia de la unidad doméstica: aquellas que ponen en práctica elementos socioculturales generadores de resiliencia en Phoenix, Arizona; y aquellas que optan por hacer uso de su transnacionalidad para retornar a la comunidad de origen en México y garantizar su reproducción. En ambos escenarios se identifican lo que hemos denominado "Fondos Resilientes de Identidad Transnacional", como un cúmulo de recursos aplicados en distintos campos socioculturales de los que emanan dichas estrategias que garantizan superar la adversidad en el contexto antiinmigrante que se presentan los Estados Unidos.

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Session 5F: Eğitim ve Göç

Chair: Filiz Goktuna Yaylacı, Anadolu University, Turkey

318 “Öteki’ni Eğitmek”: Türkiye’de Eğitim Politikaları Açısından Suriyeliler ve Diğerleri

Ali Faruk Yaylacı ve Filiz Goktuna Yaylacı

320 Çokkültürlüleşen Okullarda Eğitim: Öğretmen Görüşlerine Dayalı Bir Değerlendirme

Nazlı Deniz İlbars Hanta ve Filiz Goktuna Yaylacı

365 İlköğretim ve orta öğretim yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerinin yabancı uyruklu öğrencilere yönelik tutumları
Çorum il merkezi örneği

Yakup Çoştı, Macid Yılmaz, İsmail Bulut

“Öteki’ni Eğitmek”: Türkiye’de Eğitim Politikaları Açısından Suriyeliler ve Diğerleri

(318) Ali Faruk Yaylacı ve Filiz Goktuna Yaylacı

Günümüzde Türkiye’de, farklı ülkelerden, farklı nedenlerle ve farklı şekillerde gelmiş beş milyondan fazla yabancı yaşamaktadır. Bu durum toplumsal ve ekonomik açıdan önemli dönüşümleri gündeme getirmektedir. Eğitim sisteminin göç süreçlerinin yaratmış olduğu toplumsal ve kültürel çeşitlilikten etkilenmesi kaçınılmazdır. Sığınmacılar söz konusu olduğunda Türkiye’de özellikle Suriye İç Savaşı ile birlikte başlayan kitlesel göç akınlarının ardından eğitime ulaşım çeşitli yasal düzenlemeler yapılmış farklı uygulamalar geliştirilmiştir. Eğitime ulaşım, okullaşma oranları

açısından önemli bir aşama kaydedilmekle birlikte söz konusu kültürel çeşitliliği yansıtan bütüncül bir yaklaşımın geliştirilememiş olduğu söylenebilir. Sığınmacı ve göçmenlerin eğitimi konusunda sistemli ve kalıcı bir yaklaşım gereksinimi varlığını korumaktadır. Özellikle Suriyelilerin Türkiye'deki varlıklarının politik açıdan tartışmalı bir konu olması ve geçici misafirler olarak görülmelerinin eğitim sistemi açısından sistemli ve kalıcı bir yaklaşımın geliştirilmesi sürecini olumsuz etkilediği söylenebilir. Suriyeliler ve diğer sığınmacıların eğitimleri söz konusu olduğunda konu yalnızca eğitimle ilgili olarak görülemeyecek boyutlara sahip olmaktadır. Bu noktada eğitim, hem yeni gelenlerin eğitim gereksinimlerinin karşılanması hem de yerel halk ile etkileşimin yönetilmesinde önem kazanmaktadır. Farklı düzeylerde ve boyutlarda ötekiler olarak görülen bu yeni gelenlerin eğitimleri konusu çok boyutlu düşünsel tartışmaları gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu çerçevede bu çalışmanın temel amacı Türkiye'de eğitim politikalarının göç süreçleri ile ortaya çıkan toplumsal ve kültürel çeşitliliğe cevap verebilme niteliğini, kültürel çeşitliliğin yarattığı imkanlar bağlamında tartışmaktır. Bu doğrultuda sığınmacılara yönelik eğitim hizmetleri, mevzuat düzenlemeleri, eğitime ilişkin strateji belgeleri, eğitim alanındaki karar vericilerin açıklamaları incelenerek alanyazına dayalı olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu değerlendirme eğitim felsefesi bağlamında bir tartışma zemininde, dünyada kültürel ve toplumsal çeşitliliğe eğitim sistemleri açısından cevap vermek üzere geliştirilmiş yaklaşımlarla karşılaştırmalı bir biçimde yapılmıştır.

Çokkültürlüleşen Okullarda Eğitim: Öğretmen Görüşlerine Dayalı Bir Değerlendirme

(320) Nazlı Deniz İlbars Hanta, Filiz Goktuna Yaylacı

Bilindiği üzere Türkiye'deki okullarda yabancı uyruklu öğrenci sayısı her geçen gün artmakta ve okullar giderek daha yüksek düzeyde çokkültürlü ortamlar haline gelmektedir. Bu durum bütün kesimler açısından farklı sorunları gündeme getirmektedir. Yabancı uyruklu öğrencilerin yaşadıkları eğitim sorunlarının aşılması için bu okullardaki öğretmenlerin görüş ve düşünceleri önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda yabancı uyruklu öğrencilerin sayıca fazla olduğu okullarda karşılaşılan sorunlara ilişkin olarak öğretmenlerin görüşlerine ve beklentilerine dayalı genel bir değerlendirme yapabilmek bu çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırma nitel bir çalışma olarak desenlenmiştir. Araştırma Ankara'nın Polatlı ilçesinde yürütülmüştür. Polatlı nüfusa oranla yabancı uyruklu sayısının yoğun olduğu bir ilçedir. Bununla birlikte daha önce Polatlı'da böyle bir çalışmanın yürütülmemiş olması gibi birçok faktörle Polatlı çalışma bölgesi olarak bu çalışmaya konu edilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, Ankara'nın Polatlı ilçesinde yabancı uyruklu öğrenci sayısının fazla olduğu okullardan amaçlı örneklem ile belirlenen farklı branşlardan 40 yönetici ve öğretmen oluşturmuştur. Veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, belirlenen kategoriler ve temalar doğrultusunda alanyazına dayalı olarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre sınıfta yabancı uyruklu öğrencisi olan öğretmenlerin çokkültürlülük gibi tanımlara yabancı kaldığı ve öğrencilere karşı eleştirel bir yaklaşım sergiledikleri görülmüştür. Öğretmenlerin görüşlerine göre bu süreçte yabancı uyruklu öğrencilerde karşılaştıkları sorunlar “dil bilmeme”, “akran ilişkileri”, “şiddete eğilim”, “önyargılar ve yabancı düşmanlığı”, “eğitim profili”, “kültürel farklılıklar” alt başlıklarında sınıflandırılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin çözüm önerileri ise “hazırlık sınıfı oluşturulması”, “yoğunlaştırılmış Türkçe eğitim”, “ayrı sınıf ayrı okul”, “öğretmenler yönelik hizmet içi eğitim” kategorilerinde ifade edilmiştir.

İlköğretim ve orta öğretim yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerinin yabancı uyruklu öğrencilere yönelik tutumları Çorum il merkezi örneği

(365) Yakup Çoştu, Macid Yılmaz, İsmail Bulut

Ortadoğu kaynaklı göç nedeniyle Ülkemize gelen göçmenlerin bir kısmı sınır boylarında kamplara yerleştirilmiş, büyük çoğunluğu ise ülke geneline dağıtılmıştır. Ülke geneline dağıtılan göçmenler, bir taraftan yerleştikleri şehirlerin sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve dinsel görünümünün çeşitlenmesini, diğer taraftan ise yerleşikler açısından yeni toplumsal tecrübelerin kazanılmasını sağlamışlardır. Ülkemize yönelik göç dalgalarından Çorum ili de etkilenmiştir. İçişleri Bakanlığı Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü'nün yayınladığı istatistiklere göre 09.01.2020 tarihi itibarıyla Çorum'da geçici koruma kapsamında 2.825 Suriyeli bulunmaktadır. İkamet izni ile Çorum'da yaşayan göçmen sayısı 2.470 kişidir. Uluslararası koruma kapsamında yer alan ve uluslararası koruma arayan göçmen sayısı ise 11.200'dür. Bu sayının 10500'ünü Iraklılar oluşturmaktadır. Uluslararası koruma kapsamında yer alan ya da uluslararası koruma

arayan diğeri 700 yabancı ise Afganistan, İnan ve Pakistan uyruklulardır. Sosyal uyum konusunda genellikle azınlık olanların, çoğunluğa göre şekillenmiş toplum kurallarını ve yaşam biçimini öğrenmesi gerektiği şeklinde bir kabul bulunmaktadır. Bu da, sosyal uyumun, sadece sonradan gelen yabancıları ilgilendiren bir durum olduğu algısını doğurabilmektedir. Halbuki uyum çift taraflı bir süreci barındırmaktadır. Azınlık olanların çoğunluğa uyum sağlaması, çoğunluğunda azınlık olanın farklılıklarını benimsemesi ve kabullenmesi beklenir. Sayıları her geçen gün artan okul çağındaki yabancı öğrencilerin Türk eğitim sistemi ve toplumsal yaşamda karşılaştıkları sorunlar uyum konusunun bir boyutunu oluşturmaktadır. Uyum konusunun başka bir boyutunu da, bu öğrencilere eğitim ve öğretim hizmeti sunan okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerin yaklaşımı, iletişim ve yeterlik düzeyleridir. Çorum İl Merkezinde yerleşik yabancı göçmenlerin okul çağındaki kayıtlı çocukların sayısı göçmen nüfusunun yaklaşık % 27'sine denk gelmektedir. 2011 yılından itibaren Çorum İl merkezinde yerleşik olan göçmenlerin nüfusu yeni doğanlarla her geçen gün daha da artmaktadır. Hali hazırda, Çorum il merkezinde MEB'e bağlı okulöncesi, ilkököl, ortaokul ve liselerde 3,500'ü aşkın yabancı öğrenci eğitim görmektedir. Çorum İl merkezinde okullarda yabancı öğrencilere hizmet veren kesimin (okul idarecileri, sınıf ve/veya ders öğretmenleri, okul rehberlik öğretmenleri) uyum konusundaki hazır oluşları, yabancı öğrencilerle iletişim biçimleri ile yeterlikleri, karşılaşılan sorunlar ve bunlara yönelik geliştirilen çözüm arayışları gibi hususların tespit edilmesi amacıyla 2019-2020 Eğitim Öğretim yılı başında Çorum İl Millî Eğitim Müdürlüğüyle birlikte bir proje başlatılmıştır. Projenin temel konusu, Çorum il merkezi örneğinde yabancıların uyum sürecinde, yerleşiklerin ne kadar hazır olduğu üzerinedir. Bu yanıyla araştırma ilgili göç yazınındaki yaklaşım/araştırmalardan farklılaşmaktadır. Projenin temel problemi ise, Çorum İl merkezinde okullarda (İlkokul, Ortaokul, Lise) eğitim-öğretim gören yabancı uyruklu öğrencilere yönelik, görev yapan öğretmenlerin ve okul idarecilerin genel tutumunu belirlemektir. Projenin amacı ise, öğretmenler ve okul idarecilerinin yabancı uyruklu öğrencilere yönelik iletişim, uyum ve yeterlik düzeylerini tespit etmektir. Yabancı öğrencilerin Türk toplumuna genel uyum süreçlerinde, okul ortamından ve görevlilerden kaynaklanan sorunları tespit etmek ve çözüm önerileri getirmektir. Panelde, araştırmanın temel problemi çerçevesinde aşağıdaki alt problemlere cevap aranacaktır: Okullarda görev yapan öğretmenlerin sınıflarındaki yabancı öğrencilere yönelik iletişim, uyum ve yeterlik düzeyleri nasıldır? Okul idareci görüşlerine göre yabancı öğrenci kaynaklı sorunlar nelerdir? Bu sorunlara yönelik ne tür çözüm uygulamaları yapılmaktadır? Okul idarecilerinin yabancı öğrencileri okulda tutma stratejileri nelerdir? Okul rehberlik öğretmeni görüşlerine göre, yabancı öğrencilerin psikolojik ve ailevi sorunları ve bunlara yönelik yapılan çalışmalar nelerdir? Okullarda yerli ve yabancı öğrenciler arasında akran zorbalığı var mıdır? Varsa nasıl önemler alınmaktadır? Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, Çorum İl Merkezinde yabancı uyruklu öğrencilerin olduğu İlkokul, Ortaokul ve Liselerde görev yapan ve sınıflarında yabancı öğrenci bulunan öğretmenler, rehberlik öğrenmeleri ile okul idarecileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın yöntemi olarak, açıklayıcı ve anlayıcı yaklaşımlar esas alınmıştır. Açıklayıcı yaklaşım kapsamında nicel veri toplama (anket, ölçek) ve betimsel analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Anlayıcı yaklaşım kapsamında ise nitel veri toplama (görüşme ve mülakat) ve içerik analizi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Bu panel ile bahsi geçen temel problem ve alt problemler çerçevesinde ulaşılan bulguların paylaşımının yapılması hedeflenmektedir.

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Session 5G: Integration and Beyond 5

Chair: Sahizer Samuk Carignani, University of Pisa, Italy

283 The refugee as the limit concept of the nation-state's principle of sovereignty. Conceptual perspectives for the refugee crisis

Tiziana Parra

303 Managing religious diversity and regulating religious practice in an (Danish) asylum centre context

Kareem P.A. McDonald

395 Asylum Law in Italy: A Statistical overview

Andrea Mongelli

416 Legal Uncertainty

Ermioni Xanthopoulou

The refugee as the limit concept of the nation-state's principle of sovereignty. Conceptual perspectives for the refugee crisis

(283) Tiziana Parra

It is a fact that neither international organizations nor the nation-states have been able to propose a real and practical solution yet to the crisis of refugees that the world is living today. This phenomenon demonstrates that the juridical international apparatus, where these both institutions inscribe their failed migration policies until the moment, does not work anymore in this field. The aim here is to develop theoretically two faces of the current crisis: on the one hand, we demonstrated why the juridical and political frame, where the policies of the nation-states are placed, are unable to face successfully the refugee issue and why, therefore, we need to abandon it. And, on the other hand, we develop Giorgio Agamben's idea of the refugee as a limit-concept of the political and juridical architecture of the nation-states (Agamben, 1998:134) to shed light to other paths of solution. The methodology is the study of four of the main modern philosophers on the topics of vulnerability, refugees and hospitality, namely: Jacques Derrida, Judith Butler, Hannah Arendt and Giorgio Agamben. All of them serve to the purpose to re-think the issue of the refugees and to propose theoretical concepts that feed the debate from inside. Butler, Arendt and Agamben help us to expose the critical situation of the nation-state in front of the migration challenge; and the thought of Derrida and Agamben appears as a useful tool to re-conceptualize that challenge. Two main conclusions come of the exercise of reading the mentioned authors: firstly, that there are no juridical-political forms inside the nation-state to host refugees when they are a mass phenomenon. This fact produces a situation of extreme vulnerability where refugees are indefinitely detained between frontiers (Butler, 2004:51). The proclamation of eternal meta-judicial values aimed to bound the legislator of the nation-state (i.e. human rights) have failed (Agamben, 2000:21) because they are empty of sovereign power. It is at this point where the paradox of the refugee (Arendt, 1958:302) demonstrates that the juridical architecture of a world of nation-states is not able to embrace and solve the refugee challenge: precisely the figure that should have embodied human rights more than any other marked instead the radical crisis of the meta-judicial concept. This is because, and here comes the second conclusion of the study, by breaking the identity between the human and the citizen (namely, between nativity and nationality), it brings the originary fiction of sovereignty to crisis (Agamben, 2000:24). The refugee is the limit-concept of our time, it is the one who breaks the old trinity state-nation-territory and shows us that it cannot work anymore in a globalised world. In this direction, other scopes of solutions can be found: for example, the creation of spaces of extraterritoriality (Agamben, 2000:29) out of the state-nation-territory law where all the residents would be in a position of exodus or refuge; or the removal of the duty of hospitality from the sovereign power hands in favor of the citizens' free choice to exercise it or not (Derrida, 2000:33).

Managing religious diversity and regulating religious practice in an (Danish) asylum centre context

(303) Kareem P.A. McDonald

Based on a series of interviews conducted with asylum centre managers in 2018, my paper will explore Danish asylum centre managers' attitudes towards and knowledge of religion and religious freedom. It will also explore their policies and approaches towards the handling of religious diversity and conflict and towards the regulation of religious practice in asylum centres. The purpose of the paper is three-fold. First, to show how many asylum centre managers view religion as largely irrelevant in the context of their daily work and how they remain indifferent to the role of religion and religious conflict in asylum centres; in addition to having very limited and at best elementary understandings of the right to freedom of religion. Second, it will show how these attitudes and this knowledge deficit, along with the absence of clear and comprehensive guidelines on the managing of religious freedom issues in asylum centres, has led to a myriad of often contradictory approaches among asylum centre managers and a situation in which religious freedom protections in Danish asylum centres are patchy and inconsistent. Third, the paper will show how the concept of neutrality, advanced by asylum centre managers as a justification for limitations placed on religious practice in asylum centres, is overly restrictive, contradictory, and incoherent, in some instances leading to a situation in which

non-religious and decidedly secular approaches to religion are prioritised while, in other instances, neutrality is conceived of as a kind of Christian normativity, an approach that privileges Christian culture and traditions over non-Christian ones. Finally, the paper will close with some thoughts and recommendations as to how the situation of religious freedom in Danish asylum centres might be better protected.

Asylum Law in Italy: A Statistical overview

(395) Andrea Mongelli

The asylum seekers phenomenon stands for a branch of the Migration subject matters. The impact of the asylum seekers shows its effects on the boundaries of a Country, on one hand, but, on the other one, this impact concerns and involves the juridical order of a Country. This kind of pressure has different aspects and features: security and public order matters, consequences on the healthcare system, providing legal tools in order to create a juridical system for the protection of the fundamental rights of the foreigners. Considering this specific aspect, the Italian juridical set of rules operates inside the European Asylum System; it consists in tools and institutions in order to provide the asylum seekers protection of their own fundamental rights by means of legal permits. The Italian System is still facing the huge consequences of the Migration issues, matters related to a complex set of events: the African crises, especially the Sub Saharan one; Libyan crisis; the pressure of the middle "east conflicts, specifically the Syrian, the Iraqi and Afghani ones. The paper desires to build an analysis based on statistics, a powerful tool of knowledge and understanding of the impact of this phenomenon: which kind of foreigners citizen reached the Italian boundaries; which of them applied for the international protection; the taxonomy of the decisions undertaken at the end of the procedure that took place, a taxonomy expressed in numbers and typologies; how this kind of matters impact on the Italian System how this kind matters impacts on the society's perception. The paper will be built up through a set of data coming from different institutions: the Italian Home Office; UNHCR Agency; the European Asylum Support Office (EASO). The goal of the paper consists in showing the statistics geography of the Asylum Law inside Italy, considering one of the most demanding period of time related to its own implementation (from 2012 to 2019).

Legal Uncertainty

(416) Ermioni Xanthopoulou

The chapter discusses the injustice generated in the context of cooperation in asylum matters due to the growing distrust towards the UK. Injustice here is framed in relation to mutual trust. Mutual trust is a prerequisite for cooperation. States' authorities need to trust that their counterparts will act in a predictable manner according to commonly accepted rules. Lack of trust endangers those areas of law that rely on it. Such distrust stems from growing legal uncertainty and the danger of lowering the standard of protection of asylum seekers. The chapter observes the prolonged uncertainty on the future direction of cooperation that feeds the distrust in whether (and how long) the UK will act according to commonly accepted rules in relation to the position of asylum seekers. The chapter also observes the danger for the UK to lower the level of human rights protection in this area.

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Session 5H: Migration and Wellbeing 3

Chair: Ozlem Ozdemir, Fenerbahce University, Turkey

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Temitope Olufunke Labinjo

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Muhammad Rafiq, Asan Ali Golam Hassan, Nanthakumar Loganathan, Muhammad Saeed

112 What Do You Do When You Feel Stressed? Coping Strategies of Adolescents from Immigrant Backgrounds

Tardif-Grenier, K., Saint-Pierre, S., Olivier, E., Archambault, I., Dupéré, V., Gervais, C., Salvat, M-C, & Villatte, A.

Exploring the experiences of mental health among internal migrants in Nigeria (A Pilot Study)

(146) Temitope Olufunke Labinjo

Background: Mental health promotion is very low in Nigeria and there is currently no implemented policy on mental health in the country. Mental health is a major health challenge with little knowledge and widespread stigma (World Health Organisation, 2016). **Aim:** The study seeks to identify and explore factors that impact on the mental health and wellbeing of internal migrants in Nigeria and ascertain if the process of migration impacts on the mental health and wellbeing of internal migrants in Nigeria. **Methods:** A pilot qualitative phenomenological study to interview four participants from Federal Capital Territory and Lagos states in Nigeria using an application called Zoom from August to September 2019. The focus is on exploring what all internal migrants have in common as they experience the underlying factors in relation to mental health and wellbeing. **Findings:** Five themes emerged from the study: purpose of migration, experience of migration, coping strategies, knowledge of mental health and impact of internal migration on mental health. Purpose of migration: participants described the purpose of migrating to work, achieve new experiences, explore new places, marriage and wanting a better life. Experience of migration: people described their experiences as not easy. They described having accommodation issues by squatting with friends, difficulty paying bills due to the high cost of rent. All participants had challenges finding a job after migration and also experienced challenges of building new friends. All participants described lack of funds and inability to rent a flat on arrival. All participants described that the cost of moving was very expensive. Coping strategies: participants described that religion, faith, spirituality and prayers were some of the ways they coped after relocating. Elements of hope, determination, hard work, perseverance and inner strength to move on were attributes that the participants described as coping strategies. They all described that they had to cut down cost and engage in savings to be able to cope. Knowledge of mental health: participants defined mental health as a state of mind or mental state or wellbeing; as a degree of emotion, happiness or sadness. They also described the causes of mental health issues to spiritual issues like voodoo resulting in mental instability like madness. Impact of internal migration on mental health: participants described the experience of migration as emotionally draining with thoughts and feelings of giving up due to inadequacy of basic amenities. There were thoughts of failure and disappointment, fear and loss of valuables while moving. **Outcome:** The pilot study concludes that the stress of internal migration combined with socio-economic challenges can result in lack of ability to settle in new culture (ethnic groups) which may likely result in poor mental health. This is a major contribution to existing knowledge in Nigeria by studying an under-researched group (internal migrants) with regards to a sensitive topic like mental health which is hardly talked about in Nigeria.

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My Granny Lives in a Computer

(178) Sulette Ferreira

In today's interconnected world, emigration has become a reality that touches nearly all corners of the globe. South Africa is no exception and has lost many former citizens to emigration. This phenomenon has led to many grandparents remaining behind in South Africa after their adult-child(ren's) emigration. This paper explores the effect of emigration on the grandparent and grandchild relationship and the challenges faced to maintain intergenerational relationships. Emigration is a complex psychological and socio-cultural phenomenon that has significant consequences not only for the emigrant, but also for those left behind. Bowlby's attachment theory provided a framework to explore the importance of parent-child relationships pre- and post-emigration, while Boss's ambiguous loss was relevant in understanding the nature of this loss. Qualitative, phenomenological research approach was used to understand the experiences of parents left behind. Non-probability purposive and snowball sampling with specific selection criteria was used to select twenty-four participants. Face to face interviews were voice recorded and transcribed. Five interviews were joint interviews with couples. The author determined themes and sub-themes, by reading and re-reading the transcribed interviews; re-affirming the categorisation of topics. ATLAS.ti was used to facilitate data analysis and was used to retrieve coded data, to identify patterns within the data, selecting the themes and sub-themes and facilitating the use of direct quotations to enrich the data presentation. Grandparent involvement with grandchildren is positively associated with satisfaction and wellbeing for grandparents (Barnett, Scaramella, Neppl, Ontai & Conger, 2010:28). Caring for grandchildren offers grandparents, especially grandmothers, a relationship that is charged with powerful affective components. Knox and Schacht (2013:577) state that grandchildren report enormous benefits from having a close relationship with grandparents and the grandparents' overall wellbeing can be affected by changes in relations with grandchildren. Living geographically close to a grandparent facilitates emotional closeness and grandparent involvement lead to forming an attachment bond. Emigration has a strong tendency to loosen family ties and to disrupt intergenerational relations (Suarez-Orozco & Suarez-Orozco, 2001). Not only geographical distance but also linguistic and cultural distance deprive grandparents of their role as their involvement with their grandchildren become restricted (Nesteruk & Marks, 2009:92). There is a difference in forming a bond with a grandchild born in South Africa and one born abroad – distance have an effect on the quality of the relationship and in developing or maintaining an attachment bond. Further more, when attachment bonds are strong pre-emigration, grandparents experience a tremendous loss, referred to as ambiguous loss. Digital communication technologies have facilitated communicative opportunities and made family separation bearable. A participant reflected on a grandchild's words about their internet relationship: "my granny lives in a computer." Regardless of geographical distance and living in different time zones, each grandparent find their own way to maintain connections, building relationships and meeting the challenges of sharing their affection. However, there's no replacement for physical proximity. Familial bonds and the quality of relationships between grandparents and grandchildren can persist over distance (Climo, 1988:58) via intangible bonds of ever-present emotional connectedness.

What Do You Do When You Feel Stressed? Coping Strategies of Adolescents from Immigrant Backgrounds

(112) Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Elizabeth Olivier, Isabelle Archambault, Veronique Dupere, Christine Gervais, Marie-Claude Salvas, Aude Villatte

Canada, like many Western countries, is welcoming a growing number of young immigrants. These young people face many challenges, such as learning a new language, experiencing changes in their social networks and acculturative stress, adapting to a new school system, and facing discrimination¹⁻³. However, although many young people with immigrant backgrounds develop harmoniously^{4,5}, they are more at risk of presenting symptoms of anxiety and depression⁶⁻¹⁰. In order to foster resilience among youth, coping strategies - i.e. processes by which an individual tries to remove the stressor or minimize its effects - represent a very interesting avenue since they place the adolescent in an active role¹¹⁻¹³. The present study, conducted among 1,036 adolescents ($M = 12.9$ years old) in 4 schools located in Montreal (Quebec, Canada), aims to (1) compare the coping strategies used by adolescents (Brief COPE)¹⁴ according to whether they are first generation (immigrants themselves), second generation (born in Canada to at least one immigrant parent), or third generation (born in Canada to parents born in Canada); and (2) determine the transversal associations between these strategies and the level of anxious (SCARED)¹⁵ and depressive (CES-D)^{16,17} symptoms. First, the factor structure of the French version of Brief COPE in our sample was verified. Then,

multiple invariance was tested across generation status, and all factors were fully invariant. We interpreted the mean differences obtained in the variance-covariance invariance model¹⁸ to compare the coping strategies of the three generational groups. Structural equation models were then performed to examine the associations between the strategies and the anxious/depressive symptoms, controlling for age, sex, and family composition. Results show that second generation adolescents are more likely to make fun of the stressful situation (humor). However, first generation teenagers are distinguished from those of other groups by being more likely to focus on the positive aspects of the situation (positive reframing), to pray/meditate or find comfort in their spiritual beliefs (religion), to turn to activities to distract their mind (self-distraction), and to use alcohol or other substances to feel better (substance use). No significant differences were found for active coping, planning, use of emotional/instrumental support, venting, denial, self-blame, and behavioral disengagement. There are more depressive and anxious symptoms in young people who tend to use positive reframing and humor (Table 1). Although it is possible that having anxious/depressive symptoms may lead to use of these strategies, this finding is particularly relevant since positive reframing and humor are frequently taught strategies in programs aimed at improving teenagers' psychological well-being, and may not be working as expected with youths from immigrant backgrounds. Some negative coping strategies – i.e. denial, self-blame, and behavioral disengagement – were also associated with anxious and/or depressive symptoms. Future studies should seek to establish whether the effects of these strategies on psychological well-being vary according to generational status. This research provides relevant leads to more carefully enable adolescents more sensitively to cope with stress during their post-migration journey by avoiding strategies that can threaten their psychological well-being.

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Session 5J: Youth Migration 1

Chair: Ana Vila Freyer, Universidad Latina de Mexico, Mexico

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Who are you after you leave home? Narratives of forced migrant youth in Southeast Asia

(427) Rashin Lamouchi and Jessica Ball

This paper presents findings to date from the Youth Migration Project (YMP). This is an ongoing, multi-sited program of research exploring how young forced migrants continuously construct their identity, notions of home, and future aspirations while perched on the edge of mainstream society without access to normative entitlements or a voice in decision-making about their future. This paper focused on youth in transit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Among an estimated 65 million forced migrants around the world, approximately 9.5 million reside in the Asia and Pacific region: nearly half are under 18-years-old (UNHCR, 2019). This project explores the extent to which monolithic representations of young forced migrants as passive victims of their circumstance may overlook dynamic ways in which some displaced youth may carve out meaning for themselves while 'on the move'(Ball & Moselle, 2015; Beazley & Ball, 2017; Gartrell & Hak, 2018). The project seeks to construct a deeper and more differentiated

understanding of adolescent development in contexts of displacement for a home and nation-state and forced transnational mobility. Using purposive and snowball recruitment methods, the project gathered identity narratives of 40 forced migrant youth aged 13 to 16 years old living temporarily in Malaysia, originating from countries in conflict, predominantly Myanmar, Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Iran and Somalia. A mixed method approach was used, including interviews, focus group discussions, and a novel, iterative, arts-based Story Board approach. To encourage depth of reflection, over several weeks, each youth created a Story Board illustrating the impacts of their migration on their identity, sense of belonging, and hopes. They presented their Story Board in a small group of migrant peers. This process yielded detailed narrative accounts which were audio-taped, transcribed, and subject to a qualitative content analysis by a team of investigators. During the focus groups, Story Board presentations and interviews, youth also shared their perceptions of their own best interests to resolving their transitory, sometimes stateless, legal status. Findings to date are discussed in this paper with reference insights about how youth make meaning of their identity, belonging, and aspirations for the future in contexts that lack many of the conditions thought to contribute to optimal developmental outcomes during adolescence. The findings are also explored in terms of implications for finding sustainable, equitable, youth-centred solutions to displacement, liminal status in society, and a precarious future. This paper presentation is part of an in-progress interdisciplinary research project between researchers from the disciplines of child and youth care, psychology, and social work. The research team consists of researchers from Australia, Canada, and Thailand. Key words: forced migrants, youth, identity, displacement, future aspirations, arts-based method.

Their Roots on the wrong side of their lives? Youngsters Migrating to their own legal country

(140) Ana Vila Freyer

This work presents the preliminary results of a qualitative research done with returned and deported young migrants residing in Guanajuato during the summer of 2018. The work describes a social and labor profile of them emphasizing on the process followed by these young persons to redo their lives in the country. Focusing on young migrants' experiences, we want to highlight two things: to analyze return migration beyond the male labor migrant, to emphasize on the experience of young person's taken as children to the United States, who grew up and socialized in that country and forced to return to Mexico. The cases analyzed allow us to propose the hypothesis that young people reinvent themselves and their sense of belonging to Mexico, and during their transit from North to South they lived periods of depression that derive from the cultural shock, discrimination, and lack of social and material resources to restart their lives. Young people experience several stages or re-adaptation that rely on social and family networks which are a double-edged sword: they provide immediate solutions to the spatial movement, although they limit opportunities for access to material and social resources that fostered in first place their parent's emigration. This implies that they are limited by those resources that some of them overcome to improve their repertory of identifications, learning, and networks to be able to dream a new live in Mexico.

Quebec-based Refugee Adolescent Girls' Conceptualization of Resettlement Experiences

(13) Nesa Bandarchian Rashti

Wars are dramatically affecting the lives of people all around the world with devastating physical and psychological effects. In 2019, 70.8 million people had to leave their home and resettle as a result of war and violent conflicts, and among them 25.9 became refugees (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2019). This humanitarian crisis has particularly affected the lives of adolescent girls (13-19 years old). According to United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), out of the 830 women and adolescent girls who die every day due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth globally, 507 are those from the displaced population (United Nations Population Fund, 2015). In the last three years Canada, as one of the top refugee destination countries, has hosted 129,000 refugees, and among them 58,250 are females under the age of 17 (Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), 2019). In Canada, gender persecution including forced marriage and female genital mutilation, as well as domestic abuse by a partner or family member, accounted for half of women and girls' refugee claims between 2013 to 2017 (Carman & Elash 2018). Despite Canada's international reputation for being safe and welcoming for

refugees, research has shown that experiences of racism and discrimination prevents or limits refugee adolescent girls from accessing available services such as mental health support (Williams, Cassar, Sigers, & Taylor, 2016). To date, most studies in Canada focusing on refugee youth, have looked at the experiences of war and violence before resettlement, available services to treat mental health issues upon arrival and the issues of language and literacy (Hodes & Vostanis, 2018). However, the importance of considering adolescent girls' struggles and challenges in the social context has been neglected. In some Canadian provinces, including Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario humanitarian communities provide various resources to meet refugee adolescent girls' vulnerabilities and needs. However, Quebec refugee programs such as Le Centre mutiethnique de Québec, Comité d'accueil international des Bois-Francis, La Maisonnée, PRAIDA, and Tel-Jeunes are not targeting challenges faced by this specific population. Studies in Australia and the U.S.A show that limited or lack of access to social, educational and financial resources leave adolescent girls vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence and can make them even more isolated and invisible (Noble, Ward, French, & Falb, 2017). The aims of this study are threefold: 1) To investigate the struggles and challenges that affect refugee adolescent girls' daily lives after resettlement, 2) To investigate the solutions that refugee adolescent girls themselves identify through participatory visual approaches to help to address their struggles 3) To inform the possibility of interventions and programs that could be provided by NGOs and governmental organizations.

"Something Has Changed": Latino Immigrant Youth and Belonging during a Trump Administration

(37) Sophia Celeste Vos

Since 2014, the US has seen an influx of young migrants fleeing violence from Central America in public schools. The purpose of this research is twofold. It first seeks to understand the trauma and oppression youth immigrants face in the US, and secondly it intends to outline how youth cope with this hostility and still persevere in finding a sense of community and belonging. In partnership with the LaSalle-Backus Education Campus, a public school in Northeast DC, I employ in-depth interviews with teachers who work directly with newcomers. In doing this, I explore how this population forms a sense of belonging and community in a political climate that is hostile towards their identities as Central American immigrants. I am responding to the questions: what facilitates Central American immigrant youth's ability to integrate into communities and develop a sense of belonging despite the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment since the 2016 Presidential Election of Donald J. Trump?

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Session 6A: Environment and Migration 1

Chair: Paulette K. Schuster, Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel

177 Migration as one of a livelihood strategies in the drought affected rural areas in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan: An application of life history analysis

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250 "Away From the Sinking Paradise": Exploring Migrants' Place Attachment, Identity and Rootedness between Homeland and Host-Land. The Case of Tuvaluan Migrants in New Zealand.

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330 Global heating. The next factor behind mass migration to Europe

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Migration as one of a livelihood strategies in the drought affected rural areas in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan: An application of life history analysis

(177) Badsha Sarkar

The proportion of long-term migrants have remained more or less static over a long duration of time in India, but the governmental data registers a rapid increase in seasonal migration rate. Studies confirm that while long-term migration is gradually getting restricted to socio-economically well off sections (Kundu and Saraswati, 2012), seasonal migration is becoming more common among the rural poor (Keshri and Bhagat, 2012). Several policies have been implemented in India, both by Central and State governments, to bring a decrease in seasonal migration; like, rural off-monsoon job creation, investment in rural irrigation infrastructure, investment in rural microfinance etc. Despite the implementation of all these policies, India Human Development Survey (IHDS) 2011-12 informs that the absolute number of short-term migrants is more than 200 million in 2011-12 which is 10 times the 15.2 million short-term migrants as was reported by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2007-08 (Nayyar and Kim, 2018). Therefore, the focus of the literature investigating the causes of migration in India should be reoriented from identification of factors to the development of effective conceptual frameworks that will operationalise the multi-criteria decision making process of seasonal migration and help making effective policies. On the other hand, by 2050 AD, 200 million people is supposed to be displaced by climate change in the world and most of that phenomena will take place in the developing countries like India (Myers, 2002). But both national climate change policies and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13 do not consider the fact that migration can also be one of the potential adaptation strategies at the face of climate change. A conceptual framework, tested in the field, may help in making a point how far migration can be conceived as a mitigation strategy at the face of climate change. The volume of literature on the nexus between drought and migration is very small in India. Whatever conceptual frameworks have been tested or developed, if there is any, are very simple and are based on a linear relation between drought and migration intervened by some other socio-economic constructs. This present study tries to address this research gap by testing the Sustainable Livelihood Framework to deconstruct the process that leads to migration at the drought affected areas. This paper is part of a broader field based PhD research on migration phenomena where migration is considered as one of a livelihood strategies at household level. The two districts of Shahdol in Madhya Pradesh and Dungarpur in Rajasthan are selected because based on their high frequency of drought occurrence and presence of huge number of people with high vulnerability. Both easily accessible and nearby villages are taken into consideration. A sample of migrants, with a well representation from different socio-economic-demographic groups, are selected and their life histories are recorded analysed in the light of the framework.

"Away From the Sinking Paradise": Exploring Migrants' Place Attachment, Identity and Rootedness between Homeland and Host-Land. The Case of Tuvaluan Migrants in New Zealand.

(250) Amina Ghezal

In the age of the Anthropocene, climate change and the global environmental changes contribute to the reconfiguration of place meaning, sense of belonging, and self-identification with place. Likewise, economic and socio-cultural practises such as migration caused by environmental and socio-economic pressures has the potential to not only challenge the policies and discourse around migration but also to challenge migrants' place attachment, identity and sense of belonging. This research explores the interrelationship between migration, place attachment and belonging between the homeland and the host-land, drawing on a case study of migrants from Tuvalu in New Zealand. It investigates the effect of losing the physical connection with the "home place"; escaping climate change and seeking a better future, on maintaining attachment to Tuvalu and Tuvaluan identity while aspiring to stretch roots in the host-place. Qualitative analysis of online media (Social media posts, videos, images, and magazine articles) indicates that Tuvaluan migrants strive to maintain an attachment to Tuvalu through retaining language, traditional practices and religious expression. There is a clear sense of commitment towards Tuvalu and the Tuvaluan identity, resulting from the fear of "sinking Tuvalu" due to sea level rise on one hand, and fear of the Tuvaluan identity dissolution as a small Pasifika group in New Zealand on the other hand. Climate change creates fear and uncertainty as it poses a real threat to the existence of Tuvalu as the anchor of the Tuvaluan nationhood. Tuvaluan migrants experience fear and uncertainty about the future of Tuvalu, the longevity of sovereignty, unity and identity in case of land disappearance due to climate change. Further insights will be extracted from the interviews, questionnaires and ethnographic observations from a recent fieldtrip to New Zealand.

Global heating. The next factor behind mass migration to Europe

(330) Razvan Dacian Carciumaru

Climate change has brought significant changes in the major environment systems of the Earth. These have led to environmental risks to human health, such as extreme weather, ozone depletion, increased fire danger in wild areas, loss of biodiversity, stress for food-producing systems, and global spread of infectious diseases. A neglected aspect on climate change consists of conducting minimal research on the impact of climate change on health, societal change, security, economic growth, migration, food supply and public goods, such as drinking water. Many studies, however, suggest that the current and future impact of climate change on human society is and will continue to be largely negative. The factors that determine mass migration are part of a continuous flow that must be pursued and in relation to which the EU needs to adapt "on the go". This is why the present study is a way to diagnose the phenomenon at certain moments and in some conceptual frameworks, and it can be a benchmark for future analysis regarding the effects of global warming. The paper addresses a topical problem faced by European Union, namely the phenomenon of mass migration. Climate change is just one factor that can contribute to a household's decision to migrate. Other factors may include poverty, population growth or employment options. For this reason, it is difficult to classify environmental migrants as refugees, as legally defined. In my approach I included: analysis of secondary sources (literature on integration, published at national and European level); quantitative research, analysis of data from public institutions. Most of the aspects regarding climate change are related to environmental phenomena that exceed the adaptation thresholds, such as extreme weather events or abrupt climate change, as well as limited access to financial, technical, human, institutional resources. My research question to be tested in this theoretical analysis is whether the global heating/ warming is going to be a risk factor in future migration, or is all just cheap propaganda. In my paper I will take in consideration the forms of assistance that are offered to "ženvironmental migrants" asylum seekers, the procedure for registering the asylum application, and I will try to determine if they as Climate refugees fit into a legal definition of a refugee. The hypothesis is to be tested in this paper by examining the context that determined the emergence of EU 2020 climate change policy and the contribution to a future upgrade of the refugee's law. Moreover, the empirical part of this analysis will take into consideration the perception of nationals regarding the climate refugees and their right to seek for asylum, one of the European values. Most of the adverse effects of climate change are experienced by poor, low-income communities around the world, who have much higher levels of vulnerability to environmental determinants of health, wealth and other factors and much lower levels available to cope with environmental change.

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Session 6B: Migration, Religion, Religious Groups 1

Chair: Manotar Tampubolon, Christian University of Indonesia, Indonesia

1044 Discriminatory Labour Market for Indonesian Migrants in Taiwan

Manotar Tampubolon

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411 The Attitudes of the Diplomatic Institutions of the Interwar Lithuania towards the Lithuanian and Lithuanian Jewish Diaspora

Dovilė Čypaitė

137 Caring and coping: Emotional geographies of Filipina migrants in Valencia, Spain

Mari-An Catis Santos

Discriminatory Labour Market for Indonesian Migrants in Taiwan

(1044) Manotar Tampubolon

The article purpose is to explore and to understand why do Taiwan government enact discriminatory laws that violate religious freedom of migrant workers. Though the Labour Standard Act (LSA) has been amended, however, the factual situation of freedom of religion for migrant workers is really worrying. Violations of religious freedom of migrant workers still going on, varying from forcing to eat pork, exclusion from weekly rest day and preventing the workers from attending religious services. In addition, Taiwan's promotion and commitment on human rights protection become questionable. The article will also propose a possible solution for the problem of the Taiwan Labor Standard Act (LSA) that does not adequately protect migrant workers' fundamental rights and abolish discriminatory laws against migrant workers and increase understanding of the importance of religious freedom for migrant workers' life. Re-evaluation of existing laws and amend discriminatory laws are necessities.

A brief discussion on the historical, social and Biogeography of Yarsan from the fourth century AD to the present day

(72) Seyed Kasra Heydari

Studying about Yari (ahli-haqq) is a difficult task. If we look at the sources that have so far been published or discussed in Yari and Yarsan, we will find a number of different writings that, when compared with the main sources of the ayine-Yari, face significant differences. Because our sources are based on two modes of research, namely ritual scrutiny and field research, it seems that the best way that can assist us in a fundamental study of this practice in any field and pave the way for us to do so is through historical studies. Written and oral history is associated with the study of authentic religious texts, the original "kalam" of Yari. Research requires access to authentic manuscripts as well as familiarity with the Kurdish language of Gorani, which unfortunately has not received much of the most scholars to date, and few who have recently accessed it. There are several tens of thousands of "kalam" (sacred poems of the auxiliary ritual that are in the form of Gorani Kurdish syllabic poems (see: Akopov, 40: 1375-43)) that have unfortunately failed due to the extent of the work and the research. Abandoned and sterilized, leaving only local questions and answers in the form of interviews. Enough. In this short article, we have attempted to study the rise of historical, social, and biological geography of this community from the third century to the present, using the "Daftar" of Kalam and historical documents. Although this was done for the first time with such an approach, simultaneously paying attention to historical documents as well as written and oral religious traditions of Yarsan, and there is remarkably consistent correspondence between them, it cannot be limited to such a brief effect. It is hoped that this article can open its role to making small clues available for future research and show that scientific work with specific research frameworks in this field is possible. In this essay I have tried to talk about the central characters of religion using historical documents and to identify the mythical life of these characters by specifying the time of their lives first based on authentic historical documents. It also explores the areas of the Yarsans' life from the fourth century to the present and their often forced migration in the geography I call it "Coultrual GOORAN" in the three major historical periods of religion, namely the periods of Baba Khushin, Sultan Sahak, and Baba Yadegar. And their causes in the Safavid, Qajar, and Pahlavi periods have also been dealt with and aetiologized. I have also dealt with the pressures and underlying issues that have manifested themselves in the two categories of tendency to change religion and migration in Yarsan society.

The Attitudes of the Diplomatic Institutions of the Interwar Lithuania towards the Lithuanian and Lithuanian Jewish Diaspora

(411) Dovilė Čypaitė

Mass emigration from Eastern Europe as well as from Lithuania started in the end of 19th century. Usually this emigration referred as First emigration wave. People from Russian Empire (Lithuanian territory at that time was part

of the Russian Empire) ran from oppression of the Tsar. Lithuanians and Lithuanian Jews settled in new places such as USA, Canada, South Africa and South America (Brazil, Uruguay). During First World War emigration from Eastern Europe stopped but renewed just after the war. Furthermore, in 1918 Lithuania declared independence and became constitutional State. In Lithuanian Constitution ethnic minorities were understood as Lithuanian citizens. Jewish community (also referred as Litvak community) which were settled in Lithuania since the Middle Ages was the biggest and well integrated ethnic minority. However, it was very hard to recover economically after the Great War, therefore, the citizens of Lithuania were seeking for new opportunities or to join their families in the emigration. The emigration destinations changed a bit but the biggest diaspora countries left the same as it was during the first emigration wave. Lithuanians and Lithuanian Jews have made up big communities abroad with their community centers and rich cultural life. Finally, in the late 20s in Lithuania were founded diplomatic institutions (consulates, embassies) to control and supervise emigration and diaspora in emigration countries. The **object** of the topic is Lithuanian and Lithuanian Jewish diaspora and the relation between communities and Interwar Lithuanian diplomatic institutions. These two groups are selected because they were the most notable groups emigrant from Lithuania. The **problem** of the paper is that as well as Lithuanians Litvak community were citizens of Lithuania. However, as it can be seen in Lithuanian historiography[1] they were treated as separate communities in diaspora. The **aim** of this paper is by using particular historical sources[2] such as Interwar Lithuanian migration laws related to the emigration and diaspora; official consular announcements; periodicals issued in emigration; memoirs of diplomatic representatives to investigate attitudes of the diplomatic institutions of the Interwar Lithuania towards the Lithuanian and Lithuanian Jewish Diaspora in USA, Republic of South Africa and Brazil. Moreover, by revealing these things there will be possibility to understand why two communities are (can be) understood separately. What is more, it will give an answer what was the impact of Lithuanian diplomatic institutions on Lithuanian and Litvak diaspora and finally, is it possible to see differences in diasporas and Lithuanian diplomacy in selected countries. The topic is very important in nowadays society reflecting diaspora's identity issues and cultural memory. In today's Lithuania we have opposite situation when Jewish diaspora (third generation from the Interwar) perceived as a part of Lithuanian diaspora abroad but now they are not citizens and in the and very rarely can get Lithuanian passport due to single-passport system.

[1] A. Eidintas, *Lietuvių Kolumbai. Lietuvių emigracijos istorijos apybraiža*, Vilnius, 1993, p. 66.

[2] By using resource content analysis method and comparative method.

Caring and coping: Emotional geographies of Filipina migrants in Valencia, Spain

(137) Mari-An Catis Santos

The Philippines is one of the largest migrant sending countries in the world. It is widely acknowledged that through their remittances, they sustain their families and the Philippine economy. Much literature has examined the phenomenon from perspectives of the families, but the emotional experiences of women as they cope with the alienation and adjustment of migration is understudied. From conversations with women from the Philippines who have lived in Spain for more than 10 years, using the decolonising methodology of Sikolohiyang Pilipino ("Philippine Psychology"), this research provides a venue for their voices to be heard as they negotiate self-identity within the sphere of the Catholic community of Filipinos living in Valencia, Spain. Their narratives reflect Philippine emotional culture, particularly that of *tutang na loob* and *pag-aaruga*. Their individual lifestories may be unique, but they have experienced and continue to experience similar concerns. This research was conducted in March to April 2019 among ageing Filipina migrants in Valencia, Spain who attend Sunday Mass and other activities, led by a Filipino priest in a Catholic Church in Valencia. It shows the church as an emotional site and the emotional strategies that Filipina migrants use in the process of being/longing.

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Session 6C: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 5

Chair: Pelin Sönmez, Kocaeli University, Turkey

449 Why a "zero boats to Australia" status results in more Asylum Seekers? A new policy is needed to successfully manage Humanitarian Migration

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1000 Challenges related to shared jurisdictions over refugee policy

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1006 The Role of Political Leaders in Preventing Migration in Republic of North Macedonia

Pajtim Thachi, Jonuz Abdullai

1019 The political crisis in the Republic of Northern Macedonia and youth employment

Jonuz Abdullai and Rijad Mustafi

Why a "zero boats to Australia" status results in more Asylum Seekers? A new policy is needed to successfully manage Humanitarian Migration

(449) Petra Madge Playfair

With 50% of our population born overseas or of foreign descent, Australia is one of the world's most multicultural countries, which now faces challenges of balancing the long-term effect of increasing diversity, whilst preserving social cohesion. After spending \$9.6 billion the Australian Liberal Government has stopped the boats, winning popular electoral support. In the world of increasing mobility, a globally adopted policy offering a legal pathway to refugees incorporates: i) the identification of refugees through the provision of a robust RSD, ii) the inclusion of the right to family reunion; iii) a focus on minimising those financial and emotional costs resulting from leaving people to languish without an immigration outcome and iv) engendering the political will and regional cooperation across UN member states and countries of first reception to enable a durable solution for refugees. By applying a) the "Offshore Processing Solution", b) the "Operation Sovereign Borders and c) the "No Advantage Rule" policies, introduced by the Liberal Government post-election 2013, a "deterrence" model was created and the "zero boats" status was achieved. However, since 2014, People Smugglers have enabled increasing numbers of people to enter Australia by plane on tourist or study visas, but then use a legal loophole, to work and remain in Australia for up to 5 years before being deported, by applying for Refugee status without a reasonable chance of success. This has resulted in under a 10% success rate and a substantial cost, if seeking asylum in Australia as a refugee. Concurrently and in contrast, displaced populations of asylum seekers offshore, have migrated under alternative humanitarian pathways, with over an 80 % success rate. It is obvious that a new policy is needed to successfully manage Humanitarian Migration in the future. Our research methodology is based on analysing Government annual statistics of arrival, numbers of applications and percentage of Visa refusal versus Visa approvals. We also study documented government changes on policy (2013 onwards) with emphasis on changes to Government policy for RSD applications onshore and introduction of complimentary pathways for talented asylum seekers and displaced people residing offshore, as well as documented government immigration policy and success rates for RSD applications onshore vs complimentary pathways offshore. Finally, we analyse Government Immigration Law and Policy smuggling networks (sources: newspaper articles, television media, interviews with immigrants).

Challenges related to shared jurisdictions over refugee policy

(1000) Xola Delinda Gröhn-Gato

Based up on the direct experience and on a real life example of a Schengen visa case, even individuals who are no longer beneficiaries of the asylum system, still encounter problems, because of the insufficient communication between the different government agencies that share competences in the Visa and Asylum procedure. A better understanding of the various responsibilities would not only help to develop solutions for identified cases, but also communication would raise understanding and patient for those individuals concerned.

The Role of Political Leaders in Preventing Migration in Republic of North Macedonia

(1006) Pajtim Thachi and Jonuz Abdullai

The post-communist countries in Western Balkans are facing severe migration crisis, due to the fact that their governments failed to secure a strong and functional democracy, with running economy that will secure the future of youth in general. Therefore, the purpose of this paper will be to analyze the role of the political leaders in Republic of North Macedonia, their opinion on migration problems and their approaches to solve this problem that endangers many fields of the social life in the country. Additionally, we are going to give an overview of the foreign direct investments in Republic of North Macedonia, which are a key indicator on how government policies work within the country, and offer a clear picture on the general economic and law enforcement situation in the country. In order to reach the needed conclusions for completing this research paper, we are going to analyze the speeches and their political program and what these policies offer in combating the problem of migration, which in majority of cases corresponds to the concept of brain drain. The research methodology that will be used consist from text and content analyses, review of political party programs, government strategies and other official documents that are mentioning the problem of migration. Moreover, in order finding the right causes and solutions on the abovementioned problematic, we are going to find best practices from the countries that had faced similar problems in the past and their policies for preventing the migration of youth.

The political crisis in the Republic of Northern Macedonia and youth employment

(1019) Jonuz Abdullai and Rijad Mustafa

Since its independence, the Republic of Northern Macedonia has faced various crises affecting the economic, interethnic, security, as well as political aspects. The latter has had an impact on all spheres of state functioning, from the economic to the legal aspects. The prolongation of the political crisis and the lack of a sound political system or lack of proper democratic institutions does not create employment opportunities for the young people of this country and makes them feel skeptical that the situation will change for the better and that they can build a secure future for them and their families in Northern Macedonia by aiming to build the future in one of the European Union countries. In this research we will focus on how the political crisis affects the employment of young people who have lost hope in state institutions because all employees are party-based employment, we have extreme partisanship of state institutions. Young people may not have a stable job and a decent income, and there may be positive changes here, making the trend of leaving the country and employment in countries with higher standards and stability. In order to achieve the right results in this research, we will use different scientific methodologies such as analysis of various texts and content of official documents and comparative analysis.

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Session 6E: Migration, Families, Gender 3

Chair: Maria Kanal, Jagiellonian University, Poland

168 The Perception of Korean Society Toward Female Migrants of Cross-border Marriages

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The Perception of Korean Society Toward Female Migrants Of Cross-border Marriages

(168) Jungmin Lee

Passing through the history of evasion and war, from the Japanese colonial era to the division of Korea into north and south, the term “*Minjok*” (ethnicity in Korean) developed which carries a much stronger meaning than solidarity. With the belief that all Koreans came from one ancestor, which means that Koreans are one in race and its ethnic group, the term “*Minjok*” unifies Koreans into a homogenous society, so called “a one raced country.” But the strongly held belief of an “ethnically homogeneous society” became an obstacle in welcoming immigrants as members of the society. Especially, the most frequent issue in Korea is with females migrating to Korea through cross-border marriages. The female migration started after the Korean War when the US Army base stationed in Korea. In the past, Korean women emigrated out of the country after marrying American soldiers. However, since the change of the socioeconomic status of Korea, the trend in cross-border marriages have changed to women from other Asian countries such as Vietnam, Philippines, and China marrying Korean men. According to the 2018 survey of National Statistical Office, cross-border marriage rates reached 9.2%^[1] of the entire marriages in Korea. Among the cross-border marriages, 67% were between Korean men and female migrants. Korea has become a country that receives immigrants rather than generating emigrants. During the history of cross-border marriages, however, social bias against this group has developed and this prejudice continues until today. The victim of this social bias is ironically against women, whether Korean or not. The collective negative perception used to be focused on Korean women who got married to foreign men, but nowadays, the target has shifted towards immigrant women who are marrying native Korean men. In the context of this social phenomenon, by chronologically analyzing the iconographies and the articles of media from 1952 to today, this paper defines the position of the female migrants of cross-border marriages and the social perception on those women in the history of Korean society.

^[1] Korea National Statistical Office (2019), *Dynamic Statistics of Multicultural Population 2018*, retrieved December 21, 2019, from https://www.kostat.go.kr/portal/korea/kor_nw/1/1/1/index.board?bmode=read&aSeq=378479

Perceptions of Marital and Gender Relations among Recent Muslim Immigrant Women Living in London, Ontario

(229) Wei Wei Da

The practice of wearing hijab and veiling on Muslim women has been a highly contentious issue – ‘Is the veil a tool of oppression or emancipation and devotion?’ (Bartkowski and Read 2003; Bracke and Fadil 2012; Dustin 2012; Read & Bartkowski 2000). The veil on Muslim women is widely perceived a source of gender inequality. In Canada, Muslims are one of the fastest growing ethnic community, representing 3.2% of the nation's total population. Yet limited research has focused on Muslim community despite a rising interest in debates over government policy and public opinions in broader society (Kazemipur 2017). Little is known about how Muslim women themselves view and practice gender in the domestic sphere. This paper focuses on recent Muslim immigrant women and examine how they view marital relations and gender roles in the domestic sphere. This study frames its examination of gender relations with an intersectional lens, which involves the concurrent analyses of multiple and intersectional factors that shape and influence gender attitudes and gender relations among Muslim immigrant women (Denis 2008).

Drawing on part of data from a research project on Childrearing Practices among Muslim Women living in London, Ontario, this paper probes four major questions: (1) attitudes towards gender relations; (2) decision-making process in the family; (3) division of household work, and (4) marital satisfaction. This study took place in London, Ontario. Data were collected in two major formats: face-to-face semi-structured interview and participant observation. Social profiles of all respondents were also collected and incorporated into data analysis. A total of 43 Muslim immigrant women were recruited through snowball sampling strategies as well as assistance from local Muslim community agencies. Preliminary findings from the study showed that most of these women under study held egalitarian-oriented gender attitudes and there were shared domestic work between the husband and the wife in the domestic sphere. There was also a high reporting of marital satisfaction. The findings from this study may challenge the public assumptions about Muslim women's status and gender relations in the family. Factors contributing to the overall egalitarian-oriented gender relations are interpreted and discussed from a multiple and intersectional perspective. Further research with a relatively large sample size is needed.

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Patriarchy and Agency: Women in 1975 Turkish migration to North Cyprus

(407) Aysenur Talat Zrilli

This paper seeks to pinpoint women's roles in the 1975-1980 migrations from Turkey to North Cyprus. The migratory under scrutiny involved the settlement of a large number of families from Turkey to the northern part of Cyprus following the intervention by the Turkish army to the clashes between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in the island. This military intervention had de-facto divided the island into two ethnically homogeneous sections in 1974. Soon after, following a bilateral labour migration agreement between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot governments, migrants were recruited from villages in Turkey with scarce socio-economic resources to be moved to the island. Upon their arrival in North Cyprus, these migrants were settled in villages evacuated by Greek Cypriots after the division in 1974. In critical realist thinking and research, migrants' narratives are viewed as sources of data, which reveal "human reasons, interpretations and meanings [which] are agential causal powers that interplay with structural and cultural powers" (Iosifides 2011: 182). Moreover, it is considered that migrants' experiences "are not merely unique individual experiences but, rather, are systematically shaped by social relations of gender, class, ethnicity and migrant status" (Lawson 2000:174 in ibid.183). Therefore when taking into account the theoretical and analytical potential of migrants' narratives in explaining migration, one needs to employ a critical eye which is sensitive to identifying patriarchal as well as class related structures which have shaped them. Drawing on data that was collected from migrants by means of qualitative methods such as participant observation and semi-structured in depth interviews in a village in the northern part of Cyprus which was settled by Turkish immigrants after the islands partition, this paper will discuss women's agencies in this migratory movement. Truly individual migration decisions, which are supposed to exist by classical economic theories such as the neo-classical economics approach, are, it will be argued, almost non-existent in this case. On the contrary, according to the respondents of this study, the decision to move to North Cyprus was often made by large extended families. In this sense, the New Economics of Labour

Migration Theory (NELM) must be considered as a valuable explanatory approach as it diverts the attention towards the family or the household instead of the individual. Yet, in the case concerned, NELM's implication of a democratic decision-making within the family cannot be verified against empirical evidence. The "household decision" or the "family decision", the field research has shown, is not a democratically made collective decision. Rather these decisions reflect the community specific patriarchal power relations within which the households and/or families in question act. It will be argued, the family should not be considered as a peaceful and harmonious unit in which all individuals share the same motivations. Nor do all members have the ability to put their wishes forward. Rather, it must be emphasised that families' migration decisions need to be understood as end products of complex negotiations that take place between their individual members (and with others) with differential powers bestowed upon them.

Everyday agency. Rethinking refugee women's agency in the cultural context

(423) Maria Kanal and Susan Rottmann

Everyday agency. Rethinking refugee women's agency in the cultural context. "Agency" and "coping" are two closely related categories through which researchers are increasingly analysing the experience of forced migrants. The ongoing debates about how to define them in psychology (El-Khani et al., 2017 Alzoubi, 2017; Phan, 2006), anthropology (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2017, DaÇştaş, 2018) and sociology (Zaman, 2016) demonstrate that these concepts are important for the many diverse disciplines wanting to understand lived experiences . Yet, scholars do not agree about the relationship between agency and coping, how to measure agency and how to interpret action and resistance while still accounting for patriarchal and class domination. Further, refugee women's agency is often overlooked in main-stream research because it is most visible via private, everyday activities rather than public displays of activism. However, refugee women's seemingly basic activities and new routines are pivotal for rebuilding safe spaces after being uprooted and are of crucial importance for the wellbeing of families and communities. If our understanding of agency is not culturally sensitive and broad enough to include different person-based perspectives, we may mistake patience for passivity or reliance on God for resignation. Therefore, we argue that negative/positive and passive/active dichotomies for human action are not universal, but should be applied contextually. Additionally, it is important to examine how agency supports coping. Our research examines the extent to which gender and culture are shaping coping processes and manifestations of agency. Based on qualitative, in-depth interviews with Syrian refugee women in Turkey we will present specific coping strategies and signs of agency in the everyday struggles of Syrian families. Two main categories of women's agency that this project focuses on are home-making and religious-based activities. We argue that a close, ethnographic look at Syrian women's everyday lives reveals active efforts to create hopeful and fulfilling lives. Alzoubi, Fatmeh. (2017). Coping Strategies Used by Syrian Refugees in Jordan. *Clinical nursing research*. 28. 10.1177/1054773817749724. DaÇştaş, S. (2018). Inhabiting difference across religion and gender: Displaced women's experiences at Turkey's border with Syria. *Refuge*. 34. 50-59. El-Khani et al. (2017), "Syria: coping mechanism utilised by displaced refugee parents caring for their children in pre-resettlement context", *Intervention Journal*, Volume 15 (2017), Number 1, ss. 34-50 Fiddian-Qashmiyeh, E. (2017) *The Faith-Gender-Asylum Nexus: An Intersectionalist Analysis of Representations of the 'Refugee Crisis' In The Refugee Crisis and Religion: Secularism, Security and Hospitality in Question (Critical Perspectives on Religion in International Politics)* . Rowman & Littlefield International. Kindle Edition. Phan T. (2006) *Resilience as a Coping Mechanism: A Common Story of Vietnamese Refugee Women*. In: Wong P.T.P., Wong L.C.J. (eds) *Handbook of Multicultural Perspectives on Stress and Coping*. International and Cultural Psychology. Springer, Boston, MA Zaman T. (2016) *The Noble Sanctuary: Islamic Traditions of Refuge and Sanctuary*. In: *Islamic Traditions of Refuge in the Crises of Iraq and Syria*. Religion and Global Migrations. Palgrave Macmillan, New York

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Session 6F: Göç ve Birey 

Chair: Fethiye Tilbe, Namik Kemal University, Turkey

- 351 Nitelikli Suriyeli Göçmen İşgücü Ağlarının Sosyal ve Beşeri Sermaye Yönünden Analizi (Bursa İli Örneği)
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- 1025 Günümüz sinemasında “sınırdaki cinsiyet” oluşumları: “Sınır” ve “Kefernahum” filmleri üzerine bir inceleme
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- 370 İran’dan Türkiye’ye Yaşam Tarzı Göçü
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- 1020 Tarihsel Perspektif Çerçevesinde Makedonya Türkleri
Sibel Terzioğlu

Nitelikli Suriyeli Göçmen İşgücü Ağlarının Sosyal ve Beşeri Sermaye Yönünden Analizi (Bursa İli Örneği)

(351) Hüsna Ergün ve Mustafa Kemal Şan

Suriye’de yaşanan iç karışıklıklar sebebiyle çağdaş tarihimiz açısından kitlesel bir göç dalgasıyla karşılaşmış bulunmaktayız. Bu yeni durum karşılaşan grupların toplulukların bir arada yaşama sorunsalını ortaya çıkarırken aynı zamanda insan onur ve haysiyetine yaraşır bir hayat sürme ihtiyacının da önemini, gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarmış bulunmaktadır. Özellikle de göçmenler açısından bu durum ele alındığında belli bir yaşam pratiği, aynı zamanda yaşam standartta elde etmiş kişilerin göç ettikleri ülkeye adapte olmaya çalışırken bir taraftan da yaşamlarını idame etmeye çalışmaları sosyo-ekonomik problemlerini gidermeye yönelik çözüm arayışları için itici bir güç vazifesini görmüş bulunmaktadır. Göçmenlerin en temel fizyolojik ihtiyaçlarının giderilmesi ve kendilerini güvende hissetmeleri toplumsal yaşantıya adapte olmaları hayat kaliteleri açısından önem taşımaktadır. Bu sorunsala yönelik ise toplumsal yaşantı içerisinde yer alan işgücü ihtiyacı ve serbest piyasa anlayışı bir nevi manevra alanı sunmuş olsa da göçmenlere yönelik ucuz iş gücü anlayışının yer aldığı söylemek olanaklı görünmektedir. Bu durum ise göçmenlerin işgücü piyasasındaki etkisinin olumlu ve olumsuz olduğuna yönelik birçok tartışmanın olmasını sağlamıştır. Özellikle vasıflı göçmenlerin iş gücü piyasasına nasıl dahil oldukları ve bu süreci yarandırdıkları kaynakların neler olduğu, sosyal ve beşeri sermayenin iş gücü piyasasına dahil olmaları açısından katkısının ne düzeyde bulunduğu sosyal sermaye tartışmalarının Türkiye özelindeki yansımaları açısından önemli bir konu başlığıdır. Bu çalışmada vasıflı göçmen gruplarının serbest piyasa içerisinde yer almasını sağlayan etmenlerin neler olduğu araştırılarak toplumsala dahil olmalarında sosyal ve beşeri sermayenin etkisi incelenip bu süreçteki işlevleri saptanmıştır. Anahtar Kelimeler; Göç, Sosyal Sermaye, Beşeri Sermaye, İşgücü Piyasası

Günümüz sinemasında “sınırdaki cinsiyet” oluşumları: “Sınır” ve “Kefernahum” filmleri üzerine bir inceleme

(1025) Vildan Mahmutoglu

Göç her zaman bütün dünyada tartışılan bir süreç ve sonuç olmuştur. Göç herkese uzanan, temas eden, açıkça görünen, günlük yaşamın bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Bu kadar yaşamın içinde olmasının yanında, üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken, sanatsal anlatıları etkileyen kavramları yeniden düşündürten dönüşümler yaşanır. Bu dönüşümlerden ikisi birbirleriyle ilintili olarak bu yazının konusu olmuştur: “sınır” ve “cinsiyet.” Çalışmanın konusu olan filmlerden bir tanesi “Sınır” filmidir. İsveç ve Danimarka 2018 çıkışlı ortak yapım olan filmi Ali Abbasi yönetmiştir. Çalışmanın ikinci filmi ise Kefernahum filmidir. Kefernahum filmi de 2018 çıkışlı olup Nadine Labaki tarafından yönetilmiştir, Lübnan yapımıdır. İki Ortadoğulu yönetmenin farklı bakış açılarıyla işlediği filmlerde yapılacak olan içerik analiziyle “sınır” ve “cinsiyet oluşumları” tartışılacaktır.

İran’dan Türkiye’ye Yaşam Tarzı Göçü

(370) Nebile Özmen

Uluslararası göç hareketleri söz konusu olduğunda, başlıca göç nedenleri yoksulluk, savaş veya iç çatışmalar şeklinde sıralanmıştır. Hakeza göçlerin Wallerstein'ın kavramsallaştırmasıyla "çevre" ülkelerden "merkez" ülkelere yahut yoksul ülkelere zengin ülkelere doğru gerçekleştiği görülmüştür. Bu durumda göçmen profili "yoksul", "alt sosyal sınıf" olmakla tanımlanmıştır. Oysa uluslararası göçlerin nedenlerinin, sonuçlarının, yönünün, hatta göçmen profilinin dünyanın gelmiş olduğu bu noktada çeşitlenmiştir. Bu gerçeklikle uyumlu olarak göçle ilgili kavramlar ve paradigmlar da dönüşmüştür. Bugün her ne kadar yoksulların ve savaş mağdurlarının göçmen nüfusu içerisindeki payı halen birinci sırada yer alsada, alışlagelenin aksine yoksul olmadığı halde göç edenler de farklılaşan göç nedenleriyle kayda değer rakamlara ulaşmıştır. Bu gruptaki göçmenlerin başında beyin göçü gerçekleştirenler yer almaktadır. Bu kategoride yer alabilecek üç göçmen grubu daha bulunmaktadır. İklimini uygun gördükleri ülkelere veya ülke içindeki kıyı bölgelerine belirli sürelerle göç eden emeklilerin ve "zenginlerin" yanı sıra, ülkelerindeki sosyal yaşam imkanlarını yetersiz veya kısıtlayıcı bulan ve daha özgür yaşayabileceklerini planladıkları ülkelere göçenler bulunmaktadır. Beyin göçü dışındaki bu üç kategori, göç sosyolojisinde "yaşam tarzı göçü" (lifestyle migration) kavramıyla ifade edilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın konusunu İran'dan Türkiye'ye gerçekleşen yaşam tarzı göçü oluşturmaktadır. Kendi ifadeleriyle "özgür yaşam" arayışı için Türkiye'ye gelen, sosyo-ekonomik bakımdan kendi ülkelerinde orta sınıfın üstünü teşkil eden bu göçmenler, göç ağı yoluyla Türkiye'ye gelmektedirler. İran devriminden itibaren sürdürülen sosyal yaşam kurallarına ve siyasi anlayışa karşı çıktıkları için İran'dan Batı'ya göç edenler bilinmektedir. Ancak Benson ve O'Reilly'nin tanımlamasıyla, yaşam tarzı göçü, bireylerin kendi ülkelerindeki duruma karşı eylem odaklı olmayıp, iyi bir yaşam hedefine sahiptir. Bu husus araştırmamıza konu olan İranlı göçmenleri, daha önce İran'dan Türkiye'ye ve Batı ülkelerine siyasi ilticada bulunanlardan ayırmaktadır. Yaşam tarzı göçü dışında da yakın tarihte İran'dan Türkiye'ye savaş ve siyaset nedeniyle, eğitim amacıyla göçlerin gerçekleştiği bilinmektedir. Araştırmada nitel yöntem kullanılacaktır. Araştırmanın evreni Türkiye'de yaşayan İranlı yaşam tarzı göçmenleridir. Örneklem ise bu göçmenlerden İstanbul'a yerleşmiş bulunan 5 İranlı ailenin fertleridir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları kullanılarak bu ailelerle mülakat gerçekleştirilecektir. Sorular araştırma konusunun sorunlarına yönelik olacaktır. Göçlerinin temel nedenleri, göç süreçleri ve yöntemleri, Türkiye'de hedefledikleri yaşam tarzına ulaşip ulaşmadıkları, Türk toplumuyla ilişkileri ve mesafelerinin hangi kavramlarla ifade edilebileceği, Türkiye'nin kendileri için hedef veya transit ülke olup olmadığı, uyum ile ilgili varsa yaşadıkları problemleri ve onları Türkiye'deki diğer göçmenlerden ayırt eden nitelikleri bu sorunların bir kısmını oluşturmaktadır. İncelemenin içeriği şu başlıklar altında işlenmektedir: Konunun kavramları: Uluslararası göç, yaşam tarzı göçü, göçmen uyumu, izolasyon, segregasyon vb. Araştırmanın yöntemi İran'dan Türkiye'ye göçün kısa tarihçesi Türkiye'de yaşayan İranlıların sosyo-ekonomik profili (şiiiler, Hristiyanlar, öğrenciler, muhalifler, seküler göçmenler vb.) İranlı yaşam tarzı göçmenlerinin sosyo-kültürel profili: Türkiye'deki statüleri, nüfusları, eğitim ve ekonomik düzeyleri, yaşam tarzları, yerleştikleri alanlar (semt, mahalle, mesken) İranlı göçmenlerin Türk toplumu ile ilişkileri.

Tarihsel Perspektif Çerçevesinde Makedonya Türkleri

(1020) Sibel Terzioğlu

Tarihsel süreç içerisinde Makedonya bölgesi Balkanlarda siyasi, dini ve iktisadi anlamda çok büyük bir öneme sahip olmuştur. Makedonya coğrafi konumu ve Akdeniz'e yakınlığı sayesinde burada kurulan uygarlıklarla da etkileşim halinde olarak Türk Tarihinin ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Çeşitli etnik/millî toplulukları da bünyesinde barındırarak araştırmacıların ilgisini çekmiştir. Yüzyıllarca kozmopolit çerçevede bu topraklarda milyonlarca ırk ve çeşitli medeniyetler yaşamış ve farklı diller konuşulmuştur. Türkler de bu bölgede siyasi, iktisadi ve dini anlamda etkili olmuşlardır. Bu etki alanı günümüzde de hala geçerliliğini korumaktadır.

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Session 6G: Integration and Beyond 6

Chair: Meredith McCain, Rice University, United States

- 193 Rohingya Crisis: Ongoing Challenges Facing Female Refugees and Areas for Development Rezaun Nahid Mercy
- 194 Irregular Migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia: the case of Rohingya Refugees Afzalur Rahman
- 266 Economic Refugees: An analysis of persecution and displacement in the new global era Shepherd Mutsvara
- 338 Mediterranean Migration: The Battle Between NGOs and the European Union Meredith McCain

Rohingya Crisis: Ongoing Challenges Facing Female Refugees and Areas for Development Rezaun

(193) Nahid Mercy

Rohingya Crisis: Ongoing Challenges Facing Female Refugees and Areas for Development After suffering from long-lasting persecution, 800,000 Rohingya fled Myanmar to seek refuge in Bangladesh since August 2017. To meet the needs of these people, humanitarian aid agencies with partnership with the Government of Bangladesh introduced the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis. Despite efforts to meet the needs of all the refugees, the programme is severely lacking to meet the needs of the female refugee as they have special and unique needs due to the interplay of gender and culture. Women's vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the failure to address their specific needs in the refugee situation by those responsible to do them. There are gaps in responding to eradicate the violence which make the female refugees suffer from additional challenges (Indra, 1989). This paper explores two main questions: 1) what are the challenges facing female refugees and 2) why are refugee-supporting programmes failing to respond to remove those challenges. The framework for the research is based on three key definitions that sets the parameter of the research. By conceptualizing what is considered a challenge and how it is operationalized, the inadequacies in response is observed through understanding two criteria: sensitivity towards gender and culture and long-term development goals (Van Engeland, 2016) By surveying publicly available data, the study identifies challenges facing Rohingya girls and women and categorizes them into a typology. It is found that there are four types of practical challenges for them: political, legal, social and security. This is due to lack of sensitivity towards culture and gender and exclusion of development objectives. The dissertation is based on the theory that lack of long-term development objectives and sensitivity towards gender and culture is leading to the failure of providing adequate and appropriate respond to the needs of the female refugees. It is found that in a frenzy to keep people alive in the complex situation of the Rohingya emergency, resources are allocated in a manner where quality services for both immediate and long term improvements are sacrificed. Having long-term development goals and sensitivity towards culture and gender is essential to deliver the programmes and plans for the beneficiaries in a manner where it is addressing the root causes of the symptoms and being delivered in a way where it is more likely to reach the target population and benefit them. When there is no commitment towards long-term development, the programmes to support refugees are not making an effort to eradicate the reasons behind the challenges. Meanwhile, lack of cultural and gender sensitivity means the programmes failed to understand the best possible way to address the needs of the targeted population. It leads to a failure to reach the beneficiaries as it is inaccessible or presented in a manner in which the beneficiaries are unwilling to approach.

Irregular Migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia: the case of Rohingya Refugees

(194) Afzalur Rahman

Human trafficking has become a great concern for today's world. Every year thousands of people are crossing their international border to migrate either regular or irregular means. Consequently, thousands of Bangladeshis are also migrating through legal or illegal channels. Bangladesh is hosting around 1.2 million Rohingya in their homeland. These Rohingya have a wide allegation of using Bangladeshi passport to migrate Saudi Arabia and some other Middle

Eastern Countries. They manage to get these passports by taking help from brokers and middlemen. Nowadays, managing these passports has become very difficult in Bangladesh for Rohingya because of two factors. One is the restrictions imposed by the key migrants sending countries of Bangladesh in the Middle East and another is the imposition of strict policies of Bangladesh government to identify the loopholes in passport distribution governance. Because of the recent huge Rohingya refugees, influx trafficking networks target them to give safe vessels to Malaysia without a passport or any legal documents at a very minimum cost. Previously these trafficking networks targeted the poor Bangladeshis. But the main targets of the trafficking rings this time are Rohingya refugees because of their vulnerability and inhuman condition in refugee camps. This paper is an attempt to unveil the key causes of human trafficking of Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh through the risky Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea using mixed research methods. It will focus on the case studies of the Rohingya trafficking victims and their family members with focusing on why they choose this dangerous path of irregular migration. It also argues for an effective mechanism to monitor the whole process of human trafficking of Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh to Malaysia on an urgent basis.

Economic Refugees: An analysis of persecution and displacement in the new global era

(266) Shepherd Mutsvara

The United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees does not accord protection to a new class of refugees from Sub-Saharan Africa who are a direct result of globalisation. The imposition of neoliberal policies on the poor countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa has resulted in substantial economic infirmities directly debasing one's liberty, dignity and right to life. Such economic adjustments accompanied with economic sanctions have been war by any other means. These blanket economic prescriptions have misread the Sub-Saharan Africa's fiscal landscape by assuming that the region has the same economic problems. In fact, the major source of livelihood in Africa, as was during colonialism, is agriculture and mining which is the mainstay of the international market. This has resulted in unprecedented human flight to the industrialised Global North as political contestation over meagre resources has caused severe economic deprivation. Therefore, this study argues that economic liberalisation has become a serious form of economic persecution which International Law should take into consideration in the adjudication of asylum claims for non de facto refugees. Finally, the study appraises the role of International Law in perpetuating the neoliberal agenda of economic liberalisation and how it has shaped displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa. Key words: Economic Refugees, Economic Persecution, Neoliberalism, Globalisation

Mediterranean Migration: The Battle Between NGOs and the European Union

(338) Meredith Mccain

The European migration crisis of the 2010s has brought to light numerous challenges related to the increased mobility of bodies in the modern era. The escalation of the civil war in Syria in 2014 unleashed unprecedented migrant flows from the Middle East and Africa to Europe. Those undertaking this journey are seeking better lives in Europe, but they have been met with hostility and panic by European Union nations. Meanwhile, EU member states have neglected their legal and humanitarian obligation to provide search-and-rescue operations to those who are physically risking their lives in the Mediterranean, which has led non-governmental organizations to play a leading role in the crisis. Even as NGOs are fulfilling a role neglected by states, they are being actively harassed on the sea and pursued with legal action by governments for their life-saving actions. In this paper, I explore these complex dynamics through an overview of the international laws and norms which EU member states are party to and which in theory necessitate a more robust humanitarian response. I then examine five case studies of legal battles between NGOs operating search-and-rescue missions and the EU states of Italy, Spain, and Greece. Beginning with the 2004 Cap Anamur case between Italy and a German NGO which effectively deterred NGO migrant search-and-rescue operations until 2014, I also discuss legal battles between Italy and NGO ship captains Pia Klemp and Carola Rackete, as well as actions taken by the Spanish government against Pro Activa Open Arms and the Greek government against volunteers with the organization Proem-Aid. Through analysis of these case studies and international laws, I find that the underlying tension between the EU and NGOs has significantly worsened the response to the migrant crisis and exacerbated migrants' suffering. In an attempt to exercise greater control over

their coastal waters and beyond, EU states are pressuring NGOs to stop their search-and-rescue missions, lest they appear to be aiding migrant smugglers. I argue that the EU needs to support NGOs as a crucial component of civil society and collaborate to ensure the humane treatment of all migrants. Furthermore, without strong action on migrant rescues, the EU could see its foundation significantly splintered and its reputation for upholding human rights tarnished. Only through effective coordination among EU countries in search-and-rescue operations, the decriminalization of NGOs for rescuing migrants, and, most essentially, rapid agreement on a mechanism for migrant distribution among EU member states will the massive humanitarian crisis at the Mediterranean Sea reach a resolution.

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Session 6H: Migration and Wellbeing 4

Chair: Nirmala Devi Arunasalam, University of Plymouth, UK

293 Economic well-being of Bangladeshi migrant workers in Malaysia

Md. Mohsin Reza, Thirunaukarasu Subramaniam, M. Rezaul Islam

361 Cooperative conflict management and positive social contact as approaches to improve relationship between Thai migrant workers and Israeli employers

Parkpoom Kuanvinit

420 Adapting Mindfulness to Arabic Refugees: The Why, How, Challenges and Insights

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101 Why health professionals aspire to migrate internationally? Findings of a mixed-method study among Indian physicians and nurses to Australia

Sibasis Hense

Economic well-being of Bangladeshi migrant workers in Malaysia

(293) Md. Mohsin Reza, Thirunaukarasu Subramaniam, M. Rezaul islam

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF BANGLADESHI MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA Md. Mohsin Reza Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh and University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Thirunaukarasu Subramaniam University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia M. Rezaul Islam University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh In Asia, the flow of international labour migration flourished extensively since mid-1980s. India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand faced high volume of out migration at that time. Overseas migration based employment opportunity is one of the major economic development issues in Asian countries. The Malaysian Government for example approves applications for the foreign workers in a number of sectors namely manufacturing, plantation, agriculture, construction, and services. As such, the purpose of the present paper is to examine their economic well-being of Bangladeshi migrant workers (BMWs) in Malaysia in the light of economic well-being index. To consolidate the analysis, this study uses a mixed method approach. The overall purpose and central premise of mixed methods is that combining methods would provide a better understanding of complex phenomena than either approach used alone. This study brings to the fore the following. We found that the results from Friedman tests for all four dimensions under economic well-being namely consumption flows, wealth stocks, equality and economic security to be significant. For consumption flows dimension comprising consumption, expenditure and leisure time we found that the mean score is above average with exception of employer's spending. For wealth stocks dimension, namely income, savings and workplace learning, the mean score is above average with exception of training which is below average. For the equality dimension, we found that the mean score for similar salary with co-workers, compatible salary with skill, compatible salary with labour are all above average. However, the qualitative results shows that the notion of equal pay for equal work does not hold. For economic security dimension, we found that job security, average scores for enough financial support during illness, risk of poverty

upon return are below average. Some policy implications that worth considering include standard pay structure need to be implemented irrespective of the origin of workers. Employers also should spend sufficiently for professional training and workplace safety and ensure health insurance coverage among BMWs. Notwithstanding, the results of this study shows a low economic security, as such we propose that safe return migration with provision of provident fund facility. The findings of this study may provide guideline to the policy makers, migration activist and practitioners for gaining new knowledge about the economic well-being of BMWs.

Cooperative conflict management and positive social contact as approaches to improve relationship between Thai migrant workers and Israeli employers

(361) Parkpoom Kuanvinit

In 2011, Israeli and Thai governments signed a bilateral agreement titled "Thailand-Israel Cooperation on the Placement of Workers" to provide transparent recruitment and labor right protection mechanism to Thai migrant workers seeking job opportunity in the agricultural sector of Israel. Whereas up to 26,000 Thai male and female workers have been currently employed in Israel, a large number of workers have suffered psychological distress and right abuses due to poor living and working conditions. Individuals who relocate from their countries of origin are subject to psychological distress (Chung & Kagawa Singer; 1993). In addition, a number of Israelis are resistant to accepting and integrating foreigners into their society (Rajiman, 2013) and denied equality of rights to labor migrants (Rajiman, Semyonov and Schmidt, 2003). The present research presumes that poor-quality relationship between Israeli employers and Thai workers is the root cause of the psychological distress and right abuses that Thai workers have experienced. In this regard, A finding of a research conducted by Chen Yi-Feng and Dean Tjosvold illustrated that cooperative conflict management approach succeeds in improving relationship between foreign managers and Chinese employees, rather than a competitive and avoidance approach (Feng and Tjosvold, 2007). In addition, the exclusionary attitude among Israelis is also likely to decrease in the group of Israelis who develop positive social contact or personal relationship with foreign labors, rather than negative or no social contacts (Rajiman, 2013). The purpose of the present research is to study the relationship between Israeli employers and Thai workers by exploring their social contacts and conflict management approaches. It will then find the correlation with the level of right abuses and psychological distress that Thai workers have suffered on the ground theory that Thai workers who applied co-operative conflict management and developed positive social contact with Israeli employers are likely to have high-quality relationship which leads to low level or absence of psychological distress and right abuse. 40 Thai migrant workers from different parts of Israel have participated in in-depth interview and survey to share their experience regarding right abuses, psychological distress, social contact and conflict management approaches they have applied with their employers. The results will be analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Adapting Mindfulness to Arabic Refugees: The Why, How, Challenges and Insights

(420) Juditta Ben David

With decades of conflict in the Arabic-speaking world, the stream of Arabic-speaking refugees all over the world has peaked in recent years. In refugee camps, and later, as they resettle in new home countries, migrants are met with nearly impossible living conditions, language barriers and cultural prejudice. This reality, piled onto the initial experiences of violence in their home countries, compounds to high levels of stress, trauma, and ongoing difficulty in everyday functioning. Their need for a tool to relieve their burden is acute. Studies have shown the effectiveness of Mindfulness courses in reducing symptoms of PTSD [1]. However, it has been shown that without proper attention to symptoms of trauma, Mindfulness techniques may actually exacerbate trauma-related problems [2]. Another hurdle to overcome is adapting the Mindfulness practice to the refugees' language and culture. Currently, while Mindfulness resources abound, there are little to no resources available in Arabic. With these challenges in mind, MiA has created a free online course framework to offer the benefits of Mindfulness while countering potential contraindications for Arabic speaking refugees. In this talk, I will elaborate on central elements of the MiA Mindfulness in Arabic course, which are grounded in theoretical research and wisdom obtained from pilot courses conducted with Syrian and Kurdish refugees. The 8-week online course offers short manageable meditation sessions and lesson documents, which incorporate MBSR practice, Somatic Experiencing technique [3], and Mindfulness

oriented interventions for trauma [4]. Crucially, much emphasis has been on the course being delivered in a culturally sensitive manner, choosing the dialect, using familiar syntonic cultural references, while ensuring that the content is secular and not threatening to often strongly held religious beliefs. Our results, based on feedback from trainers, social workers and refugees, suggest that these sessions contribute to psychological well-being and decrease anxiety, among other factors.

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Why health professionals aspire to migrate internationally? Findings of a mixed-method study among Indian physicians and nurses to Australia

(101) Sibasis Hence

International migration of physicians and nurses particularly to the developed countries is a growing concern in India as it is linked to skill and staff shortages in the Indian health system. This phenomenon continues despite India's growing economy. Therefore, contrary to the earlier beliefs that health professionals migration happens due to significant economic difference between countries may not holds good in the contemporary context. Thus, a study employing a mixed-method approach and a multi-model push-pull framework was undertaken to better understand the migration intention of young Indian allopathic physicians and nurses to Australia. The analysis of survey data revealed that 52% of the Indian nurses and 41% of physicians have a high intention to migrate to another country. About 23% of the Indian physicians and 9% of nurses in the survey population rated Australia as their first preference to migrate followed by U.S, U.K and Canada. A binary logistic regression of survey data of physicians and nurses and thematic analysis of their interviews established that the factors that influence physicians and nurses to leave or remain in India, and the factors that discourage or attract them to migrate to Australia, vary between the groups. This is because the issues that push physicians and nurses to leave India, and the opportunities they perceive in Australia are different. For physicians, limited specialist training vacancies in India, higher ability to pass the English language examination at the desired level, low salaries in Indian hospitals, social support of friends and family, facilitating role of information technology, belief about higher quality of life, and better employment opportunities in Australia are important factors. In contrast, for nurses, demographic factors (like, age, marital status), lack of social status in India, financial insecurity, facilitating role of migration agencies, and the ability to adapt to new cultures are the important predictors. However, the requirement for high proficiency in English language, stringent medical licensing examinations and the effects of ethical codes are migration barriers for both groups. The implications of push, pull and facilitating factors on the retention of health professionals in India and their attraction to Australia are captured in relation to personal, social, educational, financial, workplace, labour market, policy, ethical and facilitating factors.

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Session 6J: Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Irregulars 1

Chair: Loukia-Maria Fratsea, Harokopio University, Greece

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Peace and People on the Move: Humanitarian responses to refugees and migration

(406) Emre Eren Korkmaz

Frontier technologies such as blockchain and AI have increasingly featured in various projects in recent years implemented by the UN agencies and humanitarian NGOs. This has been accompanied by biometric identification, mobile applications, and the analysis of data collected from mobile phones and social media. Humanitarian organisations working with the United Nations and its associated institutions have been at the forefront of these initiatives, with the encouragement of donor states and other agencies that provide funds. Examining the impact of the new transformative technologies in “empowering” people on the move is crucial. Refugees and migrants are increasingly making use of new technology to support their journeys. Yet there are concerns about the privacy of refugees, where the data is stored and how to avoid negative outcomes including the tracing of digital footprints of refugees to use against them. It is therefore crucial to ask how and when technological empowerment can have perverse effects. This raises concerns about how migrant and refugee data is being collected, where it is being stored, how people in vital need of assistance give their consent, how to establish data confidentiality, and what measures are taken to prevent people’s data from being used against them. These serious political, ethical, and social questions have still not received a satisfying response. The relationship between UN agencies and tech corporations is an essential topic of debate. From one hand, giant tech companies such as Microsoft, Palantir collaborate with the UN agencies to provide digital infrastructure as could be seen in the agreement between UN World Food Programme and Palantir and on the other hand, there are many and mostly failed startups which aims to provide digital solutions for migrants and refugees through hackathons and other initiatives. For the giant tech corporations, their relations with intelligence and military industry/bureaucracy raise concerns, and transparency and accountability of these agreements are questioned to protect privacy and rights of vulnerable communities. In many cases, there is no clarity about the outcomes of these technologies. Pilot projects are important to learn from these technologies. These projects should be transparent, and the results of the pilot projects must be clear, measurable, and open to independent review. This is significant because sophisticated data mining techniques can be used for humanitarian purposes, however as Letouzé, Meier and Vinck (2013) underlines “relying primarily on biased-and-messy-data analysis by number crunchers who may have never set foot in the field to inform sensitive policy and programmatic decisions in conflict-prone or -affected contexts would indeed be like pouring hot oil on burning ashes. In other words, the concern is that rushing to apply Big Data in such volatile and dangerous environments without fully understanding and addressing the associated risks and challenges—the non-representativeness of the data, the difficulty in separating ‘the signal from the noise,’ the larger challenge of modeling human behavior, even the risk of misuse of such tools by oppressive regimes—may well end up spurring rather than preventing the spread of conflict.”

Migration/Refugee Flows in Greece in the (Post-)Crisis Period: Raising Issues of Social/Spatial Justice

(432) Apostolos G. Papadopoulos and Loukia-Maria Fratsea

Throughout 1990s Greece was transformed from an emigration to an immigration country. During that time, international migration flows contributed to new socioeconomic realities in Greece. Moreover, international migration has become an important aspect of local labour markets both in urban and rural areas. However, since 2008 the economic recession has transformed the socioeconomic conditions and deteriorated the integration prospects and challenges for both migrants and natives. Despite the sings of economic recovery ten years following the downturn, the ongoing Covid – 19 pandemic has implications on the livelihoods and the mobility of migrants and natives alike. Since the collapse of the socialist regime, there has been a stable flow of Romanian migrants to Greece. Due to the geographical and cultural proximity between the two countries, Romanians have been among the top immigrant nationalities in Greece. Following 2002 as Romanians’ gained access to freedom of movement within the Schengen region and Romania’s accession to the EU in 2007, brought about new mobility and employment pathways. Despite that Romanians initially filled up the less prestigious occupational positions, in the process they moved up the occupational ladder, while in parallel they increased their spatial mobility within Greece and other member states. Nevertheless, the recent restrictions on EU mobility due to the Covid – 19 pandemic have not only affected freedom of movement and intra-EU labour mobility but also pose new challenges for the employment prospects and livelihoods of migrants in Greece. Drawing from an empirical research in the context of the IMAJINE Project (“Integrative Mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe IMAJINE” received funding from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under Grant Agreement No. 726950), the paper aims at discussing the developments of Romanian migration in Greece in the aftermath of the economic recession. The paper explores migrants’ perceptions and experiences regarding their wellbeing and the way inequalities affect their mobility decisions while critically discusses the implications of the lockdown on migrants’ standard of living, employment conditions and mobility.

In Search of a "Borderless" Europe in Solidarity: Heading Towards a Reformed Common European Asylum System

(488) Pelin Sönmez

The migration pressure to Europe in 2015 resulted with the collapse of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), and some member states asserted that first entry or secondary movement of asylum seekers' constitute a burden on themselves. The European Commission (EC), therefore called for greater responsibility-sharing across EU member states, especially on the redistribution of refugees. The EC revealed this intention in 2016 with a reform process. It recommended seven proposals, including Dublin reform, and all of them refers to solidarity in case of need. However the Commission's progress reports on the implementation of the European agenda in 2019, still call systematic solidarity for member states in EU asylum system, stressing on swift returning processes for the ones who have had their asylum claims rejected in order to form a credible system. This paper examines the scope and meaning of solidarity of the CEAS in line with discussions of member states, and it also studies underlying reasons for the prolonged reform process.

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Session 7A: Remittances and Development 1

Chair: Ruchi Singh, Prin L N Welingkar Institute of Management Development and Research, India

422 Parcels and food transfers and its role in translocal migration between North Caucasus and Russian Arctic

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479 Internal Migration, Remittances and Socio-Economic Development at Origin in Rural India: Evidence from National Sample Survey

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272 Remittances and Lack of Development in Eritrea: insights from fieldwork among Eritrean diaspora and refugee communities in Europe

Nicole Hirt and Abdulkader Saleh Mohammad

Parcels and food transfers and its role in translocal migration between North Caucasus and Russian Arctic

(422) Ekaterina Kapustina

Labor migration from the Republic of Dagestan to the oil and gas centers of Western Siberia is a fairly significant social phenomenon both for the donor region and for the recipient region. My focus is on food transfers and parcels between Dagestan and the cities of Western Siberia in the context of translocal migration between the regions of the North Caucasus and Western Siberia. This report is devoted to the mechanisms of constructing a system of transfers (mainly food) and private parcels inside the translocal migration system. In particular, it will consider the features of marketing, especially given the specifics of the Arctic host community, and will also pay attention to the role of the migrant family in this process. It is interested to learn various translocal social practices related to food transfers, as well as the role of premises in the formation of the social capital of migrants and their family members, the impact of translocal transfers on the identity of transmigrants in the host society. Special attention will be focused on the role of Dagestan food specialties in the life of migrants and migrant communities in the host society.

Managing migrant remittance and agricultural development in Nepal: A case of policy dereliction?

(208) Santosh Adhikari

Agriculture is a major economic sector in Nepal and migrant remittance is an emerging sector, with each contributing around one third of the value of the national economy. Despite the significant contribution and growth potential, their importance is not reflected in current policies and programs. One consequence of this neglect is that more than half the youth population continue to migrate abroad for temporary and unskilled employment which exacerbates the labour shortage in agricultural enterprises that further lowers production and employment. This paper argues that this consequence is a result of poor policy design, implementation failure and inadequate legislative and institutional support at the political level. While at the bureaucratic level, there exists problems such as role ambiguity among the critical ministries and other line agencies, their limited capacity, scarce resources and problematic political priorities. All have hindered the effectiveness of existing programs and policies. Based on a comparison of the Nepali domestic experiences and best practices in other countries, the paper argues that Nepal requires a new and additional policies to ensure rational utilization of migrant remittance and support agriculture sector development to contribute to national prosperity.

Internal Migration, Remittances and Socio-Economic Development at Origin in Rural India: Evidence from National Sample Survey

(479) Ruchi Singh and Prem Shankar Mishra

Increasing attention is been paid to internal migration as a survival strategy of the poor, marginalised and disadvantaged groups across the low-middle-income countries. A major impact of migration on development comes through remittances which are sent by migrants to their families and relatives who have remained in their household of origin. Even though the amount of remittances and their uses are extremely varied within countries, regions and even villages, they provide one of the important means through which migrants maintain close links with the

households left behind, and contribute significantly to the livelihood of a large population of the rural India. In this context, firstly, the aim of the study is to examine the rural labour internal migration and its linkages to socio-economic development at origin across age-sex groups. Second objective of the study is to analyze the impact of internal migration on rural households and their livelihood development in sending regions. Exhaustive literature review has been done to disentangle existing studies on migration and remittances. To have better understating on linkages between internal migration and remittances and to meet the objectives of the study, study used data from Schedule 10.2 on 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' of NSS 64th round (2007-08). The National Sample Survey (NSS) is conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), which is wing of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. The nationally representative survey includes 125,578 households (79,091 households in rural areas and 46,487 households in urban areas) which together have 572,254 individuals in both rural 374294 and in urban 197960 respectively. Information on use of remittances received by the households during last 365 days from the member who migrated out any time in the past was also collected. Study employs univariate, bivariate and multivariate techniques to meet the objective of the study. Logistic regression analysis is used to examine the association of various independent variables for rural migrants household and remittances receiving households respectively. Findings of the study show that remittances plays positive role in the development of area of origin in various ways, although it varies across regions, states and households with age-sex. In India, the huge flow of remittances has had a positive impact on rural development by narrowing the rural-urban income gap and regional disparity, reducing rural poverty promoting consumption and investment. However, in the scale of remittances is also in itself a reflection of the remarkable gap within rural India. Key Words: Internal Migration, Remittances and Development, Remittances-Utilisation Patterns, Caste & Class, India

Remittances and Lack of Development in Eritrea: insights from fieldwork among Eritrean diaspora and refugee communities in Europe

(272) Nicole Hirt and Abdulkader Saleh Mohammad

This paper relates to the conference track of "Remittances and Development" with a focus on migration and (the lack of) development in an autocratic environment. It analyses the (informal) national migration policy of Eritrea and the socio-economic impact of migration on Eritrea's society. It explores the relations of Eritrea's government with its large diaspora in a transnational space. These are often based on surveillance, coercion, co-optation and legitimisation (Gerschewski 2013). Both authors have been involved in research concerning different aspects of the Eritrean polity and society and the Horn of Africa in general for more than two decades. In recent years, our main focus was on the relations between the transnational Eritrean organisations and the diverse diaspora and refugee communities in countries of the global south and north. This paper is informed by long-term observation of Eritrea's shifting approaches towards development, extensive fieldwork inside the country and in the diaspora, and recent fieldwork in four European countries during 2018 and 2019. The authors conducted semi-structured and narrative interviews with one hundred Eritreans in Germany, Norway, Sweden and the UK and various expert interviews. Participants of the study include Eritreans from almost all ethnic and religious communities with different political positions and reflect the societal diversity of the country, which is mirrored in the diaspora and refugee communities. Our main research question was how diasporas relate to their autocratic homeland regime both politically and economically. In the past two decades, Eritrea's economic system has been transformed into a state-controlled command economy built on systematic forced labour provided by the recruits of an open-ended national service. They do not enjoy personal freedom and are prevented from making a living. This form of prolonged unpaid national service has caused a mass exodus from the country. Our fieldwork confirmed the hypothesis that the government is stabilized by transnational mechanisms, such as a mandatory diaspora tax which is often collected through mechanisms of coercion, for instance by spreading fear that relatives at home may be arrested in case of non-compliance. More importantly, we found that most Eritreans abroad support their kin at home by sending remittances, irrespective of their political stand towards the Eritrean regime, due to feelings of social obligation. However, under the prevailing extremely restrictive investment policies, remittances do not foster development; under Eritrea's militarized command economy, remittances can merely ensure the survival of the population trapped in the national service. We conclude that although the vast majority of Eritrean diasporans and refugees send

remittances, only far-reaching economic and political reforms would allow productive investments leading to people-oriented development.

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Session 7B: Göç ve Din

Chair: Erkan Perşembe, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey

262 Internal Migrants' Associations: Sacred Home-Making and Feeling at Home

Hasan Ali Yilmaz

364 Religion-Migration Relationship and it's Effect on Identities -An Analysis in the Context of Transformation of Community/Jamaah

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383 Avrupa'da Müslüman Mültecilerin Entegrasyon Sorunlari

Erkan Perşembe

Internal Migrants' Associations: Sacred Home-Making and Feeling at Home

(262) Hasan Ali Yilmaz

I will present on the Turkish internal migrants' religious associations in Gebze, a district in North Western Turkey. My research paper explores how the home-making practices, such as religious practices and interactions, turn the physical associations into a sacred home for the migrants. My presentation will be a part of my PhD thesis titled Internal Migrants and Everyday İslam in Turkish Context. Methodologically, it is an ethnographic study which lasted 6 months in 2015. The data is obtained from 25 participants' life stories and participant observations at these associations in Gebze. The making of a sacred place will be explored by examining migrants' perceptions, practices and social interactions. My findings show that 1) making a sacred home and feeling at home are created through home-making practices and social interactions. 2) These practices are intertwined with the desires and identities of the attendees and the home - makers. These homes, in turn, are made or used to express and reformulate identities, and reaffirm local connections. By emphasising the role that migrants play as active and viable agents in all aspects of their migratory experiences, the study has several aims, including: bringing the internal migration for-- an area that has not gained as much attention as international migration. This study also endorses the role of religion in the migration process by contesting the belief that religion withers as urbanisation, rationalisation and science spread. Finally, it emphasises materials and practices, which have been largely ignored in internal migration studies.

Religion-Migration Relationship and it's Effect on Identities -An Analysis in the Context of Transformation of Community/Jamaah

(364) Mehmet Evkuran

Today we have enough experience to understand the interaction between religion and society in context of tee concrete facts. In addition to the social sciences strat give importance to the religious studies, on the other hand the theological sciences have also turned to sociology and culture. The problem of immigration and asylum is increasing the weight of the world agenda. Migration, which at first seemed to be more of an economic and political problem, began to be tackled in time with cultural and educational aspects. Developed countries are highly sensitive to the

problem of immigration and asylum without disturbing their social structures. This sensitivity sometimes leads to the ignorance of the needs of immigrants and even basic human rights. Immigrants or refugees are seen as 'foreigners who come from afar and disturb the peace'. States are developing policies regarding immigrants and in this context they are committed to the field of values and beliefs. Ambiguous policy examples arise between assimilation, integration, and ghettoization. Policies that do not take into account the feelings of immigrants do not seem sustainable. Especially assimilationist approaches lead to the radicalization of immigrants and the strengthening of their tendency towards ghettoization. It is unfair, as it is not realistic to expect immigrants to forget all their feelings, thoughts and values and to be assimilated. For this reason, policies should be developed that recognize the cultural differences of immigrants and help to eliminate identity problems. In this study, the different effects of immigration on the identities of immigrants are addressed and the results of transforming the identities of immigration policies are being discussed and a solution for a peaceful co-existence. In particular, how the Syrian immigrants influence religious and sectarian understandings in the circles they interact with in Turkey will be discussed.

Migrant words

(367) Mehmet Azimli

Muslims introduced the knowledge of East to Europe after conquering Al-Andalus. Thus, they enabled Al-Andalus to become the center of knowledge and contributed to the transfer of scientific information to West. Numerous western people poured in Al-Andalus to take advantage of this situation and learn Arabic. A lot of words in Western languages can be likened to migrants who came from Islam civilization. For instance, hundreds of Arabic words are used in Sicily today. Besides, a dialect of Arabic is still spoken in Malta which is close to Italy. Some of the Arabic words transferred to Western languages contain the name of objects whereas some of them are used as scientific words due to the supremacy of eastern civilization at that time. The influence of Arabic language on the Italian language which is especially spoken in southern Italy, during the age of scientific and artistic knowledge transfer is remarkable. To illustrate, "ya" is used with the Italian nouns and in daily Italian language for saying something out of spite. Furthermore, here are several Arabic words which were transferred to Italian and are currently used in Sicily: "zagara" from "zehra" (rose), "margin" from "merc" (meadow), "sciabica" from "şebeke" (network), "rotolo" from "ritl" (measure), "cantaro" from "kantar" (bascule), "cafizu" from "kafız" (scale), "garaffu" from "ğuraf" (room), "dohana" from "divan" (sofa), "cable" from "kabil" (cable), "fondaco" from "funduk" (hotel) and "deferari" from "defter" (notebook). Many examples can be provided from location names and proper nouns as well. The English words of Arabic origin show us the significance of word migration. Several words which came to Western languages from East comprise the name of objects and scientific terms in various fields because of the supremacy of civilizations. The Islamic influence survived even after the Muslims lose their power in Al-Andalus and Sicily. Besides, their influence is still seen in spoken language particularly in architecture and clothing within those regions today. To sum up, the Arabic-originated words in European languages such as English, Spanish and Italian clearly demonstrate the effect of Eastern civilization on Western civilization. When we look at English which is the world language today, it involves many names of Arabic origin in the fields of chemistry, astronomy, mathematics terms, commerce terms, names of fruit and tree and numerous English object names are based on Arabic language as well. In this article, we aim to analyze some of the English words apart from the familiar words. We will occasionally resort to other Western languages with respect to semantics during this analysis. Keywords: Migration, Culture, Cultural Interaction, Europe

Avrupa'da Müslüman Mültecilerin Entegrasyon Sorunları

(383) Erkan Perşembe

Entegrasyon, bir bütün halinde hareket etme kabiliyet ve potansiyeline sahip birimlerin, birlikte geliştirdikleri dayanışma sürecidir. Aynı topluma katılan grupların, ortak aksiyonun gerektirdiği sorumluluğu paylaşarak, aralarındaki dayanışmayı canlı tutabilmeleridir. Entegrasyon kavramı, statik anlamıyla alt birimlerin yapısal harmonisini, dinamik anlamıyla ise, karşılıklı dengeli iletişimi ifade etmektedir. Mültecilerin kitlesel olarak kontrolsüz bir şekilde yönedikleri ve kabul edildiği Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinin toplumsal yaşayışına, kurallarına uyum sağlayabilmesi anlamında oldukça önemli sorunlarıyla karşı karşıyadırlar. Önceki yıllarda Müslüman göçmenlerin uyum süreci deneyimlerini yaşayan AB ülkelerinin bu yeni durum karşısında nasıl bir gündemle soruna yaklaşabildiği,

mültecilerin buradaki geleceğini de yakından ilgilendirmektedir. “Entegrasyon insani ilişkiler alanında her iki tarafın anlayış, iyi niyet ve sorumluluk çerçevesinde yaklaşımlar geliştirmeleri beklenen bir süreçtir”(Krämer-Badoni, 2002:47). Çok kültürlü toplumlarda, farklı etnik, dinî veya kültürel özelliğe sahip mülteci konumundaki kalabalıkların, bir arada yaşayabilme potansiyellerinin normal göçmenlere göre oldukça sorunlu olabileceği genellikle düşünülmektedir. Özellikle entegrasyon deneyimlerinin başarısı ya da başarısızlığının, kimliğin tanımlandığı dinî referanslardan hareketle değerlendirildiği durumlarda konu daha büyük hassasiyetlere gebe. AB ülkelerine güney sahillerinden yapılan kaçak sığınmacı trafiği, Suriye, Irak, Afganistan başta olmak üzere Afrika ülkelerinden de yapılmaktadır. Bu hareketlilikte mültecilerin büyük çoğunluğunun Müslüman oluşu, AB ülkelerinde göçmenlere karşı giderek tırmanan islamofobik yaklaşımın artmasını tetikleyebilir. Bu kapsamda mültecilerin yeni yaşam dünyalarında karşılaşılabilecekleri sorunlar nedeniyle yönelebileceği radikal İslami gruplarla olabilecek bağlantılar da Avrupa’daki Müslümanların tamamına yönelik islamofobik tepkileri besleyebilir. Aslında din ve entegrasyon arasındaki ilişkilerin modern toplumların çok kültürlü yapısında önemli bir problem gibi algılanmaması gerekir. Özellikle laikliğin farklı dinleri bir arada kendi konularında özgür kılan, din işlerini ruhbana ait sınırlılıklar dahilinde bırakan yapısal özelliği, çatışma potansiyelini düşürücüdür. Ancak dinlerin ve geleneksel unsurların tepkisel anlamda kendisini ifade edebileceği bir zeminde kendilerini dikkate alınınca, dinler çok kültürlü toplumsal yaşamda, sorunlu hale gelebilmektedir. Çalışmamızda Avrupa Birliği ülkelerindeki Müslüman mültecilerin konumlarını, bugün ve gelecekleleri arasındaki sorunlar ve beklentiler çerçevesinde ele alacağız.

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Session 7C: Migration Theory 2

Chair: İbrahim Sirkeci, Regent’s University London, United Kingdom

19 Migration as an ill structured problem: A perspective for problem structuring

Reda El Fellah

304 The behavioural aspects of migration-and-development

Zoltán Csányi

394 Engendering Migration Studies: Challenges to the Road Ahead

Paula Louro Morgado and Joelma Almeida

Migration as an ill structured problem: A perspective for problem structuring

(19) Reda El Fellah

Most security strategies in Europe and in other developed countries identify migration as a potential high threat. Two contradictory concepts may clash with each other. The freedom of movement in on hand, and the security against large scale migration in the other hand. Today more than ever before, the migration is increasingly perceived as a threat to national security due mainly to the rapid rise in the number of international migrants. New changes occurring in the structure of actors and interactions within the world pushes analysts and think tanks to widen the window through which the migration phenomenon is apprehended and theorized. The big question was how to conciliate the divergent considerations derived from the two concepts. This study argues that migration problem is ill defined and ill structured making the situation worse because migration as a policy problem is conceived as independent and this is not linked to the whole system of problems. From this perspective The article will be divided into 3 sections: The first section will elude the set of problems which are linked to the migration in the mediterranean A system of problems will be identified regarding the migration in the mediterranean The second section will scrutinize the reasons why migration is an ill structured problem regarding decision makers alternatives values and outcomes conflict among competing agendas and goals. The third section will suggest a tentative of problem

structuration based on a holistic, multidimensional approach aimed at connecting the phenomenon of migration with all its interlinked factors.

The behavioural aspects of migration-and-development

(304) Zoltán Csányi

A rather optimistic view of migration-and-development is echoed in a growing number of national migration policies around the world that aim at influencing behaviour related to different aspects of migration. Harvesting the benefits of triple-win solutions offered by the 'migration for development' approaches in use is something policy-makers increasingly count on. These approaches however "that identify migrants as development agents" lack a sound conceptualization of the interplay of migrants' agency and system level conditions of socio-economic change. Having in mind the recent advances in migration research and seeking to contribute to discussions on migration-and-development, this paper reviews behaviour models used within and outside of migration literature, and proposes Fred van Raaij's dynamic model of economic behaviour as an interpretative framework. As related to migrant behaviour, the model offers a static portrayal of development as a set of objective circumstances and subjective evaluations in a given time, while on the other hand also a dynamic view on 'improving conditions' in both objective and subjective terms becomes available. It should be highlighted however that the model's circular dynamism, which is undeniably one of its most important conceptual novelties, becomes a methodological obstacle when designing quantitative research. In the paper, beyond the value-added and the challenges of using the Van Raaij model, most important limitations of its empirical application are also delineated.

Engendering Migration Studies: Challenges to the Road Ahead

(394) Paula Louro Morgado and Joelma Almeida

For more than three decades, gender has been brought from the periphery to the center of migration studies, reducing the male vs female focus imbalance that pervaded the field until the eighties. Researchers from different disciplines (e.g. Anthropology, Geography, History and Sociology) have been increasingly conducting studies on female migrant experiences from different regions of the world (e.g. Philippine, Mexico, Bangladesh, Italy, United Kingdom) under different lens (e.g. identifying differences between male and female migrant experiences; describing dynamics of change in gender relations; leveling gender to other categories into the analysis such as race and class). Despite the vast body of literature on engendered migration produced so far, its corpus is fragmented and biased (e.g. social group, ethnicity and religion). A new talking across disciplines is required to foster synergies among the people conducting research in this field and to overcome biased generalizations. Before discussing the road ahead, some work should be carried out to find common grounds that contribute to reduce the fragmentation and bias in future knowledge production and, eventually, it will impact on migration policies in a positive way. Based upon an analysis of the literature produced in different regions of the world, this paper explores the main features such as the objects of study and the theoretical and methodological approaches informing the respective studies and identifies the challenges ahead to engendering migration studies.

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Session 7D: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 6

Chair: Beja Protner, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

76 Politics of Refugee Rentierism: The Case of Syrian Refugees in Turkey

Tazeen Qureshi

453 Experiences of Refugeehood and Political Subjectivity: The case of Kurdish and Left-wing Political Refugees from Turkey in Greece

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1001 Comparison of International Migration Policies of Turkey and Germany

Pınar Savaş-Yavuzçehre and Gökhan Yağmurlu

80 Lebanon and the lack of refugee protection: from the absence of a national refugee and asylum policy over increasing unemployment and poverty rates to the threat of more and more statelessness

Laura El Chemali

Politics of Refugee Rentierism: The Case of Syrian Refugees in Turkey

(76) Tazeen Qureshi

Over the past eight years, approximately 4 million Syrian refugees settled down in Turkey, which emerged as the world's largest refugee hosting country even as most European countries sealed their borders. Despite rising public discontent, the ruling Justice and Development Party (hereafter, AKP) government refrained from adopting an anti-refugee agenda. What then accounts for the AKP government's migration and refugee policies towards Syrian refugees? Building on Gerasimos Tsourapas's theory of refugee rentier states, this paper argues that the Turkish government since 2011 used Syrian refugees as a strategic tool and thus employed 'refugee rentierism' in one form or another. Yet, whereas Tsourapas's theory only analyzes Turkey's refugee rentier behavior from an economic perspective since the signing of the EU-Turkey Deal in 2016, this paper argues that Turkey's Syrian refugee strategy is illustrative of political rentierism more than economic rentierism. In doing so, this paper sheds light on the complexities of foreign policy strategies (using back-scratching or blackmail) employed by refugee hosting states to seek external rents and periodizes Turkey's varying political strategies "their motivations and consequences" between 2011 and 2013, 2013 and 2018, and post-2018. An indefinite presence of Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey has resulted in complex and contentious political conflicts at home and abroad. At home, it has caused a rise in the causticity of public resentment and even conflict against Syrian refugees stemming from various social and economic issues, especially after the recent economic downturn in the country. Internationally, the Turkish government is extremely disillusioned with the key political actors involved in the Syrian situation. This is evident from the fact that President Erdogan has adopted an increasingly aggressive political rhetoric against them because they have not given in to Turkey's political and geo-strategic demands vis-à-vis the Syrian refugee crisis. Using empirical evidence from Turkey, the paper discusses how conflict in both the international arena and domestic politics compelled the AKP government to revise its political position and policies towards Syrian migrants over time. In terms of methodology, this paper adopts the comparative method within a detailed case study. The study relies on primary and secondary data sources including, but not limited to, national archival documents, texts of national and international agreements between Turkey and the EU, national level statistics and laws, speeches of political leaders, and selected electronic sources such as newspapers, websites, etc. The argument is substantiated with the process tracing method that carefully documents evolution of the Turkish government's policies towards Syrian migrants in the post-2011 period. Given that the 'refugee' issue is now a highly politicized and conflict-ridden topic in Turkey, this paper makes a compelling contribution to the literature on conflict, migration and foreign policy.

Experiences of Refugeehood and Political Subjectivity: The case of Kurdish and Left-wing Political Refugees from Turkey in Greece

(453) Beja Protner

In the context of large numbers of people fleeing war in Syria and other zones of political conflict and economic deprivation, the notion of "refugee crisis" came to rule the public perceptions of contemporary migration in the Global North, particularly Europe. The term "refugee crisis" has been popularized and reified by the media and political discourses across Europe, and often uncritically taken up and reproduced by the growing numbers of migration scholars, responding to the perceived urgency and exceptionality of the issue. Since 2015, when the European Union (EU) closed its internal borders to keep out unwanted refugees and migrants, many traveling from Asia and the Middle East ended up trapped in Greece, the first country of entry to the EU. Thus, Greece has become

a “hotspot” of the so-called “refugee crisis,” attracting flows of humanitarian organizations, international volunteers, solidarity activists, journalists, and migration researchers. However, what is lost in the location- and urgency-focused research that takes (and helps constructing) “the refugees” as a uniform category, is a deep understanding of diverse experiences of refugeehood. Based on an ethnographic research on waiting, hope, and survival among the Kurdish and left-wing political refugees from Turkey in Greece in 2018-2019, this paper argues that in order to understand refugeehood, we need to consider (political) subjectivities of particular groups of refugees, rather than assuming a universal experience of refugeehood in particular structural conditions. Since 2015, coinciding with the so-called “refugee crisis,” there have been increased numbers of political refugees from Turkey fleeing to neighboring Greece due to the re-escalation of war, and intensification of political violence and oppression under the increasingly authoritarian regime. The recent political exiles from Turkey encounter the same European border regime as all other asylum seekers in Greece. Due to the notoriously long asylum procedures, they find themselves in the conditions of enforced existential waiting in protracted transitionality and uncertainty. And yet, their experiences of refugeehood are specific due to cultural proximity and layers of political history between Turkey and Greece, the existing Kurdish and left-wing exile communities from Turkey in Athens, and their particular political subjectivities. The notion of comradeship (yoldaşlık) is central to these revolutionary refugees’ political subjectivities. It includes shared political commitments and alliance, a shared lifestyle marked by mutual support, solidarity, and egalitarianism, and a sense of revolutionary hope, which transcend national borders and political divisions within the Left. Hence, as the ethnographic research showed, comradeship defines the everyday practices of the revolutionary refugees and is essential to the conceptualization of their precarious lives as exiles and to their material and emotional survival in the conditions of protracted transitionality. Thus, an effort to profoundly understand the (political) subjectivities of refugees, built through their life experiences, is indispensable to the study of refugeehood and migration-related enforced waiting.

Comparison of International Migration Policies of Turkey and Germany

(1001) Pınar Savaş-Yavuzçehre and Gökhan Yağmurlu

Migration and migrants have been one of the subjects that several countries heed about from past to present. That progression of time, the change of the subject or the subjects that were encountered or caused did not make the loss of the significance of migration and migrant, instead, it has caused re-emergence in several forms. Syrian Civil War, which began in 2011, and its consequences are one of the well-known examples of this situation. Syrians, who had to leave their homelands because of the civil war, took refuge in different countries of the world with various statuses. Syrians were both influenced by the geography of the host country and also have affected that geography. Even though this interaction situation has been from the point of cultural and social relationships within the frame of intangible concepts, it has also been from the point of residence and workplace within the frame of tangible concepts. This study aims to reveal Turkey and Germany's immigration policy and compare the cities of İzmir and Berlin in terms of the Syrian population for the five-year period. The basic hypothesis of the research is, while asylum-seekers satisfy their need for access to housing, labour force, and other requirements within the framework of the legal responsibility of local authorities and civil society organizations in Germany (in the city of Berlin), they meet these requirements by the initiative of local governments and voluntary work of non-governmental organizations in Turkey (in the city of İzmir). They resume their activities, like civil society organizations, in the frame of volunteering. First of all, within the scope of the research, Turkey and Germany's migration policy has been compared on their national scale. The comparison includes the legal structure of the two countries, the determined migration statistics and the policies of the countries towards the Syrian refugees. Lastly, the cities of İzmir and Berlin have been visited to examine and compare both cities within the framework of housing, workplace, civil society, and the public sphere from the standpoint of Syrians by utilizing observational methods during the framework of the field research. intangible concepts, it has also been from the point of residence and workplace within the frame of tangible concepts.

Lebanon and the lack of refugee protection: from the absence of a national refugee and asylum policy over increasing unemployment and poverty rates to the threat of more and more statelessness

(80) Laura El Chemali

In March 2020, the Syrian conflict will enter its ninth consecutive year, meanwhile it continues to trigger unprecedented humanitarian, demographic and geographical problems with far reaching consequences for Syria and its neighbouring countries. With 6.5 million internally displaced persons and at least 4.8 million Syrian refugees who have fled the country since 2011 (Sirkeci, 2017), Syrians have become the largest refugee community in the Middle East (Moms&Asaf, 2014). Over the course of the conflict, Lebanon, which has a population of approximately 4 million, has received more than 1 million Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 2017). While Lebanon turned into the most important refugee reception state worldwide, Lebanese state authorities have neither been able to mitigate nor to respond to this high-impact and vigorous influx of (Syrian) refugees, acting as a weak host state. Despite the fact that prior to the Syrian refugee crisis, Lebanon had received millions of refugees from Palestine, Lebanese state authorities have failed to implement a coherent national strategy for the management of the Syrian refugee crisis in their country (El Chemali, 2016). Considering the highly elevated needs in combination with a persistent underfunding, as well as, the absence of sustainability in the various sectors, such as electricity, health care, education, waste management or water, poverty and unemployment rates in Lebanon have risen to worrisome levels. Consequently, this article is driven by the interest to explore the various dynamics behind the mismanagement of the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon and the reasons why Lebanon has attained in the last quarter of 2019 nearly the stadium of state collapse. Our general hypothesis is that the internal political divisions in Lebanon in addition to Lebanon's legacy of being a *Etat tampon* or a "buffer state" for regional conflicts hinder any development of a national refugee policy with long-term effects on the refugee community living in Lebanon, as well as, the Lebanese society itself. On the one hand, over 80 years since the state independence from the Ottoman empire and French colonial rule, Lebanon still applies the same, but outdated ad hoc policies to deal with the refugee issue. The fade of refugees from Armenians, over the Kurds and Palestinians until today's Syrian refugee community in Lebanon is highly politicized and serves the cause of Lebanon's various political factions. On the other hand, Lebanon has witnessed an exceptional hospitality and welcomed an unprecedented high number of refugees since the outbreak of the Syrian conflict compared to Europe, Canada, the US and its Arab neighbourhood countries and this despite it's complex relationship with Syria. Our methodology and theoretical framework will be based on the review of traditional Lebanese thoughts, like Michel Chiha, Oussama Makdisi, Fawwaz Traboulsi, Kamal Salibi and Georges Corm in order to understand, where the Lebanese state stands today with regards to the refugee issue, as well as, high unemployment and poverty rates.

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Session 7E: Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Irregulars 2

Chair: Emre Eren Korkmaz, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

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1036 Refugee Governance Landscape in Bangladesh: Unfolding the Role of Non-State Actors

A N M Zakir Hossain

Refugee Crisis in South Asia: Every State Left Alone on Their Own

(31) Nahian Salsabeel

The South Asia region, diverse in its cultures, languages, religions and ethnicities, is home to one-fifth of the world's population. However, more people live in the region, as refugees or victims of protracted refugee crises in the region. Movements of refugees and asylum seekers between Bangladesh-Myanmar, India-Bangladesh, India-Pakistan, Pakistan-Afghanistan, as well as Nepal-Bhutan are some of the refugee crises experienced by South Asian countries. The lack of a central regional framework to deal with refugee influxes create space for utilizing arbitrary and discriminatory policies to deal with the refugee population. This often leads to the overburdening of refugees to one state of the region, as the porous borders of the South Asian countries allow refugee flows from inside and outside the region to flow freely. As seen in the case of Nepal and Bhutan, bilateral set-ups to address the refugee problem in the region have seen limited success, while multilaterally, the region is yet to attempt to tackle the issue with its regional institutional capacities"namely through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). This paper aims to shed light on the issue of lack of framework for refugees, as well as identify some of the effects of the deficiency. A qualitative research design is employed in order to attempt to unearth the relevant concerns around this subject, and relies heavily on desktop research and analysis of relevant books, journal articles, reports, and news media. Drawing from examples of OAU 1969 Convention on Refugees, as well as the EU Common European Asylum System (CEAS), the paper concludes with some recommendations to create a framework for regionally tackling refugee problem in South Asia. Keywords: South Asia, Bangladesh-Myanmar, India-Bangladesh, India-Pakistan, Pakistan-Afghanistan, Nepal-Bhutan, Central Refugee Framework

Altruistic Political Imagination' and human rights activism among North Korean defectors: Hope for a democratic future?

(213) Hyun-Joo Lim

This paper explores the meanings and challenges of human rights activism and its driving forces among North Korean refugees in the UK, using imagination as an analytical framework. The data are drawn from life history interviews with ten participants, together with two activists' public speeches. These data were analysed using a thematic method. The findings suggest that participants did not know the concept of human rights founded on individual liberty until they escaped from North Korea. Gaining awareness of the concept had significant implications for the activists, giving meaning to their life as well as sparking on their activism. At the same time, they faced numerous difficulties in their activism, including financial constraints, the language barrier and a shortage of human capital. In addition, interviewees expressed misconceptions and criticisms from other fellow North Korean refugees as one of the greatest difficulties they encountered in their work. I argue that in order to overcome such challenges human rights activism requires altruism and creative imagination that envisions better future lives for other North Korean people. Based on this, I propose Altruistic Political Imagination as a concept that captures North Korean activists' experiences, built on Passy's (2002) notion of political altruism, to put emphasis on the visionary aspect of their activism centred on the interests of others over themselves.

The Significance of "Belongingness" in the Syrian Refugee Crisis: A Preliminary Discussion on Refugees' Social Inclusion from a Cross-Regional Perspective

(237) Aoi Mochizuki

This paper discusses the impact of the Syrian refugee problem in the Middle East and Europe, and argues what kind of roles the refugees' belongingness has been playing in the context of the Syrian refugees Crisis. Since the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War nearly ten years ago, many Syrians, sometimes estimated to be a quarter of the entire inhabitants, had to flee from their homeland. Countries neighboring Syria have hosted a huge number of Syrian refugees, and are facing problems with limited social infrastructure and conflicts between the local communities and the refugees. The Syrian refugee crisis has spilled over, not only into Middle Eastern countries but also into European countries, inflating conflicts within the EU regime which had previously promoted regional integration and achieved freedom of movement for people within the region. Thus the matter of refugees' own belongingness has arisen over their social inclusion in each host country. Before the civil war, Syria was one of the main refugee hosting countries and a lot of Armenian, Palestinian, Lebanese and Iraqis were included as a citizens of the Syrian nation state beyond

the ethnic or religious differences of their belongingness (Chatty, 2017). After the Arab Spring and the subsequent civil war however, the sense of belongingness for Syrians has grown increasingly important. The reason is that the basis of Syria's status as a nation state has become fragile and this has led to Syrian people themselves being displaced beyond the national borders following their ethnic and religious connections (White, 2017). The purpose of this paper is twofold. Firstly, I investigate how Syrian refugees survive and rebuild their lives in their host societies. Secondly, I focus on the issues related to their belongingness which Syrian refugees have faced there. These discussions are based on quantitative research. Between 2017 and 2019, I conducted fieldworks in six major host countries (Jordan, Sweden, Germany, Netherland, France and UK) and interviewed Syrian people who lived in these countries' urban areas. By using their narratives of their experiences of displacement, this paper aims to understand the refugee crisis from the Syrians' individual perspectives. In previous studies, Valentine et al. (2009) discussed that the strength of the sense of belonging is not always able to fit to the degree of integration. According their article, some refugees don't have the sense of belonging to the host country because they have a different skin color or religious identity (Valentine et al. 2009, p. 244). Eghdamian (2016) argued that Syrian Refugees who belong to religious minority groups have difficulty and isolation stemming from their religious identity while living in their host society, that is, in this case, Jordan. Thereby the refugees' belongingness is a key factor to understanding the process of their social inclusion. This paper focuses on some countries in the Middle East and Europe which belong to different cultural, religious, and linguistic areas to clarify the role of belongingness in rebuilding refugees' sustainable "humanosphere" from a cross-regional perspective.

Refugee Governance Landscape in Bangladesh: Unfolding the Role of Non-State Actors

(1036) A N M Zakir Hossain

The figure of refugees has amplified significantly because of armed conflicts in several parts of the world. It is pertinent that they are protected and treated humanely where they take refuge. The refugee issue has been a sensitive subject for states because states that cause refugee problems perceived as those that are intolerant of racial, religious or linguistic minorities. Rohingya are facing an uncertain future with a lot of violations and vulnerabilities that ultimately made them stateless and/or fallen in an identity crisis. Bangladesh intakes refugees throughout the crisis periods but when the ethnic cleansing started at Rakhine the number amounted total about a million. Refugees are now a huge burden for all in socio-political, economic and environmental aspects. The present study focuses on the nexus between non-state actors and refugee management which shaped the refugee resettlement landscape in Bangladesh. The non-state actors are playing a pivotal role at the operational level to provide basic support for them. The study tries to treat them embedded in the governance nexus and connected to each other especially the refugee crisis. There's a widespread consensus that there is a lack of policy in the countries that make up the resettlement of Rohingya refugees. The study aimed to identify the role of non-state actors to resettle them. The endeavor of the study is to answer the questions on how non-state actors and refugees act and react with each other in this crisis and how it indicates the future role of state actors in refugee management and resettlement. The study primarily based on secondary sources of data to reach the inferences. The research study examined an array of non-state institutions that impact on resettlement of Rohingya refugees. The results found non-state actors to create a platform that includes the different stakeholders and emphasized the trade-off between them which in our case Rohingya refugees. They provide basic services i.e., health education, food etc., and geo-localized support for them and specific aid during the adverse situation. It is also found that it helps the administration to identify the synchronized ideas of people that coordinate their actions to produce services for the people. The study concludes by arguing for the management and wrapping of multidimensional data through the observatory mechanism that could likely develop their life and incentives required for the state to resettle them in future.

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Session 7F: Migration, Families, Gender 4

Chair: Liat Yakhnich, Beit Berl College, Israel

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"Working, cleaning, laundry, cooking" I just didn't understand what was happening": A phenomenological study of immigrant parents of adolescents with delinquent behavior

(16) Liat Yakhnich and Sophie Walsh

Various theoretical models, whether from a perspective of risk and resilience (Williams, Ayers, & Arthur, 2004), developmental criminology (Farrington, 2007) or life course theories (Moffitt, Caspi, Harrington, & Milne, 2002) emphasize the role of parents in the etiology of adolescent delinquent behavior. Yet, such perspectives tend to examine the role of parents through the eyes of the young person and their impact on him/her and can be seen to place blame (Holt, 2010) or responsibility on the shoulders of the parents. Empirical study of the experience of family members of those involved in crime or, as Howarth and Rock (2000) term it, "the other victims of crime" (p. 58), has been largely ignored by criminologists. In the current study, we examine a particular group of parents: immigrant parents from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in Israel whose children have a history of criminal offenses. These parents belong simultaneously to two different and potentially stigmatized groups: they are both immigrants and parents of children involved in criminal behavior. According to Crandall's (1991) framework of intersectionality of multiple stigma, simultaneous presence of more than one stigmatizing condition may amplify the effects of stigmatization and lead to increased rejection and social distance, thus resulting in higher levels of stress. The current study aimed to fill a gap in the research to examine from the perspective of immigrant parents, how they understand and make sense of their children's involvement in delinquent behavior (occurring post-immigration). Due to a lack in the literature in general examining the experience of parents of adolescents with criminal files, the study aimed to focus on the experience of parenting a child involved in criminal behavior, while acknowledging the intersectionality of the parents' experience as both part of a discriminated minority and as parents stigmatized for the children's behavior. As such, in the current analysis we wished to focus in particular on the family-related and parent-related factors in the narratives of the participants. This study examined in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted with fourteen immigrant parents (10 mothers and 4 fathers) from the Former Soviet Union in Israel of children treated in rehabilitation facilities for delinquent youth. Data analysis revealed a gradual decline in children's behavior ascribed to the developmental stage of adolescence, the pressures of immigration and cultural conflict. These three factors are interwoven together to create a fabric within which they see their children turning to crime. Parents' gradual loss of control is balanced by attempts to idealize the parent-child relationship and to minimize the severity of the offenses committed. They describe various differing and even contradictory experiences of themselves as parents and their struggles to piece together fragmented and incohesive alternating experiences of themselves as parents. Despite the critical role they can play in their children's rehabilitation, as well as the distress that they themselves experience, parents of delinquent children have often been ignored in research. Acknowledging parents' perspectives and experiences can allow development of appropriate therapeutic strategies to support them and maximize their abilities to support their children.

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Safe Fertility, Safe Motherhood amongst Turkey's Syrian Women

(65) Hatice Yaprak Civelek and Dicle Koylan

First, based on the basic determinants of fertility behavior like educational level, wealth level, place of residence, marital status, contraceptive use, health service support during and, after delivery/pregnancy, I define safe fertility as a general well-being situation for all women in their reproductive age. Second, safe motherhood is the definition of the health and well-being of mothers and newborns. With regard to these concepts, this paper focuses on the reproductive health of Syrian women and makes an assessment of the results of "Turkish Demographic and Health Survey, Syrian Migrant Sample". According to the report, total fertility rate is 5.3, under five mortality rate is 27 per 1000 live births, although 93 percent of women receive antenatal care from a skilled health provider and 97 percent give births delivered by a skilled health provider. Also about 45 percent use any contraceptive method. This study, by using a framework referring to the components of safe fertility and safe motherhood and the related literature, presents a social demographic critical argument.

The 'Accompanying Spouse Dependent Visa Status': Challenges and Constraints Faced by Zimbabwean Immigrant Women In Integration Into South Africa's Formal Labour Market

(74) Rujeko Samantha Chimukuche

Transboundary migration at both regional and continental levels has become the defining feature of the 21st century. The recent global migration crisis due to economic strife and war brings back to the fore an old age problem, but with fresh challenges. Migration and forced displacement are issues that require long-term solutions. In South Africa for example, whilst much attention has been placed on xenophobic attacks and other issues at the nexus of immigrant and indigenous communities, limited focus has been placed on the integration, specifically formal labour integration of immigrant communities and the gender inequalities that are prevalent. Despite noble efforts by South Africa hosting several immigrants, several challenges arise in integrating the migrants into society as it is often difficult to harmonize the interests of indigenous communities and those of foreign nationals. This research study has aimed to fill in the gaps by analyzing how stringent immigration and visa regulations prevent skilled migrant women spouses from employment which often results in several societal vices including domestic abuse, minimum or no access to important services such as healthcare, education, social welfare among others. Using a qualitative approach, the study analyzed South Africa migration and labour policies in terms of mainstreaming the gender needs of skilled migrant women. Secondly, the study highlighted the migratory experiences and constraints of skilled Zimbabwean women migrant spouses in South Africa labour integration. The experiences of these women have shown the gender inequalities of the migratory policies. Thirdly, Zimbabwean women opportunities and/or challenges in integration into South African formal labour market were explored. Lastly, practical interventions to support the integration of skilled migrant women spouses into South Africa's formal labour market were suggested. Key findings show that gender dynamics are pivotal in migration patterns and the mainstreaming of gender in migration policies. This study therefore contributed to the fields of gender and migration by examining ways in which gender rights of skilled

migrant women spouses can be incorporated in labour integration policy making. Keywords: gender, migration, labour-integration, zimbabwean women

Ethiopian-Israeli women in academia

(84) Adi Binhas

This study focuses on the coping and experiences of Ethiopian - Israeli women during their studies for advanced degrees, and describes the elements of success and the unique barriers that they face. The literature review presents the intersecting identity approach, which was formed by American scholars and was adapted to the Israeli case. We emphasize the challenges of the gender-race combination, assuming that these two identity factors cannot be disconnected here and that their combination creates unique challenges. Various emotional, cognitive, mental, social, economic and cultural aspects of the Ethiopian immigration to Israel and their significance, separately and combined, are considered as the background of the women's intersecting identity. The research method was qualitative, and included ten semi-open interviews with women who had PhDs or were in various stages of acquiring advanced degrees. Our findings indicate that barriers that are unique to women who cope with an intersecting identity can be identified and defined. The barriers are varied "“ from lack of information about the requirements of the Israeli academic system, to coping with emotional and conflictual overload due to their desire to study and their inability to support their family of origin whether financially or emotionally, to an absence of instrumental resources to fund their studies. Coping with their intersecting identity vis-à-vis the academic system was characterized by mental resilience thanks to their personality characteristics, self-confidence, curiosity, and aspiration to develop and succeed together with their considerable ability to adapt to the various demands presented to them and to excel in their achievements. The conclusions of the study focus on the importance of awareness to promote the representation of Ethiopian-Israeli women in academia, and to create a supportive environment on the personal and academic level. These women can serve as role-models and Mentors for other women in the Ethiopian-Israeli community and for women from other minority groups, and facilitate a pluralistic, multicultural academic system. Additionally, the structural and social barriers should be removed through promoting awareness and policies of equality and fair distribution of public resources.

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Session 7G: Integration and Beyond 7

Chair: Martins Kaprans, University of Latvia, Latvia

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Izem Günyakti

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Olivia M Joseph-Aluko

The role of social media in integration processes of Chinese migrants in Austria

(164) Carsten Matthias Schäfer

In the light of the mounting importance of social media for interpersonal communication, this paper aims at examine the role of the internet in immigrant incorporation processes, thus contributing to an ongoing but still young debate. Through a case study of the largest Chinese language Bulletin Board run by Chinese students in Austria (www.outuo.net), the paper examines the potentials of the internet in supplementing and expanding the functions of the traditional migrant media and associations in strengthening social, cultural, political and economic incorporation (participation) of Chinese migrants in Austria. In doing that, the analysis took the use of Ludger Pries's transnational incorporation theory "“ which was slightly revised "“, assuming that (in contrast to traditional assimilation theory with its one-sided focus on the relation between migrants and the host country) Chinese migrants in Austria are exposed to incorporation options that emanate from four different social spaces, namely Austria, China, immigrant communities within the country of residence ("žethnic enclaves") and transnational social spaces. I argue that Chinese in Austria may, in theory, establish affiliations with and incorporate into one, two, three, or all four spaces simultaneously. The study adopts a mixed method approach, including a content analysis of postings on outuo.net, an online survey among 76 users, as well as expert interviews with outuo management members, forum moderators and Austrian state actors in order to answer the following guiding questions: - What potential does the internet possess for incorporation processes of immigrants? - What actors make use of outuo.net in order to influence and create incorporation opportunities for Chinese migrants? What interactions and communication between Chinese immigrants in Austria and other (Chinese and non-Chinese) actors unfold in the internet? - What concrete opportunity structures are created in this process? - What are the challenges and opportunities of computer-mediated communication for incorporation and especially integration processes? Findings indicate that social media has become an valuable supplement to the migrants' traditional/offline social support and that migrants actively use social media, since it provides multiple options in terms of information seeking, allocating resources, and social networking (also outside co-ethnic groups), and thus to negotiate and re-conceptualize belonging in relation to different social spaces. Furthermore, the study found that the internet indeed opens up spaces from which migrants can participate in different social spaces simultaneously. Thus, outuo.net potentially fosters pluralistic incorporation of Chinese migrants in Austria yet opportunity structures created on outuo.net are qualitatively and quantitatively quite different in terms of each of the four social spaces. Hence, while outuo.net contributes to the process of integration into the "žmainstream society", it might, for some users, also lead to marginalization and to institutional completeness of a co-ethnic parallel society. The paper addresses these complex findings and discusses their implications, particularly in light of Austrian integration politics.

Latvian migrants in the UK: Blocked acculturation and social agency

(192) Martins Kaprans

In the light of the mounting importance of social media for interpersonal communication, this paper aims at examine the role of the internet in immigrant incorporation processes, thus contributing to an ongoing but still young debate. Through a case study of the largest Chinese language Bulletin Board run by Chinese students in Austria (www.outuo.net), the paper examines the potentials of the internet in supplementing and expanding the functions of the traditional migrant media and associations in strengthening social, cultural, political and economic incorporation (participation) of Chinese migrants in Austria. In doing that, the analysis took the use of Ludger Pries's transnational incorporation theory "“ which was slightly revised "“, assuming that (in contrast to traditional assimilation theory with its one-sided focus on the relation between migrants and the host country) Chinese migrants in Austria are exposed to incorporation options that emanate from four different social spaces, namely Austria, China, immigrant communities within the country of residence ("žethnic enclaves") and transnational social spaces. I argue that Chinese in Austria may, in theory, establish affiliations with and incorporate into one, two, three, or all four spaces simultaneously. The study adopts a mixed method approach, including a content analysis of postings on outuo.net, an online survey among 76 users, as well as expert interviews with outuo management members, forum moderators and Austrian state actors in order to answer the following guiding questions: - What potential does the internet possess for incorporation processes of immigrants? - What actors make use of outuo.net in order to influence and create incorporation opportunities for Chinese migrants? What interactions and communication between Chinese immigrants in Austria and other (Chinese and non-Chinese) actors unfold in the internet? - What concrete opportunity structures are created in this process? - What are the challenges and opportunities of computer-

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The Politics and Practices of 'Headscarf Debate' in and about Schools in Germany

(307) Izem Günyaktı

A few months after the ban in Austria in 2019, and Nettesheim's Report on the legal aspects of headscarf practices in schools, a new discussion in the media initiated for the nationwide regulation of students' headscarf-practices in Germany. According to Taramundi (2015), a ban proposal on headscarves (paradoxically) are usually associated with women's rights in European context. Considering movements of "#10 years challenge" or "#aslayanlızyürümeyeceksin (neverwalkalone)" initiated by women who took off their headscarves, in Turkey there is a relatively new discussion opened that the opposite of this argument (i.e. liberalization of headscarf for women's emancipation) has also been used to further oppress women rather than their emancipation. Following the social construction of targets as policy beneficiaries/losers (Schneider/Ingram 1983), this is an attempt to discuss the 'headscarf debate' from a transnational perspective. To do so, the purpose is to address the direct role of politics on the instrumentalization of dress codes of Muslim women. To investigate the process of politicization of the topic, Koopmans and Statham's (1999) Political Claim Analysis (PCA) are employed to screen regional and national media in Germany for the period of 01.01.2011-01.01.2019. To be able to analyse the politicization of the topic in the media, positions of 221 actors and their claims (from 69 Articles) are selected among the following four newspapers: Welt (Online), Frankfurter Rundschau, Taz, Tagesspiegel) collected. Initial results reveals the louder voice of political actors to oppose (66%) the headscarf practice in schools both for teachers and students, while 70 % of pedagogical actors position themselves for the allowance of it. Parallel to the PCA, a series of expert interviews conducted to picture the reflections of politicization of 'headscarf-debate' in the secondary-school context in Germany. The politicization of a certain group's identity, as in the case of head-scarf movement in Turkey creates a dynamics of 'deviants' or 'advanced/contenders' in terms of *burdens* and *benefits* of developed policies and policy designs (Schneider/Ingram 1983). How organizational members and participants experience this process is the topic of this study. While Nettesheim's report advocating a ban for the protection against "social exclusion and discrimination" of Muslim students with headscarves, the political elites in Turkey use the opposite argument for headscarf liberalization. Both context however identify the same group of women as 'deviant', those who decide on their own initiatives to wear headscarves. On the other hand, initial results from the interviews questions the critical position of 'headscarf-debate' in schools, and other aspects of immigration, i.e. access to higher- education, and -ranked jobs are rather seems more relevant, especially for teachers working in schools with higher amount of Muslim students.

Youth Migration: Forging New Identities in Strange Lands

(235) Olivia M Joseph-Aluko

Background Youth migrants under the age of 24 years comprise approximately 12 percent of an estimated 232 million international migrants. Although migration represents an opportunity to pursue educational goals, enhance family livelihoods, and improve professional skills and prospects, youth migration often takes place in the context of high unemployment, poor education system, and economic difficulties. Other contributing factors to youth migration are peer pressure, strong smuggling networks and lack of reliable security in host countries. Moreover, in

the case of young refugees, migration is triggered by often violent, traumatic social upheavals, which make such adjustments even more challenging. Objectives This paper examines the process of acculturation, social integration, and the forging of new identities among African youth migrants and refugees, particularly in Europe and the Mediterranean. It particularly discusses the challenges faced by youth migrants and refugees regarding social adaptation and developing a new sense of identity and belonging in the face of anti-migrant bias and cultural distance and considers the impact of current policies on youth migration experiences. Method/Approach The paper incorporates statistical data from international organisations such as the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Global Migration Group, as well as migration laws and policies enacted in major youth migrant destinations and ethnographic studies of youth migrants' experiences. Results The international migration process exposes young migrants to new vulnerabilities, including discrimination based on gender, country of origin, ethnicity, religion, or migration status. Youth labour migrants, particularly those who are undocumented, often experience poor working and housing conditions and a lack of access to basic social services and legal protections. Young women or girl migrants confront additional risks of abuse and sexual exploitation. Social integration, communication, and accessing services are complicated by language barriers and negative stereotypes regarding migrants in destination societies. Although many countries have instituted measures to assist young migrants upon entry, fewer services exist to help them through the acculturation process and achieve social and economic integration. However, the proliferation of Information and communication technology (ICT) has facilitated the ability of many youth migrants to familiarize themselves with their new environment, more easily find jobs or housing, and access government services, as well as maintain contacts with family at home and establish links with other members of their diaspora community. Such social networks play an important role in the adjustment process, reducing culture shock, providing emotional continuity, and helping youth migrants maintain and adjust a sense of identity. Conclusion Promoting cooperation at the local, national, regional, and international levels is critical to manage youth migration in a manner that provides social and legal protections, enhances their educational and economic opportunities, and facilitates social and cultural integration. When migrants' legal rights are protected, they can develop sociocultural and human capital and ultimately make significant contributions to social and economic development in destination societies. ICT-based programmes could provide a less expensive and more efficient means of supporting the adjustment process and ensure greater accessibility to services.

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Session 7H: Migration and Wellbeing 5

Chair: Gul Ince Beqo, University of Bari, Italy

1004 Refugee Reception and Access to Healthcare Service: The case of Puglia Region

Michela Camilla Pellicani and Gul Ince Beqo

1028 Experiences of Detained Asylum-Seeking Families: A Metasynthesis of Qualitative Literature Christine Gervais, Sophie Lampron-deSousa, Pierre Pariseau-Legault, Isabel Côté, Grace Chammas

1029 Children's Experience of Immigration: Supporting Transition

Christine Gervais, Isabel Côté, Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Francine de Montigny, Renée-Pier Trotter-Cyr

1034 Impact of migration on migrants' mental health and emotional wellbeing: A case study of 25 Filipino migrants in the United Kingdom

Natalia Sali

Refugee Reception and Access to Healthcare Service: The case of Puglia Region

(1004) Michela Camilla Pellicani and Gul Ince Beqo

Due to the deals with Libya, Turkey and Niger, the influx of asylum seekers to Europe has dramatically decreased in the last years, while people from Syria, Iraq and the Middle East still try to arrive to Europe. After the closure of the Balkan route in 2016, many people travel through the sea, with a dramatic loss of human lives. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) evidences that in 2016, more than 5000 people of 347.000 landed on the Mediterranean coast died on their journey. The Mediterranean route to Puglia is the route taken by the boats starting from Turkey and Greece and in 2016, out of twenty regions, Puglia welcomed 9.7% of the total asylum seekers. This research focuses on a specific aspect of refugee and asylum seeker integration policies, that of access to health services in the Puglia region, analyzing in depth a project called "Prevention 4.0", funded by the European Commission and the Italian Ministry of the Interior. The "Prevention 4.0" project aims to create and test an integrated system of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of asylum seekers and holders of international protection on the Puglia regional territory. This system, through an in-depth analysis of the socio-demographic and socio-health context as well as the use of innovative technologies, will be able to guarantee the achievement of the following specific objectives: to favor the identification of the subjects in conditions of greatest vulnerability both in physically and psychically terms, as well as potential subjects for the spread of contagious diseases; strengthen operators' skills by adapting them to the articulated typology of recipients and making them "anthropologically competent"; develop an early diagnosis by means of prevention and health promotion interventions by improving information; guarantee fair access and quality of care; also guarantee constant monitoring of the treatment path through telemedicine tools, including access and registration of primary and secondary prevention activities; enhance the range of services provided by the regional system in concert with the social private sector.

Experiences of Detained Asylum-Seeking Families: A Metasynthesis of Qualitative Literature Christine

(1028) Gervais, Sophie Lampron-deSousa, Pierre Pariseau-Legault, Isabel Côté, Grace Chammas

Background: Globally, the number of refugees has doubled in the last 20 years (1), mainly because of armed conflict and political and environmental crises. In response to this influx of refugees, states are taking drastic measures to stop the flow of irregular migration, including criminalizing migration itself and detaining asylum seekers (2,3). A growing literature shows the negative repercussions of migrants' detention on their mental and physical health (4-8). On the other hand, little research has documented the experience of detained migrant children and their families (9-10). Notably, we do not know the significance they place on detention as well as the differences and similarities in the experiences of children, mothers, and fathers, whose detention conditions usually differ. Objective: To present the methodology and results of a metasynthesis on the experience of families of asylum seekers detained for migratory reasons. Methodology: The methodology developed by Butler (2016) (11) was used to carry out the metasynthesis. The presentation will summarize the six steps: 1) The identification of the research question; 2) The definition of keywords and of the documentary search strategy; 3) The selection process of the articles; 4) The critical appraisal of articles; 5) The extraction of data and 6) The data synthesis. Results: The description of the studies retained and included in the metasynthesis makes it possible to understand the characteristics of the families whose experience has been studied as well as the contexts in which they are living their lives. The four central themes of the experience of the families of detained asylum seekers will be described, and the differences between the experience of fathers, mothers and children will be discussed. Conclusion: Recommendations for intervention practices and policies affecting asylum seekers will be outlined.

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Children's Experience of Immigration: Supporting Transition

(1029) Christine Gervais, Isabel Côté, Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Francine de Montigny, Renée-Pier Trottier-Cyr

Background: While the challenges met by children in the migration process have been investigated, few studies have paid attention to the children's personal point of view and understanding of their experience. Objectives: Describe immigrant and refugee children's perceptions of their experience. Method: A mixed study was carried out, based on the child-centered approach. Results: Forty three children aged between 6 and twelve years old, and recently immigrated to Canada (X= 2,33 years) were met. Compared to the refugee children (N:23) the children whose parents immigrated for economic reasons (N: 20) had a greater number of internalizing disorders symptoms. This allowed the researchers to identify key elements of the migratory experience for each group of children. Conclusion: These results highlight parents' role in the support of their children through the migration transition in order to preserve children's well-being and can inspire policies towards immigrant families.

Impact of migration on migrants' mental health and emotional wellbeing: A case study of 25 Filipino migrants in the United Kingdom

(1034) Natalia Sali

Migration is not merely an economic undertaking but has social and emotional components, with its complexity resulting to some factors that can be associated with mental health and emotional wellbeing. With increasing number of international migrants, estimated at 272 million as of 2019 – of which almost 5.7 million are Filipinos (UN-DESA 2019), this study achieved an in-depth appreciation of the migration phenomenon as experienced by a small group of migrants. In this context, a migrant is any person who changes his or her country of usual residence for at least a year (UN 2018). This study is aimed at exploring how migration impacts on mental health and emotional wellbeing of Filipino migrants in the UK. Case study approach was used to explain, describe, or explore events or phenomena in the everyday contexts (Yin 2009). Using snowball sampling technique, 25 Filipino economic migrants, 18 to 55 years old, and have been in the United Kingdom for the last 10 years were selected. They were interviewed using semi-structured interviews between October 2017 and September 2018. This study found that some sociological factors could be associated with mental health and emotional wellbeing. It has been said that the social perspective of mental health focuses on the impact of social circumstances on mental health or illness (Rogers and Pilgrim 2014). The factors migrants associated with mental health were attributed to their perceived social roles and the values they associated with fulfilling those roles. Migrants were not simply migrants, they also assumed a number of ascribed roles and any disruption in the performance of those roles contribute to emotional problems. For example, inability to send remittances of money and to perform their caring role, and a sense of lost identity contributed to stress and frustration. Those could be attributed to their cultural values of close family ties, togetherness, and family pride. Filipino migrants have also found ways to cope, described as responses to external life strains that prevent, avoid, or control emotional distress (Pearlin and Schooler 1978). They coped by having self-determination and agency, belonging to social networks, having religion or faith, and maintaining connection with the family using the new technology. The 25 cases were not statistically significant, and there may also be selection bias and confidentiality issue due to the sampling technique used. However, this study has suggested a nuanced discussion and has challenged the nature of relationship between the migrant and the family which Stark and Bloom (1985) referred to as binding and beneficial. As the study found, the family shared the costs and returns of migration and these mitigated or exacerbated the impact on the migrants' mental health and emotional wellbeing, hence, not often beneficial. Also, this study has suggested a way to redefine Filipino family, from being merely a socio-economic unit to one that had crucial and evolving role in the migration process.

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Session 8A: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 7

Chair: K. Onur Unutulmaz, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey

- 1011 (De-) Securitization of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: An Analysis of Current Situation and Future Prospects
K. Onur Unutulmaz
- 290 International Migration policy and law in Nepal: an overview
Deepak Chaudhary
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(De-) Securitization of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: An Analysis of Current Situation and Future Prospects

(1011) K. Onur Unutulmaz

Securitization Theory (ST), most comprehensively developed and popularized by the Copenhagen School, is now widely applied to migration studies. ST holds that securitization, as a speech-act of re-defining a phenomenon as a ‘threat’, is largely a top-down process pushed –often strategically- by certain actors including the politicians, bureaucrats, military elite, and media. Accordingly, immigration and refugees become identified as a security threat, and are thus securitized, by these actors in many contexts. With this background, the question whether or not the issue of Syrian refugees in Turkey has become securitized is important. This study argues that it has not yet become fully securitized in Turkey due to several factors, while it is in the process of becoming increasingly securitized in a bottom-up manner, which is not anticipated by the ST. In this context, the study aims to analyze the unfolding of the issue of Syrian refugees in Turkey since the beginning of the crisis from a securitization perspective. It will argue that, due to context-specific factors, the ‘security-elite’ as defined by the ST has endorsed a ‘de-securitization’ agenda, and this has been a major factor keeping the issue from securitization. However, the context has been shifting in the country and the issue is becoming increasingly ‘politicized’, if not still fully ‘securitized’. Following this historical analysis of the present, the study aims to provide insights concerning the future prospects. In terms of its methodology, the study will firstly utilize the secondary data sources including the existing literature, reports, and public opinion studies. As primary data, the study will use the findings of the Syrian Barometer-2019 study’s focus-group interviews, which include 12 focus groups with Turkish society and 8 with Syrian refugees in four different cities.

International Migration policy and law in Nepal: an overview

(290) Deepak Chaudhary

This paper aims to analyze the laws and policies relating to international migration in Nepal and their challenges. International migration has been a major source of income for many Nepali households for decades. As CBS (2011) & MoFA (2017-18), 57 % of the households depend on international migration and it contributes 26% to the national GDP. Remittances in Nepal are 2.5 times larger than total exports (WB, 2017). Nepal issued 3.5 million labor permits to migrant workers between 2008 and 2017, and over 176,000 Nepali women are granted labor permits (DoFE). Since 2016, Nepali authorities prohibited women from domestic work in the Gulf. Besides, it is believed that there are a number of people abroad illegally that do not have any records. Despite abundant benefits, there are also challenges. Available data and literature reveal that more than two-thirds of migrant laborers are unskilled; safety and exploitation issues have largely been noticed. In recent days, women trafficking is being increased. As of NHRC (2016), 8,000 to 8,500 persons were trafficked in the fiscal years of 2013-15. Moreover, a total of 6,708 Nepalese migrants returned home in coffins (DoFE). The exact figures for loss of life and abuses and exploitation are not available due to a lack of data. The online system for international migration is still not effective and the brokers have been benefitted from it. Nepal government has been attempting to address these problems and challenges

through laws and policies. The Immigration law 1994 (amend 2008), Foreign Employment Rules 2008 (amend 2017) and Foreign Employment Policy 2012 (first employment policy) are major laws and policies to manage safely the international migration. Foreign Employment Policy 2012 has some provisions regarding international migration such as training, psycho-social counseling, and rehabilitation centers under the Foreign Employment Welfare Fund and creating productive investment for returning migrants. Similarly, it has a provision of the 'High-Level Foreign Employment Coordination Committee' to coordinate and harmonize policy level issues between stakeholders and concerned authorities. Ministry of Labour Employment and Social Security is responsible for periodic monitoring and evaluation of the policies and implementations. Besides, A National Task Force under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been set up for trafficking control. Likewise, the 'Department of Immigration' is a sole authority to implement immigration laws and it has the responsibility of managing entry and exit of Nepali citizens to and from Nepal. Despite such laws, policies, and efforts, international labor migration has frequently been questioned in terms of safety, trafficking and exploitation. The relationship between international migration and development in Nepal is explicit and therefore, the proper laws and policies are crucial. As Martin (2014), expert commissions to assess the labor market and demographic data to help to answer the fundamental migration questions. The migration policy can only be pragmatic while there is exact data on it. There are gaps between the policy and the implementation. This study analyzes the gaps based on contents and literature review that will be helpful for further policy implication.

Migration problems and dispute settlement mechanisms - European experience

(205) Gerard Conway

The refugee crisis in the Mediterranean and its aftermath has focused attention on inter-State cooperation in dealing with refugee problems, both within the EU and amongst European States more generally. The operation of EU law should be understood in the light of differentiation within EU rules and the relationship of EU rules to international law rules, including those of the Council of Europe, applicable to both migrants and refugees. The regime governing asylum and immigration in the EU is both a more recent aspect of European integration and complicated by internal regime overlap, including regarding Schengen (which Ireland and the UK do not apply) and the parallel role of the Council of Europe. Elsewhere at European level, the Council of Europe has adopted several relevant instruments, principally the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees and the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, which have a wider geographical reach than EU rules, but different enforcement and dispute settlement mechanisms. This paper explores how overlapping rules applicable to the migration crisis operate in the context of dispute settlement, both between States and concerning individual migrants and refugees. Some comparative work has been done in this sphere, mainly on migrant rights (e.g. Cholewinski, 2004), but relatively little comparative work has appeared on institutional processes such as access to justice (though see MacBride, 2009). Specifically, the paper examines, taking a doctrinal perspective in the frame of regime differentiation: the interaction of EU visa and asylum rules in the area of Freedom, Security and Justice with the Schengen framework, especially regarding the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice of the EU; the extent to which the reaction to the recent crisis justifies either more supranationalisation or contrarywise a reversion to some more intergovernmental and elements and national competences; the particular case of EU-Turkey bilateral relations, which have an unusual basis in EU law; and the possibility for greater use of the Council of Europe framework. Bibliography: R. Cholewinski, *The Legal Status of Migrants Admitted for Employment: A comparative study of law and practice in selected European states* (Council of Europe 2004) J. McBride, *Access to Justice for Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe* (Council of Europe 2009)

Citizenship debates and policies in Italy

(1150) Michela C. Pellicani and Isabella Piracci

The term citizenship indicates the relationship between an individual and the state, and is in particular a status, called *civitas*, to which the legal system links the fullness of civil and political rights. In Italy the modern concept of citizenship was born when the unitary state was established and is currently governed by law no. 91 of 1992. Italian citizenship is acquired *iure sanguinis*, that is, if you are born or adopted by Italian citizens. There is a residual

possibility of purchasing *iure soli*, if you are born on Italian territory from stateless parents or if the parents are unknown or cannot transmit their citizenship to the child according to the law of the state of origin. Citizenship can also be requested by foreigners who have resided in Italy for at least ten years and are in possession of certain requirements. In particular, the applicant must demonstrate that he has sufficient income to sustain, that he has no criminal record, that he does not have any impedimental reasons for the security of the Republic. You can also become an Italian citizen by marriage. Citizenship by marriage is recognized by the prefect of the province of residence of the applicant. The law provides for some cases in which the status of an Italian citizen may cease. Italian citizenship can be bought back on request. The Legislative Decree 4 October 2018, n. 113, converted with law 1 December 2018 n. 132 introduced art. 10 bis of the law 5/02/1992, n. 91 the institution of revocation of citizenship in the cases expressly provided for by art. 10 bis of the aforementioned law no. 91/1992. Normative requirements D.L. 4 October 2018, n. 113, converted with law 1 December 2018 n. 132 Law 15 July 2009, n.94. Regulation containing provisions on financial intermediaries Law 5 February 1992, n. 91. New rules on citizenship DPR 12 October 1993, n. 572. Implementing regulation Presidential Decree 18 April 1994, no. 362 Regulation of the procedures for acquiring Italian citizenship

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Session 8B: Migration, Religion, Religious Groups 2

Chair: Eric M Trinka, James Madison University/The Catholic University of America, United States

59 Trends of Migration of Salonikan Jewry in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Yitzchak Kerem

94 Pilgrimage in Judaism: Essence, Meaning, and Purpose, with a Glance at Christianity and Islam

Uri Zur

28 Death and the Migrant Body in Abrahamic Traditions

Eric M Trinka

Trends of Migration of Salonikan Jewry in the 19th and 20th Centuries

(59) Yitzchak Kerem

Beginning in the 1840s Salonikan Jews, in families, with religious motivations, of living their lives in the Holy Land migrated to Jerusalem. They established the Misgav Ladach hospital in 1854 to avoid missionary hospitals, established neighborhoods outside the Old City Walls in the new western city of Jerusalem, established synagogues, educational and nature societies, and became leaders in local Jerusalem Sephardic community and rabbanite. As the Ottoman Empire was dismantling in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Salonikans began to migrate to the United States, and Latin America in lesser numbers. They established the Sephardic Brotherhood burial society, which evolved into the umbrella organization of Sephardim and Eastern Jews in the New York area. Wanted to unite the Sephardic Jew; they were divisive in not wanting to relinquish power and leadership to the non-Salonikans. They established synagogues in New Brunswick, the Lower East Side, Harlem, and the Bronx in NYC. in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Los Angeles. They had a socialist movement, were active Zionists, and published Judeo-Spanish newspapers. Salonikans since the mid-19th century had been exposed to European modernization through the Alliance Israelite Universelle and other French language schools. In the 1920s and 1930s more than 15,000 Salonikan Jews migrated to France and had envlves in Paris, Lrons, and Marseilles. The Nazis sought to eradicate this community and deportations of Salonikan Jews to Auschwitz were organized in Marseiile and Paris between July and November 1942 (six months before the first deportations of Salonikan Jewry in Salonika in mid-March 1943). The Asia Minor refugees arriving in Salonika after 1922 reduced the Jewish population from a majority to a quarter and brought with them a vehement anti-Semitic outlook. The Jews lost control of the port, and the Greek

newspaper Makedonia incited against the Jews. In 1931 there were riots in half the city against the Jews, and the Jewish Campbell neighborhood of portworkers and fisherman was burned to the ground. From 1932 to 1938, some 15,000-18,000 Salonikan Jews migrated to Palestine/Eretz-Israel; which they viewed as their major alternative and identified primarily with urban and general Zionism. After the Holocaust, some 1,00-2,000 Salonikan survivors settled in the Tel Aviv area. Viewing Greece as a living graveyard, Eretz-Israel was their only option albeit illegally, but community members had migrated to the Old Yishuv for almost 500 years; it was a tangible migratory option. Four illegal immigration boats left with Salonikan and Greek Jews in 1945-1946. Salonikan and Greek Jews who returned to their homes in Greece after the Holocaust, had to fight in the Greek army for 3 years in the Greek Civil War against the Communists in the mountains. In 1951 the United States allowed them to migrate to the USA as Holocaust survivors from Greece and not part of the general Greek quota. Naturally, they were eager to take advantage of the opportunity for more normal lives without mandatory military service. Some 1-2,000 Salonikans migrated to the USA.

Pilgrimage in Judaism: Essence, Meaning, and Purpose, with a Glance at Christianity and Islam

(94) Uri Zur

Pilgrimage is an important religious commandment in Judaism, practiced when the First and Second Temple existed, based on a biblical verse (Exodus 23:14). Since the Temples were destroyed, this commandment cannot be fulfilled at present. The essence of pilgrimage is the journey of one person or several people to a holy place, following their religion or faith. The ancient literal meaning of the "pilgrimage" was the physical ascent by foot of representatives from all the Israelite tribes between the 12th and 8th centuries BCE, to a site that was rounded as a foot (regel in Hebrew), building on the hillside (rather than altitude) characteristic of nomadic transient areas for the purpose of offering a sacrifice to God. Hence, the name "pilgrimage" means ascending a hillside to a rounded place for the purpose of worship. Over time, this phrase received a new interpretation, i.e., ascending to the Temple located in Jerusalem on the three festivals, which in the Bible are also called *regalim* (plural form) or *regel* (singular form). Pilgrimage is a religious practice that also exists in Christianity and Islam. Christians make pilgrimages to the Holy Land to see more closely the burial place of Christ and the holy sites of Christianity, such as the Grotto of the Nativity (the birth cave of Jesus) in Bethlehem, Via Dolorosa, the place where Jesus was crucified, and others. The Muslims make pilgrimages to the al-Aqsa mosque, where Muhammad ascended to heaven according to their faith. They also make pilgrimages to Mecca to fulfill the commandment of al-Hajj. The source of the word Hajj is from the ancient Semitic root H-C, which means "walk around, walk in a circle". The purposes of Jewish pilgrimage are to fulfill a commandment grounded in the Bible, as well as a profound religious experience, preservation of religious law, a walk to a holy place, a sacred journey, meeting people of the same faith, belonging to one homogenous community, holding a vow, obtaining a blessing from God, and forgiveness of grievances.

Death and the Migrant Body in Abrahamic Traditions

(28) Eric M Trinka

In many religions, past and present, the human experience of death is perceived as a migratory phenomenon or discussed through the use of migration metaphors. Burial practices and other post-mortem treatments of the body are often responsively formed around these conceptions. In addition to these realities, the experience of death as a migrant raises a spectrum of related concerns for persons in sending, transit, and receiving contexts. This paper brings this set of topics together in a transdisciplinary investigation of migrant death and burial in the Hebrew Bible. Not only does the Hebrew Bible portray several instances of death in the contexts of migration, it is itself a collection of texts that have been formed through the experiences of migration. Moreover, the Hebrew Bible was later translated in an additional migrant context in Egypt. Its ancient Greek translation, called the Septuagint, evidences inter-community conversations regarding the appropriate protocols for responding to death outside of one's homeland. My analysis explores the death and burial stories of key ancestral characters that are a part of Israelite, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religious histories. I will consider Sarah's death in Genesis 23, Abraham's death in Genesis 25, Rachel and Isaac's deaths in Genesis 35, Jacob and Joseph's deaths in Genesis 48-50, and Moses' death

in Deuteronomy 34. In addition to analyzing each of these stories for their depictions of migrant burials, I will comparatively read between the Hebrew and Greek translations with an eye to the ways different communities (one in Egypt and one in Babylon) uniquely respond to the concerns of migrant death, post-mortem treatments, and bodily repatriation. In doing so, each reading will be further contextualized by presentations of burial preparations/depictions in other ancient religious texts. Throughout this interpretive endeavor, I look to modern research on migrant death and burial to understand how such religious texts inform modern religiously-rooted decisions regarding migrant death and treatments of the post-mortem body. I am interested to show how present religious sensibilities on these issues are informed by depictions of migrant death and burial in Abrahamic religious texts. To accomplish this, I will draw on relevant research concerning migrant religiosity, migrant instrumentalization of religious texts, coping strategies in situations of death abroad, methods of bodily repatriation, treatment of deceased bodies, and acculturative stresses when bodies cannot be buried/dealt with according to traditional means. (Ahaddour, Van den Branden, and Broeckaert, 2018; Attias-Donfut, 2016; Bravo, 2017; Gardener, 2003; Kanmaz and Zemni, 200; Nunez and Wheeler, 2012; Sinclair et al., 2014) These inquiries are undergirded by Cohen's and Sirkeci's variously enumerated understandings of migration as a household enterprise that is most commonly catalyzed and often characterized by insecurities. Likewise, my work also draws on John Berry' (and his various research associates) extensive research on acculturation and acculturative stress.

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Session 8C: Social solidarity between Syrian refugees and host communities

Chair: Baris Oktem, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

123 Syrian-Armenians in Armenia: Integration and Prospects

Lilit Harutyunyan

139 Solidarity Support in Integration Process of the Syrian Arab Refugees in Germany

Aiko Nishikida

316 The Social Solidarity and Integration of Syrian Kurdish Refugees in Southeastern Turkey

Baris Oktem

Syrian-Armenians in Armenia: Integration and Prospects

(123) Lilit Harutyunyan

The paper is going to focus on the social and economic integration of Syrian Armenians (SAs) in Armenia, its peculiarities, difficulties and prospects. Since 2011, Armenia started hosting displaced Syrians seeking asylum in Armenia, with the vast majority of them being of Armenian ethnicity. In 2011-2018, about 22,000 Syrian refugees arrived in Armenia. The Government of Armenia has taken the approach of offering different protection options to the displaced Syrian population. 1. Granting citizenship at the Armenian Consulate in Aleppo –an unprecedented action as usually the citizenship is granted after the arrival of the country of citizenship. 2. Granting refugee status through an accelerated RSD procedure; when the Syrians applied for the refugee status to the SMS, they had almost 100 % recognition rate in getting refugee status. 3. Granting long-term residence permits. Particularly, the Government, through amending national laws/decisions/procedures, allowed the Syrians to bring in their vehicles without any import tax and to use the Syrian license plate numbers in Armenia as well as refrained from collecting entry visa fees from Syrians of ethnic Armenian origin. UNHCR was among the first agencies that based on Government request established schemes through partners to provide humanitarian assistance. Figures provided by the Ministry of Diaspora (now office of High Commissioner of Diaspora Affairs of Armenia) indicate that as a result of the Syrian conflict, the Armenian community of Syria decreased from 90,000 to around 20,000. Despite their Armenian ethnicity, it was the first time for most of the Syrian Armenians to come to Armenia,

and they immediately faced language and cultural challenges. The decisions made by public authorities were mainly based on a situational approach, as opposed to a prospective strategy. Notwithstanding the existence of procedures overseeing legal status (such as dual citizenship, asylum, refugee) there is a lack of an adequate policy framework to address overall problems of Syrian-Armenians today. Although Syrian-Armenians exercise a legal status in Armenia, there is a need for a comprehensive and unified future vision and policies, considering the prospect of their permanent residence in Armenia. The Armenian government shall adequately address relevant policies considering the issues of Syrian-Armenians settlement, social, legal, cultural and economic integration.

Solidarity Support in Integration Process of the Syrian Arab Refugees in Germany

(139) Aiko Nishikida

There have been many waves of migration of people to the European countries from the Middle East. Torn by civil wars or conflicts, they fled to the safer and more stable countries mostly following the family network. Integration of the refugees and migrants were promoted according to different policies of the accepting countries. In addition to that, existence of the former community of migrants had a great impact for the integration of the newcomers. This paper deals with the case study of Syrian Arab refugees in Germany and investigates the effect of solidarity among those communities. While being one of the biggest host countries of Turkish migrants, how this religious and ethnic environment affected the adaptation of the Syrian refugees? In which way the sense of solidarity worked among the refugee communities? Was there any practical help offered for the Syrian refugees after their arrival since 2015? These questions will be clarified in this paper. Based on the fieldwork interviews conducted from 2017 to 2019, complex reality of social solidarity will be indicated. As a main field of the study, Berlin has special status to be multi-national liberal society for migrants and refugees. On the other hand, the other minor cities in Germany have smaller size of migrants' communities and provide different condition. The comparison of the cases from different cities in Germany will suggest significance of the solidarity among refugees.

The Social Solidarity and Integration of Syrian Kurdish Refugees in Southeastern Turkey

(316) Baris Oktem

Refugee studies is an umbrella term for research conducted on migration (Bakewell, 2010), citizenship (Agemben, 2000; Hayden, 2008), and integration (Fieldman, 2007) which combines various interdisciplinary approaches, such as sociology (Stepputat and Sorensen, 2014), anthropology (Harrel-Bond and Voutira, 1992), and political science (Black, 2001). The category of solidarity has been of interests for researcher representing all these disciplines, however the question of solidarity between the refugees and towards them was not sufficiently tackled by the literature. Solidarity, as a sociological concept, is an affair of the mutual relations of a group of individuals to one another; or from the psychological point of view, connotes the meaning of these relations as reflected in the mind of the individual (Baldwin, 2019 (1910); 817). As some researched proved, social solidarity among the same background refugees can help in terms of faster migration (Badilla, 2006), integration (Berry, 2011), and resettlement (Bobou, 2002). This paper aims to contribute to the literature about solidarity among minority groups of Syrian refugees. I claim that social solidarity that integrates up particular groups of refugees is an indirect effect of forced displacement. The solidarity emerges especially among the same ethnic and religious minority groups. My case study is Syrian Kurdish refugees in predominantly Kurdish cities of Southeastern Turkey, such as Diyarbakir. The social and political solidarity that tie up the refugees with hosting Kurdish communities from Turkey arises the same language, shared culture and more importantly very similar political attitude towards the interpretation of ethnonationality issues. Syrian refugees constitute heterogonous groups, which consists of Arab, Kurd, Turkmen, Circassian, and Yazidis. Nevertheless, there is no official data regarding the number of different ethnic and religious groups among Syrian refugees in Turkey, it is known that Syrian Kurds constitute a significant cluster regarding their ethnic identity and social connections to Turkey (Kilicaslan, 2016). As one of the biggest minority groups in Syria, Syrian Kurds establish more than 10% of total country's population (Ziadeh, 2009). Even though, researches on Syrian Kurdish refugees are being ignored in the migration and refugee studies, hence many stories are being untold (Bocheńska, 2018). To be able to understand the solidarity between Turkish Kurds and Syrian Kurdish refugees

especially in Diyarbakir and Sanliurfa provinces, I undertook ethnographic research, which included more than 20 face to face interviews with Syrian Kurdish refugees, and more than 10 interviews with representatives of local communities. Collected body of facts I compared with social and economic integration of Syrian Arab refugees in the same regions of Turkey. There are apparent differences in participation in social life, the processes of including refugees in the local economy, individual and collective settlement narratives, self-identification of ethnicity and notion of nation in compare to Syrian Arab and Syrian Kurd refugees in Turkey. These are the main arguments of the paper that reveals the solidarity among particularly same ethnic or religious minority groups.

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Session 8D: Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Irregulars 3

Chair: Deniz Yetkin Aker, Namık Kemal University, Turkey

56 Child Refugees Exploring Public Health, Mental Health, Epigenetic, Neurological and Legal Needs

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167 A Comparison of the Press Coverage of Refugees and Migrants in Southern Europe: A Content Analysis of Italy, Spain and Turkey

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399 Asylum Law in Italy, according to the Statistics

Andrea Mongelli and Michela Camilla Pellicani

Child Refugees Exploring Public Health, Mental Health, Epigenetic, Neurological and Legal Needs

(56) John Thomas and Dorothy Stubbe

This interdisciplinary presentation addresses issues critical to understanding and treating the needs of refugee children. We present a critical literature review of the neurological impact, including epigenetic implications, of forced migration, clinical observations of illness and treatment modalities, video narratives from refugee children, and the legal and public health framework in which these children struggle. Methods: Legal/Public Health. John Thomas, JD, LL.M, MPH of the Quinnipiac University Law and Medical Schools presents an international comparison of immigration laws, with a particular focus on laws that affect refugees. The presentation begins with the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention and its related 1967 United Nations Protocol. It then surveys the laws in regions with the greatest refugee crises, including those of Europe, the Middle East, and the US. Our legal research reveals that legal status and immigration possibilities vary dramatically from country to country and time to time. Although most country's legal codes embrace the United Nations definition of "refugee," related laws implement this charge in very different manners, resulting in unpredictable immigration outcomes. In the US, in particular, the vicissitudes of politics also generate unpredictable outcomes. We also discuss the public health implications of the legal landscape. Neurological/Treatment. Dorothy Stubbe, MD, Program Director at the Yale Child Study Center. We review the existing literature concerning the neuroscience implications for children in families who experience forced immigration. Studies suggest that refugees, populations in need of and seeking asylum, and those undergoing refugee application processes present much higher for a variety of mental disorders including Major Depressive Disorder and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. In addition, the presentation examines the literature regarding DNA changes in those suffering psychiatric trauma and the epigenetic changes in their offspring. We also discuss factors related to needs assessment, culturally sensitive engagement, and treatment effectiveness for this population of vulnerable individuals. The literature reveals that children and families forced to flee their homes and migrate to a

new country and a new culture are at high risk for stress-related disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety. Identifying culturally sensitive supports and having basic needs, such as housing, food, clothing, and healthcare, met, may do much to alleviate the psychiatric disability. In addition, engagement through an understanding of beliefs and values and joint goal setting forms the basis for therapeutic interventions. Evidence-based psychotherapies and psychopharmacology may be indicated. Results: This presentation concludes by observing that refugee expectations are often incompatible with available legal solutions and public health resources. This tension has particular consequences for refugee children, who often present with complex mental health needs, which may be exacerbated by ongoing stress and lack of basic needs (such as housing, food, clothing, etc.). It is essential to engage children and families around their identified values and goals in order to provide effective interventions. The trauma of the refugee experience also catalyzes neurological changes that may manifest in the offspring of refugees, thereby exacerbating the harm caused and extending it for generations. Bibliography: Hocking, D. C., Kennedy, G. A., & Sundram, S. (2015). Mental Disorders in Asylum Seekers: The Role of the Refugee Determination Process and Employment. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*, 203(1), 28-32. Richmond, A. H. (1993). Reactive migration: Sociological perspectives on refugee movements. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 6(1), 7-24. Thomas, J, Stubbe, DE (2019) Psychiatric, Epigenetic, Legal, and Public Health Challenges Facing Refugee Children: An Integrated Approach, 36 QLR 625. Weine, S. M., Vojvoda, D., Becker, D. F., McGlashan, T. H., Hodzic, E., Laub, D., ... & Lazrove, S. (1998). PTSD symptoms in Bosnian refugees 1 year after resettlement in the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 155(4), 562-564. Yehuda, R., Daskalakis, N. P., Bierer, L. M, Bader, H. N., Klengel, T., Holsboer, F., Binder, E. B. (2016). Holocaust Exposure Induced Intergenerational Effects on FKBP5 Methylation. *Biol Psychiatry*. 2016 Sep 1;80(5):372-80.

A Comparison of the Press Coverage of Refugees and Migrants in Southern Europe: A Content Analysis of Italy, Spain and Turkey

(167) Deniz Yetkin Aker

Since March 2011, Syrians come to Turkey for running from the conflict in Syria. Turkey formalized a temporary protection regime in 22 October 2014, with which Syrian refugees gain several rights such as the right to legal stay. This paper aims to focus on the years 2014-2015 to discuss how they have been presented in the Turkish press and to compare whether there is a difference between narrative and/or frames in Media in Turkey, Italy and Spain. A sample of news by news articles (on home pages) will be generated and analysed by three main tabloids (Cumhuriyet (left), Vatan (center/center-left) and Yeni Şafak (right)) to compare with the press coverage report results prepared for UNHCR and to make a secondary analysis.

The Dreamers' Nightmare

(203) Nicole Dubus

The experiences of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) eligible students who attend a California State University (CSU) An estimated 11.3 million people are residing in the United States illegally. There are over 1.3 million individuals estimated to be eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in the United States. DACA was intended to be a path toward citizenship for eligible undocumented young adults. Recent changes in public support for immigration and policies changes intended to decrease immigration, make it important to understand the program's effect on its recipients. This project sought to explore the experiences of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) eligible students who attend a California State University (CSU). Secondary data (State-specific data from ACS and SIPP, as well as CSU administrative data), surveys (Self-Perception Profile for College Students and an original survey), and qualitative interviews were used in the study. Data Analysis The quantitative data was descriptively and inferentially analyzed. The Self-Perception Profile for College Students survey was scored, with additional questions statistically analyzed. Qualitative data was analyzed with Thematic Analysis, using grounded theory. Results Dacca recipients and eligible students had a range of experiences regarding their immigration status and prospects for the future in the United States. The majority felt added burdens of fear and insecurity for themselves and their families. Most participants felt their family's status impacted their own

expectations of success in the United States. All the participants reflected on the current Trump administration and how the attitudes of the far right have negatively impacted the security and future perspective of themselves and their families. Interestingly, the participants were unable to feel safe if their family was also not safe. The implications of this policy are discussed.

Asylum Law in Italy, according to the Statistics

(399) Andrea Mongelli and Michela Camilla Pellicani

The asylum seekers phenomenon stands for a branch of the Migration subject matters. The impact of the asylum seekers shows its effects on the boundaries of a Country, on one hand, but, on the other one, this impact concerns and involves the juridical order of a Country. This kind of pressure has different aspects and features: security and public order matters, consequences on the healthcare system, providing legal tools in order to create a juridical system for the protection of the fundamental rights of the foreigners. Considering this specific aspect, the Italian juridical set of rules operates inside the European Asylum System; it consists in tools and institutions in order to provide the asylum seekers protection of their own fundamental rights by means of legal permits. The Italian System is still facing the huge consequences of the Migration issues, matters related to a complex set of events: the African crises, especially the Sub Saharan one; Libyan crisis; the pressure of the middle " east conflicts, specifically the Syrian, the Iraqi and Afghani ones. The paper desires to build an analysis based on statistics, a powerful tool of knowledge and understanding of the impact of this phenomenon: which kind of foreigners citizen reached the Italian boundaries; which of them applied for the international protection; the taxonomy of the decisions undertaken at the end of the procedure that took place, a taxonomy expressed in numbers and typologies; how this kind of matters impact on the Italian System how this kind matters impacts on the society's perception. The paper will be built up through a set of data coming from different institutions: the Italian Home Office; UNHCR Agency; the European Asylum Support Office (EASO). The goal of the paper consists in showing the statistics geography of the Asylum Law inside Italy, considering one of the most demanding period of time related to its own implementation (from 2012 to 2019).

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Session 8E: Retos y problemas en las migraciones en el siglo XXI 2

Chair: Pascual-Gerardo García, Zamora, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

1031 Migración de retorno (temporal) México-USA y resolución de sus necesidades de salud. Estudio de caso Sombrerete, Zacatecas, México

Pascual-Gerardo García Zamora, Citlalli Rosales Amaya, Juan Lamberto Herrera Martínez

1047 Migración internacional de retorno frente al COVID-19 en Zacatecas 2020

Dellanira Ruiz de Chavez Ramirez, Cristina Almeida Perales, Rodolfo García Zamora

1038 Migración procedente de Venezuela y Seguridad Ciudadana en la ciudad de Medellín, Colombia (2015-2020)

María Rocio Bedoya Bedoya

438 Migración Internacional y transnacionalismo

Liseth Alexandra Gordillo

Migración de retorno (temporal) México-USA y resolución de sus necesidades de salud. Estudio de caso Sombrerete, Zacatecas, México

(1031) Pascual-Gerardo García Zamora, Citlalli Rosales Amaya, Juan Lamberto Herrera Martínez

Introducción: Muchas de las personas que emigran lo hacen sin documentos que les garanticen una inserción laboral formal en el lugar de destino, lo cual genera la incertidumbre de su manutención y paliar problemas de enfermedades o accidentes en el proceso migratorio. Objetivo: Se realizó el presente estudio de caso con la pregunta de investigación: ¿cuáles son las estrategias de los migrantes de retorno del municipio de Sombrerete Zacatecas, México cuando presenta algún padecimiento por enfermedad? Material y métodos: Se aplicó un análisis cualitativo, con entrevistas semiestructuradas, utilizando el software ATLAS.ti para procesar y analizar la información. Resultados: Las estrategias se vieron influidas por la percepción de la enfermedad (gravedad), el estatus migratorio y el dominio del idioma inglés. Se encontró que cuando los migrantes adquieren la regularidad migratoria (residencia o ciudadanía); pueden regresar y hacer uso de los Servicios de salud que hayan adquirido durante su estancia en los Estados Unidos de América, además, las redes sociales de los migrantes son funcionales para dar apoyo económico, tiempo, material y traducción a los amigos que no hablan el idioma inglés en las consultas médicas. Respecto a las estrategias utilizadas por los migrantes de retorno, la primera estuvo en función de promover el autocuidado, si algún padecimiento o enfermedad que se surgía no representaba una limitante para realizar sus actividades. Como segunda estrategia utilizaron la autocuración, reforzada por el acceso a medicamentos de libre venta, ellas juegan un papel muy importante puesto que estas pueden ser proveedoras del medicamento que el migrante solicite, ya sea de México o, en su caso, de los Estados Unidos de América, además de ser recursos muy importantes en la resiliencia de los migrantes. Surgió la necesidad de dirigir esfuerzos para rescatar y conservar plantas con valor medicinal, así como registrar y sistematizar su uso tradicional con un valor terapéutico.

Migración internacional de retorno frente al COVID-19 en Zacatecas 2020

(1047) Dellanira Ruiz de Chavez Ramirez, Cristina Almeida Perales, Rodolfo García Zamora

En la coyuntura actual de la pandemia, el mundo se da cuenta que también el COVID19 es migrante, no reconoce fronteras, ni requiere visa y los migrantes en el mundo forman parte importante de la difusión del virus. Ahora que Estados Unidos tiene el epicentro de la pandemia y surge el riesgo de que los migrantes retornados por los impactos de la pandemia y la crisis económica en ese país se conviertan en portadores y aceleradores del virus al regresar en sus comunidades de origen, resulta muy necesaria una estrategia de organización y fortalecimiento comunitaria transnacional en salud para enfrentar de mejor manera al COVID 19 en términos de información, prevención, contención y manejo. De acuerdo con Delgado, García y Márquez, (2006) la migración zacatecana es histórica y data de finales del siglo XIX; en el ámbito nacional Zacatecas no solo ha encabezado los flujos emigratorios hacia Estados Unidos en términos relativos, también lo ha hecho en indicadores clave como despoblamiento y dependencia de remesas. El carácter extractivo de la economía minera, la bancarrota del sistema de subsistencia rural, la precariedad del empleo formal y la creciente participación de la población en edad laboral en el empleo informal han favorecido la expulsión de la población zacatecana, consolidado a la entidad como una sociedad exportadora de migrantes. La migración de retorno no compensa la histórica pérdida poblacional del estado zacatecano y la de las regiones tradicionalmente expulsoras de migrantes (García y Gaspar, 2016). Cabe destacar que, en tres de las regiones de mayor tradición migratoria internacional, exhiben proporciones cercanas al 50% o superiores en hogares y población asentados en comunidades rurales, es decir en localidades con menos de 2500 habitantes. Para Torres y Padilla (2015) lo que caracteriza a la población rural es su dispersión territorial, lo cual complica su acceso a mercados de trabajo y a servicios públicos; lo que ha sido un incentivo para migrar y cuyo resultado ha sido un constante despoblamiento poblacional, especialmente en las localidades rurales. Delgado, Márquez y Rodríguez (2004) señalan que la contradicción entre una economía extremadamente precaria y los niveles de bienestar moderados se explica por la incidencia de las remesas internacionales, sin embargo, la migración como promotor de desarrollo a través de las remesas de los migrantes es insostenible, en cambio profundiza la insustentabilidad social y provoca un deterioro productivo en los lugares de origen (Márquez, 2007).

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Migración procedente de Venezuela y Seguridad Ciudadana en la ciudad de Medellín, Colombia (2015-2020)

(1038) Maria Rocio Bedoya Bedoya

En los últimos cinco años ha crecido exponencialmente la diáspora venezolana, entre otras razones, debido a la crisis política interna en Venezuela y a la disputa geopolítica entre Estados Unidos, Rusia y China por los recursos naturales del vecino país. A marzo 31 de 2020 han llegado a Colombia 1.800.000 migrantes procedentes de Venezuela (Revista Semana, 2020), lo que plantea serios retos para el gobierno central y para los gobiernos locales en Colombia, en materia de políticas públicas sociales que garanticen los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales que demanda esta población, en un país donde perviven serios problemas de empleo, salud y seguridad ciudadana que precisan de un enfoque territorial ya que el conflicto urbano en Colombia presenta diferencias entre ciudades y entre comunas. Con esta ponencia se pretende analizar el impacto que ha tenido la llegada masiva de población procedente de Venezuela en la seguridad ciudadana de la ciudad de Medellín, en el período comprendido entre 2015 y 2020. Para alcanzar este propósito analizaremos los tipos de migración que han llegado a Colombia en el período estudiado; caracterizaremos la población que ha llegado y la ciudad en la cual se han asentado; examinaremos la percepción ciudadana frente al fenómeno y el papel de los medios de comunicación y de las redes sociales en dicha percepción y exploraremos la opinión de los organismos de seguridad del Estado y los datos que manejan al respecto. Teóricamente, nos apoyaremos en los conceptos de seguridad humana y conflicto urbanos y las perspectivas de interculturalidad, multiculturalidad, derechos humanos, transnacionalismo, género e interseccionalidad. Metodológicamente, se combina la investigación documental con el estudio de caso y los enfoques cualitativo y cuantitativo. Se concluye que es percepción ciudadana y no realidad la vinculación de la llegada masiva de migrantes venezolanos con la crisis de la seguridad ciudadana en Medellín, cuyo problema lleva décadas sin resolverse.

Migración Internacional y transnacionalismo

(438) Lisseth Alexandra Gordillo

La presente investigación se enmarca en la migración internacional de un grupo de individuos cuyo lugar de origen es la parroquia de Malacatos ubicado en la provincia de Loja, en Ecuador, cuyo lugar de destino suele variar de acuerdo a su análisis de costo de oportunidad. Estos se pueden ver influenciados por las redes que establecieron con familiares o amistades que ya migraron antes, entre estos se encuentran Bélgica y Noruega. El transnacionalismo es un aspecto fundamental en estos individuos, para evaluar el tipo de relaciones que mantienen los migrantes con sus amigos y familiares de su lugar de origen, de acuerdo al tipo de relaciones que estas mantienen, se buscan los efectos que estas traen al desarrollo de su país de origen. Lo que da lugar para hablar de remesas sociales y culturales que ingresan al país, es que este tipo de remesas van vinculadas al tipo de prácticas transnacionales que se practiquen, como, por ejemplo, llamadas, viajes, envíos de dinero y proyectos destinados a su lugar de origen, lo que estaría creando nuevas sociedades con ideologías orientadas hacia el desarrollo y crecimientos desde sus hogares hacia la

comunidad. La investigación se realizará con una metodología compuesta por: el método de bola de nieve, seguido de entrevistas a profundidad, para lo cual es importante elaborar entrevistas semiestructuradas de acuerdo a los perfiles seleccionados para el estudio, teniendo en cuenta el método etnográfico durante toda la investigación para poder argumentar acerca de un problema teórico-social y cultural suscitado en torno a su modo de vivir, finalmente para sustentar toda la información obtenida de primera fuente, se utilizará información de fuente secundaria, para lo que se aplicará la metodología documental la cual recopila la información registrada en diversos documentos.

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Session 8F: Migration, Families, Gender 5

Chair: Gul Ince Beqo, University of Bari, Italy

255 Impacts of Mother's Overseas Migration on the Family Left-Behind: A study of changing attitude towards female migration, shift in the patriarchal paradigm and gender-negotiated care-giving roles

Md. Saifur Rashid

289 The prostitution of Chinese migrant women in Spain. Thinking about free choice

Teresa Madueño Hidalgo

393 Female genital mutilation in asylum - gender related challenges

Maria Orliakli

Impacts of Mother's Overseas Migration on the Family Left-Behind: A study of changing attitude towards female migration, shift in the patriarchal paradigm and gender-negotiated care-giving roles

(255) Md. Saifur Rashid

Over last few decades, Bangladeshi female migrants have spread over to more than 20 countries worldwide, though their representation is very negligible compared to other Asian countries like Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Philippines. Percentage of women migration in the international average is about 49% and this figure in the Philippines and Sri-Lanka is about 70-80%. Bangladesh and Nepal entered the overseas labour market lately and still cover a very low percentage in comparison to overall migration. Women migration from Bangladesh constituted only 1% until 2004 (UN Women, 2014) but achieved the figure of about 7% of the gross migration in 2017 (BMET, 2017). Increasing female migration from Bangladesh has been contributing significantly to the economic wellbeing of left-behind families through remittances. Beside remittance, this migration has a range of implications to the left-behind family arrangement, particularly when the female workers are married and have children. The contemporary labour market segmentation and stereotypes has an increasing demand for women migrant workers mainly for domestic work including home cleaning and child care (less-skilled and devalued jobs). The whole process of this female migration popularly known as 'feminization of migration' (See, Donato and Gabaccia, 2016; Yinger, 2006 & 2007; Labadie-Jackson, 2008) is predominantly characterized by a large number of female migrants from developing countries of Asia to Gulf regions as well as to industrialized East Asian countries. The very practice of 'Purdah' and the existence of strong 'patriarchal paradigm' that determine the role of men as breadwinner and women as care-givers are still working as major obstacles for Bangladeshi women to take decision for overseas migration (See, Begum, 1987; Feldman and McCarthy, 1981). Restricted physical mobility, low skills and education, lack of access to work and less control over resources are the other obstacles for women to be empowered to take migration decision. Women are not only facing the challenges that exist in the country, but are also facing misbehaviour of the employers, non-payment of committed salary, brutal physical torture and sexual harassment in the host country. This paper primarily intends to see how the migration of mothers alters care arrangements and gender roles as well as family relationships in the country of origin and what challenges the migrant women face in the host country. The paper further looks into the economic and social impacts of migration on the returnee female migrants and the shifts in traditional

'patriarchal paradigm' in terms of attitude and perception of different members in the household and the community. The paper is primarily based on observation, informal discussion, in-depth interviews and focus-group discussions (FGDs) and narratives analysis.

The prostitution of Chinese migrant women in Spain. Thinking about free choice

(289) Teresa Madueño Hidalgo

The Prostitution of Chinese Migrant Women in Spain. Thinking about Free Choice Teresa Madueño Hidalgo In Spain, after the start of the Democracy in 1978, most of the prostitutes were Spanish. Afterwards the consolidation of Democracy and Global economy, the economic liberal ideas, in accordance to the sexual revolution, insisted on the idea the prostitution as a personal choice. As the Spanish women entered in the labor market, they were not willing to prostitute. The Industry of the Prostitution took profit of the feminization of the poverty, trafficking women for sexual exploitation increased and prostitution networks had to supply the Spanish demand. Therefore, Spain has become one of the centers of Prostitution in Europe and more than 140 nationalities of prostitutes have been found, including the Chinese in the recent years. In the nineties most of the Chinese migrants came to Spain by financial- familiar flows who started to run business such as restaurants, bazars, clothes shops" | Nowadays, new ways to migrant and places to work have appeared that live with old practices. In the new century new business run by Chinese migrants have grown as prostitution which currently consolidated in the main urban centers like Madrid. Chinese women from the poorest areas of China are the main protagonists as prostitutes or bosses. Although most of the prostitution offer in Spain takes place in the street or hostess clubs, Chinese women exercise prostitution in private places. Therefore, we can find them in houses and flats rented by their bosses, who also are Chinese women called nanas. The marketing used by the nanas, is internet and business cards. Because they work 24 hours in private places, just the johns and the NGO who help them can enter. The place where their work, their own stigmatization as prostitutes, the language barrier and the undocumented situation, make those women invisible for the society and they cannot access to public services offered by society. What is the profile of Chinese prostitutes in Spain and how the business works? Under what material conditions do the Chinese prostitutes take the decision to practice prostitution thousands of kilometers from their places of origin? All these questions will be answered by a participant observation work based in Madrid, in direct contact to Chinese prostitutes.

Female genital mutilation in asylum - gender related challenges

(393) Maria Orliakli

Female genital mutilation (FGM), defined as any procedure that includes altering or causing injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons, is a harmful practice on young women and girls, which still occurs in many countries worldwide and results in life-lasting physical and mental health complications. Broadly classified at international and regional level as a severe violation of a range of human rights of women and children, FGM is recognized as an extreme form of gender-based violence and discrimination. It constitutes a practice deeply entrenched in gender inequality and in stereotypical and traditional attitudes concerning women. In the context of asylum and international protection determination proceedings, UNHCR recognizes that female genital mutilation amounts to persecution and constitutes a continuous form of harm. Specific reference will be made concerning the classification of FGM under the ground of membership of a particular social group. In terms of EU asylum procedures however (further focusing on the asylum border procedure of Greece) important challenges and problematic approaches can be identified in regards to FGM-related claims, whereas inconsistencies arise among EU member states in the interpretation and implementation of the international and European legal framework. Several procedural issues can be observed respectively, such as the application of the principles of burden of proof and the benefit of the doubt when reviewing asylum applications. Furthermore, female genital mutilation constitutes a taboo issue, this means that female asylum applicants face difficulty in disclosing information regarding this experience, while in many cases female applicants do not even perceive FGM as a form of violence. Moreover FGM is commonly associated with other forms of violence, such as forced marriage. Therefore, the assessment of whether a woman had suffered in the past or still faces an imminent danger to undergo genital mutilation is also important

for the identification of other possible risks that could be linked to any of the grounds as provided in the Geneva Convention and the EU Qualification Directive. The aforementioned, as well as the fact that the danger of undergoing FGM might also be present in the country where asylum is sought, are issues that are often practically overlooked during the asylum procedure. Particular focus will be attempted in the legal and asylum eligibility status in cases of women that have undergone genital mutilation prior to their application for international protection. Although having been subjected to an extreme form of violence is generally recognized as amounting to past persecution and subsequently experiencing past persecution can establish well-founded fear of future persecution, a different approach has been demonstrated concerning FGM-related claims. Despite the fact that important steps have been made in the CEAS, including the revision of EU asylum legal framework and the ratification of the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe, the approach followed in FGM-related asylum claims indicates a lack of gender perspective and sensitivity in the asylum system and the interpretation of the legal framework.

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Session 8G: Integration and Beyond 8

Chair: Sahizer Samuk Carignani, University of Pisa, Italy

341 Integration of Highly Educated Syrian Refugees in the UK

Zahide Erdogan

360 Cultural Heritage and Migration: The migrants and their material and immaterial cultural affections

Sahizer Samuk Carignani

436 Animation, Recreational and Occupational Programmes as a Part of the Social Support Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Biljana Sazdanovska

Integration of Highly Educated Syrian Refugees in the UK

(341) Zahide Erdogan

In this paper I seek to examine integration of highly educated Syrian refugees in the UK. Ager and Strang Refugee Integration Framework is used to discuss integration issues. I argue that educated Syrian refugees in the UK easily integrated structurally because of facilitator of integration such as language and education. After 2011, more than 6 million Syrians have fled abroad mostly to neighbouring countries. Up to 2014 the UK's policy was to support Syria's neighbours financially. Vulnerable Person Resettlement Programme (SVPRP) launched in 2014 in the UK to provide resettlement for Syrians. Within the scope of SVPRP 20.000 Syrian refugees accepted through the UNHCR and besides this approximately 15.000 Syrian asylum seekers applications are accepted. The UK has a reputation of welcoming refugees historically. Targeted refugee integration policies applied from 2000 to 2008 and starting from 2012 refugees have been considered within the community cohesion policy. Integration defined in "A National Strategy for Refugee Integration" document as a process "that takes place when refugees are empowered to achieve their full potential as members of British society, to contribute to the community, and to become fully able to exercise the rights and responsibilities that they share with other residents." (Home Office, 2005). Ager and Strang's Refugee Integration Framework (Ager & Strang, 2004) is structured around ten indicator under four main groups. When integration is defined as a resettlement process (Kovacs, 2015) housing, education, health and access to labour market are important structural indicators. Furthermore, rights and citizenship have significant effect on refugee integration. Mainly semi-structured interview technique was chosen to understand personal experiences, forced migration stories, perspectives, and integration process of highly educated Syrian refugees in the UK. Interviews conducted with 20 Syrian refugee studying at higher education institutions or alumni living in the UK. Snowball sampling was chosen to reach participants because of highly educated refugees not easily accessible through other sampling strategies.

Refugee integration policies defined by using document analysis method, Home Office's and devolved authorities' (England, Scotland and Wales) refugee strategy documents, government reports were analysed. The results indicate that highly educated Syrian refugees can be accepted as integrated successfully in the UK when it is considered access to labour market, education, housing and health. However, most of the participants have low skilled jobs under their qualification and do not need housing or job seek support. This research has shown that there is direct relation between language proficiency to access higher education, labour market and language proficiency facilitate acceptance of host community. Besides, higher education has significant role to integrate refugee students into the community. In this research, policies enabling refugee integration are analysed and discussed through the Syrian refugees' experiences to investigate how the integration policies support refugee integration. Policies only supporting structural integration are not sufficient for successful integration and refugees need more specific support.

Cultural Heritage and Migration: The migrants and their material and immaterial cultural affections

(360) Sahizer Samuk Carignani

It is recently been discussed as a part of security and conflict studies, what happened in Syria and how it affected the cultural heritage destroyed by ISIS. The refugees on the other hand, did not have many things to take with them. Some of them had to leave with a few things in their hands and had come to Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon or Europe. A similar but a much better scenario is seen for migrants who come from Morocco, Ukraine, Tunisia, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and more. What do they take with them in their valise? Which objects do they carry with them? What do these objects mean for them? However, this is just a part of the research I aim to investigate. What I do mostly involves participant observation and informal talks with migrants and refugees from Montecatini (Toscana) to understand how they came and what they brought with them both materially and immaterially. Amongst these objects and non-objects which ones belong to their homes, ideas of homes, cultures, and cultural heritage? How do they attribute meanings to these material and immaterial cultural heritage? Which ones do they keep for themselves and which one do they share with the Italians? The aim of this research is to make culture more of a subject of curiosity and to understand what the migrants hold dear to their hearts and to what extent they can share it with the host society. I will take also photos of them and their objects to comprehend better, if they allow me.

Animation, Recreational and Occupational Programms as a Part of the Social Support Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

(436) Biljana Sazdanovska

The main objective of this research is to explore the ORS concept of social support services that ensures refugees and asylum seekers to receive professional social care, assistance, support and access to the job market. Particularly, the study examines the services in one communal temporary accommodation center in southern Germany with emphasis on the structured system of animations, occupational programs and leisure activities for the residents of the center. The organization ORS is one of the Europe's leading private service provider for refugees and asylum seekers and provides a worry-free, all-in-one solution for state and local authorities. This concept which focuses primary on the person is divided into three phases and is based on various factors: Accommodation and supply; Social support and animation/occupational programs; and Labor market integration. Using the best practice approach of proven social care concepts as well innovations, ORS ensures holistic support and establishes one completely offer for the needs of the asylum seeker, from planning and setting up accommodation to social care/support and ultimately integration. The values "neutral, flexible, mindful" define the organization and its work. The organization, which is politically and religiously neutral aligns its actions to its mission statement and implement this in the everyday life. Different theoretical approaches were applied to research the empathic, fair, consequent and professional social care and support with certified quality standards. In the first phase *Arrive and adaptation*, the refugees have to completely reorient themselves and arrive/adapt in the new situation. In addition to meeting the basic needs (accommodation, basic health care, catering, special care for vulnerable groups...), the aim is to provide them with reliable and transparent information how the social care and support are organized during the asylum procedure and how the waiting time for the asylum decision can be meaningful and rationally used. During the

phase Orientation and first steps start the animation and occupational programs, partially German courses and specific offers for different target groups (children, teenagers, women...). Additionally the asylum seekers are referred to volunteers, different clubs and associations and on this way is offered comprehensive social care and assistance and partially social integration. In the last phase Preparation for independence the organization is involved in labor market integration. Person's skills and strengths are determined, the asylum seekers are trained professionally and practically and prepared comprehensively for starting their careers. Sometimes these phases interfere each other. Descriptive and qualitative content analyses were used for the examination of the programs and concepts of animation and leisure activities offered as specific projects for the refugees and asylum seekers. Implemented on structured daily, weekly or monthly regular basis these programs contribute to meaningful engagement and active participation of the involved persons in activities with recreational, educational and integrative purposes. The results of this case study confirm the impression that those kind of projects are very promising and effective. The research stresses the need of effective animation and occupational programs to be used during the process of social support and assistance of the refugees and asylum seekers.

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Session 8H: Migration Discourses 1

Chair: Nadja Stamselberg, Regent's University London, United Kingdom

44 Discursive construction of 'refugeedom' in knowledge production about European 'refugee crisis' and 'Balkan route'

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275 Are immigrants a public charge? Anti-immigrant discourses and deportability in USA

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306 A sense of Belonging for Black Muslim Artists; An Autoethnography

Samira Warsame

1009 See me not – the perilous reality of migrant condition

Nadja Stamselberg

Discursive construction of 'refugeedom' in knowledge production about European 'refugee crisis' and 'Balkan route'

(44) Sandra Cvikić

In the landscape of empirically and theoretically interconnected efforts to socially engineer policy solutions (such as Virginia Technical School of Public and International Affairs' Policy Brief: International refugee research: evidence for smart policy, 2018) that can successfully manage European 'refugee crisis' it is of utmost importance to examine complex dynamics of scholarly knowledge production about 'refugeedom' in order to challenge power it exerts on 'human beings' on the move. Therefore, the general aim of this paper is to shift scholarly discourse about contemporary 'migration crisis' as globalized social phenomenon towards issues of 'refugeedom' exploring its dynamics of normative categorization (homogenization, essentialisation, criminalization, racialization and dehumanization) and research strategies (conceptual discourse frameworks). In this context the main objective is to examine knowledge produced about the European 'refugee crisis' and the 'Balkan Route' and how discursive construction of 'refugeedom' in Croatian and Turkish scientific communities can challenge 'neoliberal' (Harvey, 2005; Kelin, 2008) scientifically rooted injustice (Mbembe, 2003) related to Syrian refugees. The expected result thereby is twofold. On one hand, the research will critically assess discursive construction of 'refugeedom' conceptually framed by scholarly knowledge production in Croatian and Turkish scientific communities and

compare it to the one internationally produced in order to determine how and to what extent it is shaped by their contemporary counterparts. On the other hand, based on the assessed shortcomings of evaluative comparisons and the selection of research contexts, this line of interrogation will enable innovate knowledge creation on 'refugeedom' thus providing an alternative conceptual framework that actively challenge unraveled configurations of power/knowledge relationships inside different notions of dignity, rights, justice and equality related to refugee struggles and policy interventions. Applied qualitative sociological analysis – Foucauldian (critical) discourse analysis coupled with his (Foucault, 2007; Klos-Czerwinska, 2015) understanding of the post-modern European society through conceptions of knowledge/power relationship ('governmentalism', 'securitization', 'biopower/biopolitics', 'discipline', 'control', 'humanitarianism') and Giorgio Agamben's (1998; 2005) notions of 'bare/naked life' and 'state of emergency' will enable in this research deconstruction of 'argumentative gymnastics of human rightism, global security' and bio-politics of securitization in a refugee process that is 'socially constructed' (Berger and Luckmann, 1966) through discursive practices (Cvikić and Špoljar-Vržina, 2016: 502-504; Cvikić et al, 2018). It is therefore expected, that this innovative critical scholarly effort will make an impact on the contemporary understanding of 'refugeedom' inside international scholarly knowledge production and actively foster a 'collective counter-discourse' and resilient counter-acting cultures of scholarship denunciation deconstructing scientifically based injustices through 'epistemological destabilizing' and 'theoretical questioning' (De Genova et al., 2016).

Are immigrants a public charge? Anti-immigrant discourses and deportability in USA

(275) Karla Valenzuela

In August 2019, the Trump administration added a new element to his Zero Tolerance policy: the Public Charge Rule. Even though this measure has been temporarily suspended, it poses a threat to the immigration status of those foreigners who use certain public services, causing them to be deportable. We argue that public charge by itself is not a valid reason to legitimize deportability. First, under certain egalitarian theories, it can be unfair to construct the persons as deportable based on their need to use some social welfare programs, since those programs were created in order to compensate the negative effects of bad luck, domination and exploitation. Second, it can be morally undesirable to construct them as deportable, due to the harmful effects that deportability generates, more so, if we consider that immigrants' contributions to the American society are more significant than the benefits they obtain from public services. Hence, immigrants should not be considered as a public charge even from this point of view. Finally, we propose the concept of "fair public charge", which also includes immigrants' contribution to the host country.

A sense of Belonging for Black Muslim Artists; An Autoethnography

(306) Samira Warsame

This autoethnographic research will be examining the ways in which young Black Muslim women facilitate the creation of safe spaces through the creation of art. Not only has this population aimed to challenge mainstream discourse regarding their identities but they have also found comfort and resiliency through art which has been shared online on various social media networks including Twitter and Instagram. The researcher examines her own process of community building through art and how she has challenged mainstream discourse regarding her own identity. This autoethnographic research explores the idea that Black Muslim women have been able to critically discredit the false and negative thought-producing mainstream narratives surrounding their identities and produce more positive and nuanced discourse through personal narrative sharing.

See me not – the perilous reality of migrant condition

(1009) Nadja Stamselberg

In the name of fighting illegal immigration the EU has yet again turned to its poorer neighbours to deter and detain the 'unwanted'. In addition to well-documented inhumane conditions and brutal practices exercised in Libya and

other parts of North Africa, the new fortress outposts are closer to home. During the migrant and refugee crisis in 2015 – 2016, Greece, North Macedonia and Serbia became part of the so-called Western Balkan route via which the refugees try to access the EU. At the time, the amplified visibility of boat people, of walkers, crawlers, runners, detainees, the young and the old, the discouraged ones who are turned away to be sent back, only to try again, provoked mixed reactions. Their plights were subverted to their motives and fates, which whether sensationalised or not, whether deserving or opportunist, were seized upon on the front pages of daily newspapers. One can argue that the Western gaze did not bypass their presence any longer: these people were no longer miscellaneous pieces of cultural debris but instead resisted the tendency to be mythologised, being able both to play with and to question the distancing effects of representation. Consequently, Germany, potentially still reconciling their own historical demons, opened its borders and let in close to one million refugees. Despite this, the subsequent overall political discourse has done little to generate forms of recognition that work against identification of the refugee/migrant as a hate figure. On the contrary, the rise of populist nationalist movements encourage this sentiment calling for the narrative of national condition as a criterion, championing exclusion and localism thus further scrutinising the other. Fast-forward to late 2017 and the significant increase of migrant arrivals to Bosnia and Herzegovina, another humanitarian black hole was opening up. Similarly to Turkey and other Western Balkan's states, Bosnia and Herzegovina is hoping to gain membership of the EU. This provides a fruitful negotiating platform for the EU that includes outsourcing of migration and border controls. My paper will look into the creation and recent closure of Vucjak migrant camp built on a rubbish dump outside the city of Bihac on the Bosnian - Croatian border. It will analyse its consequence on the political discourse, which trumpets the alleged success of fighting migration via patrols, fences, and heavy deterrence. Most of the European mainstream media is subscribing to and championing the so-called success of 'lowering migration numbers', simply by reducing their reporting on it. At the same time more progressive voices have kept silent for fear of stirring the far right and its backlash. The paper will also address the moral and political failure of the EU's position on migration. In order to do so it will try and make sense of the perpetual unease between politics, which requires one to take a position and philosophical work, which demonstrates on-going commitment to questioning and critique.

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Session 8J: Migration and Wellbeing 6

Chair: Dicle Koylan, Dogus University, Turkey

122 Use of outpatient mental healthcare service use among women with migrant background

Melanie Straiton

128 Use of outpatient mental health services and upper-secondary school completion in young women with migrant background - a population-based study

Kamila Angelika, Hynek, Melanie Straiton, Lars Johan Hauge, Karina Karina Corbett, Dawit Shawel Abebe

145 Caring for elderly parents in Japan while living abroad: Transnationalism, mobilities, and long-term strategies

Yana Svezhenova Yovcheva

Use of outpatient mental healthcare service use among women with migrant background

(122) Melanie Straiton

Background: Studies show that migrant women are at greater risk of common mental disorders than the majority population, yet underrepresented in mental healthcare services (Augsberger et al., 2015; Ayazi et al, 2008; Straiton et al., 2014). This study investigates the use of outpatient mental healthcare services both among migrant and

descendant women compared to majority women in Norway. Additionally, we were interested in the factors that predict the use of outpatient mental healthcare services compared with only consulting with a GP for mental health problems. **Methods:** Using linked national registry data, we selected all women resident in Norway between 2009-2013 (N=1,834,822). We conducted generalised estimated equations with logistic regression and negative binomial regression to calculate the odds of using outpatient mental healthcare services and consultation incidence rate ratios respectively to assess service use among migrant and descendant women relatively to majority women with a common mental disorder. To assess for differences in primary and secondary health services we conducted logistic regression. **Results:** Both migrant and descendant women had lower odds (OR=0.47 and OR=0.60 respectively) of using outpatient mental healthcare services than majority women. Odds of using services increased with length of residency. We also found significant variation by country of origin. Among women with common mental disorders who had used services, migrants, but not descendants, had a lower consultation rate ratio than majority women. Analyses by region of origin revealed that this did not apply to women from EU European countries, North America and Australia and New Zealand. Preliminary analyses of factors that predict outpatient mental health service use indicate that migrant category, age, length of residency and region of origin play a role. **Conclusion:** Women with migrant background are, overall, underrepresented in OPMH services. Findings indicate that migrant women may not only experience barriers to seeking and accessing care but also in maintaining access to care. This may especially be the case for newly arrived migrant women and women from non-Western countries. Treatment may not be culturally adapted for these groups. Closer investigation of the barriers migrant women experience after using OPMH services is required.

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Use of outpatient mental health services and upper-secondary school completion in young women with migrant background - a population-based study

(128) Kamila Angelika, Hynek, Melanie Straiton, Lars Johan Hauge, Karina Karina Corbett, Dawit Shawel Abebe

Background: Mental disorders typically develop during adolescence, with young women being particularly at risk. Early onset of mental disorders might negatively affect both current and future life situations due to reduced possibility to gain social capital, including increased risk of school noncompletion (Bowman, McKinstry, & McGorry, 2017). Aside from young women, migrants are also at increased risk of development of mental disorders, as a result of experiences prior to, during and after migration. The combination of being a young woman and a migrant may have adverse consequences for mental health outcomes. Several studies show that mental disorder is negatively associated with school completion (Esch et al., 2014); however, to the best of our knowledge, no studies have examined differences in this association between majority population and migrants and/ or descendants. **Aim:** The main purpose of this study was to investigate the association between use of outpatient mental health services (OPMH), a proxy for mental disorders, and upper-secondary school completion among young women. Additionally, we examined whether the probability to complete upper-secondary education when using OPMH services vary by migrant background. **Methods:** We used linked national registry data from Norway. The sample consisted of 122777 young women, born between 1990 and 1993, who resided in the country during the exposure period, when aged between 16-19. We performed logistic regression analysis with adjustment for migrant background, age at first residence in Norway and parental education, and predictive margins to estimate the differences between majority, descendants and migrants. **Results:** We found that use of OPMH services decreased the overall odds of upper-secondary school completion among young women (OR=0.20), and remained unchanged after adjustment. By calculating predictive margins, we detected that descendants and migrants from Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa

had significantly higher probability of completing upper-secondary education when using OPMH services, compared to the Norwegian majority. **Conclusion:** In general, mental disorders during adolescence have a negative impact on school completion in young women. Our findings are in accordance with former research, claiming that young women with mental disorders are at greater risk of upper-secondary school noncompletion, compared to their healthy counterparts and men (Brännlund, Strandh, & Nilsson, 2017; Fletcher, 2008). We suggest that future interventions aiming to increase school completion among young women with mental disorders should consider the differences between migrants, descendants and the majority population.

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Caring for elderly parents in Japan while living abroad: Transnationalism, mobilities, and long-term strategies

(145) Yana Svezhenova Yovcheva

Care literature (Sassen 2000, Raghuram 2012, Kofman & Raghuram 2012, Yeates 2004) tends to be concerned with global dynamics in which female migrants from the Global South provide care in the Global North while their own families back home are cared for by others, but has not paid attention to one specific case – Japan. Like other developed nations, Japan is aging fast. Unlike other developed nations, however, Japan does not rely on immigrant labor for elderly care. While the government has introduced a series of measures that have signified a shift from care exclusively within the family (as mandated by traditional cultural norms) towards the socialization of care (Hayashi 2011), adult children still bear the (moral) responsibility of care for their elderly parents. This becomes more complicated when the former happen to live abroad. This research aims to explore how the responsibility of care across borders affects Japanese migrants' lives and the choices they make – from their everyday practices to their long-term strategies. A series of in-depth qualitative interviews with Japanese respondents in Austria and Bulgaria help shed light. As their parents' material, physical, emotional and mental needs vary, so do choices Japanese migrants have to make regarding care arrangements. While financial backing may not always be necessary, staying in touch and providing emotional support from a distance with the help of modern communication technologies is the most common practice – as is the case with other transnational families worldwide (Baldassar et al. 2014). When the elderly parents are relatively physically autonomous and mentally fit, care can also take the form of flying back to Japan once a year, spending quality time together, doing chores, and taking care of any paperwork – even if there are other family members living nearby who could do that. When the parents' physical and mental condition requires more intensive care (including in care facilities), adult children living abroad are faced with decisions not only about how to finance their much more numerous trips home, but also whether to change jobs and places of residence within the host country in order to have a more flexible schedule, whether to proceed with their application for host-country citizenship, and ultimately whether to continue living separately from their parents. Based on the findings of this research, it can be concluded that the challenges that care across borders presents affect migrants' lives on different levels – from their everyday transnationalism and regular mobilities to their long-term strategies. Whether and to what extent the Japanese State is in a position to help with these challenges remains a matter of policy.

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Session 9A: Remittances and Development 2

Chair: Shirley Velasquez-Hoque, Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom

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115 Impact of International Remittances on Poverty Reduction: The Case of Resource-Poor Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries

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Conceptualising Remittances via a New Remittance Gender and Family Relations Framework

(357) Shirley Velasquez-Hoque

International economic remittances or the money migrants send back home has been a topic of study that has captivated scholars, governments, and international organisations. Yet, the increased research attention given to remittances from both qualitative and quantitative approaches, has not been adequately translated into corresponding publications on the associated conceptual and methodological tools and challenges, particularly when gender and family relations is at the core of analysis (Rahman and Fee 2012, Velasquez 2016). Given the interdisciplinary nature of remittances, the conceptual lacunas in the literature, and the need for a more integrative approach, improving the understanding of family remittances requires comprehensive and flexible thinking tools that gather insight from multiple fields and paradigms, which authors such as Castles (2010), Castles, de Haas and Miller (2014), and Collinson (2009) have argued for migration studies in general. Consequently, the purpose of this paper is to propose a new Remittance Gender and Family Relations Framework (RGFRF), which can offer a more holistic and multi-dimensional analysis of remittances. The RGFRF is composed of four gender dimensions (power, production, emotional, and symbolic relations) to be explored within the context of various family relationships who exchange multiple types of remittances between and among men and women. This framework aims to present a conceptual vocabulary/perceptual filters (as opposed to a predictive model) through which the various interrelated gender dimensions and complexities of different family remittances relationships may surface. The RGFRF can be particularly helpful in exploring: (a) the meaning of remittances; (b) the gender dynamics of remittance relations and practices, (including the usage and transformation of remittances into different forms of capital); and (c) how remittances affect the relationship between senders and recipients (men and women) and their everyday role/responsibilities. Methodologically, this paper is based on primary and secondary research which embraces an interpretivist epistemology, a qualitative approach, and a thematic analysis centred around 35 semi-structured interviews with Ecuadorian migrant men and women in England, and their recipient families in six different Ecuadorian provinces. At a broader level, this framework is significant in adding to the advancement of remittance research, (which is becoming an important entity of investigation in its own right, rather than only as a topic of migration and transnationalism) (Carling 2014), in three respects. First, by offering a flexible set of compounded navigation guidelines/perceptual filters of analysis that can be moulded to one's specific research focus, while still providing a more structured and holistic way of exploring and analysing a wide spectrum of findings. Second, by exploring remittances as gender power, production (including remittance management), emotional, and symbolic relations within various family relationships who exchange different types of remittances between and among men and women. Third, this framework can also serve as a comparative conceptual/methodological tool which can

further assist in the generation of new empirical and conceptual knowledge, as remittance relations (as unit of analysis) are probed even further.

Remittance Impact on Philippines Household

(471) Regina Soppo, Eugene Agoh, Vilmante Kumpikaite Valiuniene, Irma Buneviene

Problem. Migration and remittances has always been an important topic in the Philippines in the last five decades. Philippines' Government initiated the "overseas employment Program" in 1974 with the aim of solving unemployment and aggregate of balance payment issue (Yang, 2005). Philippines is the highest labour exporter among its neighbours in the East and South-East Asia (Pratt, 2018). The amount of remittance received in the Philippine has risen exponentially in the recent years due to the increase in (FFW) moving from low skilled jobs to high skilled jobs in their host countries (McDonald & Valenzuela, 2017). This shift has also contributed to the dramatic increase in remittances compared to the 1970s. Consequently, Filipinos diaspora sent about 34 billion USD as remittances from around the world making Philippines the third highest remittance receiver in the world just behind India and Mexico (Bank, 2019). It represents about 10% of its GDP (Asis, 2017). Even though remittances are considered as a valuable source of income in Philippines, the long term economic effect of these remittances are not evaluated on the household expenditure. Therefore, the aim of the paper is to overview remittance impact on Philippines' household. Methods. Scientific literature and statistical data analysis are the main methods used in this study. Seventeen articles on remittances analyses in Philippines were found and made the basis for this study. Results After scientific literature analysis (Yang and Martinez, 2005; deVries, 2011; Cortes and See, 2007; Cabigen and Emile, 2006; Arguillas and Williams, 2010; Tabuga, 2007; Orbreta, 2008; Cortes, and See, 2007 and others) following main findings could be indicated: Remittances that families receive steadily increase their income and this automatically increase their purchasing power; Remittances improve life standards in comparison with families do not get remittances; Remittances decrease poverty. Ten percent improvement in the exchange rate reduce the poverty rate by 0.6 percent; Remittances-receiving household spent more on consumable goods (washing machines, television, fridge) and leisure; A net increase in employment, mostly for non-receiving families; Positive effect between remittances receiving and self-employment. Conclusion Studies indicated that remittances have a huge impact on Philippines' economy and households through the increase in foreign reserve, poverty reduction and job creation. It is very important for policy makers to take into consideration the initiative that will ensure those remittances are utilized as supposed in the country.

Links between migrants' remittances and socio-economic indicators in sending and receiving countries

(470) Aurelija Kravcova, Vilmante Kumpikaite Valiuniene, Lina Dindiene, Irma Buneviene

Theoretical background Over the past decade, globalization has changed migration processes significantly and expanded the scope and scale of population migration. Often, emigrants help their family members in their home country by sending them remittances. Remittance flows exceeded 613 billion USD in 2017 (*The World Bank*). It is widely studied; however, most of the research is limited to surveys conducted in individual countries, for example, Kumpikaitė and Žičkutė (2013), Liargovas and Skandalis (2012) or in small groups of countries (see studies of Ale, Akter and Islam, 2018; Ziesermer, 2012, Naudé, Siegel and Marchand, 2017). Therefore, a lack of research reflecting large groups of countries and research from remittances sending countries is identified. Therefore, the objective of this study is to reveal the links between the remittances of migrants and the socio-economic indicators of the sending and receiving countries. **Methods** World Bank statistical data was used for analysis. Correlation, multiple linear, robust and quantile regression, and principal component analysis were employed in the study. 213 countries were divided into four groups according to the proportion of migrants' remittances from GDP. 40 socio-economic indicators such as Gini and corruption index, inflation, unemployment level, health care and educational development, and other indicators for 2017 were analysed. The original data matrix consisted of 45369 rows. The final 9319 rows matrix (181 recipient countries and 175 sending countries) was used for the analysis. **Results** The regression analysis results in the groups identified the receiving countries' indicators, which positively or negatively impact the average annual remittance of migrants to their home country (see Table 1), while the sending countries'

GDP or GNP per capita in all groups had a positive impact on the annual remittance. **Conclusion** Received results could be useful for policy makers of remittance receiving countries. If business is given more liberties - the amount of remittances decreases. According to scientific literature, it is important that the state encourage these migrant remittances to invest in capital accumulation projects that benefit the economy as a whole.

Impact of International Remittances on Poverty Reduction: The Case of Resource-Poor Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries

(115) Hasan Isgandar

Remittances in many post-communist European countries play a significant role on human well-being. Moldova, Kosovo, and Georgia, the three countries with the highest received personal remittances share compared to GDP are also among the poorest nations in Europe. This study aims at establishing the inflow of international remittances to increase the level of well-being in these countries. Growing magnitude of immigration and the central position of poverty reduction as UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals increase the number of researches on different aspects of poverty and remittances, particularly on the relationship between them. However, all the previous work used the narrow definition of poverty that is only restricted to the income in dollars. This work will explain comprehensively the influence of remitted money by labor migrants to their households through different aspects such as the access to knowledge, health, a decent standard of living that make up the construct of well-being, the novel conceptualization designed by implementing Mahbub ul Haq's Human Development Theory. The mentioned theory is widely used by the UN to calculate the Human Development Index, the measurement of human well-being in different countries. The study will outline poverty based on self-perceptions of individuals by referring to the Thomas theorem which stipulates that human behavior is constructed based on his/her perceptions of the real world, rather than the reality itself. Hence, the outcomes of this study will identify if the self-perception of households improves after being provided with wider access to food, healthcare, education, etc. The two theories work in coherence to build up a specific approach to well - being. The research will use Exploratory Sequential Mixed Research Design. This design is functional for exploring qualitatively the sample first so that in the later quantitative phase the researcher tailors his instruments to meet the characteristic needs of individuals being studied. Georgia, Moldova, and Kosovo will be divided into 52 cluster regions with around 50.000 poor populations in each. Smaller amounts of regional poverty agencies and household heads from randomly assigned clusters will be interviewed for the qualitative part. For the quantitative part, respectively 11, 4, and 3 cluster regions will be assigned randomly from each country. 20 household heads from each cluster will be assigned with convenience sampling of remittance receivers surveyed on their self-perceptions about their poverty. The survey will be designed as a 5-point Likert scale. The General Index of Subjective Well-Being survey and technology will be utilized after adjusting its questions to the aspects of human well-being from the Human Development Theory. The statistical test will measure the slope coefficient that shows how the changes in the number of received remittances per-person changes the self-perception poverty index of households.

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Session 9B: Migration, Religion, Religious Groups 3

Chair: Paulette K. Schuster, Hebrew University Jerusalem, Israel

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Eric M. Trinko and Maria Kanal

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386 Jewish Refugees coming from Germany: A study of non-member involvement in the League of Nations

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162 Neither Nationalism nor Statism: Explaining Orthodox Churches' Responses to Migration in Southeastern Europe

Patrick R Ireland

83 "The Jewish Roots of American Refugee Policy: Do its Lessons Still Matter?"

Shyam Krishnan Sriram

Applying Role Theory to Syrian Refugee Women's Instrumentalization of the Qur'an

(207) Eric M. Trinko and Maria Kanal

It is well documented by now that religion plays important roles for many migrants at all points of the migration undertaking. Religion is embedded in the social world of migration decision making and informs understandings of and responses to (in)security. Religious affiliations, and attachments offer personal and socially-located criteria by which one constructs a complex evaluative schema for determining if and when to leave as well as how to respond to particular opportunities, dangers, successes and failures along the way. Religious identity can be seen, along with other micro-factors of solvency, such as economic or social capital, to influence both perceptions and realities of choice for migrants as well as sending and receiving household units. With each of these things in mind, it is clear that religion plays an integral role in forming and perpetuating cultures of mobility. This presentation takes up the subject of migrant enactments of religion along their journeys. In particular, it focuses on ways migrants instrumentalize religious narratives at various junctures of their experiences. Taking up the theoretical framework of role theory, as based on the work of Hjalmar Sundén, but expanded by his students and other subsequent scholars, this paper investigates the variegated use of the Qur'an among Syrian refugee women. In doing so, it examines different ways Qur'anic texts are interpreted and applied in situations of trauma/crisis/coping. The paper's presenters will elucidate the methodological particularities of their approach to role theory and share findings collected from fieldwork with female Syrian refugees in Turkey. The overarching goal of this project is to better understand how religious actors envision themselves as active participants in realities described or contained in religious narratives/texts.

Being together While Living Apart - The Transnational Network of a Pentecostal Community from Romania

(220) Ana Bleahu

In my research, I describe the online practices and the transnational geographical mobilities of a community of Gypsies from a small town in South East Romania. Using YouTube videos and ethnographic methods, I follow their online networks and geographical trajectories in order to understand what keeps them allied, and how their 'togetherness' is so strongly preserved, in spite of their geographical dispersion. Although the core of my analysis consists mainly of YouTube videos, I continuously overlap online with offline data, intentional collected data with unintentional produced, machine-code metadata. I argue that Gypsies maintain and nurture their transnational network by displaying their self-made videos online and by travelling extensively. Also, I claim that their geographical proximity is replaced by extensive spatial mobilities. Travelling has an important social role that reveals the internal social logic of the community, structures their internal hierarchies and mutual control, legitimates leaders and generates popularity and their online cultural products are marks of their ethnic identity, which disclose their social values, choices, intentions, socialities and practices of socialisation. In the end, I show how their transnational life-style of 'staying together while living apart' is perceived as a successful migration recipe and becomes a role-model praised and followed by other communities from Romania.

Jewish Refugees coming from Germany: A study of non-member involvement in the League of Nations

(386) Saskia Millmann

The League of Nations was the first 'world organisation' that not only provided a platform for its member states but also enabled non-member states to participate in and engage with certain aspects of its (sometimes lesser-known) activities. Arguably, one of these activities was under the umbrella of minority protection: efforts to address the 'Jewish problem' "the countless refugees fleeing Nazi-Germany. The paper consequently asks how did states that choose not to be members of the League of Nations nevertheless contribute to the League's efforts to alleviate the refugee crisis. Notably, the involvement of non-members such as the United States of America, Germany, Brazil and Hungary will be carefully examined. Did particularly Germany sabotage the League's efforts? Or did it assist the process meaningfully? The primary sources for this analysis are next to relevant treaties and Assembly resolutions documents from the League of Nations Archive at the Palais des Nations (Geneva), the Yad Vashem Archive (Jerusalem) and the Federal German Archive (Berlin). Due to the thematical orientation, both legal and historical methods will be used. Generally, the author investigates whether different levels of participation of non-members of the League can be distinguished. How open was this international organisation? Did membership matter at all outside of administrative procedures? How did the League as an international organisation tackle minority protection? This paper will explore what the framework for member participation was and will consequently compare this with the possibilities for non-member engagement in relation to the Jewish refugees. The comparison will give some insight into how vital a formal membership was for the participation within the League of Nations. It will also shed a light on lesser known aspects of Jewish persecution in the interbellum period.

Neither Nationalism nor Statism: Explaining Orthodox Churches' Responses to Migration in Southeastern Europe

(162) Patrick R Ireland

Four years after Europe's biggest influx of migrants and refugees since World War II, irregular migration from outside the continent continues, albeit at a slower pace, even as political tensions between and within receiving countries over how to handle it have only escalated. Although many migrants from Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia have crossed the western Mediterranean Sea, others have opted for land routes: the so-called Balkan Route in 2015 (Greece and Turkey → Macedonia and Bulgaria → Serbia → Croatia and Hungary) has recently been succeeded by migrant trails running farther west and east. European Union member states in the region (Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia) remain targets for people fleeing trouble zones and economic hardship and hoping to move on to more affluent areas to the north. The involvement of religion and religious affiliation in the responses to this migration "crisis" has been widely neglected (Schmiedel, 2018), even though prominent church leaders have issued public statements on national migration and asylum policies and faith-based organizations have had a crucial role in providing emergency relief and support (Leustean, 2019). In many of the Southeastern European countries affected by these population movements, Orthodox Christianity is predominant and a major sociopolitical force. The self-governing (autocephalous) regional churches there have adopted different stances toward migration and migrants. Relying on grey literature (church and nonprofit reports, working papers, government documents, white papers, evaluations), academic literature, official and other existing statistics, and data gathered from site visits, the analysis here attempts to explain those varying responses by comparing the migration-related positions and actions of the Bulgarian, Greek, Macedonian, Romanian, and Serbian Orthodox Churches. As a control, the comparison is extended to two countries at the other end of the continent where Orthodoxy holds a special status, Estonia and Finland. Contrary to assertions commonly found in media reports and policy research that Orthodox churches tend to act out of nationalist sentiment and/or in accordance with statist imperatives (see Gillet, 2001; Lyman, 2015; Jillions, 2018), this paper argues that with respect to migration, Orthodox churches in Southeastern Europe have primarily been driven by the legacy of their individual histories and national experiences with ecumenism and migration before and since the end of the Cold War, in the context of a general reaction against globalization/Westernization. REFERENCES Gillet, Olivier, *Les Balkans: religions et nationalisme* (2001) Brussels: Éditions OUSIA, Eurogen SPRL. Jillions, John A., ed., *Inward Being and Outward Identity: The Orthodox Churches in the 21st Century* (2018) Basel: MDPI. Leustean, Lucian N. (2019) "Summary Report of the British Academy Project on 'Forced Migration, Religious Diplomacy and Human Security in the Eastern Orthodox World, International Journal for the Study of the Christian Church, published online April 15, 7pp. Lyman, Rick (2015) "Eastern Bloc's Resistance to Refugees Highlights Europe's Cultural and Political Divisions," *New York Times*,

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"The Jewish Roots of American Refugee Policy: Do its Lessons Still Matter?"

(83) Shyam Krishnan Sriram

One of the most perplexing omissions in recent American history is the lack of discussion about the Jewish roots of refugee policy in the United States. By "Jewish roots" I am referencing to the international displacement of European Jews during World War II, which resulted in the United Nation's Refugee Convention of 1951, and the subsequent creation of a formal category and description of those crossing international borders due to persecution (the refugee). The United States has a history of accepting Jewish refugees "before and after the official designation" but what has been much less studied and explored is how much America's refugee policy has been affected by the crisis of Jewish displacement. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the history of American presidential rhetoric and communication concerning the Jewish people to use it as a broader context explaining how the U.S. government and its presidents, starting with Franklin D. Roosevelt, spoke about the plight of Jews in Europe and their need for permanent resettlement elsewhere. The primary data source will be the American Presidency Project (www.presidency.ucsb.edu), the largest online database of presidential communications in the world. I have three goals for this project. First, I will analyze how American presidents have spoke about Jews and the Jewish people by examining cross-sectional data including States of the Union addresses, executive orders, proclamations, and other communications. My goal is to understand the historical context from the 19th century to the present. Who was the first president to discuss the Jewish people officially? How has the context changed over time? Second, I will undertake a deeper analysis of when American presidents spoke about Jews specifically as refugees, and how that rhetoric has changed from the World War 2 era to later Jewish-refugee crises (including those from the former Soviet Union). Third, I will compare how presidents spoke about Jewish refugees versus other refugees including those from Southeast Asia, Cuba, East Africa, the former Yugoslavia, and Syria. Lastly, I will bring the narrative to the present day to address President Trump's rhetoric about philo-semitism, Jewish identity, and Israeli identity. This project will culminate the presidential impeachment hearings and allegations of recurring antisemitism and engagement in Jewish "globalist" tropes.

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Session 9C: Youth Migration 2

Chair: Ana Vila Freyer, Universidad Latina de Mexico, Mexico

404 Understanding the challenges to young refugees in Turkey through the concept of "responsibility"

Gökay Özerim

79 An Analysis of Determining Factors on International Migration among Afghanistan Citizens: Empirical Evidence from Mazar-e-Sharif, Balkh Province

Ahmad Walid Barlas

253 Youth in Marginalized Settings in Lebanon: The case of Syrian

Suzanne Menhem

268 Being young in the diaspora: the fragmentation of the Palestinian youth mobilisation in the Middle East and in Europe

Fanny Christou

Understanding the challenges to young refugees in Turkey through the concept of "responsibility"

(404) Gökay Özerim

Youth is a key group in migratory processes. They do not only constitute an essential part of the immigrant and refugee population, but they are also the vital actors of the possible solution mechanisms regarding the challenges about integration. The ratio of young people is very high among refugees in Turkey. As of 2019, more than two-thirds of all Syrians in Turkey are youths, and almost half of all Syrians in Turkey are under the age of 18. Overall, young refugees constitute one of the most fragile groups within the community. Their specific needs require rapid and tailor-made policies and actions. Moreover, Turkey is also a fairly young society, and this fact increases the importance of youth-centered approaches to these challenges. This paper aims to explore the situation and needs of young refugees living in Turkey by discussing the meaning of “responsibility” for young refugees as a central factor of their lives in 3 particular domains. These domains are education, employment and communication with the host society. This paper will rely on my large-scale research about young refugees in Turkey, which is based on the results of the survey with 1402 participants (consisting of 101 questions) and four focus group meetings with 41 young refugees (between the age of 15-30) in 4 different - geographically representative cities of Turkey (İzmir – n229, Hatay-n741, Diyarbakır – n270 and Ankara – n162). The sample group is determined by using Krejcie & Morgan sampling method and based on the statics of the Directorate General for Migration Management in Turkey and UNHCR Turkey. Among many other results, the research demonstrates that “responsibility” is one of the major themes for young refugees while describing the meaning of “being young” and it is also a pivotal concept to determine their level of social integration.

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An Analysis of Determining Factors on International Migration among Afghanistan Citizens: Empirical Evidence from Mazar-e-Sharif, Balkh Province

(79) Ahmad Walid Barlas

This study analysis the key determinants of international migration among Afghanistan citizens, using Balkh province as a case study. The primary data were gathered with assistance of questionnaire from 132 migrant households in Mazar-e-Sharif, capital of Balkh province. The households were selected using a convenience sampling approach. The research committee of economics faculty at Samangan higher education institute conducted this survey from 10.01.2019 to 30.01.2019 in Mazar-e-Sharif. This officially requested from municipal authority and directory of repatriation and refugees in Balkh province to provide us the list of migrant households in Mazar-e-Sharif. The authorities said to us, "we do not have such a list". Then, we train 5 undergraduate students from economics faculty to accomplish the data collection process in study area. The selected students were from Mazar-e-Sharif, and we informed them, to distribute the questionnaire for those households who are easily available to you. The surveyors divided their reference groups into three categories; relatives, friends and neighboring households. Within three weeks, they have completed 135 questionnaires from targeted areas; due to lack of information 3 questionnaires were removed from data set. The collected data were analyzed by statistical package Eviews 9.0 in descriptive approach. Our findings expose that majority of migrants are under age 30 (87%), and the average age is estimated 25.6 years. Iran is the top country destination for migrants (54%) followed by Turkey (32%), Germany (7%) and other countries (7%). Furthermore, unemployment was reported as main driver factor to migrant (86%) followed

by conflict (8%), family violence (5%) and other determinants (1%). Around 90% of surveyed households confirmed that they receive remittances. Hawala system plays vital role in remittance transactions in the study area. More than 65% of remittance receiving households indicated using hawala system as remittance channel.

Youth in Marginalized Settings in Lebanon: The case of Syrian

(253) Suzanne Menhem

As the Syrian Crisis enters its eight year, over 1 million Syrian refugees are now being hosted in Lebanon in 2018. Since 2011, the security concerns that hit Syrian society has led to the forced migration of its people, in general, and of "children, women and youth in particular" (Verdeil, Eric. Balanche, Fabrice, 2016). Notably, 65% of the Syrian displaced are under 25 years old (INFOPRO, 2018). Most of Syrian youth 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 and other continued their studies in Lebanon. This paper studies the Syrian men and women Youth in Marginalized Settings in Lebanon through the problematic of living conditions changes and social troubles. The reality, created by the Syrian crisis, raises a number of central questions: What are the trends of youth in the marginalized population groups in Lebanon? What are the factors that explain the Syrian youth trends? Methodologically, in addition to the literature review, field work will be carried out to include firstly, an exploratory observation secondly and focus groups was conducted on a sample of Syrians Youth men and women in different places where the Syrian are visible. A qualitative analysis (qualitative approach) will be adopted with regard to data analysis.

Being young in the diaspora: the fragmentation of the Palestinian youth mobilisation in the Middle East and in Europe

(268) Fanny Christou

The role of youth in the Arab uprisings was received with much excitement at the early stages of the Arab Spring. Despite the various sociopolitical backdrops in which young people have played a role in different Arab societies, against less violent contexts of transition or conditions of protracted conflict, youth initiatives played an important role. The Arab Spring led many scholars to celebrate young citizens as leading the fight against marginalization and repression through activism, protest, and voting. But young people also played key roles in stabilizing authoritarian regimes through loyal citizenship and pro-regime mobilization, or also have suffered dislocation and displacement. Youth may have a common generational identity, but they face widely diverse challenges, and their modes of expression can vary considerably. Against this background, the paper aims to analyse the nature and the fields of the Palestinian youth initiatives in the Middle-East (Lebanon, Syria and Palestine) but also in Europe (Sweden and Germany) in order to better understand the links with sustainable development goals. More specifically, the purpose of this paper is to examine the relationships between the economic, social and political conditions of these initiatives and their impacts. Focusing on the role of the Palestinian youth in the diaspora, this paper aims to interrogate and to provide an analysis of the impact of migratory trajectories and activist backgrounds in regards to the evolution of the mobilisation's practices. In this respect, notwithstanding the stunning achievements of the Palestinian youth movement, one cannot deny the fragmentation and even collapse of many of these types of engagement due to political and socio-cultural ruptures. Thus, there is an urgent need to better understand youth engagement under adverse conditions in a conflict-ridden society such as the Palestinian one. In order to better understand these, one needs to explore (i) the motivations underpinning them, (ii) the methods of youth social engagement, (iii) the consequences and sociopolitical impact these have. Furthermore, it is important to interrogate the degree of the connected youth mobilisation has with society at large and the political landscape of the host countries - the extent to which it represents a force for change as the literature connecting the Arab Spring and youth mobilisation has purported or it is subjugated and instrumentalized by established actors.

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Session 9D: Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Irregulars 4

Chair: Nonna Kushnirovich, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel

68 A distant threat made local? The carry-over effect of perceived threat from asylum seekers in Europe to Israeli local outgroups

Sabina Lissitsa, Nonna Kushnirovich and Matan Aharoni

218 Narrative analysis of Syrians, South Sudanese and Libyans transiting in Egypt: a motivation-opportunity-ability approach

Helene Syed Zwick

355 Forced Migration and Gender Relations: Structure, Agency and Reflexivity among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Germany

Irene Tuzi

362 Refugees access to Housing in Lisbon and Milan. A tale of two cities

Giuseppe Gambazza and Silvia Cardoso

A distant threat made local? The carry-over effect of perceived threat from asylum seekers in Europe to Israeli local outgroups

(68) Sabina Lissitsa, Nonna Kushnirovich and Matan Aharoni

The purpose of this study was to identify hidden mechanisms of distant perceived threat creation through content analysis of Israeli media coverage of EU asylum seekers (EUAS) and to investigate the effect of perceived threat on attitudes toward three local outgroups. Qualitative Study 1 consists of a content analysis of Israeli media coverage of EU asylum seekers. Quantitative Study 2 uses an online survey of 1311 Israeli Jews, to investigate effects of distant threat on attitudes toward local outgroups. The findings of the qualitative analysis indicate mainly negative EUAS coverage in Israeli media. Realistic threat from EUAS was negatively related to positive attitudes toward three local outgroups, while the association between symbolic threat from EUAS and attitudes toward the local outgroups was insignificant. The media actively contributes to and constructs our perceptions of EUAS, shaping a society's image of local outgroups and minorities, with vast political and cultural implications.

Narrative analysis of Syrians, South Sudanese and Libyans transiting in Egypt: a motivation-opportunity-ability approach

(218) Helene Syed Zwick

This study applies the motivation “opportunity” “ability (MOA) theoretical framework to study the intention” behaviour gap for asylum seekers and refugees who are currently transiting through Egypt and are intending to leave the country in the short term. Primary data was collected through the narratives of fifteen asylum seekers or refugees, coming from South Sudan, Libya or Syria. Results are threefold: firstly, findings confirm the need to rely on behavioural factors while studying transit migration. Secondly, the respective role of motivational, opportunistic and ability factors is significantly different across our three origin country groups. Lastly, extrinsic motivation, performance experience and societal factors are the most important drivers of transit through Egypt for South Sudanese respondents, while intrinsic motivation plays this crucial role for Syrian and Libyan respondents.

Forced Migration and Gender Relations: Structure, Agency and Reflexivity among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Germany

(355) Irene Tuzi

This research explores the effects of forced migration on gender roles and gender relations among Syrian families displaced in Lebanon and Germany. It aims at analysing the interaction of structure, agency and reflexivity in shaping forced migration gendered outcomes. Literature about gender and forced migration has highlighted how displacement and humanitarian crises have often led to empowerment of people. Nonetheless, agency in displacement functions within a context in which the action is structured. Given that conflict-induced forced migration entails various gender roles transformation in men and women, this research questions to what extent pre-existing gender dynamics and patterns undergo changes; what role the receiving society has in shaping those changes; and how refugees deal with gender roles transformation in terms of agency and reflexivity. Specifically, I question how structural factors as challenging living conditions, a changing legal status, a fractured relationship with the home country, and a sometimes - conflicting one with the host country, may foster or constrain gendered practices among Syrian refugees. I claim that displacement has a great impact in (re)shaping conventional ideas of gender roles, as well as in challenging traditional gender beliefs. In Lebanon and Germany displaced Syrian men and women are now renegotiating their masculinity and femininity identities within a new field. In order to enable a more systematic analysis, I outline a series of gendered attitudes in displacement "“ some of them being the rejection of traditional gender roles and the development of new gender practices; and the conservation of traditional gender roles and the refusal to adapt to new gender roles. My results indicate that despite the structures of displacement, many refugees succeed in attaining aspirations when renegotiating their gender roles in the household and in the society. In particular, they succeed in mobilizing social, financial, intellectual and cultural capital by developing their own typologies of agency. In this sense, in order to understand how the interaction of agency, structure and reflexivity can inform our understanding of the dynamics on the field, I identify varieties of doing gender among refugees "“ including overplayed femininity, contested masculinity, suspended habitus and religious reflexivity. Primary data were collected in Lebanon and Germany between 2018 and 2019. Individual semi-structured interviews were carried out on the nature of the difficulties men and women experienced in forced migration, their own perception of those, and the coping strategies they employed to overcome those difficulties. The sample was composed of 45 nuclear, extended and single-headed households where their members had been displaced for at least one year.

Refugees access to Housing in Lisbon and Milan. A tale of two cities

(362) Giuseppe Gambazza and Silvia Cardoso

Departing from a well theoretically and empirically sustained fact that refugees experience many barriers in accessing (private and public) housing in cities across Europe (Zetter & Pearl, 1999; Bolzoni et al., 2015; Breen, 2008; El-kayed & Hamann, 2018; Phillips, 2006), we take Lisbon and Milan, our cities of living and researching, as the 'ordinary cities' from where we can take on a comparative stance (Robinson, 2006; Bollens, 2007). Addressing both sites, we ask: what are the available housing options for refugees in the transition from reception programmes to the real state market? How can we think housing paths for refugees on a local scale level? To answer these questions, we think that a comparative perspective has the potential to shed light on aspects that otherwise could be left under analysed. A comparative approach allows to use the richness of the case-study (Lisbon and Milan, respectively), taking it beyond the singularity of one locality, in order to take further conclusions on key findings about the difficulties refugees face to access decent, safe and affordable accommodation. We analyse the housing systems available for refugees, in both cities, through the (re)construction of the local actor's network who participate in the process of refugee's settlement. We adopt a qualitative research approach, using a semi-direct interviewing set of questions to key informants: host institutions representatives (NGOs, municipal actors) and of spokesman of refugees' associations. The results obtained in the interviews are going to be confronted with political discourses, present in both cities, on the rhetorical of welcoming refugees. On a first level of conclusions, the similarities and differences found will enable the comparison between an ideological view of 'welcoming' (Darling, 2013) and the reality of housing access for refugees. Furthermore, the paper aims to understand how the actors could coordinate with each other in order to build a valid path of housing integration for refugees. Finally, comparative research on the

integration of refugees in Southern European cities can bring a further understanding of societies generally characterized by a welfare crisis (Andreotti & Mingione, 2016) where the real estate market has a prevalent role (Allen et al., 2004; Arbaci, 2019).

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Session 9E: Returns and Remigrations 1

Chair: Sinan Zeyneloglu, Kent University, Turkey

103 The role of housing in the out-migration of foreign workers from Malta

Brian Micallef

314 Return Migration, Social Integration, and Brain Gain - Wenzhou Migration's Return to China and Relevant Policies in Host and Home Countries

Libei Wu

1048 The role of transnational diaspora communities in the external relations of western countries toward the South East Europe

Veton Latifi

The role of housing in the out-migration of foreign workers from Malta

(103) Brian Micallef

Migration decisions are complex, multi-phased and prone to change over time. A period of rapid economic growth in Malta has led to a strong demand for labour and an unprecedented inflow of foreign workers. The share of the latter, which increased from less than 3% of the workforce at the time the country joined the EU in 2004 to around 25% by 2019, has led to sharp increase in housing costs. A particular feature of foreign workers in Malta is their relatively short length of stay, with around half of them leaving after two years. This study seeks to explore the extent to which the conditions in the housing market are contributing to the high rate of out-migration of foreign workers in Malta. It examines this question within the broader context of the decision making process of these individuals, in particular, on the motives influencing their decision to come and eventually leave the country. I designed a questionnaire that draws from a number of theories and concepts developed within the migration and housing literatures. From the migration literature, it taps into the neo-classical theory, the location-choice theory, family migration, network migration and relative deprivation from the new economics of labour migration. The questionnaire includes an entire section on housing, with emphasis on price and non-price factors, borrowing from the housing affordability and adequacy literatures. The data were collected using an online survey. The research instrument consisted of a self-completion questionnaire administered via the internet. The questionnaire consisted of both closed and open-ended questions, with the target population defined as those foreign nationals that used to work in Malta but 'voted with their feet' and left the country. It uses a non-probabilistic sampling design, which was the only option for this hard-to-reach and mobile population with unknown sampling frames and residential distribution. The online survey was kept open for 3 months. A total of 242 valid responses were gathered. The sample has wide geographical dispersion, gender, industry and country coverage. However, it is somewhat biased towards educated and white-collar occupations. High cost of living, including housing costs, was the most common reason for leaving. The narrative from the open-ended questions shed further light on the importance of high housing costs, which increased disproportionately compared to the salaries in Malta, as an important factor in the out-migration decision. However, housing issues, albeit important, were not the sole contributors and have to be seen within a broader context. The responses crystallized the conflicts between the opportunities and advantages offered by the country "a buoyant labour market, weather, bilingualism and lifestyle" against the nuisances and

frustrations brought about, in most instances, by the small size of the economy and symptomatic of locations undergoing a rapid pace of development and experiencing a huge influx of migration. Other important factors include family and life cycle considerations, concerns about prospects for personal and professional growth offered by the island and a perceived deterioration in the quality of life.

Return Migration, Social Integration, and Brain Gain - Wenzhou Migration's Return to China and Relevant Policies in Host and Home Countries

(314) Libei Wu

This paper illustrates how and why a growing number of Chinese migrants move back to China and what social influences they have on both host and home countries. While categorising various determinants for return migration, I argue that these determinants are not only economic but also environmental and cultural, especially for certain migration groups. This paper also examines whether the degree of migrants' integration in host countries such as Spain or the United States is a dominant factor in return migration through interviews with migrants from the Wenzhou region in South China during the reform period. With comparisons between different Wenzhou migration groups, the regulation of informal economic activities and other policies in host countries are shown to potentially induce return migration and thus cause adverse consequences for the host countries. Therefore, how to make full use of highly accumulated human capital brought by return migration mainly depends on relevant policies in both host and home countries. The results from this paper suggest that it is necessary for the Chinese government to make regulations and legislate for the fast-growing number of return migration.

The role of transnational diaspora communities in the external relations of western countries toward the South East Europe

(1048) Veton Latifi

The paper aims to address the influences on the discourse and nature of the lobbyism activities with the EU and USA. Most of the countries in the South East Europe have been introduced in the government cabinets a position of ministries for diaspora community. In this view, the paper will discuss to what extent the coordinated strategies and actions of the ministries of diaspora of countries of the region are specifically targeting in a systematic way the American and EU external policies for the process of the EU and Euro-Atlantic integration? Among others, the paper explores to what extent and if at all the transnational diaspora ethnic communities of nations of the South East European countries have been influencing any action or strategy of the foreign policy of the European Union and USA through the national governments of the hosting countries that are members of the EU and NATO toward the SEE region, especially during the conflicts and peaceful resolution processes in the end of the XX and beginning of the XXI century since the bloodshed that followed the dissolution of former Yugoslav Socialist Federation?! It is believed that some of the nations in the region through the activities of the their transnational diaspora community based in the Western Europe and USA have been able to produce some important changes in the favor of their nations' positions through the activities to influence the approach of the international community toward the region in various times conflict resolutions processes of the 20th century and that now they are attempting to achieve some kind of impact in the processes of the EU and NATO integration in terms of the foreign policy of the EU and USA via the member states national foreign policies. The paper eventually attempts to find out whether the activities of transnational diaspora ethnic communities for influencing the European and American external actions have been contributed towards the growth of internationalism, and thinning of nationalism in favor of cosmopolitanism, or the patriotic discourse it has been stronger in the case of the South East Europe in the beginning of the 20th century? The paper aims to examine the nature and forms of possible organized lobbyism activities of transnational diaspora communities in attempts for influencing the USA foreign policy and EU's external relations and as well as aspects of diaspora politics in terms of the political behavior of the transnational ethnic diasporas in western countries.

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Session 9F: Migration, Families, Gender 6

Chair: Ramona Fruja, Bucknell University, United States

409 The International migration in the Western Balkans countries

Shenaj Hadzimustafa, Hyrije Abazi-Alili

442 Adaptation and Aspiration among Romanian Families Involved in Circular Migration

Ramona Fruja

473 Appropriating the Diaspora Mosque

Irem Oz

1049 Human Mobility, Covid-19 and Policy Responses: The Rights and Claims-Making of Migrant Domestic Workers

Sarah Gammage

The International migration in the Western Balkans countries

(409) Shenaj Hadzimustafa and Hyrije Abazi-Alili

International migration has expanded considerably in recent years, out of which the transition and developing countries do not stay behind and are part of the international migration system. The international migration influences both the home countries of migrants and the destination countries. This could be seen through various channels, like the changes in the labor market, brain drain and private transfers or remittances and the society in general (Dietz, 2010). This paper explores migration movements of the Western Balkan countries in the period from 1990-2019. For the past three decades, most countries in the Western Balkans have been occupied with addressing the consequences of the 1991-1995 conflicts, including the large-scale intraregional displacement (Zitnanova, 2014). The migration dynamics in the region have been undergoing a profound change, based on the political and economic conditions in the region. The international migration in the Western Balkan region is analyzed from different points of view: total migrant stock, age, gender, countries of origin and destination countries. Based on the The International Migrant Stock 2019, a dataset released by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) the number of international migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million in 2019, compared to 153 million in 1990. According to new estimates released by the United Nations Currently, international migrants comprise 3.5 per cent of the global population, compared to 2.9 per cent in the year 1990. In 2019 Europe hosts the largest number of international migrants (82 million), followed by Northern America (59 million) and Northern Africa and Western Asia (49 million) (UN DESA, 2019). The Western Balkan countries hosted 1.6 million international migrants (equivalent to 0.6 per cent of the global migrant population) out of which Serbia hosts 50% and Croatia 32%. Croatia registered 12.5% international migration stock as a percentage of the total population, followed by Montenegro and North Macedonia with 11.3% and 6.3%, respectively. On the other hand, 5.6 million people in 2019 left their origin Western Balkan countries, compared to 2.7 million in 1990s. Most popular areas and country of destination of the Western Balkans country migrants in 2019 are Western Europe and North America; or more specific the following countries: Germany 15%, Serbia 13%, Italy 11%, Austria 9%, Greece 8% and USA 6%. Turning to the gender composition, women comprise more than half of all international migrants in 2019. The share of women and girls in the global number of international migrants rose slightly, from 54 per cent in 1990 to 55 per cent in 2019. The share of migrant women was highest in Montenegro (61%) and North Macedonia (58%), and lowest in Albania (49%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (52%). In terms of age, one out of every six international

migrants is below the age of 20 years. In 2019, the dataset showed that 16.4 per cent of Western Balkans migrant population, were under 20 years of age and 62.4% between the ages of 20 and 64.

Adaptation and Aspiration among Romanian Families Involved in Circular Migration

(442) Ramona Fruja

This paper examines the dynamics of adaptation and aspiration that are produced among Romanian families whose members are involved in circular labor migration to other EU-member countries. Romania has become one of the main source-countries for migration in Europe (Anghel et al., 2016) and, as a result, one in five employment-age Romanians are working abroad, while approximately one fifth of Romanian children and youth have either temporarily or indefinitely experienced at least one parent's departure from home. Studies on these patterns of migration have caused increased attention to their economic implications (Cismaş, Curea-Pitorac & Vădăsan, 2020), as well as the social, psychological and educational consequences that these dynamics have on families (Lupu & Stangaciu, 2009; Hossu, 2019). With this paper, I add to the latter by engaging at multiple analytical levels with the narratives and contexts of families involved in circular migration, in order to examine, as Dace Dzenovska (2011) has done in the Latvian case, “how the great departure look[s] like in the form of concrete social relations and practices” (p. 231). As her work points out, the effects of postsocialist transformations—not only “the great departure” that empties villages, but circular labor migration as well—can be traced through the examination of how people make sense of their lives in a present shaped by the promises and failures of three decades of democratization, liberalization and privatization (Dzenovska, 2011, p. 233). This paper examines how adaptive practices and personal and collective aspirations are crafted by families and supporting institutions on the backdrop of high mobility and postsocialist narratives. Methodologically, therefore, I aim to forefront the intersections between individuals' migratory experiences and institutional, structural and cultural forces that are themselves in flux (Biao & Toyota, 2013). In doing so, I draw on ethnographic fieldwork, participant observation and interviews in two regions in Romania—including both families and non-governmental organizations whose initiatives support such families—coupled with other forms of representation (analysis of public discourse through media stories, NGO-funded awareness campaigns and scholarly commentaries on the subject of mobility in the Romanian imaginary). The analysis highlights the pervasive and palpable impact of circular migration, by which forms of vicarious living and loss emerge at familial, community and national levels. That is to say, life moments, lessons and financial investments are taken in through other family or community members' experiences and become incorporated into a shared lexicon of labor migration with its benefits and challenges. In turn, forms of aspiration emerge that often exist in tension with one another—for instance, the juxtaposed desire to advance economically through work abroad, yet also remain in the comforts of 'home,' defined with both familial and national dimensions. In this context, families engage in negotiation and adaptation processes in order to achieve goals that tend to become ambiguous, moving targets as new aspirations emerge, fueled by individual and collective experiences with labor migration.

Appropriating the Diaspora Mosque

(473) Irem Oz

My research investigates the experiences of Turkish-Muslim women in Germany through the case study of the immigrant community of Marxloh in Duisburg, Germany. Broadly stated, my research examines the contested construction of mosque spaces and their contribution to the reproduction of Turkish-Muslim group identities through everyday practices in Marxloh. My specific focus in this paper is to demonstrate how Turkish mosque spaces in the Marxloh neighborhood provide a social space for women at the societal level to negotiate their transnational Turkish-Muslim identity and how this is leading to the appropriation of male-dominated public-religious space of the diaspora mosque. Guided by feminist geography and post-structuralist spatial theory, my research further questions how conceptions of identity and gender in this transnational diaspora permeate and influence the architectural space of the mosque and investigates how the architectural space of the mosque shapes and challenges gender relations. Marxloher Merkez Mosque, IGMG Mosque, and Duisburg Ulu Mosque, all found in the same neighborhood but commissioned by different Turkish-German transnational organizations, provide a case study to

see how women use the mosque space to negotiate their identity as both women and immigrants. I argue that in the context of Duisburg, mosques are gendered spaces that are conceived of not only as physical spaces but have also been transformed to function primarily as communal sites of production and reproduction of ethno-religious Turkish-German identities. Using ethnographic data (in-depth interviews, focus groups and go-along technique), socio-spatial research (statistical and spatial data) and architectural research, I explore how the lived spaces of mosques affect the integration experience of Turkish-Muslim women, how gender divisions are constructed and visualized through spatial practices within those religious spaces, and question whether the mosque space encourages or discourages the empowerment of women.

Human Mobility, Covid-19 and Policy Responses: The Rights and Claims-Making of Migrant Domestic Workers

(1049) Sarah Gammage

This article aims to explore policy responses to the early phase of the COVID-19 crisis, with a particular focus on disparate outcomes for international migrant domestic workers. We surface the central role that migrant domestic workers (MDWs) play in social provisioning and in mediating care responsibilities between the state and the family, particularly during lockdown and sheltering in place orders, and call attention to the essential but excluded nature of their work and their rights. We investigate how states' responses to COVID-19 intersected with existing institutions of social provisioning, and with claims-making by MDWs, to shape the impact of this crisis upon their well-being.

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Session 9G: Integration and Beyond 9

Chair: K. Onur Unutulmaz, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey

441 Who goes where: Migration as Adaptation Strategy in West African Drylands

Maryam Liman, Luka Fitto Buba, Julius Afolabi Falola

1010 Community Centers in Local Integration of Refugees in Turkey: Tools, Channels, Relationships

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281 Who are the immigrants in Norway?

Minja Tea Dzamarija

288 Immigration to Norway

Minja Tea Dzamarija

Who goes where: Migration as Adaptation Strategy in West African Drylands

(441) Maryam Liman, Luka Fitto Buba, Julius Afolabi Falola

Who goes where: Migration as Adaptation Strategy in West African Drylands Liman, M1, Falola, J.A2, Buba, L.F1
1. Department of Environmental Management 2. Department of Geography Bayero University PMB 3011, Kano, Nigeria Corresponding Email: mliman.em@buk.edu.ng The concerns over climate change are of greater relevance in the drylands of West Africa where it is particularly prone to devastating impacts due to its geo-physical position and socioeconomic context. This is a vast land but constrained by desiccation and aridity that forces some form of migration. This paper aims at investigating the type, nature and pattern of migration as an adaptation strategy that manifests in some parts of northern Nigeria with migrants from southern Niger Republic. It further seeks to identify the communities that engage in the migration, their destinations and movement timeframe; as well as the implications

of the migration types/patterns on possible de-agrarianisation. Data on the migrants' demographics and migratory histories was collected through in-depth interviews, the Open Data Kit (ODK), Focus Group Discussions and field observations. Findings indicate southward movement of the people for economic reasons (bida); and seasonal migration (ci rani) especially during dry seasons. Other forms of migration include for health, educational and marital purposes. Patterns have been ascertained to take the form of short-term movements which later lengthens to permanence. There are also changes of livelihood options and eventual de-agrarianisation as end results after years of circular migration. Key words Climate Change; migration; livelihood options; Ci rani, de-agrarianisation; adaptation

Community Centers in Local Integration of Refugees in Turkey: Tools, Channels, Relationships

(1010) K. Onur Unutulmaz

Using the primary data obtained in the framework of a EU-funded Horizon 2020 Project, EduMAP-Adult Education as a Means to Active Participatory Citizenship, this study analyzes the role of 'community centers' in local integration of refugees in Turkey. The data was collected through a fieldwork which included an in-depth analysis of several community centers, i.e. those belonging to Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants (ASAM) in Gaziantep and Ankara, Turkish Red Crescent in Ankara, and Sultanbeyli Refugees Association in Istanbul. As an outcome of this research, the study will argue that community centers provide a very effective and flexible tool to be used in local integration policies. More particularly, the study will argue that community centers embody an integrated service approach which is very useful particularly in relation to vulnerable, foreign, and thus disoriented groups such as refugees. They do this by offering a range of services including education, legal counselling, psychological support, social cohesion activities, and financial empowerment, among others. It will further be argued that as local-based and meso-level institutions, community centers can both be the actors realizing more macro level integration strategies by adapting them to local realities, and bridges between the refugees and the wider society as well as between the local and the national contexts.

Who are the immigrants in Norway?

(281) Minja Tea Dzamarija

The ethnic and cultural diversity in Norway is greater now than ever before. Large scale immigration for the past half- century has led to considerable levels of diversity in the Norwegian population. How does diversity manifest itself in the population statistics? Who are the immigrants in Norway? Why do people cross the Norwegian border? Is it possible to measure diversity using statistical methods and statistics? We want to present a historical overview of immigration patterns since 1970, as well as a simple, statistical method which is used to group the entire Norwegian population according to own, parents and grandparents' country of birth.

Immigration to Norway

(288) Minja Tea Dzamarija

This poster presentation is about- 50 years of Norwegian migration history (immigrant arrivals since 1970)- information about data sources used to create immigrant-related statistics- information about a statistical method used to group the entire Norwegian population according their own, parents' and grandparents' country of birth. The poster reflects the key conclusions:-Norway's demography is characterised by the fact that we are a small country with an increased diversity- It is possible to measure diversity using statistical methods/statistics

Session 9H: Migration and Wellbeing 7

Chair: H. Yaprak Civelek, Anadolu University, Turkey

392 Bioethics and immigration: the UniCamillus experience

Alessandro Boccanelli, Beatrice Casella, Laura Elena Paci

410 Is there health disparity among newcomer refugee and immigrant children in Canada?

Hassan Vatanparast, Ginny Lane, Christine Nisbet

426 Smooth sailing or a rocky road? Mobility and its effect on children's psychosocial wellbeing

Daina Grosa

463 Migrants and health: a study to better intervene

Alda Kushi, Rosa Venisti

Bioethics and immigration: the UniCamillus experience

(392) Alessandro Boccanelli, Beatrice Casella, Laura Elena Paci

Introduction Immigration is a social phenomenon that is increasingly acquiring a relevant, permanent and structural configuration, even characterizing the Italian reality of the last few years about the complex phenomenon of migratory movement from Developing countries to the Western countries. The current Medicine is heavily influenced by this phenomenon and now it is increasingly supported by new disciplines like bioethics, a discipline that deals with the moral and legal problems emerging in the biological and medical sciences, must specifically refer to the social problems raised by immigration in a political-health and therapeutic context. Goals The "Moral Philosophy" course of UniCamillus, Medical University of Rome, aims to guide students, from the first year of the course, towards a vision of medicine strongly focused on the patient and human relationship without any kind of distinction. The course intends to deepen the role of information exchange through narrative medicine and highlight the necessary empathic relationship, the importance of respecting different cultural approaches and the ethical adaptation of doctor-patient communication in the digital age. The course also wants to address the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration, the difficulties in approaching rare diseases and research in this field, the need to develop international collaboration projects in consideration of the globalization of knowledge, inequality of resources and migration. The methodological goal confronts the challenges posed by western technological-scientific societies in order to understand if, and how, it is possible to face them and on the basis of which ethical-anthropological assumptions and criteria. Work method The 120 students, Italian and foreigners, of the "Moral Philosophy" course were divided into 17 working groups, each of which was assigned a theme. The group's tasks consisted in carrying out research on the topic, preparing the classroom exhibition, presenting the work with pre-established and uniform graphics, discussing the project in the classroom with an expert invited to each occasion and answering questions from fellow students. After the lecture given by the students themselves, the group was required to prepare a paper according to agreed editorial rules to contribute to the final draft of a "Health and Ethics" volume. Note The World Health Organization (WHO) has long been committed to supporting member states in improving the quality of education and training of health workers through an evidence-based approach to which we must add, as soon as possible, a method based on bioethics oriented to the understanding different cultures, preparing healthcare professionals for a culture of hospitality and solidarity in the perspective of transcultural medicine and in the necessary observance of ethics and the law. Therefore, having inserted a course of "Moral Philosophy" in the first year of medicine is functional to give, from the beginning to the medical future, a basic vision on which to then insert the biological and technology knowledge to prevent them from becoming these, and not the human relationship, the protagonists of the doctor-patient relationship all over the world.

Is there health disparity among newcomer refugee and immigrant children in Canada?

(410) Hassan Vatanparast, Ginny Lane, Christine Nisbet

Although evidence suggest duration of stay in Western host countries has direct relationship with higher prevalence of chronic diseases, there are knowledge gaps in our understanding of the development of chronic disease risks in children and adults, especially with regard to the risk differentials experienced by immigrants and refugees. We aimed to evaluate the disparity in nutrition and health status of new Canadians, particularly children in comparison to general population. Methods: We employed an explanatory sequential mixed-methods cross-sectional study design to characterize the health and nutritional status of 300 immigrant and refugee children aged 3-13 years and their parents who had been in Canada for less than 5 years. Quantitative data regarding socioeconomic status, food security, physical activity, diet, and bone and body composition and anthropometric measurements were collected. Qualitative data regarding their experiences with accessing health care and their family lifestyle habits were gathered through in-depth interviews with the parents of newcomer children. Further, we compared the nutrition and health status of newcomers with age and sex matched children and general population using the Canadian Community Health Survey nationally representative data. Many newcomers spoke about their struggles to attain their desired standard of living. Regarding health outcomes, significantly more refugees (23%) had stunted growth when compared with immigrants (5%). Older children, those with better-educated parents, and those who consumed a poorer-quality diet were at a higher risk of being overweight or obese. Sixty percent of refugees and 42% of immigrants had high blood cholesterol. Significant health concerns for refugee children include stunting and high blood cholesterol levels, and emerging trends indicate that older immigrant children from privileged backgrounds in low-income countries may be more at risk of overweight and obesity. A variety of pathways related to their families' conceptualization of life in Canada and the social structures that limit progress to meeting their goals likely influence the development of health inequity among refugee and immigrant children. There is a disparity and nutrition and health of newcomer children and access to care for their families compared to general population. Public health initiatives should address these health inequities among newcomer families.

Smooth sailing or a rocky road? Mobility and its effect on children's psychosocial wellbeing

(426) Daina Grosa

The prerogative of EU citizens is mobility within open EU borders: for adult citizens, the voluntary decision to relocate between EU member states is based on various factors - often economic, though not always. But what do the children of these mobile citizens think and feel during and after the move with their parents? Is migrating to a foreign country a similar process of readjustment as returning to the country of origin? Which is the smoother scenario? With a child-centred focus on affect, this qualitative study unpacks the factors that influence the psychosocial wellbeing of children. What roles do key players in a child's life play - parents, the school environment and the surrounding community - in ensuring a smooth transition from one culture and mentality to another? In the case of return, are all key players equally interested in facilitating a return of nationals to the country of origin? By comparing and contrasting in- and outmigration with regard to one of the member states - Latvia - as a case study, mobility between EU member states will be scrutinised, looking from a child's perspective. This study is part of a large-scale national sociological survey of Latvian emigrants titled "Wellbeing and integration in the context of migration", a follow up to a study of emigrants conducted by the University of Latvia in 2014. The aim of the current study has been to look at in- and outmigration from Latvia, one EU member state, from a well-being and integration perspective. While primary motivating factors for migration are the improvement of one's economic situation, there is another facet to migration which interests researchers: the subjective wellbeing angle, where focus is on affect, and in particular, feelings of happiness (Eid & Larsen, 2008). Migrants do not only want to improve their economic situation; they also want better quality of life - this includes psychosocial wellbeing. Happiness, a sense of satisfaction with life, the hedonic and eudaimonic approach to life (Ryan and Deci, 2001) are all aspects of well-being that come into play; a component of these is the wellbeing of one's children. The current qualitative study is conducted in the form of interviews with key players - the parents, children, teachers, and also allied teaching staff. A biographical narrative interview method has been employed, using semi-structured interviews and focus groups, allowing the

interviewees to steer the conversation in the direction that is most pertinent to them has proven to be a successful way of eliciting migrants' experiences. Fieldwork is still underway, yet preliminary findings to date show varied trajectories for the lives of these mobile citizens. Parents and teachers have candidly outlined the ease of adaptation or difficulties their children have encountered, and the children's own voices have been vital, as they share their feelings of belonging, success in adapting, sense of identity and feeling of self-worth all play a role in their psychosocial wellbeing within their new surrounds. The paper will present data that shows specific factors that influence children's wellbeing.

Migrants and health: a study to better intervene

(463) Alda Kushi and Rosa Venisti

Though in the course of its history Apulia has been essentially characterized by emigration, in the last decades we have increasingly witnessed immigration in which the region has not merely been a gateway to the rest of Europe, but also a point of arrival for immigrants with the purpose of a permanent stay. This phenomenon necessitated to curtail the reception and integration instruments, and the health care. In order to better satisfy the needs of immigrants in the health care and at the same time to preserve the health of local community from the spread of hypothetical contagious diseases, a study was carried out on the main causes of hospitalization of immigrants through the data of the hospital discharge database. This database collects all information on patients discharged by public and private hospitals throughout Italy. Our study is limited to the data of Apulia Region. Thanks to the number of information in the database, it is possible to highlight the common diseases among immigrants, but also to link them to the gender, the origin and the age range. The data collected help to highlight the health needs, in order to better tailor the offer and the organization of health services and to safeguard both the health of immigrants and that of local population. No public health without migrant health.

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Session 10A: Remittances and Development 3

Chair: Temesgen Kifle, University of Queensland, Australia

88 Multiplicity of Household Expenses in Transnational Households: Patterns of Migrant Consumption, Savings, and Investments

Aldrin Barra Rodriguez

297 The 'unseen' in migration and remittances: the case of South Asian migrant workers in Cameron highlands, Malaysia

Thirunaukarasu Subramaniam and Prakash Arunasalam

244 Return Migrants Entrepreneurship as a tool to stimulate rural development in East Lombok, Indonesia

Nurlia Listiani and Temesgen Kifle

601 Are "numbers" enough for accessing the consequences of migration? How remittance is widening the inequality gap in Ghana.

Stephen Asafo Agyei

Multiplicity of Household Expenses in Transnational Households: Patterns of Migrant Consumption, Savings, and Investments

(88) Aldrin Barra Rodriguez

Conventional household economics sees households based on the common residence doctrine. Such a view displaces the migrant workers outside of the household analysis. Recent emphasis on decisions and behavior studies opens the reconfiguration of the household. This allows for an analysis of remittances as a social process and the inclusion of migrant workers as part of the household; especially if migrant workers share resources, financial decisions and risks. In this study, the microeconomic analysis of household consumption, savings, and investments reveals the multiplicity and interdependency of the household expenses of Filipino families with members in Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and New Zealand, Brunei, Japan, and the Netherlands. The transnational household's patterns of income allocation and income sources affect the family's savings and investment behaviors. The study also explored the missed opportunity provided by financial institutions to transnational households. The multiplicity and interdependency of transnational household expenses affect the family's ability to save, purchase investment goods, and enter into entrepreneurial activities by spreading resources among its members. Further, transnational households require unique financial preparedness and access to financial information to manage financial uncertainties and the risks associated with investing and entrepreneurial activities. An analysis based on a larger sample is needed to make the propositions in this study statistically acceptable. The author also suggests a comparison of results between multi-residence, multi-source families living within the same national territory against transnational families.

The 'unseen' in migration and remittances: the case of South Asian migrant workers in Cameron highlands, Malaysia

(297) Thirunaukarasu Subramaniam and Prakash Arunasalam

Migrant workers from South Asia came to Malaysia to work in various sectors of the economy. Several sectors that hire foreign labour from South Asia are farming, agricultural, plantation, manufacturing, construction and service sectors. As the demand for foreign labor is increasing especially in 3D (dirty, dangerous and difficult) sectors, the government allowed a massive inflow of migrant workers from South Asia especially from Bangladesh, Nepal and India into Malaysia in addition to migrant workers that come from Southeast Asian countries. The ultimate goal of this measure is to overcome the labour shortage as Malaysia is a highly labour intensive economy. The objective of this study is to uncover the 'unseen' aspect underlying migration and remittances which often goes unnoticed. The 'unseen' aspect or the sacrifices made by the migrant workers from South Asia who are working in agricultural and plantation sectors in Cameron Highlands is captured using in-depth face-to-face interviews. Five dimensions of sacrifices are identified in the present study. Those are the sacrifice of life comfort, financial, daily consumption, family relationship and social relations. On one hand, the main purpose of the sacrifices made by South Asian foreign workers is to maximize the remittances made to their home countries. On the other hand, they wanted to ensure that the debt taken to migrate is settled, assets are bought and as much money as possible is saved.

Return Migrants Entrepreneurship as a tool to stimulate rural development in East Lombok, Indonesia

(244) Nurlia Listiani and Temesgen Kifle

Indonesia is one of the examples of a developing country that has a high and increasing year-on-year rate of international labour migration. In 2016, there were 3,686,000 Indonesian migrant workers, sending USD9,412 million back to Indonesia. This condition makes Indonesia as one of the major sending countries of migrant workers in the world. Therefore, every day, there are more than one thousand people return to their home from working abroad either it is permanently or temporary. One of the channel to link between migration and rural development is return migration. The migrant workers themselves are important asset. They could bring some new knowledge, financial capital (saving or cash money), and social capital (networking) which help them to start their own business upon return to benefit their village. On the other hand, some literatures suggest that many return migrant entrepreneurial activities fail to create wealthy in their place of origin. The purpose of this study is to analyse how return migrant entrepreneur contribute in rural development. To do so, we consider using mixed methods analysis. We start with examining the personal characteristics of return migrants who create a new business upon return by using Probit model. Then, we will apply qualitative method (case study) to see the importance of return migrant

entrepreneurs' role in their own locality and to analyse how return migrant entrepreneurs effect in the long-run by creating jobs and reducing poverty. The data utilised in this study come from a survey done by the author in 2018 and contain 255 observations in three villages (North Jenggik, Tetebatu and Pringgajurang). In-depth interviewed with 25 migrant workers and some stakeholders also have done to seek more information. As a result, first, this study will contribute to our knowledge of the determinants of return migrant entrepreneur. Second, to advance our understanding of the linking process of return migration and development in migrants' home of origin.

Are “numbers” enough for accessing the consequences of migration? How remittance is widening the inequality gap in Ghana

(601) Stephen Asafo Agyei

Over the years there have been presentations of many research-works on the so-called “migration and development nexus” with several schools of thought contributing significantly towards the concept as far as the theoretical framework is concerned. In particular, the New Economic Labour of Migration (NELM), stresses on the impact of financial remittances (an aspect of migration) and how it serves as an insurance for most family members. Significantly, there have been several statistical data from the World Bank which highlight on the role of remittance and how it could be a poverty alleviation tool. Whilst these assumptions and theoretical underpinnings seem to argue in favour of how migration could be a contributor to development and poverty reduction, evidence from the grounds seem to suggest quite a worrying situation. Indeed, we cannot discuss development robustly without shedding light on inequality. Thus, the inequality gap between the rich and poor as well as the monumental development gap keep widening as the beneficiary of remittances are normally those within the middle and upper class. With reference to Ghana as a case study, the prime focus of this paper employs a political economy analysis to discuss how migration is causing inequality in Ghana and the way forward. To address this issue, this paper is structure into two main parts. The first part discusses a statistical data on remittances to Ghana with a review on the theoretical framework on the consequences of migration. The second part delve into the issue of inequality, how the remittance is playing a role and the way forward for a better future.

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Session 10B: Migration, Families, Gender 1

Chair: Jennie Edlund, Palacky University, Olomouc, Czech Republic

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Jennie Edlund

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Andrea Souto Garcia and Rosa Mas Giralt

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Clara Wai-Chun To

The problematic developments of the ECtHR application of article 8 ECHR in immigration case law

(100) Jennie Edlund

A Member State is entitled, as a matter of well-established international law and subject to its treaty obligations, to control the entry of aliens into its territory and their residence there[1]. The ECHR does not guarantee the right of

an alien to enter or to reside in a particular country unconditionally. Having said that, nothing in the ECHR suggests that any State activity can escape the application of human rights obligations[2]. The Member State has to strike a fair balance between the personal interests of the immigrant on the one hand and the public interest in ensuring an effective implementation of immigration control on the other. In order for the ECtHR to determine whether a Member State has complied with article 8 ECHR it has to decide if the Member State has a positive obligation to admit or a negative obligation not to expel a foreign national. However, the margin of appreciation doctrine as developed by the ECtHR allows Member States to determine whether or not a particular limitation is proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued in the specific circumstances of a case, and thus whether or not a particular limitation amounts to a violation or not[3]. Even though Article 8 ECHR has permeated the area of immigration policy critics claim that the case law has shown a number of extremely problematic developments[4]. Some academic observers argue its application remains very much State-biased, with marginal impact on sovereign discretion[5]. Cases often turn on distinguishing facts rather than principles and the multi-factor approach produces much uncertainty[6]. Other academics find that this uncertainty reflects a wider uncertainty about the role of the ECtHR vis-a-vis national jurisdictions of the Member States[7]. The objective of this paper is to outline and examine some of the problematic developments in the current ECtHR case law and point out possible causes for this progress. The paper will also explore the consequences that these problematic developments have for the contracting States and assess possible solutions for improvement.[1] See, among many other authorities, Abdulaziz, Cabales and Balkandali v. the United Kingdom, judgment of 28 May 1985, Series A no. 94, p. 34, Â§ 67, Boujlifa v. France, judgment of 21 October 1997, Reports of Judgments and Decisions 1997-VI, p. 2264, Â§ 42[2] Draghici, Carmen, The Legitimacy of Family Rights in Strasbourg Case Law 'Living Instrument' or Extinguishing Sovereignty? 2017, p. 386[3] Henrard, Kristin, A Critical Analysis of the Margin of Appreciation Doctrine of the ECtHR, with Special Attention to Rights of a Traditional Way of Life and a Healthy Environment: A Call for an Alternative Model of International Supervision, The Yearbook of Polar Law IV (2012): p. 365-413[4] Draghici, Carmen, The Legitimacy of Family Rights in Strasbourg Case Law 'Living Instrument' or Extinguishing Sovereignty? 2017, p. 387[5] Ibid, p. 387[6] Costello, Cathryn, The Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees in European Law, 2016, p. 128[7] Thym, Daniel, Respect for private and family life under Article 8 ECHR in Immigration cases: Human Right to regularize illegal stay? International and Comparative Law Quarterly; 57 (2008), p. 87-112

Copying with colonial 'ways of seeing': gendered, racialized and sexualized constructs in the lives of Latin American migrant women in Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom

(109) Andrea Souto Garcia, Rosa Mas Giralt

The position that Latin American migrant women occupy in Western European societies is directly linked to the way in which their identities are perceived by the local populations' imagination. By adopting a decolonial and feminist theoretical perspective, this paper will explore how the once colonial relationship between Latin America and Southern European countries still dictates the intersections of gender, race and class which constrain the everyday life experiences of Latin American women settled in the Global North. To do so, it will consider two disparate contemporary reception contexts of Latin American migration: Spain and Portugal versus the United Kingdom (UK). Drawing from two different research projects using in-depth interviews "one conducted in Spain and Portugal with 32 Latin American women and, the other, in the UK with 16 Latin American women within their families" the paper will consider the strategies that these women develop in order to cope with stereotyping, and in more extreme situations, with violence and exploitation. These strategies vary depending on their personal capital and resources, but also according to their structural position in each migratory context. Under the homogenising and colonial 'ways-of-seeing' of the majority population in their receiving societies, Latin American women's identities are reduced to a foreign representation of themselves based on racist-sexist stereotypes, which can provoke meaningful impacts on their self-consciousness. Our ultimate aim is to understand how subversive subjectivities are born and under which conditions resistance is undertaken.

Impacts of Immigration and Social Policies on Marital Stability of Mainland Chinese Remarried Immigrants in Hong Kong

(403) Clara Wai-Chun To

While immigration policies have been relaxed to facilitate proper childcare and social integration of Mainland Chinese spouses, mostly wives, and their children in Hong Kong, social entitlements to Mainland adults have been tightened to discourage cross-border migration of the "unfit" (Law & Lee, 2006). Studies on married migrants have shown that civic stratification based on immigration status has hindered women's capacity for the social reproduction of their families (Kraler, 2010; To, 2019). Recently, marital stability in transnational unions has also received increasing attention in the scholarship (Liversage, 2012). These studies, however, have focused on immigrant women of first marriage, leaving the experiences of remarried women underexamined although they constitute a significant proportion of marriage migrants in Asia and western societies (Le Bail, 2017; Fresnoza-Flot, 2017). Based on in-depth interviews with remarried Mainland Chinese women in cross-border stepfamilies in Hong Kong, this study aims to examine how exclusionary gendered and class-biased immigration laws and social policies have posed unique challenges for the familial reproduction of these women in terms of care provision and marital stability. Findings show that the effects of these policies on their familial reproductive capacity and remarital stability vary by the immigration/residency status of these women and their children and the migration trajectories of their dependents from previous marriages. Temporary permit holders encountered great challenges in juggling care for their children from previous marriage(s) residing in China and their husband in Hong Kong, sometimes to the detriment of their marital relationship. Some of these "visitors" might be forced to remain in their remarriages, albeit unsatisfactory, due to their dependency on their sponsor-husbands for petition for residency and application for social benefits for their locally-born citizen-children. On the other hand, social policies based on a breadwinner model take the household as a coherent unit while in reality husbands may fail to support their families. Consequently, family-based welfare and public housing policies might induce remarried immigrant women with non-permanent or permanent resident statuses to divorce their Hong Kong spouse when the latter were unable to provide for their stepchildren and yet unwilling to apply for social benefits. This study shows that the impacts of immigration and social policies on the post-migration experiences of marriage migrants and their family lives vary by the family configuration of cross-border families. It suggests that social policies have to be congruent with immigration laws to enhance social integration of marriage migrants and their children into their destination societies. (403 words)

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Session 10C: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 8

Chair: Blerta Ahmedi Arifi, South East European University, N. Macedonia

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Andres Otalvaro

1041 In between ambiguities of terms: evaluating temporary protection in terms of human rights

Itr Aladag Gorentas

413 Politics of migration and citizenship: a study of national register of citizens (nrc) in Assam

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462 Security Decree: (time for) an analysis on the effects and consequences on immigration

Alda Kushi and Rosa Venisti

1039 The Phenomenology of Crimes of Founding Slavery and Transportation of Persons in Slavery in Republic of North Macedonia: 2008-2017

Blerta Ahmedi Arifi

A new voice from migrant organizations shaping Germany as an immigration country

(475) Andres Otlvaro

Germany has long struggled with the term "immigration country" (Einwanderungsland) as a nation (Hoesch & Harbig, 2019). Only since 2005, the Federal Republic describes itself in the Immigration Act (Zuwanderungsgesetz) as what it has long been demographically. Currently, there is a new awareness about the indispensable contribution (indispensability - Unverzichtbarkeit) of people with migrant history and of migrant organizations (MOs) strengthening the processes of integration and participation, as well as the shaping of the immigration society (Huth, 2019). An interesting "construction from two sides"□ emerges in this context. The two sides of this construction are the federal government on the one hand, and the umbrella of migrant organizations on the other (Otlvaro, 2019). Despite the official recognition of the principle of indispensability, there is still a serious democratic deficit with regard to representation and participation opportunities for people with migrant history. The migrant structures and roles have changed continuously over the course of German history (Pampller, 2019: 7-51). The character of migrant organisations developed from the support of guest workers after the Second World War to the achievement of a privileged access to the migrant communities through educational, cultural and sporting offers. Today, a new type of migrant organizations is arising. These new migrant organizations promote an innovative political strategy based on processes of participation on multiple levels. Besides, they are working beyond cultures and countries of origin (not for individual communities or religions) and closing gaps in traditional politics. NeMO e.V. (Network of Migrant Organizations) is a nationwide association created in 2015. This umbrella-organization currently comprises 20 local alliances in 10 federal states with more than 700 MOs. These local alliances promote the cooperative and intercultural networking of MOs in a secular and non-partisan way contemplating a variety of entangled fields of work. They see themselves as new representatives of a common political voice in direct contact with the migrant communities in different cities. These associations have also proven to be legitimate and sustainable forms of civil society advocacy for people with a migrant background. They offer an alternative "migrant perspective"□, set in motion autonomous spaces of exchange and organization for people with migrant and refugee history and forge partnerships in local, regional and federal levels. The strengths and weaknesses of this political strategy of migrant self-organization, as well as the argument of "indispensability" will be analysed in my presentation in the light of the following questions: How is the "indispensable contribution"□ of people with migrant history and migrant organizations shaping Germany as an immigration country? How does the new political strategy of migrant organizations work in Germany?

In between ambiguities of terms: evaluating temporary protection in terms of human rights

(1041) İtir Aladag Gorentas

Syrian humanitarian crisis reaching its 9th year created or strengthened the employment of its own legal statuses and terms. Before Syrian civil war and consequent human movement in thousands and ten thousands to other countries, the most frequently terms used to address displaced people were refugees and asylum seekers and 1951 UN Convention relating the Status of Refugees was the main legal document regulating these statuses. The extent of 21st century's crisis exceed the limit of these definitions. At the beginning of the Syrian Civil War, the groups fleeing to the borders of Turkey were defined as "guests" by the Turkish government. "Guest" obviously does not involve any legal content and does not bring any rights within. On the other hand, simultaneously European states, which were and are, still the final destination for Syrians, chose to use the terms "migrants" or "irregular migrant". These terms were also vague in terms of international and human rights law. As the crisis grew and human movement increased regularly, parties started to employ comparatively more "general and neutral" terms like "international protection" and "temporary protection". EU- Turkey Statement of 2016 especially structured to emphasize and strengthen the regime of temporary protection. As a reflection in national law, this status was also regulated with Turkish national law "Law on Foreigners and International Protection (2013)" and today it is the official legal status given to displaced Syrians in Turkey. This paper aims to address the inflation of terms in Syrian humanitarian crisis. Accordingly, the author will first focus on the definition of terms and their progress from the beginning of the crisis. Afterwards, the focus will be given to the fundamental rights that are brought within the statuses. Finally, the study

will conclude with the argument about any real practical differences between the current employments of the legal terms.

Politics of migration and citizenship: a study of national register of citizens (nrc) in Assam

(413) Rimpi Borah

The multi-ethnic and multi-cultural setting of India and India's struggle to define its nationhood since the nationalist movement provided a fertile soil for the development of different forms of identity-quest, especially in north eastern state of Assam. The histories of immigration and migration of outsiders to Assam is not a recent phenomenon. Owing to this, when an burgeoning bureaucratic exercise of updating National Register of Citizens is going on, it is important to understand that in reinforcing dominant norms, the legal responses expose how the 'excess' that which does not fall within the dominant norms and boundaries of citizenship is regarded as transgressive and justifiable subject to restraint, persecution, censorship, social stigma, incarceration and even annihilation. Historically speaking, the residents of Assam were dispersed into various identity groups like the Assamese, plain tribal, hill tribal, Hindu Bengali, and Muslim Bengali among others during the contestation on the question of citizenship. The migration of different communities to Assam led to strife between the Assamese and 'bideshi' (or foreigner)/'Ona-Axomiya' (or non-Assamese) over access to resources. The immigrant communities came to be associated with two terms bahiragota (outsider) and bidexhi (foreigner). A line of demarcation was drawn between the 'indigenous' and 'outsiders' and a cry for the protection of 'Assamese identity' began to germinate. Identity formation among the Assamese community did not take place as a result of mere self-discovery, but was propelled by a fear of being overwhelmed by demographic change. When they were threatened on economic and cultural front, the Assamese evoked their identity of language and culture, to feel distinct. This feeling of distinctiveness gave way to the political expression of Jatiyotabadi or 'sub-nationalism' (sense of belongingness to a nation within the nation as an imagined community). Such distinctness however alienates many tribes, ethnic groups, religion and geographical regions from the purview of the "Assamese" identity. This paper aims to traces the construction of illegality/alienness of people in Assam to understand the conceptualization of citizenship and access to entitlements of citizenship by those who are labelled as "illegal immigrants". The study will also try to understand the multi-faceted dimensions of Assamese sub-nationalism in the present context and what meaning the updating of National Register of Citizens (NRC) holds for various ethnic groups and communities in Assam. Keywords: Citizenship, Identity, Indigenous, Migration, Sub-nationalism,

Security Decree: (time for) an analysis on the effects and consequences on immigration

(462) Alda Kushi and Rosa Venisti

At the beginning of October 2018 the "Security Decree" entered into force in Italy. It consists of a package of measures on terrorism, combatting the mafias and public security. After one year the decree was followed by the Security Decree bis: "Urgent provisions regarding the combat of illegal immigration and the public order and security". Although the final aim of the Decree was to reduce illegal migration and strengthen public security, the effects were found to be contradictory. In fact, because the decree brings an end to one of the three systems of protection, the humanitarian system, it makes the procedure of renewal of residence permits particularly complex for those that should be included in the humanitarian category. Consequently, many immigrants among them are condemned to illegality. Those immigrants having a job could have a residence permit renewal in some cases. While for the immigrants enrolled on the employment lists or being unemployed in many cases their residence permit was not renewed. Because the Government was unable to repatriate hundreds of thousands of people, it considered it useful to make them lose their status of legal immigrants. The objective effect was the increase in the number of illegal immigrant residents in Italy, with a rise in the number of people living clandestinely, in sharp contrast with the aim of the Decree: the public security. A further direct effect of the Security Decree was the substantial rise of judicial litigation, thus increasing the burdens of the (judicial) system already suffering and without resources. The number of appeals against the denials of renewal of residence (former humanitarian) permits, against the end of

reception and for the right of registration for the immigrant also increased. The Decree was meant to decrease the 'costs' of reception, but it increases those of justice. After eighteen months, it is time to analyse the effects produced.

The Phenomenology of Crimes of Founding Slavery and Transportation of Persons in Slavery in Republic of North Macedonia: 2008-2017

(1039) Blerta Ahmedi Arifi

Since migration is becoming a major issue in most of the countries the last years, Republic of North Macedonia has been mostly proven as an important transit country along the Balkan migration route. It currently uses one main detention facility, euphemistically labeled the “Reception Centre for Foreigners,” as well as ad hoc “transit” camps along its borders. Despite the harsh policy in this regard to halt migration flow, during the last years there are evidenced a considered number of cases of crimes which belong to the group of the “Founding slavery and transportation of persons in slavery” which are incriminated in article 418 of the Criminal Code of Republic of Macedonia, in Chapter thirty four on the group of the “Criminal offences against humanity and international law”.

This research paper analyzes the criminal policy of Republic of North Macedonia on the illegal migration and other criminal offences related to this phenomenon, based on the explanation of the phenomenology of the types of these crimes. The topic of this research reflects and analyzes the phenomenology of some types of criminal offences such as: Human trafficking (art.418-a); Smuggling of migrants (art.418-b); Organizing a group and instigating performance of crimes of human trafficking, trafficking in juveniles and migrants (art. 418-c); Abuse of visa-free regime with the member countries of the European Union and the Schengen Agreement (art.418-e). This paper examines the structure, dynamics and volume of the crimes mentioned above based on the official statistics data published by the State Statistical Office of the country for the period of 2008-2017. The purpose of this research is to reflect the real picture of the reported, accused and convicted perpetrators of the crimes which are subject of this research, attached with some detailed data such as their gender, age, the number and the type of the criminal offences during: 2008-2017, the type of the decision of the court, the type of the sentence applied.

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Session 10D: Youth Migration 3

Chair: Gökay Özerim, Yasar University, Turkey

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Merita Zulfu Alili and Besa Kadriu

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1007 The Socioeconomic and Political Dimension of Young People’s Migration Aspirations in Kosovo

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429 Acculturation gap - multiple case study of Polish families living in Spain

Paulina Szydłowska

Youth emigration from North Macedonia

(228) Merita Zulfiu Alili and Besa Kadriu

The worryingly high unemployment rate of youth in North Macedonia creates the dilemma for many young people when they finish their education-should I stay or should I go? Between 2010 and 2017 young people in North Macedonia were more than twice as likely to be unemployed than adults, who also happen to be better educated than older workers. However, not everyone leaves for only economic reasons. Many young people emigrate because of lack of perspective in their home country. The aim of this study is to investigate the factors affecting student's decision on migration. To assess the demographic, economic, sociological, cultural and other factors of youth emigration this study uses survey analysis to collect the views of potential migration of students from North Macedonia. This paper contributes to wider debates about youth emigration and in particular student migration in North Macedonia. On the basis of the findings we propose policy recommendations for reforming labour market by taking into consideration the two-dimensionality of 'brain drain', both positive and negative aspects. By generating new and better paid jobs and the more information they receive on employment opportunities in their field of expertise, better recreation opportunities, and more engagement in the community the more feasible it will be for young people to take the decision to stay and those abroad to return.

Youth migration in Russia and neighboring states of the Eurasian space

(412) Alexander Subbotin and Vladimir Iontsev

The future of any state depends on young people. However, people aged 15 to 29-34 make up a significant percentage of educational and labor migration from Russia and neighboring countries of the Eurasian space, which is further enhanced by the fact that Western companies are actively looking for labor capital in less developed countries. In a situation of demographic crisis, young men and women who are capable of childbearing and child-rearing are of the greatest value, which is reflected in the national tradition "“ folklore, literature, and fine arts "“ of both Russia and neighboring countries. Therefore, for the present and future of Russia and the surrounding powers, it is extremely important to stimulate temporary intellectual migration, which allows a young specialist to enrich their homeland with new professional skills and interethnic ties, while educating their children to be tolerant of other cultures. In the future, this policy will strengthen the Eurasian space, making it a leading force in the international arena, and, in addition, increase the birth rate both through inter-ethnic marriages (where it is traditionally higher), and by supporting families of young highly qualified specialists who have returned to their homeland. The report presents the main features of youth migration in the Eurasian space.

The Socioeconomic and Political Dimension of Young People's Migration Aspirations in Kosovo

(1007) Linda Abazi Morina

Migration continues to be one of the solutions to the serious economic and social hardship of the Kosovo citizens. It is estimated that approximately one-third of people born in Kosovo reside outside of its territory, and the intentions to migrate continue, especially among young people between the ages of 14 and 29 years old (UNDP, 2014). This age group is important from a demographic point of view given that they constitute more than half of the population and social group more likely to migrate (UNDP, 2018). The growing migration aspiration among youth shows that migration is still seen as a viable option by many of them, given the socioeconomic constraints they face. A UNDP Public Pulse Analysis in 2018 examining young people's attitudes and values, showed that 60% of them anticipate that they would consider leaving the country in the next three years. A youth study from Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in 2012, demonstrated that 55% of youth aged 14-29 years old expressed willingness to leave the country, whereas the same study in 2019 showed that 50% of them expressed from moderate to very strong desire to migrate. The current study examines the effect of demographic and socioeconomic (age, gender, marital status, education, employment, perceived socioeconomic status), and political determinants (volunteering, voting intentions, perceived corruption, trust in government, national pride) and hopes for the future on young people's aspirations to migrate. This study draws on a secondary analysis of the dataset from the survey conducted by

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) of Kosovo youth, which has been carried out from 2017-2018. This study is part of an international youth research project carried out simultaneously in ten countries in Southeast Europe, including Kosovo. Participants were 1200 young people in Kosovo, ages 14 to 29 years old. Applying a multinomial logistic regression, the findings showed that, being unmarried, and not employed was a significant predictor in the migration aspiration, whereas age, gender and residency (rural and urban) was not correlated with higher wish to migrate. National pride was one of the strongest predictors of migration aspiration among youth. As such, those who are less proud of the country showed significantly stronger aspirations to migrate. The results of this study didn't point toward a significant relationship between political discontent, more precisely lack of trust in the national government and dissatisfaction with democracy with higher wish to migrate. Differently, young people who have volunteered over the last twelve months showed significantly higher aspirations to migrate, whereas voting in the next national election was negatively correlated with migration aspirations. Lastly, those who reported higher pessimism about the future of the country showed significantly higher aspirations to migrate. The article concludes with a discussion on how these findings can (a) advance understanding of the impact of social, economic, and political factors on migration aspiration among youth, and (b) inform efforts and strategies to prevent uncontrolled mass migration among youth.

Immigration Detention of Unaccompanied Children in Europe

(363) Aikaterini Togia

The purpose of the present paper is to provide a full scope of the immigration detention of unaccompanied children in EU, taking into consideration the current International, European and EU law as well as the practice in EU member states. In recent years, it has been noticed a great increase in the number of unaccompanied children, who are migrating to EU countries. More specifically, even though it is accepted that detention should only be used in exceptional circumstances in the case of unaccompanied children and as a measure of last resort for children in general, the EU law does not expressly prohibit the detention of unaccompanied children. As a result, immigration detention of unaccompanied children is a widespread practice in EU member states and therefore unaccompanied minors are detained for various purposes (identification purposes, to analyze their legal status, to assess their bonds with adults accompanying them, to assess their age, etc.). On the other hand, the European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly found that child immigration detention, in some cases specifically about unaccompanied minors, amounted to torture and degrading treatment, arguing that the vulnerability of children and the best interests of the child principle must prevail¹. Taking the above into consideration, the present paper will present the current international, European and EU law that regulates directly or indirectly the deprivation of liberty of children, focusing on the unaccompanied minors². Moreover, this paper will refer to key judgments of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the detention of unaccompanied minors, according to which it was found violations against Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), Article 5 par. 1 (right to liberty and security) as well as Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the European Convention of Human Rights. Finally, they will be given some examples of detention of unaccompanied minors in EU member states, focusing on Greece, about which I would give an insight based also on my professional experience on asylum as well as in Reception and Identification Center in Greece. More specifically, in Greece unaccompanied children are deprived of liberty as a protective measure in practice even for 6 months while pending to be transferred to a specialized accommodation facility, which due to the great influx of unaccompanied minor the availability is limited. Key references: unaccompanied minors, detention 1 *Mitunga v. Belgium*, (ECtHR, App. n° 13178/03, 12 October 2006), *Rahimi v. Greece*, (ECtHR, App. n° 8687/08, 05 April 2011), *Housein v. Greece*, (ECtHR, App. n° 71825/11, 24 October 2013). 2 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, European Convention on Human Rights, Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU), Anti-Trafficking Directive (2011/36/EU), Dublin Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013), the Return Directive.

Acculturation gap - multiple case study of Polish families living in Spain

(429) Paulina Szydłowska

The aim of this paper is to present the multiple case study of acculturation experiences of Polish teenagers and their parents living in Spain in the developmental and social context considering especially intergenerational conflict, acculturation gap within the family (Berry, Phinney, Sam, Vedder, 2006) but also social context. As theoretical frame the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM) (Navas et al., 2005) is implemented in qualitative approach. It assumes that people can perceive and prefer different acculturation options in different life spheres (peripheral and central) and has been adapted to measure the acculturation of adolescents (López-Rodríguez, Bottura, Navas, & Mancini, 2014; Mancini & Bottura, 2014). The research approach was multiple case study (N=19). As a method of data collection semi-structured interviews with an adolescents and their parent, as well as field notes were used. Template analysis was conducted in order to describe and interpret participants' acculturation experiences and discuss them in context of RAEM but also to recognize the important aspects of life context. Results show that acculturation perceptions and preferences differ between parents and children in peripheral areas of life what creates acculturation gap which can be related with intergenerational conflict. On the other hand we can observe similarities within acculturation perceptions and preferences in central ones. The acculturation gap is complex concept and more research needs to be done to understand it better and more profoundly.

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Session 10E: Returns and Remigrations 2

Chair: Tuncay Bilecen, Kocaeli University & Regent's University London, United Kingdom

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1042 Acculturation Outcomes and Return Intentions of Syrian Refugees in Turkey

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21 Structures and networks of accessing and securing land among peri-urban squatters: The case of Lydiate informal settlement in Zimbabwe

Johannes Itai Bhanye

Heimat(T)raum - Return to San Juan Texhuacan, Mexico. Remigration, reintegration and reconfiguration processes

(417) Franziska Barth

"Return migration is a great unwritten chapter in the history of migration." (King 2000:7) This doctoral project deals with the remigration and reintegration of Mexican labour migrants who have returned to their home town after several years of undocumented work in the United States of America. The focus is the individual return process and the question of how return and reintegration into family and society have shaped and developed in the long term. Using case examples, the process of remigration and reintegration will be observed and reconstructed. Thus, this work ties in with research on remigration and especially on transnationalism, which places the human being at the centre of research. In contrast to the neoclassical and structural approaches, more recent remigration research focuses on socio-cultural aspects and the influence of migration processes on the individual. Return should be viewed and researched as a complex, multi-layered and above all personal process. Therefore, the individual and personal return and reintegration process is the focus of this study. Another central aspect of this work is the consideration of the remigrants' place of origin - San Juan Texhuacan. A village located in the Sierra de Zongolica, an indigenous

region in Veracruz, Mexico. In the nineties, labor migration from the Sierra to the United States began for economic reasons. Since then, undocumented migration has increased considerably, marking daily life in the Sierra de Zongolica and its villages. International migration and frequent transnational processes have transformed society and have serious impacts on social, cultural, religious, structural, economic and emotional areas. The influences and effects of the migratory movements are diverse. They trigger subsequent phenomena which leave their mark in particular in socio-cultural terms. In San Juan Texhuacan the constant fluctuation of migration has shaped and changed the daily life of the inhabitants in a special way. Thus, a so-called culture of migration (Lewandowska/Elrick 2007:250 ff.) has developed in the village. The migration dynamics and the associated cultural exchange lead to transnational social spaces in which new (trans)cultural and hybrid identities are formed. (Pries 2000:415 ff.) Another important socio-cultural impact is the transformation and reconfiguration of traditional family structures and gender roles. Traditionally, international labour migration is characteristically male. Recently, there are also a few women who migrate. The lack of people in family nuclei changes traditional family organizations and gender roles. People who stay, face new tasks and challenges. Above all, women must take on more responsibilities and play a new role during the absence of their husbands. Consequently, they have to negotiate the role within the family and society. So when migrant men return home the roles must be renegotiated. Despite the changes and separations, migration also offers emancipatory opportunities and allows a transformation of the patriarchal system in the Sierra de Zongolica. The dissertation is a qualitative-empirical case study in which selected qualitative methods are used for data collection and analysis. The methodological research strategy is based on the ethnographic approach. The empirical data were collected in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2016.

Return migration tendencies of Turkish migrants in the UK

(460) Tuncay Bilecen

Return migration for a long time had been one of the neglected topics of migration literature. However, in recent years, many studies have been published in the migration literature discussing return migration in various dimensions. The main aim of the study is to find out the impact of the ethnic, sectarian and socio-cultural belongings as well as studying the different generations and demographics of the Turkish population living in Britain on their tendency to return to their country of origin. A further aim of this study is to investigate the motivations of those who first returned to Turkey and then migrated back into the UK. We explore how return migration patterns create different forms of transnationalism. Therefore we have embraced a transnational approach as the methodology. In this study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 40 immigrants living in London. The main finding of this presentation is that transnational affairs are highly effective in the tendency to return. For the first-generation migrants family ties and feeling of loneliness, for the Ankara Agreement visa holders economic difficulties, for the second generation, transnational bonds and economic reasons are highly effective for the tendency to return to Turkey

Acculturation Outcomes and Return Intentions of Syrian Refugees in Turkey

(1042) Filiz Künüroğlu

This study aims to examine social psychological processes of Syrian refugees in Turkey and investigate factors influencing their intention to permanently live in Turkey. The research from a social psychological perspective distinguishes two aspects of adaptation outcomes as psychological adaptation and sociocultural adaptation. While psychological adaptation refers to mental health, wellbeing and feeling good in the new culture, sociocultural adaptation mostly refers to the ability to practice daily routines and being able to function in the host society. In this study, by using survey instruments on perceived social support, resilience, and sociocultural adaptation, life satisfaction, and return intention, factors affecting psychological wellbeing and sociocultural adaptation of Syrian refugees in Turkey were scrutinized. The data were collected from 154 refugees and the results are discussed within acculturative theories. The finding of our study demonstrated the overall positive association between social support, resilience, sociocultural adaptation and mental health of the refugees in Turkey. The results confirm that available resources in the environment, both social support and resilience promote sociocultural adaptation and psychological

well-being of refugees. Psychological wellbeing and sociocultural adaptation were found to predict return intention of Syrian refugees. Findings of the study shed light on the resources that promote psychological wellbeing and sociocultural adaptation of Syrian refugees and these results are discussed within acculturative framework. The results have important implications for the role of psychological support programs in Turkey in terms of appropriate focus of resource allocation, interventions and psychosocial support work.

Structures and networks of accessing and securing land among peri-urban squatters: The case of Lydiate informal settlement in Zimbabwe

(21) Johannes Itai Bhanye

This paper examines the various paralegal structures and diverse networks used by migrants/squatters to acquire and hold on to coveted land in peri-urban spaces. To examine this matter, the study employed an ethnographic inquiry of Lydiate, an informal peri-urban settlement in Norton town of Zimbabwe. The finding of the paper is that, Malawian migrants resort to alternative institutions in securing land in peri-urban spaces. Kinship and fictive kinship are resorted to by migrants seeking land. As well, migrants turn to the ruling party for land where they can build their shacks. Bizarrely, migrants also resort to the occult, a religious and ritual based form of authority that is associated with deathly symbols. Because it is feared by adherents and indigenes alike, the occult is able to yield and guarantee land to those seeking it in its name. Migrants turn to these alternative forms of authority not because they prefer it. Very often they are no formal institutions that they can turn to. Based on these observations, the paper concludes that, migrant communities are often not as chaotic and dead places as they are often read in literature. While some scholars carelessly regard squatter and migrant settlements as devoid, unplanned and without order, this study suggests that, beneath the semblance of chaos that characterizes squatter settlements, there is another different 'world'; ordered and shared by those who constitute it. The current study is important in that, it broadens the scope of players that in the end need to be engaged in the planning of peri-urban spaces in the age of transnational mobility. These players are the patrons and other primordial forms of authority which include kinship and the feared occult. These players not only need to be understood, but also require to be engaged in the ongoing construction of metropolises. Keywords: Structures, networks, access, land, peri-urban, Malawian migrants.

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Session 10F: Migration Discourses 2

Chair: İnci Aksu Kargin, Uşak University, Turkey

249 The Turkish Government Officials' Approach to Afghan Migrants base on their discourses in Turkish Newspapers

İnci Aksu Kargin

322 How have Dutch mainstream parties changed their stance in the immigration debate in the time of the rise of anti-immigration parties?

Gilsun Jeong

1017 The migrant question in media and political discourse in Greece from 2016 until today: From crisis to where?

Panagiotis Paschalidis and Veli Kreci

The Turkish Government Officials' Approach to Afghan Migrants base on their discourses in Turkish Newspapers

(249) İnci Aksu Kargın

As a key transit point linking Asia, Africa, and Europe, Turkey has frequently been a target of immigration and asylum movements due to its location and several socioeconomic, political, and ethnic conflicts the Middle East region has experienced. In particular, since the eve of the 1980s, the majority of these immigration and asylum movements have materialized from Middle Eastern countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran. The refugee crisis that began in Syria in March 2011 and that has resulted in the displacement of millions of Syrian citizens "with millions seeking asylum in Turkey" has made up the agenda item of neighboring countries primarily and European countries as well, and has become a research topic of scholars from a variety of fields. Afghans are the second largest migrant group in Turkey after the Syrians, and their numbers have begun to increase, especially since the first quarter of 2018, but their existence is relegated to secondary importance due to the problems of the Syrian refugees. Taking into consideration how the media plays an effective role in shaping the perceptions and opinions of the vox populi and informs the citizens on the ongoing socioeconomic issues, this academic study examines how the Turkish government officials reacted to the arrival of the new-migration wave-the Afghans- basing on the analysis of media's news. Even though Afghan migration to Turkey has been continuing at arrivals, it increased considerably in the first four months of 2018. The scope of the study was to examine the news that was posted about the Afghan migrants between January 1-April 30, 2018 when there was a sharp increase in the arrival of Afghan migrants, in online newspapers with a high circulation (Hürriyet, Posta, Sözcü, and Sabah ve Milliyet). The approach of Turkish government officials in news will be analyzed based on discourse analysis. I assess in detail whether the increasing arrival of Afghans to Turkey, especially in the first quarter of 2018, reverberated to the abovementioned online newspapers, how government officials reacted to this sudden increasing Afghan migration wave after hosting a dense amount of Syrian population.

How have Dutch mainstream parties changed their stance in the immigration debate in the time of the rise of anti-immigration parties?

(322) Gilsun Jeong

Since the onset of the new millennium, anti-immigration political parties have succeeded in gaining substantial electoral support in the Netherlands. It was the 2002 Dutch general election that LPF[1] has become the first electorally successful anti-immigration party in Dutch politics. Since the Netherlands had been seen as an apparent leader in tolerance and multiculturalism, the electoral results came as a shock to the Dutch as well as their neighbors (Lucassen and Lucassen 2015). The parliamentary representation of anti-immigration parties in Dutch politics has continued as PVV[2] has become one of large parties in the House of Representatives since 2010. In line with this electoral success of anti-immigration parties, two large established parties – CDA[3] and VVD[4] – have moved into the direction of anti-immigration parties, particularly their stance on issues around immigration (Van Heerden et al 2014). The growing popularity of anti-immigration parties has extended to the European Parliament (EP) elections. PVV came in second both in the 2009 and 2014 EP elections. This research focuses on this increased representation at European level and the inclination of CDA and VVD towards the anti-immigration parties at national level. This paper thus investigates how parliamentary behavior of Dutch Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) is related to the rise of anti-immigration parties in the Netherlands in terms of their standpoint on immigration. The primary source for the analysis is speeches of Dutch MEPs mainly from three larger mainstream parties – CDA, PvdA[5], and VVD. The results of Dutch general elections and the refugee crisis in 2015 are taken into consideration, and three debates in plenary session are selected for the analysis. To investigate the delicate political talk on immigration in the EP, this research draws on political discourse analysis and collocation analysis. Even though it was not as explicit as those from PVV, the MEPs from CDA and VVD have employed anti-immigrant rhetoric and the standard argument against immigration – being strict on the one hand, while being fair for real refugees on the other, because of a long tradition of hospitality for genuine refugee-migrants. Therefore, this research concludes that CDA and VVD have gradually moved in the direction of anti-immigration parties within the given period of time. Unlike CDA and VVD, PvdA stands more or less consistently on the same position. Although the shift of stance on immigration in the EP is noteworthy, it is not fair to say that the growing popularity of the anti-immigration parties has caused the shift of CDA and VVD. At the very least, it can be said that the growing popularity has promoted the change.

- [1] Lijst Pim Fortuyn (LPF) is a right-wing populist party
- [2] Partij voor de Vrijheid (PVV) is a right-wing populist party
- [3] Christen-Democratisch Appèl (CDA) is a Christian-democratic party
- [4] Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (VVD) is a liberal-conservative party
- [5] Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA) is a social-democratic party

The migrant question in media and political discourse in Greece from 2016 until today: From crisis to where?

(1017) Panagiotis Paschalidis and Veli Kreci

This paper will focus on how media and political discourse in Greece frame and present the migrant question following the “refugee/migrant crisis” of 2015-2016. Its main research question aims at establishing the elements of convergence and divergence among Greece's main political parties as well as the media. One of the central hypotheses of this paper is that despite the fact that Greece is still confronted with a very urgent migrant question, with dozens of thousands of migrants both on the Eastern Aegean islands as well as the mainland, there is still an absence of comprehensive policies and strategies as well as coordination among the relevant stakeholders (government, political parties, institutions). This absence is even more manifest in public discourse and the media. Therefore, this paper will attempt at codifying the main corresponding policy themes. The paper will give a particular emphasis on the relevance of these themes for the wider Western Balkan region and the South-East European region. Due to its geographic position, Greece is always a path to Europe for migrant populations. However, the closing of the “Balkan route” in 2016 as well as the difficulties in effective and joint EU policies among member states, can potentially complexify Greece's efforts to manage an increasing number of migrants that remained in the country following the EU- Turkey deal of March 2016 and those that arrived since then and until today. From a theoretical point of view, this paper will be founded upon the already significant bibliography dealing with media representations of the migrant and refugee crisis from 2014 onwards. It will also be founded upon the bibliography dealing with questions such as the integration of these populations in the EU. From a methodological standpoint, this paper will apply frame theory and method for a qualitative discourse of media and political actors. The period under examination will be between 2016 (EU- Turkey deal) until today (2020). In concrete terms, specific events and instances will be selected (i.e. urgent situations in the islands or the mainland and parliamentary discussions). Though there is an interest to study these policy frames/ themes according to the political orientation of the media or the political actors, this paper will emphasize, as it was already stated, the points of convergence and divergence, given that its emphasis is not the ideological differences but rather the preparedness of the country to deal effectively with an urgent question.

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Session 11A: Migration Policy, Law and Citizenship 9

Chair: Ulku Sezgi Sozen, Hamburg University, Germany

457 Economic Threat and Immigration Policy Preferences: Understanding Public Opinion Toward Immigration in the MENA Region

Jessica Marie Felder, Eliza Osorio Castro

458 Legislating or Delegating: The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Global Migration Crisis

Jessica Marie Felder

114 Migrant Health Policies in the European Union: A Comparative Policy Analysis

Jessica Joanne Currier

239 Experiences of Disadvantaged Groups in Forced Displacement: the Case of Syrians in Turkey

Sevim Atila Demir

Economic Threat and Immigration Policy Preferences: Understanding Public Opinion Toward Immigration in the MENA Region

(457) Jessica Marie Felder and Eliza Osorio Castro

While the theory of economic threat finds its roots in economics, it has been widely studied in the Public Opinion literature. The theory of economic threat stipulates that pragmatism about economic competition and resource availability will guide public opinion toward immigration. Empirical testing has revealed that economic threat includes both individual and collective level concerns, and that perceptions of economic health are incredibly important. This research builds on this prior work in a number of significant ways. First, this study explores public opinion toward migrants and immigration policies in the MENA region. This is a historically under-researched area which deserves further attention. Second, we include a variety of measures of economic threat which help determine which types of economic threat are most influential in determining feelings toward migrants. Finally, we compare these results across respondent immigrant statuses. This assists us in understanding how economic threat impacts those of differing immigrant statuses. We use new survey data from the most recent round of the World Values Survey (WVS-7) which was completed in 2019. We use multiple regression analysis to examine the role of economic threat in public opinion formation toward immigrants and immigration policy. We expect to find that economic threat is an important determinate for public opinion toward migrants. We anticipate that as economic threat increases, feelings toward immigrants will be more negative and preferences will be for stricter immigration controls. We hypothesize that this is more acutely felt by those in lower income brackets, and by those in occupations where migrants make up a large portion of the industry. Additionally, we anticipate that immigrants, due to their own economic vulnerabilities, will be disproportionately impacted by economic concerns.

Legislating or Delegating: The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Global Migration Crisis

(458) Jessica Marie Felder

The dramatic increase in global migration has been referred to as one of the most important crises of our time. Travel bans and the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) reform in the United States, the Brexit Plan in the United Kingdom, the gaining popularity of far-right anti-immigrant candidates, and the rise of immigration policy proposals around the world have dominated news cycles, social media, and politics. This literature review examines how states, and state actors, confront the dilemma created by increased migration flows. I pay particular attention to how humanitarian needs are balanced with the realities of limited resources and public attitudes toward immigration policy. Key findings indicate that immigration policies can be contentious across a population making passing legislation and handling the complications of increased migration problematic for decision makers. This creates an opportunity for decision makers to rely on Non-Governmental Organizations. These specialized organizations are often able to aide migrant populations in their efforts to integrate into a new state and address the concerns of decision makers. The use of this political strategy allows decision makers to avoid legislating while still accomplishing their policy objectives. However, this approach is not without consequences. The final section of this research calls into question the use Non-Governmental Organizations and democratic accountability. I explore what this means for representation in a democracy and how this impacts immigration policy.

Migrant Health Policies in the European Union: A Comparative Policy Analysis

(114) Jessica Joanne Currier

There is an undeniable relationship between migration and health (Nagy, 2011). Despite the fact that the concept of health as a fundamental human right has been enshrined in numerous international and supranational policy instruments, health disparities between migrants and host nation populations are widening. Inequities in health are perpetuated by several factors that include, but are not limited to, immigration status, lack of knowledge of health system access points, appropriateness of health care services, language barriers, and unique health profiles of migrants. The literature firmly positions migrants as a vulnerable population due to their collective risk of poor health outcomes in multiple areas. Between 1996 and 2007, 10 European Union (EU) member states, plus Switzerland in a special partnership with the EU through the European Economic Area, adopted a migrant health policy to improve the health of migrants through targeted strategies (Mladovsky, et al., 2012). The national level migrant health policies go beyond that statutory requirements outlined in international and supranational charters and treaties to protect the health migrants (Mladovsky et al, 2012) and address factors that contribute to health inequity between migrants and European host nation populations. Listed in alphabetical order, European nations with migrant health policies include: Austria, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland (Mladovsky, et al., 2012; Nurse, 2008). While barriers encountered by migrants in accessing health care services in host nations and inequities in health between migrants and host nation populations have been well-documented in the literature, scholarly research on comparative analysis of the content of European-based migrant health policies is relatively limited and migrant health policy process or outcome analyses are virtually non-existent. Comparative analysis of eleven migrant health policies that broadly share the same objective to improve the health status of migrant populations provides insight into how a group of nations responded to addressing the health of migrant populations through a policy instrument. This study identified how the policies are similar and different through a two-phased analytic process that included content analysis followed by typological analysis. The coding scheme that emerged from content analysis was mapped onto a typology matrix. The result was the emergence of four themes that are a "type" of orientation toward the health of migrant populations. The theme-based typology goes beyond description and classification of the policy cases by offering a higher level of understanding of variation across the themes and cases. This is a new framework from which to compare concepts, explore dimensionality, and identify hierarchical relationships at macro and micro levels. The macro level occurs across and within emergent themes, while the micro level is the policy case. The study aims to inform future policy making processes concerning all areas of immigration and provide context for future migrant health policy process and outcomes research.

Experiences of Disadvantaged Groups in Forced Displacement: the Case of Syrians in Turkey

(239) Sevim Atila Demir

It is likely that disadvantaged groups are confronted with limitations especially in terms of having access to rights and opportunities in the societal sphere. Moreover, challenges associated with existing disadvantages build up even more during forced migration, and the magnitude of problems faced by marginalized groups is increased. The social exclusion arising from recently changing life conditions comes into play also in cases of forced migration. This situation is accompanied also by the decline in reserves of social and human capital. One of the most noticeable cases of this situation which intensifies the impact of disadvantages which are experienced in the participation into employment as well as education and social life is observed in relation to Syrians in Turkey. This study addressed the new circumstances experienced along with the forced displacement by three disadvantaged groups which were categorized as females, children and elderly people in Syrian population in Turkey together with their social and human capital levels. Forced displacement giving rise to changes in family structure and its functioning is likely to have even a much deeper effect on females, children and elderly people. The objective of this study is to reveal fundamental problems coming into existence in the life of these three groups on the basis of changing life practices and changes in the functioning of families of Syrians in Turkey in the wake of forced displacement. The study addressed the groups whose social and human capital levels changed along with forced displacement and analyzed the level of participation of these groups into employment, education and social life which offered the basic indicators of being disadvantaged. Thus, family structure and its functioning will serve as the basis, and disadvantages based on family structure and its functioning will be identified through this study.

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Session 11B: Migration, Space and Place

Chair: Sevim Atila Demir, Sakarya University, Turkey

157 The intersection of private and public spheres in family migrants' social adaptation process Giedrė Blažytė

179 Male out-migration and empowerment of left behind wives in rural India: An analysis of National Family Health Survey 2015-16 data with logistic regression

Badsha Sarkar

211 Screams of Zimbabwean Parents' in the UK

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113 Encounters and Frictions in Belgrade: Migrants as Actors of a Zone of Awkward Engagement
Michal Pavlasek

The intersection of private and public spheres in family migrants' social adaptation process

157 Giedrė Blažytė

Family reunification remains one of the most popular mobility strategies for non-EU nationals to arrive to the EU for the past decades. Despite the relevance of family reunification to improve cultural stability and social life of reuniting family and separate family members in the receiving society, family migration studies remain theoretically, methodologically and empirically marginalized. The aim of this presentation is to introduce the results of the qualitative study which aim was to investigate the peculiarities of family migrants' social adaptation by assessing the impact of social context and intersectionality of gender and ethnicity for this process. One of the theoretical approaches that the study was based on is J.W.Berry (1997) bi-dimensional approach of social adaptation, which interprets adaptation as the long-term result of acculturation. In the study that will be presented in the conference J.W.Berry scheme on acculturation strategies (integration, separation, assimilation and marginalization) is adjusted to sociological fieldwork – acculturation strategies are interpreted as types of adaptation and the statement that the type of adaptation is not consciously chosen, but depends on social context is developed (Kasatkina, Leončikas, 2003). The results of the study have confirmed theoretical insights that type of social adaptation depends on such factors of social context as host governments' migration and migrants' integration policies, attitudes of the receiving society towards migrants and the resources of co-ethnic communities for newly arrived migrants. However, it was also important to take a look not only into the 'outside' factors that might influence social adaptation process of family migrants, but also to analyze if the distribution of gender roles inside the family has the impact for this process as well. During the presentation of the conference these insights will be presented by illustrating them with the examples from the qualitative study carried out in the frame of the research of the dissertation defended in Lithuania in 2017. The study has revealed that the type of adaptation is not chosen consciously and is more than individual strategy of the behavior as it is influenced by the factors of the social context of the destination country. In addition, the type of social adaptation is not constant, but changing because of the intersection of factors occurred in private and public spheres.

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Male out-migration and empowerment of left behind wives in rural India: An analysis of National Family Health Survey 2015-16 data with logistic regression

(179) Badsha Sarkar

Short-term migration of working age male members of the household is a very common livelihoods strategy for rural India. As per India Human Development Survey 2011-12, 79.40% of short-term migrants migrated without their spouse. This brings a substantial seasonal variation in population composition in rural areas. Back at home remains left behind wives, children, aged people as well as economic assets and the responsibility of taking care of all of them. Several policies have been implemented in India, both by Central and State governments, to bring a decrease in short-term migration like; rural off-monsoon job creation, investment in rural irrigation infrastructure, investment in rural microfinance etc. Despite the implementation of all these policies, India Human Development Survey (IHDS) 2011-12 informs that the absolute number of short-term migrants is more than 200 million in 2011-12 which is 10 times the 15.2 million short-term migrants as was reported by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2007-08 (Nayyar and Kim, 2018). Thus the number of left-behind wives are also on rise. On the other hand, Indian rural women is traditionally performing low compared to the male counterpart in many developmental indicators. For the successful implementation of Indian government's goal of 30% female labour force participation by 2022-23 and the achievement of the Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG) 5, though neither of them recognise left behind women as a separate category, is not possible without addressing the needs of left behind women. There are not many empirical studies based on Indian cases and the existing studies produce a range of association between rural women being left behind and their empowerment status. In terms of the decision making power and mobility among the left behind women, two all India level household surveys, conducted more or less at the same time, produce two different pictures. As per IHDS 2004-05, the left behind wives will enjoy a positive change in their decision making power and mobility (Desai and Banerji, 2008) but NFHS 2005-06 informs that out-migration of men has no significant influence on their decision making power and mobility (Sinha et al, 2012). In the context of the above background, the objective of this paper is set to investigating the empowerment status of left behind wives of out-migrant rural males in India. The concept of women empowerment is deconstructed into four constructs and they are, women labour force participation, decision making power, mobility and health. A refined set of indicators is selected from both academic literature and policy documents and indexes are constructed. A logistic regression model is fitted into the dataset of National Family Health Survey 2015-2016 and analysis is separately for rural women with migrant husbands and rural women without migrant husbands, taking into consideration a list of control variables.

Screams of Zimbabwean Parents' in the UK

(211) Ruvimbo Machaka

Background: Parenting experiences in Global North destination countries are largely influenced by cultural, religious beliefs and how the parents were raised. 5% of migrants granted settlement in the UK in 2015 were Zimbabwean (Migration Observatory, 2017). Settlement is commonly linked to negotiation of social capital means; often surrounded by perceived discrimination, cultural adaptation and integration issues. Most of the migrating population are of reproductive ages; hence, many children are born to migrants (UNPF, 2017). Zimbabweans in the UK are currently a 'silent subset' of the broader migrant population, inadvertently marginalised and relatively unheard, warranting further investigation into their parenting experiences. Aim: To explore Zimbabwean migrant parents' experiences of bearing and raising children in the UK and their perspectives on how they sustain their children's health and wellbeing. Methods: The Silences Framework (TSF) (Serrant-Green, 2011) offers a lens through which the truth is made visible in this study. Hermeneutic phenomenology was employed as a research methodology from van Manen's perspective and data was collected through visual methods and individual in-depth interviews. The analysis approach; still ongoing, integrates the 4 phases of TSF cyclic analysis and thematic analysis process by van Manen. Results: Preliminary findings will be presented to map out an understanding of parent's priorities and efficacy in promoting their children's health and wellbeing. Preliminary interpretations will further the migrant parenting discourse while prioritising participants' voices. The conclusions will highlight how far the study has travelled in revealing silences, how it can shape future research and also further application of TSF.

Encounters and Frictions in Belgrade: Migrants as Actors of a Zone of Awkward Engagement

(113) Michal Pavlasek

In 2015, during the “long summer of migration“ (Hess et al. 2016), two unexpected guests arrived in Belgrade. The first one is represented by thousands of refugees and migrants who were suffering hardship in the city, while surviving in old warehouses, a space near the local railway station. The other guest is Belgrade Waterfront, an Arabian development and investment project, which revitalized the part of the city that had become a temporary home to migrants who were heading to Western Europe via the Balkan route. However, the radical transformation of this space forced them to leave it. Together with them it is also the local inhabitants who are victims of the vision of a new city’ face. These are forced to move to city peripheries due to the project implementation. For this reason the Belgrade Waterfront project elicited outcry within which the movement called Don't Drown Belgrade defends the local inhabitants’ right to their own town. I conceptualise the space, in which the migrants suddenly found themselves and which is subject to the reconstruction, as a deterritorialized in-between space, as an „extrastatecraft“ - an operating system of the modern world and an infrastructure of the invisible rules that transform the city into a central place of power and resistance of the twenty-first century (Easterling 2014). In this paper, I follow three actors whose trajectories crossed each other in the territory of reconstruction (an international migrant, a forcibly displaced inhabitant of the city, and an activist of the movement Don't Drown Belgrade), and through that I would like to reflect the development in this area from the original “no man’s land“ towards the “land of power“ and “zone of awkward engagement“ (Tsing 2005). Through these encounters of and frictions between migrants’ and local inhabitants’ lives and global capital I would like to capture the dynamics that shapes the character of the contemporary world.

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Session 11D: Migration Discourses 3

Chair: İnci Aksu Kargin, Uşak University, Turkey

97 People on the move and representation in documentary with focus on Human Flow

Neda Mohamadi

166 Major aspects and possible impact of the European public discourse on 'migration and migrants' over the past decade (2009 - 2019)

Olga Coptu and Dorin Duscic

359 Syrian Refugees in the Eyes of the Second Generation of Balkan Emigrant and Exchangee Families in Izmir

Bezen Coskun

People on the move and representation in documentary with focus on Human Flow

(97) Neda Mohamadi

There is no doubt that the current wave of migration crises and looking for a new place for living are neither a new matter nor can it be bounded to a specific region. I explore how displacements and the movement of people in different contexts are represented in different artworks and projects. I intend my examples and explanations to

revolve around social science, ideological and in some parts political concepts of mass movements. In addition, I have tried to employ insights from international politics, migration and statelessness debates to examine how certain dominant crises have had an effect on people seeking a new state as a subject in art. *Human Flow* is a documentary directed by Ai Weiwei. The main reason for studying human flow as an example in this research is the warm welcome from festivals and critics. In other words, it was a massive hit amongst documentaries about human mobility. The realism in a documentary can only be understood if the creation platform, historical path and its dominant discourse are analysed. It's neither a fiction nor the truth. Rather it falls in an area in between the two. The process of formation of this third space is the subject of this study. After years that art has embraced and worked on the migration topic, it seems it's finally time to evaluate their outcome. Since whether these effects have been positive or negative studying them help us to plan better for the years to come. The current research is a combination of art critic, sociology and political studies regarding the migration. The primary research is based on the analysis of the interviews which I have conducted with some artists working on the migration topic. This study tries to answer some questions such as What does art do as a response to state-seeking matter and how? To what extent can art expand its domain to have influence on reality? To what extent art may have an adverse effect or can it disturb and in some cases subvert the status quo or its factual context? The dominant narrative I explore is whether forms of art activism should or are even able to overcome the obstructions these migrants and immigrants face. Works of art which explore these political and social issues can be seen as harmless by many but they are often seen as harmful by the state powers and policy-makers they criticize. I intended to study the idea behind representation in projects and motivation of creators to work on them. Also I tried to review the relative part of their project in relation to impacts, forbidden work area, unforeseen conditions, written and unwritten laws they have confronted within every part of the project and at the end the gap between idea and the result of artworks. The common point among all case studies is their activity regarding work on human rights in migration and flow of people.

Major aspects and possible impact of the European public discourse on 'migration and migrants' over the past decade (2009 - 2019)

(166) Olga Coptu and Dorin Duscaci

Demographic characteristics of European countries have varied dramatically over the past thirty years. Compared to the state of play at the end of the 1980's the population of the European continent is at present more diverse in terms of ethnical, racial or linguistic background of its residents. In this article we will analyze the dynamics of the "migration and migrants" topic in the European mainstream media over the last decade (2009- 2019). What is the place of this discourse in daily life? Does it have a measurable impact on the evolution of political forces and may it influence results of elections? How does this discourse "compete" with other important topics (economic development, social evolutions, liberties and human rights, international relations) in the public discourse? We will also address the question of migrants' views upon the societies of host countries and of their relationships with the countries of origin. Our methodological approach is grounded on the analysis of headlines in major European media sources on the topic of migration and migrants over the last decade. A series of elements of public written language used in news about migration and migrants will be analyzed in order to identify possible similar patterns of evolution in several European host countries. Whilst our research's goal is not necessarily to present an exhaustive picture in a 'statistical' sense of the word, it will nevertheless attempt to assess the level of compliance of European mainstream media sources to International Organization for Migration's set of recommendations and guidelines for journalists who approach the topic of migration and migrants[1]. This methodology examines the presence and use of public written language on news, in order to understand and analyze similar models in different host country. In Italian media only in 2017 the proportion of alarmist news about migrant rose from 27% to 43%, 4 out of 10 headlines have used an anxious tone while speaking about migration and migrants. An accurate analysis of major Italian magazines (*Corriere della Sera*, *La Stampa*, *Il Giornale*, *L'Unità*, *la Repubblica*.) confirm the relevance of the migration topic but its occurrence has decreased by 29% compared to 2016. The headlines arise on certain occasions, sometimes they are doubled e.g. when related to migratory flows, increment of criminality or elections. Constantly drumming news against migrants over the past several years are closely linked to the political discourse. Public discourse on migration and migrants was affected by political demagoguery that has proven useful for certain parties, the same as in the United Kingdom. Relevant to our observation will be to observe the impact of this discourse on

the daily life of migrants. In this work we will perform a comparative study between the 'migration and migrants' public discourses in several major European host countries (Italy, France and the UK), in an attempt to identify a correlation of these discourses and major political evolutions in these countries. [1] <https://www.iom.sk/en/press-room/how-to-handle-topics-of-migration.html>

Syrian Refugees in the Eyes of the Second Generation of Balkan Emigrant and Exchangee Families in Izmir

(359) Bezen Coskun

Aegean region in general and Izmir province, in particular, has attracted migrants and refugees since the end of the 18th century. At the end of the 18th and the early 19th centuries, those who emigrated to Anatolia were mostly from Turkish communities who forced to leave Western Balkans. Mainly after the Greeks gained their independence from the Ottoman Empire, the number of immigrants from mainland Greece and Aegean islands was over one million (Ari, 1960). Most of the emigrants from the Balkans settled on the Aegean coasts, including Izmir. During the early Republican period, with the Treaty of Lausanne, exchangees from Greece and Greek islands also preferred Izmir to settle down. Immigration from the Balkans soared during the 1980s and 1990s, with the movements from Bulgaria and former Yugoslavia. In less than a century, Izmir has experienced several waves of migration from the Balkans. Today around 1.5 million inhabitants of Izmir are coming from emigrant and exchangee families from the Balkans (Sait, 2013). These families with the history of Balkan migration still define themselves as emigrants (muhajir). In short, Izmir is a city where migration and immigrant cultures are still dominant. Despite the dominance of migrant culture and a long history with immigrants, most of the inhabitants of Izmir are very vocal regarding their negative attitudes towards Syrians who seek refugee in Izmir (Coskun and Kilic 2019). In this context, this study will inquire about the second generation of Balkan emigrants and exchangees' perceptions of Syrian refugees. The study is designed as ethnographic research. Storytelling ethnography is used to collect emigrant and exchangee families' migration stories. Here storytelling ethnography is chosen as a valuable tool to "change the way people act, the way they use available knowledge" (Griffiths 2007). Storytelling ethnography has its potential for integrative inquiry and emergent solutions, as well as it is a way of engagement with the community and other non-academic knowledge. Following their families' migration stories, their perceptions regarding Syrians will also be asked. It is believed that (re)collecting their memories and telling their families' migration story will have positive outcomes for participants and the wider community.

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Session 11E: Ethnicity, Identity, Languages 3

Chair: Hande Erdem-Möbius, Free University of Berlin and Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, Germany

141 The linkages between Language and Identity in Educational Contexts: The Perspectives of Immigrant Mothers in Germany

Hande Erdem-Möbius, Özen Odağ, Yvonne Anders

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Longmam Geoffrey Pienswang

The linkages between Language and Identity in Educational Contexts: The Perspectives of Immigrant Mothers in Germany

(141) Hande Erdem-Möbius, Özen Odağ, Yvonne Anders

Educational research underline the relationship between language and identity, primarily focusing on minority children's linguistic resources and its psychological and educational outcomes (e.g. (Lee, 2013; McCabe, 2017). Parents' perspective and experiences in home and (pre)school educational contexts linked to heritage and residence country language have not gained enough attention. Accordingly, this study by focusing on Turkish immigrant mothers in Germany addresses this research gap and provides deep perspective by focusing on the interplay between language and identity in formal (school) and informal (home) educational contexts. The theoretical framework first concentrates on language-identity relationship which is rooted in group membership and boundary making (Barth, 1969; Giles et al., 1977; Hall; 2011, Sanders, 2002). Following it, for framing educational contexts, bio-ecological model of human development is applied (Bronfenbrenner, 1975; 1986; 1994; Bronfenbrenner & Ceci, 1994, & Bronfenbrenner & Morris, 2006). The data was collected as a part of an international research project in the state-cities of Berlin and Bremen. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with Turkish-origin mothers who have (pre-)school aged children (3-6 or 8-12). The interviews were analyzed using qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2004). The findings indicate that mothers' own linguistic capabilities and attached importance to heritage/residence country language are closely connected to their identities which shape home learning environment of their children. However, we argue that home is not independent from the school context. Linguistic practices of (pre-)schools and attitudes of teachers and other parents towards linguistic resources of minority families play a crucial role for shaping mothers' identities and sense of belonging to the host country. Mothers' experienced and perceived (dis)respect, in/ex-clusion, (non-)discrimination in (pre-)schools make them question their identities; which in turn affects language-based parental practices in the context of home as well. These findings can provide important insights into policies guiding inclusive education.

IMAR & YKAP: The Unforceful Assimilation and Manifestation of Non-Ethnic Political Mobilization in China

(223) Aimie Dolly Marie Manuel

In the third world, nationalism became a potent weapon in the struggle for independence, and most third world countries have adopted the Western model of the nation-state (Stavenhagen, 1990). Ethnicity thinking in an ethnically diverse society is a destructive consequence of institutional marginalization. Nevertheless, the idea has prospered to break institutional equality and provided a massive contestation for all non-majority groups. The perceptions of minority groups' potential disloyalty are matched only by the dominant national community's eagerness to claim the nation-state for themselves (Agarin, 2015). This is due to the "domination devices" that a number of States has thrived to regulate to preserve several minorities in their subordinate status. It neglects the right to be different by creating an institutionally constructed survival pack for majority within the wider society.

Some do so by utilizing their political strength in the form of "no minorities" or monoethnic principle. The accommodative response of minorities in China was established by the state through the creation of socioeconomic systematic grounds for minority accommodation: hukou, education, and employment. These drivers achieved to provide sufficient protection as well as inclusion for the needs of its IMAR (Mongolian) and YKAP (Korean) minorities. Indeed, one might imagine that minority constituents directly benefits the protection of their equal rights but in reality, it is an annexation to further implement merits that put the accommodative non-dominant group in the systematic marginalization. A conscious acceptance of the situation makes assimilation process of minorities uncomplicated. The matter of analysis in this paper will mainly revolve with three actors: the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) as the national political institution that produces massive amount of marginalization as opposed to mitigating the inequalities towards its minorities by being the core instrument of Han groups interest, the cases of Mongols and Koreans as the point of reference of unforceful assimilation and manifestation of non-ethnic political mobilization. The case of ethnic Koreans, in particular, displays its drive for economic stability due to persistent famine from their two kin - states, as well as to seek freedom from the invasion of colonizers in their kin - state. It further manifests in their keen role in internal migration and inclination in China. On the other hand, despite the huge leverage of Mongols kin-state in terms of cultural and political aspects, ethnic Mongols see the need of economic vitality in their kin-state. A key reason why they chose to be part of CCP's jurisdiction. Thus, allowing their identity as pastoral and nomadic lifestyle to be exploited in return of economic improvement.

Arancini as a Symbol of Hospitality and Tolerance: An Anthropological Analysis

(451) Enzo Salvatore Zaccardelli

This paper will focus on the events that took place in August of 2018, when Sicilians greeted migrants arriving by sea with arancini, a symbolic and important food in Sicily. This event was significant as it gave the famous staple a new meaning"one of hospitality, welcoming, and tolerance. I will argue that the use of arancini is particularly significant because of its origins, and the act of greeting migrants with arancini is a symbolic act of hospitality. Arancini is believed to have Arab roots, likely from North Africa during the time of Sicily's Islamic era, the same region from which the migrants were departing. This event is also important as it occurred amid increasing xenophobia and anti-migrant sentiment in much of Italy. Counter-protesters supported the government's refusal to let the migrants onboard the ship disembark in Catania. Sicily's history and long-lasting marginalization from the rest of Italy may contribute to resistance against an increasingly anti-migrant rhetoric taking place elsewhere in the country. This paper will briefly discuss the origins of the food and explain its cultural significance and the historic Arab-Islamic influence on the island. I will then attempt to demonstrate that the act of using arancini as a greeting was a conscious decision of Sicilians to express their tolerance and acknowledge the island's diverse history by actively altering the symbolism of arancini. The protests of August 2018 do not come from my own ethnographic work. Therefore, this paper will use a number of different sources including historic cookbooks and recipes; anthropological theory on symbolism, hospitality, and migration; ethnographies of Sicily; theories of the Mediterranean, and the popular media sources which described the events of August 2018, with interviews of some of the Sicilians participating in the protests. I can also include my personal experiences in discussing migration with young Sicilians in Palermo and from my early fieldwork investigating refugee and migrant tolerance and integration in Calabria, the nearest region to Sicily, which has also experienced mass immigration.

Migrant's Identity and Rights of Political Participation: An examination of contestation of Pan-Africanist Ideology between Nigeria and South Africa in the 21st Century

(481) Longmam Geoffrey Pienswang

That Nigeria and South Africa are two big economies in the African continent who seek recognition as hegemonic powers in Africa is not debatable. And that the two have always influence decision in the African Union meetings is not also in question. However the two have not been in agreement over issues of Africa's economic and political integration to foster Africa unity and development pursuant to the Pan-Africanist ideology. Despite policies existence on paper regarding issues of economic integration with bilateral agreements between the two countries

implementation has always been issues that raise concerns. It is on the basis of this concerns that this paper examine the issues of migrants identity rights, and political contestation in driving the Pan-Africanist Ideology in the 21st century. Relying on trans-national concept and qualitative methodology, the paper argues that although migration existed for over a century between Nigeria and South Africa, the two countries are still engaged in frosty relationship expressed through xenophobic violence, drug trafficking, and human rights abuses. The fundamental reason for this xenophobic attack can be traced in South Africa's apartheid history. The paper suggests the need to reeducate and decolonise the mind of Africans by revisiting historical relationship across the continent to reflect African sociopolitical thoughts based on Pan-African relationship. It also reveals that identity challenge face by both countries can be exploited to promote African Renaissance's ideals of social cohesion and unity. Nigerian and South African governments should reawaken Pan-Africanism that the continent is known for and to reinvigorate the African Ubuntu which seeks the welfare of an African brotherhood.

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Session 11F: Eğitim ve Göç 2

Chair: Fuat Güllüpnar, Anadolu Üniversitesi, Turkey

419 Suriyeli Çocukların Eğitim Sürecinde Yaşadıkları Deneyimlerin Analizi: Kızıltepe’de Bir Saha Araştırmasının Sonuçları Üzerine

Fuat Güllüpnar ve Abdurrahman Abay

267 Mülteci Çocukların Türk Eğitim Sistemine Entegrasyonunu Yeniden Değerlendirmek: Konya Örneği

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243 Türkiye’de yüksek öğrenim öğrenci hareketliliği coğrafyaları: Yüksek öğrenime geçiş üzerine ampirik bir analiz

Mustafa Yakar, Bülent Yılmaz, Fatma Sert Eteman

Suriyeli Çocukların Eğitim Sürecinde Yaşadıkları Deneyimlerin Analizi: Kızıltepe’de Bir Saha Araştırmasının Sonuçları Üzerine

(419) Fuat Güllüpnar ve Abdurrahman Abay

2011 yılından bu yana yaşanan Suriye göçünün Türkiye üzerindeki etkisini konu edinen bu çalışmada; göç ile ilgili politikaların eğitime yansımaları, eğitim ve göç politikalarındaki dönüşümü, bu süreci yaşayan bireylerin eğitim koşullarını, bu bireylerin ve eğitimcilerin (öğretmenlerin) bu süreci nasıl anlamlandırdıkları ile ilgili kapsamlı sonuçlara ulaşılması amaçlanmıştır. Nitel yöntemle yapılan ve alan araştırmasına dayanan bu çalışma bir sosyolojik bir saha çalışmasıdır. Çalışma kapsamında; Suriye’den farklı yollarla Türkiye’ye gelmiş ve Mardin’in Kızıltepe İlçesinde ikamet eden eğitim çağındaki 20 Suriyeli lise öğrencisi, 6 Suriyeli öğrenci velisi, Suriyeli öğrencilerin dersine giren 5 öğretmen, Suriyeli öğrencilerin eğitim durumlarını koordine eden 3 Suriyeli gönüllü eğitici(koordinatör), Suriyelilerin okudukları okullarda çalışan 5 okul yöneticisi, 2 il-ilçe yöneticisi ve Suriyelilerle çalışma yürüten 4 Sivil Toplum Kurumu temsilcisi olmak üzere 45 görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. İçerik analizi yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada, veriler tablolaştırılarak yorumlanmış ve bu bulgular üzerinden kavramsal ve kuramsal bir tartışma yapılmıştır.

Göç süreci yetişkinlere kıyasla çocukları çok daha fazla etkileyen bir süreçtir. Suriye’den göç eden mültecilerin yarısına yakını çocuk ve bu çocukların da büyük çoğunluğu okul çağındadır. Göç eden bu kitlenin içerisinde eğitim görmesi gereken önemli bir kitlenin olması sebebiyle karşımıza bu çocukların eğitim sorunu ve dolayısıyla toplumda gelecekte nasıl bir statü kazanacakları meselesi çıkmaktadır. Saha çalışmasını gerçekleştirdiğimiz Kızıltepe’de eğitimine devam eden Suriyeli çocukların eğitim durumlarını incelediğimizde okulda yaşadıkları temel problemin dil ve buna bağlı olarak iletişim sorunu olduğu görülmektedir. Katılımcıların neredeyse tamamı çocukların dil ve buna bağlı olarak

iletişim sorunu yaşadığını ifade etmiştir. Bu temel sorunun yanında Suriyeli çocuklar eğitimleri sürecinde, dersleri anlamada güçlük, buna bağlı olarak derslerde başarısızlık, dışlanma ve önyargılara maruz kalma, okul kültürüne uyum sağlayamama gibi pek çok konuda sorun yaşamaktadırlar. Yapılan son değişikliklerle Geçici Eğitim Merkezlerinin (GEM) kapatılıp Suriyelilerin Türkiye'nin devlet okullarındaki eğitim sistemine dahil edilmesi sürecinde sıkıntılar yaşandığı en temelde çocukların uyumuna yönelik kapsamlı bir hazırlık yapılmadığı, öğretmen ve idarecilerin bilgi ve deneyim eksiklikleri, Arapça bilen personelin yok denecek kadar az olması, çocukların iletişim ve Türkçe becerilerinin geliştirilmesi konusundaki zayıflıklar temel sorun alanları olmaya devam ettiği anlaşılmaktadır. Ayrıca, eğitim sürecinde yaşanan sorunların çözümüne yönelik olarak, Türkçe dil kurslarının artırılması, farklı programların uygulanması ve eğitimleri sürecinde mülteci çocuklara uzman desteğinin verilmesi gibi öneriler ön plana çıkmıştır. Ayrıca rehberlik çalışmalarını artırılması, sosyalleşme çalışmalarına ağırlık verilmesi ve okuldaki tüm personele hizmet içi eğitimin verilmesi de Suriyeli öğrencilerin akademik ve sosyal becerilerini geliştirmeleri için elzem önlemler olarak değerlendirilebilir.

Mülteci Çocukların Türk Eğitim Sistemine Entegrasyonunu Yeniden Değerlendirmek: Konya Örneği

(267) Gamze Kaçar Tunç

Göç konusunun genellikle yetişkinleri ilgilendiren bir mesele olarak ele alınması, mülteci çocuklar ile ilgili politikalarınve çalışmalarınçoğunlukla ihmal edilmesine yol açmaktadır. Oysaki zorunlu göçün aktörlerinden biri olarak çocuk mülteciler de hem göç sürecinden etkilenmekte hem de göçü ve sonuçlarını etkilemektedirler. Bu açıdan değerlendirildiğinde, mülteci çocukların yaşam deneyimlerine yakından bir bakış, toplumdaki ihtiyaçlarının ve entegrasyonları önündeki riskler ve fırsatların analizi bakımından önemlidir. Ayrıca çocukların seslerine kulak vererek hazırlanacak politikaların daha sağlıklı ve çocuk dostu olacağı söylenebilir. Buradan hareketle, mülteci çocuklarla ilgili en önemli politika alanlarından biri olarak, eğitim ve bu çocukların eğitime dair deneyimleri bu araştırmanın temel odağını oluşturmaktadır. Çocukların okullaşması (scholling) çocukların nitelikli eğitime erişimlerinde ve topluma uyumlarında tek başına etkili olmayacaktır. Eğitim politikalarının ve uygulamalarının da mülteci çocukların ihtiyaçlarına cevap verir nitelikte olması önemlidir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de mülteci çocukların eğitim sistemine entegrasyonlarına yönelik uygulanan politikaların işlerliğini yerinde gözlemlemek ve konunun aktörleri olarak çocukların ve öğretmenlerinin seslerine kulak vermek için, Konya'da yer alan 2 ortaokulda alan araştırması yürütülmüştür. Araştırma kapsamında, 28 öğretmen (4'ü idareci) ile derinlemesine mülakat; Suriyeli, Afgan ve Iraklı 42 öğrenci ile ise 6 odak grup görüşmesi yapılmıştır. Görüşmeler Ekim-Aralık 2019 tarihleri arasında sürdürülmüştür ve gözlemlerle desteklenmiştir. Araştırma bulguları, okulların çoğunlukla dil öğrenimi merkezleri ve özellikle kız çocukları için sosyalleşme alanları olarak ön plana çıktıklarını göstermektedir. Ancak, yerli ve mülteci çocuklar arasında çatışma ve akran zorbalığı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Dil becerisi, mülteci çocukların yerli öğrencilerle ve öğretmenleriyle olan iletişimlerinde ve ders başarılarında en önemli faktör olarak belirlemiştir. Öğrencilerin okul başarıları üzerinde etnik kimlikleri, sosyo-ekonomik koşulları ve velilerinin eğitime verdiği önem seviyelerinin de belirleyici olduğu görülmüştür. PICTES kapsamında açılan uyum sınıflarının ise mülteci öğrencilerin kendi aralarında birayrışmaya ve etiketlemeye yol açtığı görülmüştür. Bir diğer önemli bulgu ise öğretmenlerin farklı kültürlerden çocuklara aynı anda eğitim vermede yetersiz hissetmeleridir. Sonuç olarak, mülteci çocukların eğitim sürecinin farklı faktörler arası kompleks bir ilişkiler ağı içerisine oturduğu söylenebilir. Kültürel farklılıklar, farklı hayat tecrübeleri, dil becerileri, ekonomik koşullar, veli ilgisi, kent içi ve okul içi deneyimler, akranlar arası ilişkinin niteliği, öğretmen-öğrenci arası iletişim ve kabullenme düzeyleri, öğretmenler arası fikir ayrılıkları, uygulamadaki eğitim politikaları; hepsinin birden çocukların aldığı eğitiminniteliği ve dolayısıyla da hem eğitim sistemine hem de topluma entegrasyonları üzerinde etkili olabildikleri görülmüştür.

Türkiye'de yüksek öğrenim öğrenci hareketliliği coğrafyaları: Yüksek öğrenime geçiş üzerine ampirik bir analiz

(243) Mustafa Yakar, Bülent Yılmaz, Fatma Sert Eteman

Giriş: Tarihsel olarak bakıldığında her dönemin bilim ve eğitim merkezleri yakın veya uzak coğrafyalardan gelen öğrencilerin varış yerlerini oluşturmuştur. Günümüzde küreselleşmenin yükseköğretime yansımalarından birisi de

ulusötesi bir boyut da kazanarak artan öğrenci hareketliliğidir. Bununla birlikte, öğrenci hareketliliğinin ülkeler arasındaki yönünden daha eski ve daha fazlası ülke içinde de gerçekleşmektedir. Yükseköğretimin gelişmesi ve yaygınlaşması yanında, talebin giderek artışı, yükseköğretim kurumlarının nitelikleri ve rekabetleriyle gerek ülke içinden gerekse uluslararası öğrenci çekme politikaları gibi bir dizi faktör, öğrenci hareketliliğinde mekanları birbirine bağlamakta ve öğrenci coğrafyalarının inşasına yol açmaktadır. Gerekçe: Bu araştırma, ülke içi öğrenci hareketliliği coğrafyalarının boyutlarına dikkat çekmek, iller bazında bu hareketliliğin dağılımını haritalamak ve mekanlar arasındaki ilişkiselliğini ortaya koymaya yönelik sosyal ağ analizi de kullanarak belirlemek ve örneği açıklamaya çalışmak gayesindedir. Veri ve Yöntem: Bu çalışmanın verileri YÖK tarafından ilk defa 2019'da yayınlanan "2018 YKS Yükseköğretime Geçişte İl - Bölge Başarıları ve Nüfus Hareketliliği" raporuna dayanmaktadır. İlgili raporda, 2018-2019 öğretim yılında yükseköğretime geçiş yapan öğrencilerin geldikleri ve gittikleri illere dağılımı verisinden oluşturulan matrisle, hareketliliğin kaynak ve hedef yerleri ile akış yönü ve büyüklüğünü ortaya koyacak nitelikte olduğundan tematik haritalamanın yanında sosyal ağ analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular: Türkiye'de dönemsel olarak yapılan üniversite reformları ile iller arasındaki öğrenci akışlarının boyutları ve akış yönleri etkilenmiş olmalıdır. Buna ek olarak, üniversite sayılarının dengesiz dağılımı da öğrenci hareketliliğini şekillendirmektedir. Bu bağlamda yapılan ağ analizinde illerarası öğrenci akışlarının tam bir ağ yapısına erişmediği gibi, illerin öğrenci potansiyeli ve öğrenci akışlarının büyüklüğü de farklılık göstermektedir. Hareketliliğin yönü ise, ülke içindeki göçlerde olduğu gibi, doğudan batıya doğrudur. Coğrafi yakınlık öğrenci hareketliliğini açıklayan önemli bir değişken olmakla birlikte, bazı iller sahip olduğu üniversite sayıları ve niteliklerine bağlı olarak her ilden öğrenci çekerken, bazı illerdeki üniversitelerin ise, daha bölgesel çekim alanlarını oluşturarak öğrenci coğrafyalarına yön vermektedir. Coğrafi yakınlığın dışında öğrenci ve üniversiteye bağlı çeşitli faktörlerin kesişiminde şekillenen öğrenci hareketliliğinin günümüzdeki boyutları, her ilde üniversite olmasına rağmen ikamet ettiği il dışındaki üniversitelere kayıtlı öğrenci oranı (% 61,68'i) yüksektir. Sonuç: Bireyin yaşam gidişinde eğitim amaçlı evden uzaklaşma hali yükseköğretimle karakterize olmakta ve daha sonraki göçlerin çoğu kez ilk deneyimini oluşturmaktadır. Bunun dışında öğrenci hareketliliğinin kurumsal, toplumsal, bireysel ve mekansal yönleri bulunmaktadır. Bu hareketliliğin boyutları, varış yerinin seçimi, akış yönleri gibi mekansal boyutları öğrenci coğrafyalarında açıklanması gereken konularından bazıları olup, illerin ve üniversitelerin hiyerarşik olarak yerel, bölgesel, ulusal ve hatta uluslararası ölçekte konumlanmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda üniversiteleri ülke sathına yayma politikasına rağmen öğrenci hareketliliğinin eşitsiz bir şekilde dağıldığı görülmektedir. Sonuçta, ülke içi öğrenci hareketliliğinin mekansal örneği kendi merkez-çevre-yarı çevre modelini oluşturduğu ve bölgesel eşitsizlikte etkisinin olduğu söylenebilir.

