SOCIAL DYNAMICS

INEQUALITIES, INTEGRATION, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION

CONFERENCE ▶ CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES ▶ BUDAPEST ▶ 16–17 NOVEMBER, 2020

PLENARY SESSION: SPATIAL INEQUALITY AND MOBILITY

TOMAS KOSTELECKY

Spatial aspects of social inequality in Czechia

In our globalized and turbulent world, issues related to social inequality and social inclusion are gaining not only increasing attention of the general public, politicians and policy makers but are becoming increasingly understood by research community as key topics of social science inquiry. Social inequalities as well as social inclusion have many different aspects from which the geographical ones are relatively less often researched in the mainstream sociology that other aspects. That is why the paper will discuss the role of geographical factors in both social inequality and social inclusion in the case of post-1989 Czechia. Geographical factors will be considered as specific factors that may be causally linked to social inequality. In other words, some causes of inequality can have geographical roots. However, the social inequality may also have geographical consequences, social inequality can be a cause of socio-spatial inequality. Attention will be devoted to general mechanism through which geographical factors influence the development of social inequality. Special attention will be devoted to role of geographical aspects in acquiring of education, the role of geographical factors on housing market and migration behavior, and its mutual interplay. The impact of socio-spatial inequalities on social inclusion will be discussed.

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SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND INTEGRATION

PAWEŁ STAROSTA, AGNIESZKA MICHALSKA-ŻYŁA, KAMIL BRZEZIŃSKI

Place Attachment and Social Capital
The Case of Post-industrial Cities in Eastern Europe

Place attachment is a form of connection between a person and the environmental setting (Ujang, Zakariya 2015). It is defined as the development of affective bond or line between people or individuals and specific places (Hidalgo, Hernandez 2001) expressed through the interplay of affects and emotions, knowledge and beliefs, and behaviour and actions (Prohansky 1983). Thus place attachment is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon that incorporates different aspects of people-place bonding and involves the interplay of mentioned elements (affect and emotion, knowledge and beliefs, and behaviours and actions) in reference to a place (Altman, Low 1992).

Place attachment is a kind of affective link that people establish with specific environment, where they have a propensity to remain and where they feel comfortable and safe (Hidalgo, Hernandez 2001). It is also reflected in the functional bonding between people and places described as place dependence (Stokols, Shumaker 1981). It is developed when a place is well-identified and felt significant by the users.

The interest in place attachment was noticeable especially in the period of intense and changes in cities and their rapid growth - caused by industrialization and urbanization. Currently, taking an interest in place attachment entails the situation of post-industrial cities, affected by the crisis, globalisation and transformation processes in Eastern Europe.

The main purpose of our paper is to present similarities and differences in the level of place attachment and social capital in selected post-industrial cities. The aim is also to determine the impact of social capital on shaping residents' positive attitudes towards the city. The empirical basis of the paper will be data collected in surveys conducted in 2012 and 2013 in seven particular cities: Łódź (Poland), Miscolc (Hungary), Ivanovo (Russia), Oradea (Romania), Adapazari (Turkey).

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SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND INTEGRATION

BEÁTA DÁVID, FRUZSINA ALBERT, ÉVA HUSZTI

Core discussion networks and residential mobility

Residential mobility is one of the most important characteristics of our modern world. The question is how this phenomenon is linked to social networks: what happens to one's personal relationships after moving from one place to another? Residential mobility was considered to be one of the key factors behind the decline of social integration (Wirth 1938). In social sciences it is not a new approach that distance has negative effects on human relations (Stoufer 1940). The outcomes of the residential mobility can be the lack of relationships, less commitment and emotional closeness (Albrow 1997, Creswell 2002). Furthermore, relocation can lead to the break-up of relationships which reduce the level of social capital from the family (Briggs 1997). Network researchers focus on how network size and composition change when relocated. According to the fragmentation hypothesis, movers make new contacts in their new place of residence. In this paper, the core discussion networks are analysed in relation to residential mobility. First, the dynamic changes of the core discussion network structure is presented based on two nationally representative samples (from 2015 and 2018). Using the database from 2018, the paper focuses on the core networks of movers and native residents, namely the differences regarding size and composition. In line with the relevant literature, we found no difference in the size of the social network. At the same time, the rate of kin ties amid the confidants was higher among those people who were not relocated. Confidant network containing both kin and non-kin ties, networks consisting of only non-kin ties were more common among those who moved: their social network was more diverse regarding its composition based on relationship types. The expectations regarding geographic heterogeneity of core networks are justified: the movers' confidants are (twice as much) more likely not to live in the same place where the respondents live. Based on our results, it seems that people with higher socio-economic status are more likely to maintain confidant relationships with people living elsewhere. People in deprived positions name their confidants more frequently from their own residential areas. Regarding the geographic diversity of the core networks the residentially mobile individuals living alone have the most complex networks.

PANEL I
SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND INTEGRATION

ADRIENNE CSIZMADY, ÁGNES GYORI

Spatial mobility and the Hungarian integration groups

Abstract (300–500 words): Our presentation examines the characteristics of spatial mobility. We first highlight the latest research and then examine the mobility characteristics of integration groups. Elaborated within the framework of several years of research on mechanisms of social integration at the Institute of Sociology of the Research Center for Social Sciences (Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Among the factors influencing territorial mobility opportunities and the willingness of households, we highlight the housing and labor market situation. Our data come from the statistics of the CSO and from a questionnaire survey carried out by the Institute for Sociology of the Research Center for Social Sciences in 2018 on a nationally representative sample (KEP2, N = 2650). Studying the social differences in territorial mobility helps understand why our society is less mobile.

LABOUR MARKET AND THE CHANNELS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY I.

ESIEN EDDY BRUNO

Targeting benefit and unemployed third-country nationals
Behavioural requirements for public assistance in Austria, Finland and Czechia

This paper analyzes behavioural requirements in the realm of employment-related public assistance under targeting benefits to understand young third country immigrants' transition to work in Austria, Finland and Czechia. Existing research pointed the economic meltdown that began in the 2007 destroyed the economic security and job prospect of many millions that has put policymakers under intense budgetary pressure and fiscal burden to target social benefits in industrialized and transitional countries of the former socialist block. Recent studies have shown that targeting benefits emphasizes government expenditure on the basis of individual need and income test reduces the cost of social transfer programmes and/or give a greater proportion of benefits to the poor, but income test often leads to withdrawal of benefits as income rises. The limitation of all these interpretations is that not much study has looked at this social welfare policy instrument investigation in Central Eastern European (CEE) countries, Western European countries and Nordic countries explaining the behavioural requirements criteria for targeting employment-related public assistance to interpret young third-country immigrants (TCIs) transition to work in Austria, Finland and Czechia.

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In addition, behavioural requirement for employment-related public assistance under targeting benefit and its implication for third-country national heterogeneous subgroups' transition to work requires clarification. Thus, this paper will deliver a careful investigation of targeting benefits means-tested governance and its application to analyze behavioural requirements for public assistance to promote work. Based on document analysis, this paper concludes that contractual tasks, obligations, and sanction regulative tool, is a major perceived influence in targeting governance which raises access to benefits threshold that may impair equity and efficiency in the design of benefits eligibility that negotiate young third country immigrants' transition to work. The study demonstrates certain means-tested pro-poor new public administrative stingy governance similarities, but dissimilarities from the countries institutional approach. This is relevant to a pivotal shift in the conventional welfare state discourse based on socio-democratic model to a stingy enabling state neo liberal selectivity model that tactfully raise eligibility for social benefit in contemporary fluid society with scarce resources that may not only impair transparency and accountability in public trust with equal rights of opportunity, but stigmatize vulnerability, penalize belongings, and jeopardize participatory democracy

MÁRTA KISS, ÉVA PERPÉK

Extracurricular disadvantage compensation – with particular reference to institutional cooperation

The aim of the paper is thoroughly analyze the operation of extracurricular institutions functioning in parallel with the education system. The particular subject of the research is community houses and spaces which have been established within the framework of different development projects for disadvantaged sub-regions of Hungary. Since more than a hundred community houses and spaces have been founded in recent years and this number is growing continuously, these facts themselves require scholarly and systematic investigation of them. Although community spaces were created with complex missions and a variety of activities, the great majority of them includes learning support activities such as tutoring, mentoring, assistance in doing homework, etc. (Marozsán, Kocsis 2019; Mayer 2019; Vastagh 2020 forthcoming). According to previous research outcomes, extracurricular catching up services (like Tanoda Program or community houses and spaces) can provide more favorable conditions for disadvantaged children (Csapó et al. 2014; Csovcsics 2016; L. Ritók 2016). Instead of a school environment burdened by failures, they create a fair and flexible educational environment, motivate students, follow them with mentoring, and also

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provide other services aimed at the development of social competencies and community formation. Ultimately, these activities aim to promote school socialization, improve competencies, reduce early school leaving, and increase children's chances of upward mobility in the longer term. Despite their high relevance, extracurricular activities, their potential in disadvantage compensation, catching up, inclusion and mobility is still under-researched (Fejes 2014). To partly fill this gap, we intend to answer the following research questions with special regard to community houses and spaces. What is the content of the extracurricular activities, in which way are they undertaken, what kind of target groups are involved, and methods are applied? What is the perception of the target group on community spaces' contribution to educational disadvantage compensation? (1) How community spaces are embedded in the already existing institution system? What kind of cooperations they developed? What is their relationship to schools and families and other relevant institutions like social and pedagogical services, non-governmental organizations, etc.? (2) The answers to these questions are based on an online survey among competent professionals on community spaces and supplementary expert interviews. We assume that the most effective extracurricular activities contributing to disadvantage compensation are the responsive ones, flexibly reflecting on the target groups' needs. Moreover, we suppose that effective disadvantage compensation can happen only if constant and satisfactory cooperation is realized with the relevant institutions with special emphasis on the children's schools and families.

KRISZTINA NÉMETH

Survival and coping with marginality
The dynamics of micromobilities and public employment

This presentation offers a micro-perspective on the (local) dynamics of social inequality and social integration by scrutinizing individual survival and coping strategies of marginalisation. In the presentation I examine how different groups of marginalised people (homeless people, formal and informal residents of the local social housing programme) adapt strategies to cope with marginalisation in one specific marginalised micro-place in a rural town. The presence of some social services and institutions (homeless shelter, social housing program, public work program) in this place not only provides some basic social services, but also means limited job opportunities for marginalised people within the framework of the public employment programme. Consequently my field-site offers a perspective within which different dimensions of marginality (housing, work, social and spatial disad-

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vantages) can be examined by focusing on how people combine available housing and job opportunities and mobilise resources in order to survive or cope with marginality, and how these strategies are shaped by their daily routines, routes and vice versa. In my presentation I analyse how available social services together with the related job opportunities, along with informal opportunities outside of this marginalised micro-place shape individual coping strategies: how different groups of marginalised people combine formal and informal, short-term and longer term job opportunities and mobilise different resources in order to survive or stabilise their position. On one hand I use the concept of micromobility (cf. Porcelli et al. 2014) to scrutinize how everyday movements and daily routines can be the means for mobilisation of resources through personal networks (see for ex.: Simon et al. 2019), and how these everyday routes might be the means for enlarging one's agency (rooms for manoeuvring). The question is: can micromobilities embedded in daily routines decrease social inequalities (cf. Porcelli et al 2014.). On the other hand, I examine the role of public employment programme in individual coping strategies focusing on how a workplace within a marginalised place shape micromobilities on a daily basis, and to what extent it can be a tool for social integration. The empirical results show that both - micromobilities and the public employment programme - can increase one's room for manoeuvring (agency) in different ways, and might foster social integration. However, my research result shows, both have complex, even paradoxical impacts on marginalised people's agency and thus their social integration in this specific context.

LABOUR MARKET AND THE CHANNELS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY II.

DANIELA WETZELHÜTTER

Problems and challenges of afghanic women on the way to the labour market
First insights and a typification

Although refugees in Austria have often been the focus of media coverage and debate at the political and social level, especially in recent years, women with refugee experience have played a rather subordinate role. However, their role in the integration process would be a more significant one. The aim of our study was therefore to examine the situation (problem areas and success factors) of women with refugee experiences on their way into the Upper Austrian labour market and to contribute to the development of measures for sustainable integration. A qualitative research approach was chosen for this purpose. The core of this study consists of qualitative interviews with (adult) Afghan

women with a positive asylum decision or subsidiary protection and residence in Upper Austria. Their experiences and views are supplemented by the results of interviews with employees from various institutions who work with the target group. The results show: The interviewed women are in different positions on their way to labour market integration. In all of them, an educational and labour market orientation becomes clear. However, this is hindered by factors such as a lack of knowledge of the system, the absence of (formal) educational qualifications, the acquisition of sufficient knowledge of the German language, and mobility obstacles. In addition, aspects of women's life situations became apparent that should be given priority over questions of employment or qualification. These include, for example, an ailing (mental) health situation, the (often sole) responsibility for child care and household, the experience of or dealing with discrimination and access to affordable housing. However, one thing is clear: In order for women to be able to process their experiences of refugee, arrive in (professional) everyday life and (continue to) go their way in Upper Austria in a self-determined manner, tailor-made offers are required that reach them and take into account individual, women-specific challenges.

KRISZTINA KARÁCSONYI

Factors of social mobility among the inhabitants of a former gypsy settlement

In my presentation, I would like to present the success and social mobility factors of the residents and children of a former gypsy settlement, as well as their relationship to school. In the course of qualitative the research, I conducted life history interviews - the recording of the interviews is still ongoing - which I analyzed using the Oevermann hermeneutics method (formal text analysis, content-structure description of narrative segments, analytical abstraction and knowledge analysis). Life history interviews and in-depth interviews are gaining more and more prominence in social science and sociological research related to Hungarian Gypsies. In these jobs, education is usually the most important measure of success. I interviewed former residents of the settlement who can be considered successful in terms of social mobility, moving out of the settlement on their own. The settlement was located on the outskirts of the village of Bicsérd in Baranya County, and Elza Lakatos, an employee of the Roma Press Center, recorded interviews with some of her residents born before World War II as part of a research project led by Péter Szuhay entitled "From Deprivation to Genocide". In the course of my research, I also used these life-course interviews in addition to the life-course interviews I recorded with former residents born after World War II and with their children. I used

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three theories in interpreting the interviews. One is the theory of Helpert Fend's work, which deals with the social function of the school. It investigates the relationship of different generations to education and its role in their social mobility and success. I used the underclass theory adapted to the situation of the Roma communities in Hungary by Iván Szelényi and János Ladányi, in the framework of which I reflect on the structural features of the life history interviews after the change of regime. Thirdly, following Györgyi Elekes, I also used Talcott Parsons' theory of social socialization. Parsons extends the concept of Feud's cathexis and interprets it broadly not only as an identification with parents but also with the values of society. This is partly related to the theory of community cultural capital (Yosso), which, according to Bourdieu, assumes special forms of cultural capital in the cultural world of minority communities that contribute to the ability of members of minority groups to successfully withstand the oppression of majority society. at both micro and macro levels. Based on the interviews recorded so far, it can be said that: • Within the society of the Roma settlement, by rejecting the cathexis, ie by refusing the community norms and by rejecting community cultural capital, its former inhabitants have succeeded in changing their social status to a higher prestige; saying yes to the universal norms of the majority society. • The social mobility of women living in the settlement depended to a very large extent on the status, geographical and social mobility of their partner. • In the lives of the people who left the settlement, the period after the change of regime caused a financial decline. • Education did not play a role in the independent removal from the settlement, but rather the former socialist system (producer cooperatives). • According to the people who left the settlement, school progress is important, their children always have a higher – in some cases much higher – education level, than their parents.

SOCIAL MOBILITY AND THE CLOSURE OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE

ISTVÁN GYÖRGY TÓTH

Inequality, mobility and the closure of the upper middle class
Some findings and food for thought for further research

Hungarian society is by no means as unequal as many OECD countries. Among the more unequals one finds liberal market economies like US, liberal welfare states like UK, post transition countries like the Baltics or some of the Mediterranean countries like Spain or Portugal. However, the level of social mobility is also very low by international comparisons. Hungary, hence, is 'off the chart' of the „Great Gatsby curve" assuming a reverse relationship between level of inequality and degree of mobility. This should hold true even if we calculate with the survey underestimation of „true" inequality. Now, if the privileged at the top of society are increasingly getting there through marriage or inheritance rather than achievement, it indicates an important shift in the legitimacy of market capitalism and liberal democracy. The aim of the paper by Tóth and Szelényi (2019) was to investigate whether there are cleavages that predetermine who has the chance of reaching the top and where those cleavages are. From the data available to us we cannot reject the hypothesis that there is less fluidity at the top than at the bottom of the social hierarchy. There is room for further empirical research on the mechanisms of closure. Some directions are going to be spelled out in the lecture.

SVETLANA MAREEVA

Unstable Well-Being
Income Stratification and Income Mobility in Russia

This paper addresses the problem of income inequality specifics in Russia, taking into account the aspects that usually attract less attention: income stratification, individual income mobility, and subjective assessments of inequality by population. In a global context, income inequality estimates associated with income distribution across the general population and typically measured with the Gini coefficient indicate that the level of inequality in Russia is high (0.411 in 2019), especially compared with Western European countries, but not extreme. On the other hand, measuring inequality through income or wealth concentration shows that on a global scale Russia is one of the leading countries in

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terms of income concentration among the top 1–5% of the population, and wealth concentration levels are even higher. Analysis of income stratification model that define different income groups on a scale of 'low income to high income' shows that the model obtained for Russian society is currently much closer to those of developed countries, marked by a broad middle stratum and the absence of extreme poverty, as opposed to the models typical for countries in transition. Income group dynamics in the last two decades show a notable expansion of the middle strata and a contraction of the high-income and low-income groups among mass population, on the background of growing gap between the very top and the rest of the population. The analysis of individual income mobility, on the other hand, demonstrates that its scale in Russian society is quite high, which is more typical for the countries undergoing periods of transformation. Compared to the averaged OECD data, Russia is characterized by having a smaller zone of stable monetary well-being among mass strata of population, while the zone of stable ill-being is similar in its scale. A subjective assessment of the position on the income scale is even more volatile for Russian population, with subjective income mobility weakly correlating with objective income mobility. Moreover, the zone of stable subjective well-being is not just small, but virtually absent in modern Russian society. Therefore, the picture of income inequalities in modern Russia in recent years is quite complex and present serious challenges for the state policy. On the one hand, it is characterized by the equalization of incomes in the middle part of the society and the high level of income mobility. It, however, does not increase tolerance of the population towards inequalities, and it remains a highly sensitive issue in public opinion. The well-being zone (both objective and subjective) of mass population is unstable, while the gap between the very top and the rest of the mass population is growing.

RÓBERT TARDOS

Ties that matter
"Good" connections and disparities in European regions

The paper approaches social integration from the aspects of social network resources, social milieus and their distances as generated by patterns of intergroup contacts. With the latter regard and its emphasis on the correlation of various resources it follows Blau's lines of social differentiation but the relation patterns are treated hereby as the sources of various types of (relational, subjective well-being, social standing and material) disparities. Also, beyond structural concerns, cultural aspects like status signals attached to various social milieus are included too,

into the conceptual apparatus. The role of network resources is confronted with an array of socio-demographic variables, among them ascription parameters (such as gender, age and activity status) on the one hand and stratification ones (such as education and occupation) on the other. Social milieu characteristics themselves are approached through the affiliation with various occupational groupings. Another point of departure is Nan Lin's conceptualization of social capital which, unlike some other lines assigning a key role to norms and attitudes, builds on the possession of social network resources. The related methodological apparatus of occupational position generator basically serves such an objective. Diversity of connectedness to various social circles and standings is regarded thereby as a benefit also manifested in the construction of extensity-like indexes most often employed by related studies (like the recent applications with multidimensional class analyses by Savage et al). Less attention has been paid to the existence of „negative resources", the symbolic liability implied by contacts with some "less than good" social milieus, a phenomenon much dependent on various social settings. In our previous analyses focusing on the domestic scene we distinguished various occupational milieus relevant from both vertical and horizontal aspects. The short (ten-item) version of position generator, first deployed in a large comparative project by the 2017 ISSP network module, does not allow for a complexity of measures, it suffices, however, mapping resources of vertical character. An adaptation of the so-called "reflective" metrics methodology, introduced by Lizardo (2018) with concerns of cultural tastes and audiences related to the two-mode network approach, yields a novel opportunity for a more refined measurement of relational resources too, with regard to the various positional values of various occupational ties. Based on the first edition of the ISSP-dataset with 22 countries, the analyses permit to compare the role of various types of connectedness. The indexes involve a diversity-related standard measure on the hand, and some prestige-related new composite ones on the other, focusing on the attachment to social milieus with high symbolic and instrumental value. The results indicate a significant influence of these network variables, in some regards being on a par with stratification and ascription aspects. This applies first of all to the prestige-related measures, and particularly (though not exclusively) to the Eastern and Central European region, with Hungary too as a conspicuous case. Parallel country-based aggregate analyses indicate a correlation between this hierarchy-oriented attachment pattern and the relative importance of ascription aspects, pointing to the source of some durable inequalities.

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SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND INTEGRATION

Ákos Huszár; Karolina Balogh; Ágnes Gyori

Gender Differences of Intergenerational Class Mobility in Hungary

Our paper focuses on the differences between the mobility patterns of the men and women in recent Hungary. It is an important question if we consider that while women are in disadvantaged situation in different areas of life compared to men previous research of intergenerational social mobility showed that the absolute mobility rates of women developed more favorably in the last decades than that of men. Our main question is whether these differences are present in Hungary at the end of the 2010s. To explore the inequality of mobility chances among men and women we pay a special attention to the top and bottom part of society. We examine the question how open or closed are the different social groups that on the one hand occupy privileged position in society or can be found at the bottom of the social hierarchy. Firstly, we examine to what extent the members of the upper classes monopolize their privileged position. Secondly, we also examine how have been the disadvantaged position inherited between generations and what chances those at the bottom have to climb up the social ladder. In our analysis we rely on the data of a nationally representative survey conducted by the Centre for Social Sciences' Mobility Research Center in 2018. Intergenerational mobility is measured by comparing the current occupational position of the respondents and the occupational position of their parents. To determine the occupational position, we rely on the work-character group, which plays a prominent role in the tradition of mobility research in Hungary.

PANEL 3
HIDDEN PATTERNS OF INTEGRATION

Júlia Koltai

The presence of social structure in online texts based on word embedding NLP models

Research on social stratification is closely linked to analysing the prestige associated with different occupations. Analysis and positioning of occupations in social space has a long history in social research. Most of the stratification models rely on massive survey data. However, the developments of information technology, in particular data science and natural language processing (NLP), and also the rapid growth of computing capacity provide new types of data sources. NLP methods – like word embedding used in this analysis – open up the opportunity to examine the society through written/digitalized texts. This research focuses on the positions of occupations in the semantic space represented by large amounts of textual data. The results are compared to standard results in social stratification to see whether the classical results are reproduced and if additional insights can be gained into the social positions of occupations. The presentation gives an affirmative answer to both questions. The results show fundamental similarity of the occupational structure obtained from text analysis to the structure described by Ganzeboom and Treiman (1996) or Prandy and Lambert (2005), so to prestige and social distance scales. But a more detailed analysis also reveals some differences. While our research reinforces many theories and empirical findings of the traditional body of literature on social stratification and, in particular, occupational hierarchy, it pointed to the importance of a factor not discussed in the main line of stratification literature so far: the power and organizational aspect. It has been widely discussed that power is an important component of the prestige of an occupation. But our results indicate the interplay between knowledge and organizational capacity. The results proved quite stable, as repeating the analyses on two different corpora yielded strongly similar results. Our paper presents exploratory research using textual data, with fairly new methods in the social sciences although it has already been demonstrated that unsupervised learning methods such as the analysis of word embeddings are able to find interesting patterns and generate new hypothesis. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are needed to fully exploit this potential in understanding societies.

OLGA USACHOVA

Dichotomies of usage: digital technology for migrants

Reflecting on the rapid development of the technology and particularly the focus on digitalization it is interesting to analyze the role of such technologies in the migration discourse. Following the influx of migrants, the digital technology was one of the "new" ways to address an easy access to information and was used as a guide for different services provided. In this regard, such digital solutions were sustained by various actors - governmental, non-governmental, private, etc. In this paper, we focus on the dichotomies of usage of digital technology developed for migrants to facilitate the process of social inclusion by providing access to relevant information. From a theoretical point of view, we analyze the process of interaction between user and digital technology from the science and technology studies perspective, arguing that actors in the network including human and non-human as an Actor-Network Theory (Latour, 2005) suggests. By focusing on the current mobile applications for migrants we address the patterns of use/ non-use of the digital solution by analyzing deeply the network of all actors involved. Drawing on the current research (Gillespie et. al, 2016) we try to understand the role of the migrant as not a passive user of the mobile software, but as an active agency in the whole innovation process. Our research is empirically grounded on the data collected between November 2019 – January 2020 in Munich, Germany, based on semi-structured interviews with developers of the mobile software and its users. Our particular focus is on the mobile application Integreat, developed in 2015 in Augsburg, Germany, and nowadays spread over 50 municipalities all over Germany. The perspective that we try to bring to attention is that the involvement of migrants-users in the process of development of the software package has a crucial significance for further implementation, however, we are arguing that involvement during the user test phase might not be enough, as we see the migrant and technology itself are the active actors in the network of relations. Another point that should be addressed to understand use as well as non-use, is the transgression of the traditional view on the migrant user. It cannot be seen only as a customer or consumer falling into technological determinism discussion. Thus, the understanding of the non-use is partially hidden inside the information network flow, which we tried to reconstruct. In the analysis of a preliminary taxonomy of non-use, we had identified the connection between the construction of information networks and use of the specific mobile applications by migrants. In this regard, with this paper, we shed light on the dichotomies of usage of mobile applications by mig-

rants and the re-construction of the information network as an active actor in the process of innovation.

LUDOVICO NAPOLI

Socioeconomic effects in communication networks during the COVID-19 crisis

The socioeconomic status is a crucial homophilic determinant of link formation in social networks. The relation between the socioeconomic status and the social structure has been studied with traditional tools for many decades. However, the role of socioeconomic status in social network evolution in large-scale systems represents an open challenge for modern network science. In particular, the impact of emergency crisis, like the COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent implementation of restriction policies, on the structure of a large-scale socioeconomic network still lacks of profound comprehension. In our project, we use a large-scale communication dataset from a developing country, referring to the COVID-19 crisis period, and by exploiting the spatial trajectory of individual users we infer their socioeconomic status from multiple sources of data, from census to remote sensing data. With this procedure we construct a large-scale socioeconomic network, i.e. a social network in which to each node is associated a set of attributes that refer to its socioeconomic status. With this tool, we first analyze macroscopic phenomena in the communication network, like social segregation and stratification, that emerge from the microscopic interactions (calls/SMSs) and from the uneven distribution of socioeconomic resources among individuals. We then study how the network structure reacts during the different phases of governmental restriction policies (before, during, and after lockdown periods) and how different network features evolve in these time windows. We then group together people belonging different socioeconomic classes and analyze the behavior of different classes separately, investigating the relation between the socioeconomic status and the response, in terms of communication patterns, to the implementation of restriction policies. In doing this, we assess the level of isolation to which lower socioeconomic classes are exposed during the emergency period, inducing a position of disadvantage in the communication network in terms of access to potentially relevant and useful information. Lastly, we investigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the global socioeconomic segregation and on the level of interaction between different socioeconomic classes.

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HIDDEN PATTERNS OF INTEGRATION

TAMÁS SZEMETHY

Applying the new opportunities offered by digitalization in the prosopographic study of the transformation of the 18th century elite

In connection with the Hungarian nobility, the proposition has long been tenacious, according to which by the end of the 18th century the aristocracy had been transformed and had been "diluted" with new families thanks to court grace. Regarding the newly raised barons and counts, we can read this idea both in the descriptions of contemporaries and in later historical works. However, no one has subjected this group to a detailed analysis. Throughout the course of my work I defined the group of people who won the title of Hungarian baron or count as a commoner between 1711 and 1799, then in connection with the prosopographic analysis of them I tried to reveal their socio-economic environment and their relationship to the traditional Hungarian feudal elite. In my presentation, I would like to introduce the new possibilities inherent in the digital databases used in connection with my prosopographic research, and on the other hand, I would also like to describe the informative part that I created in connection with the mentioned group. As the collected material will also be published in digital, online form in the future, I hope that in addition to the publishing aspects, raised by me, the opportunity to attend the conference will help, through commentaries, to create an online database that can be used by a wider audience. In the course of my work, my basic experience was that the number and the quality of digital interfaces that can be used to compile biographical data repositories have significantly increased in the last ten years. My prosopographic research would not have been successful without the repositories of digitally available and searchable archives, the Diaeta database, Family Search, Genealogy. eu or Geni.com, but the digital literature and archives collection published by Arcanum is also a big step forward. In addition, in my presentation I also cover foreign digital databases that can be used for the research of Hungarian society, such as the articles of the Sächsische Biography, The Napoleon Series or the Croatian Lexicon of Biography. I would consider the main result of my presentation to be an opportunity to actively exchange experiences with other colleagues involved in similar research!

PANEL 4
REDISTRIBUTION AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN A CHANGING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

ELENA IARSKAIA-SMIRNOVA, DARIA PRISYAZHNIUK, NIKITA BOLSHAKOV

'Bringing them up from scratch'
Assembling NPM policies in Russian regions

The transformation of social services governance towards increasing efficiency and marketing is now a global trend. The transition to a market in the field of social services in the West was guided by the logic of neoliberalism, and this happened in the conditions of popular dissatisfaction with the paternalistic models of the state welfare criticized for formalism and low efficiency. Public administration has been replaced by the new public management approach. The main idea was to increase the effectiveness of the service and turn it face the rights and needs of customers, taxpayers and citizens who became the consumers of services involved in quality assessment. NPM reforms in post-socialist countries were carried out in the conditions, where the necessary institutions were lacking, and a culture of interaction between the state, business and the third sector was not formed. Such reforms are also under way in Russia. In our research we are interested in how the values and principles of NPM are represented in the narratives of our informants - representatives of government, municipal institutions, commercial and non-profit organizations that participate in the reform of the social sphere in the regions. We analyzed 19 interviews with regional officials and social services managers from seven Russian regions. As our study shows, managers flexibly respond to customer requests, analyze social policies, and propose initiatives to solve structural-level problems. In some cases, they proactively tackle social problems, trying to discover new ways to meet social needs. Understanding of these problems and ways to solve them vary depending on the regional resources and values shared by key participants in the social services market. New services are considered not only as a means of support, but also as a 'way of socialization'. Due to tight controls and quasi-competitive barriers, nonprofit organizations do not want to participate in the social services market. Regional leaders in some cases transfer municipal services to nonprofit organizations, establish social enterprises, creating hybrid organizational forms. Performing the plan set by the central government, they build relations with the players of a field of social services, 'bringing them up from scratch'. Despite the declared values and principles of transparency and accountability, NPM in some cases is supported by guided competition. The widespread narrow formulation of social work as home-based services and the difficulties of its professionalization make the development

of the profession even more problematic. At the same time, as it was possible to find out, the NPM system of values, principles and tools (with a focus on effective management) in some cases does not remove the ideas of inclusion, deinstitutionalization, civic participation and ministry, but integrates them in a consistent way. In some regions, special emphasis is placed on deinstitutionalization, and this vector is motivated by both values of respect for human dignity and inclusion, and market benchmarks. The study shows how, in the face of conflicting requirements for organizations, combinations of multidirectional landmarks, regional leaders together with social service managers construct assemblage forms of social policy and social care models.

CSATA ZSOMBOR, PAPP Z. ATTILA

Increasing deregulation and co-ethnic clustering in the economy
The case of Transylvania, Romania

Using a neo-institutionalist framing, the subject of our presentation is about how the contraction of redistributive and the expansion of market coordination change the ethnic aspects of economic cooperation in Transylvania, what are the general welfare effects of this transformation and how does it affect the relative economic positions of Hungarians in Romania. Previous studies have documented in detail that as a result of a persistent institutional discrimination of minorities under Ceaușescu's etno-nationalist regime, the social and economic positions of ethnic Hungarians gradually deteriorated. The first decade of post-socialist transition, marked by a strong institutional path dependency and the establishment of a state-subsidized autochthonous proto-capitalist regime did not favor ethnic Hungarians and their institutions to overcome these disadvantages either. Significant changes were brought, however, by the EU accession of the country and by the preceding legislative harmonization. The effects were twofold. Some of them directly targeted the introduction and implementation of minority and language rights. Others were general policy measures about the administrative decentralization of the country and the strengthening of market coordination and the deregulation of the economy. Since – as an effect of the same historical path dependency – both the territorial distribution and the structural attributes of minorities differ, these measures have specific and diverging socio-economic impacts on communities and individuals belonging to these ethnolinguistic groups. The first set of questions and effects are widely addressed and efficiently discussed mostly within the flou-

rishing field of ethno-politics, successfully embraced by research institutes on minority and ethnic relations both in Romania and Hungary. However, in our region, much less scholarly contribution we find on the latter. In order to address the ethnically diverging socio-economic effects of the changing regulations, we need to take a more venturous interdisciplinary stance, which is open to coopt clear-cut economic approaches and to borrow conceptual and methodological solutions partly from the neo-institutional economics (largely embraced by a new wave of leftist economic sociologists in their critiques of post-socialist neoliberalism), but also from the basic rational choice models of neoclassical microeconomy (eg. the paradigm of the „economics of language") – denounced by the critical theories and mostly ignored by the mainstream social-constructivist approach on ethnicity. Our paper proposes to be a preliminary contribution to this interdisciplinary venture in our region. Our main thesis states that the decentralization of the state administration on one hand and the deregulative pressures on the market on the other have initiated new transformation processes that will rearrange the ethnic dimensions of cooperation in the economy. In this respect – contrary to the scholastic expectations – an increasing „co-ethnic clustering" is expected both in the labor and the consumer market, along with the expansion of ethnic businesses in the region. A number of factors make it likely that as market deregulation intensifies, ethnic segregation in the economy will also escalate. We go through these factors to test our arguments using a large pool of quantitative and qualitative data collected during the last decade. Our analysis will have two levels of investigation. At the individual, micro level we use a secondary analysis of non-aggregated datasets (LFS, EU-SILC and other recent surveys carried out in Transylvania with a large minority sample) and the results of individual and focus group interviews. These findings show that the decisions of individual actors leading to co-ethnic clustering could be explained mostly by rational choices intended to lower the information and coordination costs of the cooperation, which are prone to be higher in a multilingual environment with a decreasing level of inter-comprehensibility. The second level of the study is dealing with the welfare effects of ethnic polarization. We will compare municipality level economic and welfare indicators of villages and towns with differing ethnic composition. We argue that ethnolinguistic polarization worsens the efficiency of the management of public goods, but can have a positive effect on the development of the private economy. Some of these findings, however, might be subject to ecological fallacy and further investigation is necessary.

SOCIAL DYNAMICS

INEQUALITIES, INTEGRATION, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION

CONFERENCE ▶ CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES ▶ BUDAPEST ▶ 16–17 NOVEMBER, 2020

PANEL 4
REDISTRIBUTION AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN A CHANGING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

SZANDRA KRAMARICS

The main target group of Hungarian family policy
Should we only support the traditional family model?

One of the main goals of the Fidesz government, which has been regulating in Hungary since 2010, is for Hungarian women to have as many children as possible in order to reverse the demographic crisis. The government, elected by a 2/3 majority, has taken new measures in a numerous areas, one important step in 2011 being the adoption of a new Basic Law. The latter includes the concept of family, which consist of a man, a woman and their children, and the two parents are linked by marriage. This definition is rather narrow as it does not take into account single-parent or unmarried families.

The government has enacted legislation that family policy is not equal to poverty policy, and the Hungarian state only supports responsible childbearing. Thus, according to the legislation, family policy primarily serves the purposes of population policy, not in the whole society but only in a certain group.

The government's rhetoric is fully in line with the family definition of the Basic Law, mostly ignoring single-parent families, not accepting the formation of same-sex couples and preferring a three-child family model. The government primarily defines women as mothers, and places men in the role of family breadwinner according to traditional Christian-conservative rhetoric.

One of the main questions in my doctoral dissertation is how consistent government rhetoric, the legal environment and support for families are. For the time being, the rhetoric seems to be much stricter than the actual measures, yet in some cases they still seek to enforce the family definition of the Basic Law. In my presentation, I will talk about the results of my research so far, including those that present the connections and problems of the legislation related to families and family policy, and the latest benefits introduced by the government.

The main topics of the presentation are:

- the definition of the family in the Hungarian Basic Law (before and after 2010)

- government rhetoric about the family

- new grants after 2010

- the relationship between family concept, rhetoric and actual measures

SZIKRA, DOROTTYA

The Illiberal Welfare State
Democratic Decline and Welfare Reforms in Hungary, Poland and Turkey

This paper provides a theoretical construction of welfare states in countries with declining democratic institutions. Mainstream welfare state literature overwhelmingly dealt with Western liberal democracies, leaving non-democratic regimes out of sight. Based on T.H. Marshall's seminal work, welfare state literature assumed a positive relationship between democratic development and social rights. With the increasing number of countries reversing their former democratic institutions (including the separation of powers and free press) the question whether democratic backsliding leads to a demise of the welfare state becomes ever more compelling. The paper consists of three parts. First, it overviews scholarly literature on the relation between democracy and the welfare state. Second, using the cases of Turkey, Poland and Hungary as illustrations, the paper analyses welfare reforms in countries that made a U-turn from liberal democratic values in the past decade. And third, drawing on the comparative analysis of these three cases the paper portraits the most important features of the emerging illiberal welfare state.

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SESSION I.

NATASHA SIMEUNOVIC BAJIC, DRAGAN TODOROVIC

Contested discourse of Belgrade urban heritage in populist context
Who has the right to symbolize water?

The Serbian capital is situated on the confluence of the two big European rivers, Sava and Danube. A discourse of urban heritage in recent time has formed as water conflict and search for urban identity. The two events are the most important for new symbolic order. Actual Serbian government and populist president Aleksandar Vučić has decided to sign a contract with Eagle Hills company from UAE to build Belgrade Waterfront, a new luxury part of old Belgrade. However, in the night between April 24th and 25th'2016, people with masks on their heads and excavators pulled down buildings in Savamala, one of the oldest Belgrade districts. It was a night when the general public was focused on the results of the parliamentary elections that took place on April 24th. Although citizens had called the police and claimed that people with masks on their heads harassed them, the police did not react and advised citizens to call the communal police, which also did not react. These events are connected as an impulse for a group of young people in to form group, which became a social movement Ne davimo Beograd („Let's not drown Belgrade"). From 2016 until now the mechanisms of political pressure to build Belgrade Waterfront and the patterns of civil resistance to it produce meanings of contested discourse of urban heritage evidence. On the one hand, politics of actual president becomes an imperative for a new urban identity with the main symbol of water landscape. But, on the other hand, „Let's not drown Belgrade" try to develop a citizen's understanding and awareness of what Belgrade is now without Belgrade Waterfront. The aim of this paper is to analyze how various media use the concept of heritage evidence in the context of resistance to Belgrade Waterfront. Particularly, we are interested in discursive nature of relation between politicians, scientists and citizens in forming opinion about heritage evidence. Discourse of urban heritage has transformed from socialist ideology to post-socialist concept and transitional appearance in media-saturated environment. Creating of heritage discourse in contemporary Serbian society represents very complex process which cannot be reduced to a simple formula. Therefore, we will try to answer next questions: How are place, heritage and identity realized through a use of water as symbol? How do the media images shape our perceptions of urban heritage? What are the ways in which urban heritage is perceived and communicated as a part of new political strength? What are interrelations between communicative, cultural and social transformations in populist context? Should we consider a new power of civil society? With a better understanding of heritage evidence as a contested discourse it is possible to go beyond traditional ways of thinking about dynamics of political power.

SARÁNY ORSOLYA

Asymmetries in the revindication of the Úz Valley military cemetery
An analysis of the media representation of an interethnic conflict

Last year, the biggest interethnic conflict of Romania, between the Hungarian and Romanians living in the country, was triggered by the problems surrounding the Úz Valley cemetery, when the authorities of a Romanian town, Dormánfalva (Dărmănești in Romanian), occupied a part of the Austro-Hungarian military graveyard and built, illegally, 52 crosses and a big Romanian Orthodox cross to honor 149 Romania soldiers that are, according to them, buried in the cemetery. Both, the Hungarian community of Csíkszentmárton and the Romanian one of Dormánfalva claim that the graveyard and the area in which it is located is theirs. For decades, the given area has been a subject to an administrative dispute, which debate culminated last year in cemetery closure, cemetery occupations and nationalist manifestations. In addition to the representatives of the two towns and military historians, civilians, political organizations, football ultras, the representatives of the law enforcements and the church, and even the media joined the debate, which triggered deep-seated stereotypical, hostile attitudes both in Hungarians and in Romanians. The conflict from Úz Valley has brought to the surface power asymmetries and inequalities between Romanians and Hungarians: it was a great example of how ethnic conflict can provoke tensions, and raised troubling questions about double standards in the Romanian judicial system. In my paper I am going to analyze the media representation of the conflict, and I am going to present some ideological, identity, stereotypical elements, presented by the media, which triggers and then sustains the Romanian-Hungarian conflict, and through that the power asymmetries and inequalities in the country. In order to get a clearer picture of these conflict-building elements, I will analyze and compare the Romanian and Hungarian-language media from the country.

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PANEL 5
CIVIL SOCIETY, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRACY IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

TIBOR PAP, PÉTER BÓZSÓ

From minority policy to social policy: subsidy policy in Vojvodina

On the basis of social theory, minority policy can be divided into two major groups: identity policy and social policy (the former helps to preserve identity, the latter mitigates the disadvantages of being a minority). First of all, it is important to clarify the role of politics itself as one of the defining subsystems of society in the development of minority-specific inequalities. In the absence of recognising this role, minority policy solutions will remain ad hoc in nature and will not be included in the generally accepted and thus legitimate and enforceable set of Western-type social solutions. Furthermore, we would also like to discuss the importance and role of economic subsidies in minority policy. Economic policy has not traditionally been part of social policy, but there is an approach of Hungarian tradition that does not sharply separate social policy and social politics. In addition, in minority policy, politics itself has a much greater role to play than is customary in the social spheres, not only in providing solutions but also in developing problems. As a result we have to face the fact that while inequalities caused by the economy, in the basic situation, need to be mitigated by the policy but in the case of minorities the policy uses the means of economic support to solve the inequalities induced and / or amplified by politics. In order to substantiate the above theses, which are mainly based on social theory derivations, we could not find a better example for analysis that the practice of minority support in Serbia after the fall of existing socialism. By analysing the institutional system created here and the debates surrounding it, it is possible to thoroughly examine the assumed and rejected dimensions of minority policy tasks. In our paper, we would also like to draw attention to the theoretical basis of these and the challenges outlined in connection with their practical implementation.

Session II

GRZEGORZ FORYŚ

Farmers protests in Poland as a pathway to the model of the institutionalized cooperation

Protest activity of Polish peasants and farmers in the last three decades had several dominant characteristics. First, it was cyclical, which seems quite obvious, since it is impossible to be permanently ready to engage in protest activity. Second, the cyclicity was mostly caused by broadly understood economic reasons. Third, apart from economic factors, national and political issues played an important role in mobilizing protest activity in this social category. Fourth, the scope of forms of protest has evolved, from mass meetings, marches and strikes in the inter-war period, through strikes and petitions in the times of real socialism, up to road blocks, occupations of public institutions and destroying produce after 1989. Fifth, the demands raised during peasants' and farmers' protest actions have always been mainly economic; political demands were uncommon (which confirms the previous statement about the economic foundation of peasant and farmer protests). Finally, sixth, we can see a clear upward trend as regards the effectiveness of protest activities in the last three decades. In the 21st century and from the moment of Poland's entry into the European Union in 2004, relations between the state and farmers related to the directions of agricultural policy and securing farmers' interests went through the processes of institutionalization and professionalization. Continued modernization of Polish agriculture and marketing of production relations strengthened the position of agricultural producers and, at the same time, weakened farmers' mobilization potential, as well as re-formulated the dominant patterns of relations between farmers as the interest group and the Polish state. In this article, I would like to focus mostly on mobilization capabilities of farmers and agricultural business people in contemporary Poland. Which model of interests articulation properly describes their protest activity?

ÁGNES SÁROSI-BLÁGA

Agrarian innovation, collective behavior and social movements in rural areas

Collective behavior and social movements as key factors of social change in rural areas are important due to the new rural development paradigm. Based on the new paradigm, structural and functional changes in the society require new approaches and aspects in development policies and practice. Such aspects are the endogenous resources of the regions, the special features and needs of the local community, the economic, social and cultural environment (Van der Ploeg, 2000; Capello, 2007; Fløysand és Sjøholt, 2007). In the restructuring processes of Szekler region, innovative agricultural initiatives represent a challenge socially and economically. The forms of collective behavior of the new actors are important because they are a factor of

competitiveness in the region through the combination of specific operational mechanisms and the linkage of local and external economic processes. The presentation and the proposed study examines the collective behavior and social movements in the context of local innovative agricultural initiatives, businesses and local communities in rural areas of Szeklerland. The primary purpose of the presentation is to study the new discourses of farming through social media. The analysis is also based on eighty semi-structured interviews realized in the Szeklerland region between 2011 and 2020, as well as on personal fieldwork experiences within the framework of the research program of Pro Agricultura Hargitae Universitas Foundation and WAC – Center for Regional and Anthropological Research Miercurea-Ciuc (Biró–Magyar 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019).

Silló Ágota

Formal volunteering in a region from the post-communist Romania

The development of volunteering in the post-communist societies, especially in Central and Eastern Europe, has an interesting history. The communist rule had a serious impact on the civil society. In the transition period NGOs play an important role in the democratization process: civil society is strengthening democracy. In an active civil society the individuals are associating and are acting of their own will, are taking interest in and are assuming responsibility for matters of public concern. These fit with the essence of democracy and should contribute to the quality of democratic governance. The volunteer organizations are the best practice for this phenomenon. Although, in Romania, in a post-communist country, the volunteering is the one of the phenomenon which is developing in a lower level. For instance Romania is one of the Eastern European countries with the lowest volunteer rates. At aggregate level the main determinants of volunteering are the democracy, value change, secularization and individualization. All these processes in Central and Eastern Europe are in progress, meanwhile in Western Europe has occurred. One of the reason is the long period of the communist regime. The negative effects of that also affected the development of volunteering. In the last decade the formal volunteering has appeared in Romania, too. Formal volunteering is more structured and planned, it requires a conscious attitude on the part of both the organization and the individual. In literature formal volunteering is defined as an unpaid contribution of time to activities of organizations. Formal volunteering is driven by human capital, social capital and cultural capital. This type of volunteering it was legitimized by the creation of The Law of Volunteering no 78/2014. The questions are: To what extent has this law so far contributed to the development of formal volunteering in Romania? In which way changed the attitudes of NGOs about volunteering in Romania?

András Tóth-Eszter Bartha

Why trade unions were not able to become a strong civil-movement in post-socialist Hungary?

Our goal is to show, through a Hungarian case-study, why trade unions failed to become a strong civil movement.

The abrupt system-change resulted in the destruction of the socialist economic and institutional model within a very short period of time in Hungary. The ensuing crisis, which lasted until 1997, was followed by a re-industrialisation, principally driven by foreign investors. None the less, many of the wounds of the transformation crisis have not been healed by the re-industrialisation. No wonder, that even after three decades of transition, it is still widely debated whether the transition had brought with itself the hoped and promised "flourishing fields"[1], and fulfilled or not the promise of catching up with the advanced capitalist countries not only in terms of economic numbers, but in terms of democratic development and possibilities to better quality of life (Hann, 2019, Scheiring 2019).

One would assume, that dislocation, insecurity, rising inequality would trigger the resurgence of trade unionism, as it happened in the 18–19th centuries in England and in Europe, where trade unions are becoming mainstays and have considerable power to act as a civil movement.

However, in the post-1989 Hungary we can observe exactly the opposite development. Unions were unable to gain momentum, in spite of the fact that there had been great hopes of union revival during the transition period. The democratisation of the political life opened up the space trade union revitalisation aiming to replace the unions of the state socialist regime. The Liga, the Federation of Democratic Unions, envisaged a liberal-social market economy with a strong welfare state and a neo-corporatist institutional framework within the framework of a liberal-democratic political system. The Workers' Council Movement aimed at establishing workers control over the

1 Expression of Helmuth Kohl, id by: Seibel 2011, 100.

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workplaces alike the workers councils of the 1956 revolution,[2] which represented an attempt to find a third road between the Stalinist dictatorship and the restoration of capitalism. Not only pro-democracy grassroots unions called for the revitalization of unions. Reform-minded workplace and higher level cadres of the SZOT, the official (socialist) union organization also hoped that they could finally pursue "real" professional work and interest representation following the loosening of the political control of the ruling party over the unions. They also aimed at a more pluralistic style regime instead of the party dictates of the past. They hoped to replace the aging top leadership, and develop a Ű more agile, reform-minded union model. With the unfolding of the political changes, the reformist cadres also accepted the transition towards democracy and market economy and hoped that it would be possible to build a neo-corporatist, social market economy, like in Austria, in which trade unions would have an important role in setting national level social policy related to the world of work and employment conditions through national level consultation and collective bargaining at sectoral and workplace levels (Tóth 2000a).

In spite of the varieties of offers, none of them were successful to capture the support of workers. Three decades after the change of regimes, unions are marginalized actors in Hungary.

The aim of this article is to explain why trade unions failed to become a successful civil movement, and what follows from this failure regarding workers' strategies. Accordingly, the paper is divided into two main parts. The first part outlines the four sources of power available for unions, whose mastering is necessary for them in order to be able to become a civil movement. Then, the article analyzes to what extent unions could master these four power resources in the post-1989 Hungary. In the second part, we show based on our earlier research results, how workers cope with the fact that they are "lonely fighters", without having strong union presence.

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2 On the 1956 workers' councils see Lomax 1990. For a broader discussion of the post-1989 Workers' Council Movement see Szalai 1994.

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SESSION III.

Dániel Mikecz, Márton Gero, Dániel Oross, Szabina Kerényi

Political participation, civil initiatives during the COVID-19 epidemic
The case of Hungary

It is a common measure in the countries affected by the epidemic to avoid social contacts and distance, but at the same time several civil initiatives appeared during countrywide lockdowns, which aimed to manage and reduce health and economic risks and damages. Initiators include political parties, registered NGOs, companies and informal groups and communities. In Hungary, political participation is a matter of social status, typically those with higher education and higher income are active in politics. Furthermore the higher activity of those with a politica socialization from the 1980s can be observed as well (Mikecz and Oross 2018). However, the emergency may overwrite decades of trends, make previously unperceived social agents visible, increase the role of online participation (Szabó and Oross 2019), and activate individuals beyond institutionalized politics and civil society. In addition, the coronavirus is particularly dangerous for those over 65 years of age, which cohort previously identified as an active political generation. In our paper we are looking for the answer to the question to what extent the appearance of the COVID-19 epidemic has changed the previously known tendencies of Hungarian social and political participation: Is the participation of high-status people still typical? Has the role of online political participation in the Hungarian society increased? Are new participants an identifiable group? How did the epidemic affect the activities of NGOs that was already operating? What is the background and mobilization potential of the new initiatives? What are the typical civic offerings made to non-governmental organizations and local initiatives? In the course of the research, we conduct structured interviews with 10-10 previously operating organizations and new initiatives respectively. In addition to the interviews, we map changes in civic participation using representative online polls. For the latter purpose, the IDEA Institute's online omnibus questionnaire.

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AGNIESZKA MURAWSKA

Civil society in the face of the challenge

The current Covid 19 pandemic, is a situation faced by European citizens in every area of socio-economic life. It also implies a new form of civil society. Firstly, there is a prevailing liberal belief in the need to take care of one's own safety in terms of health protection. Secondly, a communitarian model of citizenship based on solidarity and concern for the common good is emerging. Are the deficiencies of the state forcing citizens to become active citizens, or is it a well-functioning democratic system that makes social activity possible?

EDUARDO ERAZO ACOSTA

The power of the ancestral philosophy of Alli kawsay (Buen Vivir) in the indigenous movements of Colombia
Ecuador vs. the exclusion by the big mining development, contribution to the Rights of Mother Nature from the global south

The purpose of this research is to present the urgency of listening to indigenous epistemologies of Sumak Kawsay (in kichwa language: Buen vivir-Good Living) and also to accompany the care/defense of the biodiversity-rich indigenous territories of the Andean region. As a research question: How is the anthropocene affecting the indigenous territories and with it the threats of the epistemologies of the Sumak Kawsay/Buen vivir? This ethnographic research has been carried in the last 7 years, in Republics of Colombia and Ecuador, in Indigenous Regional Council of Cauca CRIC, and The Indigenous Confederation of Ecuador CONAIE. Theoretical references: epistemology of indigenous communities, indigenous intellectuals. The anthropocene affects considerably the species of flora and fauna, the glaciers, water reserves, páramos understood as places where the water is born for the species. With it the territories Pan Amazonas region of native communities are strongly affected in their cosmovision to know. Due to its high impact in high mountain areas, climate change affects the melting of glaciers, strong droughts, seasonal changes for food production, water shortages and with this the displacement of animals and indigenous people and with it affects their traditions and cosmovisions due to geographical relocation and spatial - socio-cultural changes. Ethnographic work is used: interviews, participant observation, and documentary analysis. Key to comment how from the epistemologies, their spirituality's, indigenous cosmovision, the elders (grandparents and grandmothers) announce that if there is no respect for the species on earth comes catastrophe, which from modern science is already evident. Results: This is considered from the Decolonial theory as an alternative to development or alternative development, based on the epistemological basis of the indigenous movement, the basis of current governments/states. Without a doubt the Sumak Kawsay is difficult to implement or live in praxis in the midst of individualistic societies with accelerated urban growth or in societies structured in fossil fuels, in addition to the radical reactionary anti-movement indigenous right that watches over environmental care. The Sumak Kawsay is part of the alternatives to the development taken care of from the indigenous cosmovision the dimensions: cosmovision, solidary economies, own right, own health, own education as alternatives with strong spiritual base of respect to the mother earth. The Sumak Kawsay as an epistemology of respect for life, is linked to „The Rights of Nature" already included in articles 70 to 74 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador in 2008.In the midst of the great destruction by mining and resource extraction at a global level, indigenous communities are more affected because it is precisely in territories//species where there is mineral wealth that great mining increases, putting at greater risk the animal and plant species that live in indigenous territories, as well as the ancestral knowledge/indigenous worldview is threatened. In this way, when indigenous communities defend Mother Nature (Pachamama) politically, they also take care of the biological chain in terms of wealth and biodiversity or geostrategic areas, life reserves at a global level. Keywords: ethnicity, urgent call, anthropocene, proper right.

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PANEL 5
CIVIL SOCIETY, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRACY IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

GRZEGORZ PIOTROWSKI

Migration as a litmus paper for anti-racist politics in Poland

The anti-racist movement in Central and Eastern Europe has tended to rely and focus more on human rights policies and anti-discrimination laws promoted by supranational actors such as the EU (Fella & Ruzza 2012), whereas the radical flank is overlooked and present only in publications stemming from the movement (see Kubarczyk 2009). In post-communist countries such as Poland, the distance between the state and anti-racist actors in civil society has, however, tended to be larger. Finally, antifascism was an important issue within the broader Radical Left-Wing Libertarian Movement (RLLM – see Wennerhag et.al. 2018 for a comparative European study) in Poland and in the recent years is gaining importance. The 2015 elections have become a turning point for the Polish politics, including anti-fascist and anti-racist movements, whose agenda entered mainstream discussions. During electoral campaigns (parliamentary and presidential), political elites have started raising claims against immigrants and refugees after the 2015' crisis and in particular in the context of the EU re-location programme. In the years 2014-2016 the percentage of people having contacts with hate speech in the media and everyday situations significantly increased. Since 2015 the public opinion on whether Poland should accept refugees has flipped: in 2015 68% of Poles were in favor of such solution (one of the highest scores in the EU), in 2018, 72% rejected such an idea. Also after the 2015 elections state institutions became far more liberal towards the far-right with prosecutors withdrawing cases against far-right activists. These developments made movement activists and numerous activists to analyse the phenomenon of fascism/racism as part of a structure closely associated with the state, creating a closed Political and Discursive Opportunity Structures (POD and DOS) for the moderate activists (mostly NGOs), but at the same time creating a clear-cut grievance for the more radical activists. The attitude towards the refugee issue is a good illustration of the changing structures (both political and discursive) and narratives. The case studies for this paper are various groups and institutions that made the refugee / migrant issue as one of the central themes of their daily activism. The cases can be found on different levels of analysis and include the office of Commissioner for Human Rights (that is a state office, on a central level); Board for Migrants in Gdańsk (Rada Imigrantów i Imigrantek, an advisory body to the Gdańsk local council – municipal level), the Gdańsk Centre for Supporting Migrants

(Centrum Wsparcia Imigrantów i Imigrantek, a grassroots NGO) as well as representatives of several grassroots groups, political parties and NGOs that deal with the migrant issues in Poland. My hypothesis is that both politicians' and civil servants' motives for seeking, affirming, or refusing contacts with movement activists depend on their structural positions as well as their ideological convictions, in particular in times of high political polarization. In general, it is expected that 'cartel parties' – more focused on seeking office and winning elections – to be less interested in establishing contacts with movements than 'peripheral parties' – who primarily strive to change the political agenda or represent specific constituencies within civil society (Katz & Mair 1995; Mair 2011). I also expect opposition parties to be more interested in seeking contacts with social movements, as this may increase their possibilities to mobilize public opinion and voters (della Porta & Diani 2006: 215).

SESSION IV.

MÁRTON GERO, ANDREA SZABÓ

The role of the political in social integration

Márton Gerő Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for Sociology Andrea Szabó Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for Political Science The role of the political in social integration In this paper we examine what is the role of political actors, mainly incumbent ones in shaping the modes of social integration. While the mainstream thoughts of political sociology propose that the social structure defines the structure of the political arena, the party structure and even the existing regimes, the Hungarian example shows, the politics has a major role in shaping the society. Therefore we propose a model to re-visit the relationship between politics and society. Our main argument is, that instead of a more or less unilinear connection between social structure and the political there is a strong interconnectedness between the two. Thus, political actors not only exploit the cleavages in the social structure but they are actively shaping them. From a merely political point of view, the impact of politics on the social structure is the result of political actors' strategic actions to grasp or maintain power, and might be explained by theories of the political process. From a sociological point of view, however this impact might have important consequences on how the society integrates and how this integration enables democratization or de-democratization processes. To understand the political processes

of social integration, on the one hand we apply a systemic social theory in which the relationship between the political spheres and the social structure can be explained. On the other hand, to show how political actors' strategic action shape the social structure we identify three mechanisms: redistributive policies, restructuring civil society and a threat and enemy based political communication.

JIRI NAVRATIL, MILAN HRUBES

From elitist campaigns to popular protest?

East European societies have usually been characterized as showing significant detachment between civil society organizations and citizens. Many studies were published to show how environmental or human rights NGOs operate rather within networks of other similar groups than as a mobilizing agent turning to the masses. However, there have been some recent signs of changing patterns of civil society organizing. So called new urban activism consisting of new grassroots initiatives in various spheres of life has been "discovered" as more and more prominent, reaching from local neighborhood initiatives to cultural or even political issues and projects. While new participatory dimension of contemporary activism has been identified, it is still difficult to estimate whether we see changing patterns or just an limited irregularity. To inspect this trajectory, the paper shall focus on a recent case of political activism, explicitly targeting Czech prime minister Andrej Babiš. Babiš gained his political power through mobilizing discontent citizens via his recently established political movement. It was established in 2012, gained second largest share of votes in 2013 elections, and won the elections in 2017. Since 2015, Babiš and his movement became the target of various actors, aiming at his resignation. This activism has been transformed both in terms of issues or framing but also in terms of mode if activism, starting with small meetings of professionalized agents (political parties) and ending up as series of mobilizations in the squares. The paper aims at exploring the changing modes of Czech political activism and conceptualizing this change from networks to "masses". The paper builds on protest event analysis of protest against Andrej Babiš in the Czech Republic (2015-2019) based on the database of Czech News Agency, and focusing specifically on the organizing mode (transactional vs. participatory) and its justification.

CHIARVESIO FRANCESCA

Going beyond the normative approach to investigate civil society engaged in anti-corruption in Russia and its dialogue with the state

The purpose of this work is to go beyond the normative approach often applied to study the relations between state and civil society engaged in anti-corruption in Russia. I argue that this approach usually does not consider the specific nuances that characterize the context and that, if investigated, these could lead to more complex answers and to a better understanding of the situation and of what conceals itself behind official statements. In fact, the most recent studies published on this topic emphasize the lack of dialogue with the state, a consequence of the growing control exercised by this on the third sector and of the creation of a national anti-corruption discourse that conceives the government as the main actor. However, these works do not consider the highly politicization of the civil society involved in the sector, an element that has created tensions between the different non-governmental organizations, leading to the adaptation of strategies and goals. The idea of bringing institutional change, that could reduce corruption, has been partly replaced by the one of bringing political change, using anti-corruption to draw the attention of public opinion and discredit the government. In this situation, the more neutral actors struggle to position themselves loosing influence, and they are forced to re-consider their strategies. Considering twenty semi-structured interviews collected in Moscow, Kaliningrad and Saint-Petersburg, I propose a different approach to the study of civil society engaged in anti-corruption in Russia that goes beyond the often idealized concepts of how this should work, unfolding the dynamics that characterize the non-profit sector in Russia. I argue that the politicization of the sector has diminished the possibility to influence the government and to establish a dialogue with it, has polarized civil society and has transformed anti-corruption in the country, leading to a result that differs from the one conceived by the international institutionalized discourse.

SOCIAL DYNAMICS

INEQUALITIES, INTEGRATION, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION

CONFERENCE ▶ CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES ▶ BUDAPEST ▶ 16–17 NOVEMBER, 2020

PANEL 5
CIVIL SOCIETY, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRACY IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

ZSOLT, MÁTÉ

The American society's reaction to the 1956 Hungarian revolution and refugee crisis in the view of letters written to John F. Kennedy

In my paper I would like to talk about the American political reactions to the 1956-1957 Hungarian refugee crisis. The paper based on my researches in the J.F.K, Eisenhower and Nixon Presidential Libraries and the National Archives in College Park, MD. Almost 200 000 Hungarian left their homeland during and after the revolution in 1956. They arrived to Yugoslavia and Austria, but most of them wanted to get to the United States. My research focuses on multiple aspect of the United States political reaction to the refugees. Dwight D. Eisenhower after crushed revolution, in the last days of the presidential election announced acceptance thousands of refugees. I came not just from humanitarian causes, but also from pressure from the society. Voters wrote letter to the politicians for and against the refugees too. In the other hand, the Hungarian community organized events, gathered funds for help. Later the refugees could come "on parole", so the American immigration regulations showed it's problems. This was a key element for the planned new regulation, what was accepted in 1965. The American decision was followed by many other countries. The American Embassies inner communication shows that, it was a prestige question how many refugees can go different countries. The United States organized it's biggest airlift since the Berlin crisis, to transport the Hungarians to New Jersey. Austria and Yugoslavia received thousands of dollars of support from the U.S. and from the United Nations. The reception of Hungarian refugees in the United States became a role model: All of the refugees received a smallpox vaccine in Austria and who had experienced in the military was interviewed by the F.B.I. In the U.S. a reception center was opened for the 34 000 Hungarians, what they could not leave until a scholarship, job offer was not accepted by them. The American society offered money, jobs, clothes and food in huge quantity, so the President founded a special committee for the Hungarian refugees. The goal of my presentation is to give a brief introduction of this topic with the usage of new documents, new perspectives. The letters what J. F. Kennedy received are giving a wide range of opinions, mostly from Massachusetts . The analysis of the letters show how did the American society's reaction change by the time towards the Hungarian question.

PANEL 6
THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

THE CONTEXT OF CHANGING FOOD CONSUMPTION PETTERNS

KARL BRUCKMEIER

Food Cultures in Europe under the influence of globalisation

The complex interrelations between economic globalisation and local and regional food cultures are analysed in this article with examples from Europe. Local and regional food cultures are examples of cultural diversity and biodiversity. Since food production and consumption are influenced through global economic processes, food products are exchanged on the world market. Production, trade, processing and selling of food, part of the globalising economy, are controlled by international corporations that claim "to feed the world". The globalisation process is a multifunctional process of social change in which economic practices, social structures, forms of livelihood and everyday routines of life and consumption change in complicated ways. Food cultures as specific social practices that differ from other local, regional or national cultures encompass two types of processes: (1) material and energetic processes of natural resource use for subsistence, production, and consumption to meet the basic human needs of food, shelter and survival – the ecological components of cultural processes, closely connected with food production and consumption; (2) symbolic processes of communication and knowledge use, in processes of socialisation, education, learning, in everyday routines of behaviour, and development of social and cultural capital; these symbolic processes are also interwoven with food production and consumption. For food cultures the changes of material and symbolic components with globalisation imply contrasting forms of development: standardisation of food production and consumption, multicultural differentiation of food cultures, revitalisation of local food cultures, and creation of new forms of ecological food production and consumption under the influence of the environmental and sustainability discourses. These trends in food cultures are discussed with examples from several countries and discussed in their consequences.

Keywords: globalisation; food cultures; food production; food consumption; food security; food sovereignty; sustainability; Europe

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MEGYESI GERGELY BOLDIZSÁR, KRISTÓF LUCA

Food consumption and cultural capital: in the search for a developing habitus

In our paper we analyse the relationship between cultural capital and attitudes toward food consumption. Our work is based on researches inspired by earlier findings of Veblen and Bourdieu. Studies on consumption found connection between food cultural consumption (Prieur, Rosenlund, és Skjott-Larsen 2008). We argue in our paper that this pattern can be seen also in Hungary: for the consumers of high culture are also the consumption of high quality, healthy and ethically produced food is important. In our study we analyse the differences of attitudes toward food-consumption among social groups using the results of a representative survey conducted in 2018 in Hungary. We aim at understanding the most important aspects of food consumption for the consumers with high cultural capital, and what is the role of the more and more highlighted ethical and conscious consumption in the habitus of the consumers with high cultural capital.

ÁGNES GYORI, IMRE KOVÁCH

Food and land use structure

The study presents the traditional, but less researched, almost forgotten component of food production, the structure of land use. The aim of our paper is to examine the relationship between the land use structure in Hungary and the economic, social and infrastructural characteristics of the settlements. After 1990, the structure of land ownership and use changed radically, which by 2004, the date of Hungary's accession to the EU, was already one of the most concentrated structures in Europe. The paper analyzes the extent of this concentration using statistical data and area-based support data. In addition to presenting the national primary data, the research question was how to classify individual settlements according to the structure of local arable land use and what statistical correlations exist between the development indices of the settlements and the land use structure of the settlements.

In the course of our analysis, we examined what homogeneous groups of Hungarian settlements can be distinguished on the basis of the size structure of the agricultural areas cultivated by farms, and then we searched for a relationship between the identified settlement clusters and the settlement indicators measured according to different dimensions. What are the social, economic and infrastructural features of the land use structure of settlements in Hungary? Is highly concentrated land use related to the economic, social and infrastructural development of settlements? If so, which indicators have a prominent role in the explanations?

The data we use comes from two sources. On the one hand, our analysis is based on the 2014 Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) data, from which we created a settlement-level database, and then combined this with settlement-line demographic-socio-economic background variables from CSO and other data sources.

KRZYSZTOF GORLACH, ZBIGNIEW DRĄG

Family Farms in 2017
An Attempt at Historical-Sociological Portrait

The authors have analyzed the results of two major family farms surveys in Poland in the years of 1994 and 2017. These two years mention the period of time containing important economic and political changes in Poland from the political breakthrough in 1989 through entering European Union in 2004 to the rule of populist-nationalists from the year 2015. Summarizing the reflection on family farming presented so far, a draft portrait of Polish family agriculture in 2017 can be formed. The conclusions could be made about some objective dimensions characterizing agricultural farms, their owners/operators, as well as the changing ways of thinking about the most important issues relating to the managed farms. The processes taking place in Poland from1994 to 2017 resulted in an increase in the average farm area while, at the same time, a continuation of the situation known in rural sociology literature as a "disappearing middle." Simultaneously, the processes of aging and the furthering of farmers' education were noticeable. A different set of processes could be seen as confirming the general continuation of the family character of Polish agriculture. What should be mentioned here is the predominance of the situation of the land operator who is also the land owner, although there was some small reduction in this category in the period of time mentioned above. Family character of agriculture was also confirmed by other characteristics such as: 1) inheritance as a main way of becoming an owner and operator of the family farm, 2) family labour as the main type of labour resource used on farms (and its presence intensified in the period of time mentioned above), 3) the diminishing role of external, risky sources of financing (credits), 4) increased conviction about making the right choice of becoming a farmer. The above processes are also accompanied by a phenomenon called the modernization of farmers' consciousness. Such modernization was expressed through increased acceptance of renting the land, rationalization of ownership of machinery and equipment,

as well as the significant growth of aspirations related to the optimal farm land that would allow the farmer's family to live with "dignity." It should be stated here that the processes of modernization of farmers' consciousness are far from being clear-cut and unambiguous. The respondents still had inclinations towards the "psychosis of ownership" when it came to machinery and their opinions on communal ownership of machines and equipment needed for production changed only slightly. The dominant conviction in the consciousness of respondents was that the penchant for farm work and readiness to work hard proved to be the best way to achieve success on today's market. It should also be noted that other types of thinking also appeared, specifically of the so-called eco-farmer type, which seemed to be playing an increasing role in the context of the popular concepts of sustainable agriculture.

LOCALITY AND FOOD
LOCAL FOOD HUBS IN THE MAKING

JAN VÁVRA

Food self-provisioning in 21st century
An overview of 15 years of research in Czechia

Food self-provisioning, also labelled informal food production or gardening, remains widespread activity in many Global North countries despite increasing wealth of the citizens and overall economic integration. In Czechia, Central European country and EU member since 2004, food self-provisioning has been common for large part of the society; approximately 40% of population is involved in some food production. This paper presents unique results of the representative sociological questionnaire research realised in 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020. Therefore, the overview of changes in popularity and distribution of food self-provisioning, amount of food produced and shared, motivations of producers, garden management and their socio-demographic profile can be presented. The results, suggesting that food self-provisioning is very stable long term activity, are discussed on the background of social and economic indicators, like changes in Gross Domestic products, households' income, unemployment rates or country's urbanisation. From theoretical point of view, the paper undermines theories which expect that modernization leads to decrease in food self-provisioning. At the same time, it is critical towards mainly utilitarian perspective (often describing food self-provisioning as post-socialist relict) arguing that food self-provisioning increases with economic hardship or market failure. Contrary, the results are interpreted in context of

diverse economies, highlighting how common are non-market and non-capitalist relationships in modern rich market capitalist economies. Along with these theoretical discussions, potential of widespread food self-provisioning towards environmental, economic and social sustainability is elaborated too. This includes benefits of urban agriculture, climate change adaptation through green infrastructure or mitigation due to lower carbon emissions of own produced food. Current pandemic of Covid-19 which severely hit international food supply chains exposed the fragility of globalized food systems. With increasing prices of fruit and vegetables, local food from one's garden may become even more welcomed affordable alternative. Additionally, social aspects of sustainability are tightly connected with the positive context of own food production, sharing and consumption with strong potential to maintain or improve social networks.

BERNADETT CSURGÓ

Food and female entrepreneurship

The paper presents some findings of the research on Creative female entrepreneurs in rural Hungary. The research analysed a new group of Hungarian rural society: the creative female entrepreneurs such as female artisans, food producers and service providers. Empirical studies all over from Europe show that rural heritage-based activities including food production and rural gastronomy seem to be the most attractive field for rural women. Most of the existing research focuses on gender relationships and the image of women in rural representation. There is much less emphasis on how women represent or define 'rurality' through their activities. The paper seeks to understand how food related business activities of women influence the role of women in the family and in the local society. The analysis also focuses on how rural heritage and food based business are run by women to represent rurality to others. This paper is based on the analysis of 40 semi-structured interviews with female entrepreneurs from four rural micro regions of Hungary. The data was collected between 2016 and 2019. The interview analysis shows that women are over-represented in local food and gastronomic activities and initiatives. In the studied regions, women play a central role in heritage-based development, many tourism associations, guesthouses, local produce shops, local markets and local network groups. All are led by local women and many of the creative enterprises run by rural women are based on local food production. In almost all settlements in the studied regions female entrepreneurs can be found producing traditional local food such as goats' cheese, dairy products, jams, syrups, oils, lo-

cal cakes etc. They sell their products on site, in local markets or at regional festivals and often also in their online shops. These kinds of activities are becoming more and more popular among rural women. Food producers can be characterized according to both traditional and modern gender roles. The data shows that the women chose self-employment due to the flexibility to create a balance between family and work obligations. They combine the role of a modern business woman with that of a traditional housewife and mother.

VIVIANE DE LAFOND, NICOLE MATHIEU, CAMILLE ROBERT-BOEUF

Comparison of food system transformations in a rural area and a metropolitan rural area

After having recalled the general trends that mark the evolution of food systems since the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century (changes in production, supply and consumption), we will try to test the hypothesis that this transformation is different depending on the inhanbiting mode and the relationship between town and country depending on whether we are in a metropolitan rural area (Ile de France, Plaine de Versaille) or in a department characterized by a settlement system typical of the French model of the 19th century (Mathieu 1996) with towns, bourgs and villages. This difference will be observed and analysed from several points of view: - the evolution of agriculture: self provisionning, on-farm cultivation, self sufficiency, organic farming, on-farm or artisanal small scale processing of local production - changes in commercialization systems (supermarkets, small shops, short food chains, etc.) - the changes in the food consumption of the inhabitants, their tastes, their expectations regarding the quality of these products (sanitary and taste) depending whether they are rural or urban, or moving between town and country. Particular attention could be paid to comparing the importance of vegetable gardens in the local food system. We will also analyse the question of food for populations that lack food, especially poor populations (isolated women, retirees, migrants) with food aid (associations, secours populaire, secours catholique restaurants du coeur, food bank). We will try to evaluate the place occupied in these two territories by the new policy (food plans) supposed to build complementary relations between agriculture and urban policies. We will question the issue that food systems would allow us to identify different types of local society: social links, solidarity, neighbourly relations, conflicts.

LOCALITY AND FOOD TASTE AND PASTE

BALOGH PÁL GÉZA

Local food and the Locality
The Case-study of the Artisan Cheesemakers of the Balaton Uplands

Local foods and food systems is a rapidly developing topic in social sciences, cultural anthropology not being an exception in this discourse. The anthropological approach can add a new sense of depth into these researches, especially in the Central East-European, post-socialist context, with the methodology of repeated biographical and deep interviews, and with participative observation. In my presented case study, I study the artisan cheesemakers of a Hungarian micro-region, the Balaton Uplands. The research area is one of the most rapidly developing tourism-based economies in Hungary, gastro-tourism only being a small section of this increasingly developing sector. Waterfront tourism is complemented by various alternative forms of rural tourism. The local food system is strongly connected to the tourism sector, and it's main consumers are mostly tourists and urban refugees. Artisan cheesemakers are a specific type of smallholders of this sector, also mostly composed of urban refugees. Cheese is also a relatively new part of the Hungarian local food sector, with weak connections to the traditional Hungarian gastronomy, and much stronger ties to the global food sector and it's iconic international cheese types. My main research question is the following: how does the local food makers relate to the locality, a specific space in both the physical and ecological, both the imaginary sense? What does locality mean in this context? How does the local factors affect the main economic practices, and how the global factors influence the local economies? In the terms of rural development, an another burning issue emerges: how does tourism-based local food systems work? What are the possible advantages and threats posed by this special type of food system? How does this relate to the original promises of the local food system paradigm? In this case study I present a partial answer from the viewpoint of a specific group of smallholders, the artisan cheesemakers.

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INEQUALITIES, INTEGRATION, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION

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PANEL 6
THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

VERONIKA LAJOS, PÁL BALOGH, GUSZTÁV NEMES

Eat the View
How gastro-tourism effects the culture of local food systems

Foodscapes – understood as landscapes of foods, their production methods and cultural associations – are interconnected with, and embedded in global and local (glocal) cultural flows (Yasmin, 2008; Wylie 2007). The mediascape – electronic and print media in global cultural flows – at the same time, significantly influences the social imaginary of a particular geographical area (Appadurai 1990) through print and electronic media, directly effecting the expectations, demands, worldviews of visitors. It also has some direct impact on the place attachment and identity of local people, however, living in the physical space, the effect of mediascape on their social imaginary is more indirect, distilled through the behaviour and demands of visitors, often acting as their customers. Thus, in a touristic area, local people often have rather different worldviews, demands and needs than the visitors and the realm of the actual foodscape is a dynamic result of constant negotiations. This article investigates how gastronomic tourism realities – both actual visitors and appearances in the mediascape – are changing the local food system (and the local foodscape) of a popular Hungarian rural destination. In other words, we explore constant negotiations/interactions between the mediascape and foodscape and how it influences the way people perceive reality in relation with food around them. Our in-depth, empirical case study concentrates on the Káli-basin (often called the Hungarian Provence), previously a safe haven for intellectuals, but increasingly a prime destination for gastro-tourism nowadays. We use the grounded theory approach (Strauss and Cobrin, 1994) combined with a systemic perspective, building mainly on qualitative, interdisciplinary (mixed and multi-sited: Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010 and Marcus, 1986, 1995) methodology, drawing on the tools from sociology, environmental psychology (van der Werff et al. 2013), economics and cultural anthropology, such as in-depth interviews, questionnaires and the analyses of the social imaginary, especially in the mediascape, of the Káli-Basin. First we explore and analyse: • the social imaginary created by the mediascape, exploring the media (printed and electronic – through content analysis) • the expectations, demands of the actual visitors arriving to the area (through interviews and questionnaires); • the social imaginary of local people, producers, restaurant owners, local inhabitants, etc. (through interviews and questionnaires, participant observa-

tion); Then we investigate the interaction/negotiation processes between these different realms of reality and analyse the effects on the local foodscape. We intend to explain how the processes of glocal cultural flows of food and eating influence the production, processing, packaging and marketing of local food and of various stuff labelled local products; the interconnectedness of different spheres and actors, and some socio-cultural consequences. References: Appadurai, A. (1990): Disjuncture and Difference in the Global Cultural Economy. Public Culture 2 (2): 1–24. https://doi.org/10.1215/08992363-2-2-1 Strauss, A. and Corbin, J. (1994): Grounded Theory Methodology: An Overview. In Denzin, N. K. and Lincoln, Y. S. (eds.): Handbook of Qualitative Research, 273–285. Tashakkori, A. and Teddlie, C. (2010): SAGE Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research. Thousand Oaks: SAGE. Yasmeen, G. (2008): Plastic-bag Housewives' and Postmodern Restaurants?Food and Culture: A Reader Public and Private in Bangkok's Foodscape. In Food and Culture. A Reader. Carole Counihan and Penny Van Esterik (eds). London: Routledge. van der Werff, E., Steg, L., Keizer, K. (2013) The value of environmental self-identity: The relationship between biospheric values, environmental self-identity and environmental preferences, intentions and behavior. Journal of Environmental Psychology 34, 55-63. Wylie, J. (2007): Landscape. London: Routledge

ZDENKA SMUTNÁ

Implementing food hubs in post-socialist rural space of Czechia
Opportunities and barriers

Keywords: Food hubs, rural development, LAGs, post-socialism, Czechia

Food hubs (FHs) are generally evaluated positively in literature and diverse approaches to their constitution indicate their extensive possibilities of implementation and abundance of goals that they can fulfil. Scholars assign to FHs contribution to strengthening of local and regional food systems, reaching some of the sustainability goals, as well as building resilient communities. These aims might be an answer for a wide range of problems related to problematic development of rural areas, especially in the post-socialist space. In the context of this paper, FHs are understood as an appropriate tool enabling SMEs in agro-food sector to position themselves in upper tiers of value chains, to capture value added in a given rural locality and facilitate community-led local development. As such, it can become a key development tool of local action groups (LAGs) in rural areas of

PANEL 6
THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Czechia. However, there is not much evidence of how FHs work in post-socialist rural spaces and LAGs. Simultaneously, scientific evidence show, that sometimes implementation of development measures originating in 'Western' countries is problematic. This paper aims to introduce results of preliminary research carried in a rural locality Kokořínsko in Czechia, which is place merging agricultural tradition as well as tourism. Thus, there is potential to connect farms with consumers including not only locals (inhabitants, local institutions as schools, hospitals, etc.), but also tourists as well as local enterprises engaged in tourism (hotels, restaurants). Based on interviews with possible key actors (LAG, farmers and potential purchasers) following questions will be answered: How the development potential of FHs for a given locality is perceived? What should be the role of LAGs in implementation of FHs? Who should be involved in the constitution of FHs? Are there any specific barriers?

FOOD SOVEREINGITY

ANNAMARIA VITALE AND SILVIA SIVINI

Civic food networks in a southern region of Italy

The paper will focus on the innovative strategies adopted by farmers operating in civic food networks (Renting et al, 2012) in Calabria, a southern region of Italy. Farmers are involved in two different typology of networks: 1) intensive networks which are developed mainly through the strengthening of internal relations among the nodes that are geographically concentrated. 2) extensive networks: less circumscribed geographically, these networks tend to be constituted mainly by linking together previously established networks, and then strengthen the territorial relationships between the nodes. Mutual cooperation, exchange of services, knowledge and information characterized the relationships in both networks. They tend towards process social collective experience and implement autonomous projects accordingly (Ploeg 2008). The involvement in civic food networks allows farmers to cope with the growing economic and social unsustainability of modernized agriculture; at the same time, linking their activities to the consumers favors the creation of innovative initiatives also affecting the transformation of urban food systems. Examples of these kind of actions implemented by Calabrian farmers will be presented and discussed. The paper will also discuss how the pandemic, and the containment measures taken by the Italian government, has affected these food system' relationship. Firstly in terms of small farms livelihoods. Agribusiness

companies have had many difficulties due to the containment of the mobility of foreign workers, who are the backbone of Italian agriculture, especially the southern one with regard to seasonal fruit and vegetables (for example tomatoes or peaches). Moreover, due to such difficulties, supermarket food prices have increased. On the contrary, evidence seems to show that, although affected, small farmers reacted better to pandemic, thanks to direct relationship with consumers in local contexts. It will also be investigated whether the decrease in income levels, due to economic crisis, had effects on urban food demand and urban people access to healthy and cultural adequate food.

RUTA SPIEWAK

Alternative Food Networks in Poland
Space of inclusion, space of exclusion

The purpose of the presentation is to analyze Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) in the context of the exclusion and inclusion. This is a significant as the principals of AFNs have been a promise of better, more equal access to sustainable produced and acquired food, but recent analysis show that some of AFNs become spaces of various forms of social exclusion. I will focus on only one type of exclusivity in Polish Alternative Food Networks. I will referrer to social class (elites, middle class, folk class) . I also acknowledge that there are typical AFNs for the CEE – city allotments, that might play role of space of exclusion. The analysis focus on the social class of both consumers and producers, the practices of operating of the different types of networks. The problem of social exclusions in the AFN's has been raised rarely in the research done in CEE Countries. The presentation is based on the qualitative research done in 2019 by author and Wojciech Goszczynski in six various types of alternative food networks in Poland. The conclusion is that lack of economic resources, inequalities in cultural capital and time and labour indispensable to participate in AFNs push out consumers who are not members of middle class, besides one example - owners of city allotments. AFNs put a strong emphasis on the importance of what is local with the aim to reject food industry and shorten food supply chains Networks in Poland are separating and polarising right now.

PANEL 6
THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

ILDIKÓ ASZTALOS MORELL

Sovereignty for whom?
Poverty reduction, public work-based municipal agricultural production in rural Hungary

The social security of citizens is delegated to municipalities in Hungary. Municipalities with high proportion of long-term unemployed fall into an underprivileged position. They lack viable enterprise structure which could provide work and leverage tax revenues contributing to social programs for the disadvantaged. Methods of overcoming extreme poverty emerge primarily in the interplay between welfare institutions and civil society initiatives, while market agents have a rather marginal role in Hungary (Berglund 2016). Workfare policies belong to the practices of the authoritative accumulative state (Scheiring 2019) that emerged in Hungary as a response to the disembedment and disintegration of society following the international integration of Hungary. The institution of public work has been vividly criticized as undemocratic and potentially distorting social justice (Asztalos Morell 2019) and as one of the institutions stabilizing the authoritarian accumulative state (Scheiring and Szombati 2019). Others lifted up the innovative aspects of public work projects (Kovách et al 2018) as well as their social stabilizing aspects (Hann 2018, Asztalos Morell 2018) for rural municipalities. Disadvantaged rural municipalities increasingly utilize commonly public work to produce the food required in their own institutions, such as school, daycare and elderly care. Nonetheless, municipalities often legitimize their own food production as a way to better utilize local resources (such as otherwise uncultivated land), increase the control over the quality of food, as well as by economic motivations (such as the benefits of utilizing state financed labor power through public work projects). Thus, public work based food-production can be seen as a local countermovement to the disembedment of local societies facing the integration into the international economy. While food production has been typicaly-ly introduced as part of public work, innovative municipalities encourage the revitalization of household based production of those most marginalized, where participation in public work is one component. With this background in mind this paper explores the potentials of examining whether this innovative use of extending the boundaries of public work to the household could be considered as a special expression of building a food sovereignty movement from the above to strengthen the household economies of the most marginalized. Thus, the paper explores the playroom open for socially sensitive municipal leadership to

acquire and local electoral support and consolidate power with trajectories of revitalizing household production of the long-term unemployed. Furthermore, it is to explore the limitations of utilizing an authoritarian institution, i.e. public work, for achieving social justice.

ZOLTÁN BIRÓ A. AND ÁGNES SÁROSI-BLÁGA

Local embeddedness, social integration and innovative agricultural enterprises in rural areas of Szeklerland

The issue of social embeddedness in rural areas has become important due to the new rural development paradigm. According to this new paradigm, structural and functional changes in the society require new approaches and aspects in development policies and practice. Such aspects are the endogenous resources of the regions, the special features and needs of the local community, the economic, social and cultural environment (Van der Ploeg, 2000; Capello, 2007; Fløysand és Sjøholt, 2007). In the restructuring processes of Szekler region, innovative agricultural initiatives represent a challenge socially and economically. The problem of social embeddedness of the new actors is important because they are a factor of competitiveness in the region through the combination of specific operational mechanisms and the linkage of local and external economic processes. The presentation and the proposed study examines the relationship between local innovative agricultural initiatives, businesses and local communities in rural areas of Szeklerland. In this topic, 80 innovative agricultural entrepreneurs were interviewed. In the lecture, we present the most important components of the relationship with the local community: the initiatives of innovators towards the local community, the limits of cooperation with the local community, the attitudes of the local community to innovation, the interpretation of innovators about the local community's behavioral patterns.

SOCIAL DYNAMICS

INEQUALITIES, INTEGRATION, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION

CONFERENCE ► CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES ► BUDAPEST ► 16–17 NOVEMBER, 2020

TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY AND ITS LOCAL IMPACTS II.

RAFIAZKA HILMAN

Socioeconomic segregation in urban mobility

Global mobility patterns of people are usually seen as the `heartbeat' of a city, since its overall temporal variations in the short term are dictated by human circadian patterns. Beyond these global patterns, mobility at the individual level is quite diverse, due to psychological, behavioral, and external conditions affecting each person. Individual mobility is dictated by one's meaningful places like home and work locations, or frequently visited places for shopping, children activities, leisure, etc. The choice of these places is strongly determined by the financial capacities, education, race and social network of people. Such factors determine an individual's socioeconomic status, which together with homophily stratifies society and leads to urban segregation. As a consequence, urban mixing of people with different backgrounds is far from homogeneous and depends on a variety of factors including geographic constrains and socioeconomic status. This leads to patterns of segregation in mobility and biased mixing patterns of the population of a city that might be observable with appropriate data. We raise a question: to what extent embedded socioeconomic features can be inferred from individual trajectories? how do socioeconomic features influence the mobility mixing of people in space and time and at temporally enhanced locations? To address this research gap through the analysis of large mobility datasets namely Four-Square in several US metropolitan areas, including New York, between 2012 and 2013. Socioeconomic Data is retrieved from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) with 5-year estimates in 2014-2018. There are 4 SES dimensions comprising 78 variables to further investigate namely occupation sector, education attainment, worker status, and income status. The main objective of this research is to assess and quantify socioeconomic disparities in urban mobility patterns. As the expected outcomes, we aim to address the spatiotemporal correlation between socioeconomic metadata and individual trajectories via an inference methodology based on probabilistic models as well as multilayer network. There are three models proposed: Potential mixing of trajectory-based interaction connects a pair of venues mutually visited by users. On potential mixing of venue-based interaction, we would like to extract the strength of coupling in each venue in which assortative mixing could take place. Last, homophily mixing is defined as patterns of movement of people from places of the same income status.

LYUBA SPASOVA

Attitudes and social distance towards immigrants in Bulgaria
After the "big wave"

Drawing on data from a set of representative surveys the paper tries to reconstruct a detailed picture of the perceptions and social distance of Bulgarians towards various groups of immigrants and refugees in the peak and after the wave of intensified migration headed to Europe. Although Bulgaria continues to be predominantly a country of origin of migration, we are currently observing a change of attitudes and reduced solidarity towards migrants and refugees in the country and a process we can label as anti-immigrant radicalization with growing anti-immigrant sentiments. Part of a larger research focused on deviance in the context of intensified migration, the paper puts special focus on risk perceptions and the normalization of hate speech and hate crimes against immigrants, as well as on the comparison of difference in attitudes and anti-immigrant sentiments in accordance to differing construal levels due to spatial and psychological proximity to refugee accommodation centres.

KOVÁCS NÓRA

Transnational mobility and intermarriage
A qualitative case study of factors shaping the dynamics of ethnically mixed partner relationships in Hungary

Based on a piece of small scale qualitative research on Chinese-Hungarian mixed partner relationships the proposed presentation scrutinizes factors that influence the extent and ways these individuals', couples' and, in some of the cases, families' lives have become transnationally mobile. The primary focus of the research was the group of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs among whom women migrants, who did not arrive in Hungary as marriage migrants, were also highly represented. Studies have pointed to the very high degree of transnational mobility of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs and their families in Central-Eastern Europe. Although endogamy as an explicit norm of these populations had not been observed in Hungary, choosing a Hungarian partner did not become the dominant strategy among the first generation of Chinese migrants principally because these bonds tended not to be successful. The research on these (existing, as well as separated or divorced) mixed partner relationships with members of the local society identified several factors that played an important part in the dynamics of these bonds, such as class and education, language competences, the socioculturally shaped

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Chinese notion of extended family as opposed to the Hungarian notion of nuclear family, and the Chinese partner's inner obligation of filial piety. The fact that successful Chinese transnational enterprises tended to be family based was also important. Research results suggested intricate connections between gender and relationship stability, and also between transnational mobility and relationship instability. Empirical data for the presentation was gathered between 2015 and 2017. Interviews were made with actual or former members of mixed relationships. Data from well informed third parties as well as publicly available online pieces of qualitative information on these couples were also gathered and interpreted.

ATTILA PAPP Z.

Hungarian supplementary schools in the UK
Theoretical frameworks and interpretation of their works

In UK there are at least 20 Hungarian supplementary schools, majority of them are newly founded. The presentation tries to describe two main paradig which help us to interpret this type of institutions. The role of schools can be interpreted in a diaspora paradigm, and at this point the central issue is how the kin-state is involving in the everyday life of the schools, and what is the main goal of the diaspora politics concerning these institutions. Inside of this paradigm the supplementary school is one of the main diaspora institutions, therefore it could be a meeting point of the new and old diaspora, and of kin-state actors, as well.

However, this type of institutions are supposed to be schools, therefore it can be interpreted as a form of supplementary school. In this educational paradigm the central question is, to what measure this type of schools has a decisive role in maintaining the ethno-cultural background of diaspora members. Moreover, it is also a question the role of this schools in student's mainstream educational success.

TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY AND ITS LOCAL IMPACTS II.

GYOPAR PAVAI

School leaders in the United Kingdom
Understanding their context, motivation and role

The focus of this research to understand and discover the diversities and similarities between the leadership autobiographies of the Hungarian supplementary school leaders in the United

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Kingdom. This educational movement aims to offer 'diasporic education' for ethnic minority children in the host country. It endeavours to create an environment for students and sometimes for communities to learn about heritage, traditions, culture and mother-tongue. A significant amount of research has been conducted worldwide about this educational systems, general structure, aims and purposes of these schools from the perspective of the system, linguistics, teachers or children. Nevertheless, merely a small amount of research has focused on UK supplementary education and even less on the Eastern-European viewpoint. Moreover, no previous research has been examined the leadership context of these schools in the last three decades. Therefore, this study could be considered as a hiatus in this area. The research aims to find out their representation of their leadership context, motivation to accept and stay in this role, as well as the potential challenges and solutions what they experienced. Equally important to understand their consideration about their fulfilled role. The interpretation of different leadership cultures in the individual setting practised by these immigrant leaders based on their own beliefs could support the wide range of acceptance of this form of education form in the British society. Moreover, Hungarian presence in the UK could be invisible as an ethnic minority, especially because of those who have migrated with passports from Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Ukraine or Slovakia. However, the tabloid media merely talk about them in a negative context. Particularly in the middle of the Brexit concern, the significance of an in-depth inquiry has urged us to gain knowledge about this 'grassroot' movement, and its leaders, mainly from Eastern- and Central-Europe. This study therefore, attempts to understand and compare the divergences and connections of the leaders' perspective of their own context through their narrative histories. Moreover, to gain knowledge about the particular factors that they find important through understanding the aspect of their key context. Furthermore, to understand their motivation to accept and stay in this leadership role, and identify their considerations about their leadership. In order to interpret the leaders' views and assumptions about these questions, this phenomenological research has gathered data through semi-structured interviews with 10 leaders. The research is based on semi-structured interviews with 10 Hungarian supplementary school principals from different parts of the whole United Kingdom. The research was based on narrative inquiry and analysed in both narrative and theoretical way. The key findings of the study are: (i) supplementary schools taking a significant rule on the mental wellbeing of immigrants; (ii) the effectiveness and complexity of the program highly depending on the personal qualities, abilities, motivation and methods used by the leaders; (iii) the often unqualified and autodidact leaders

are using different leadership styles, yet the majority uses the contingent leadership approach.

FANNI BECK, PÁL NYÍRI

For the Sake of our Child

With China's changing position within the capitalist world-system, an increasing number of urban middle- and upper-class families are moving to a select number of the most developed countries in the global north. Surveys indicate that this "exodus of the wealthy" is motivated by anxiety over the environmental quality, food security, and children's well-being in the competitive Chinese education system. Conforming to a tradition of seeing migration from China through the lens of economic rationality, scholarly attention to this trend has focused on investments (be they in the form of symbolic or economic capital), while the noneconomic rationales driving the migration of the wealthy have remained largely unaddressed. While the acquisition of residency in rich Western countries easily lends itself to be understood as an investment bearing obvious returns in either economic or symbolic terms, much less is known about mobility involving the middle class and targeting destinations outside the anglophone "First World." Our paper draws on ethnographic research among some of the 18,000 Chinese citizens who took advantage of a residency-for-investment scheme offered by the Hungarian government between 2013 and 2017. These middle-class couples or mothers with young children moved to Budapest despite its low ranking in the global developmental hierarchy in the hope of securing a mentally and physically healthier environment for their offspring and themselves, while their source of income remains in China. This case of downscaling from the capitalist world-cities of Peking, Shanghai, and Canton to a relatively peripheral country, accompanied by a shift of positions from membership of the new Chinese middle class to being immigrants in anti-immigrant Hungary, is justified overwhelmingly through the needs of the child. We explore how aspirations centering around children emerged as a dominant value in contemporary Chinese society, why they triggered mobility and how they continue to shape ensuing migratory pathways.

CROSS-BORDER LABOUR (IM)MOBILITIES OF MARGINALISED GROUPS

MARGARET GREENFIELDS, DAVID SMITH AND EGLE DAGILYTE

Eastern European agricultural workers in the UK
What current and future challenges exist to Post-Brexit incorporation into local communities?

The impact that migration from Central and Eastern European (CEE) has had on the UK's communities has been profound. Migration from CEE has transformed social and economic life since the Eastward enlargement of the EU in 2004 and 2007. In the UK in political and public life, questions are often raised not only about direct financial contributions migrant workers make to the British economy, but also how new demographic dynamics affect future planning of public services, such as provision of welfare benefits, healthcare, housing, policing or education. This paper will present findings from interdisciplinary research undertaken during 2018-19 which investigated the impact of CEE migration on a rural location in East of England (Fenland) and which focused on planning to meet post-Brexit challenges. We interrogate three key questions. Firstly, who are the migrant groups resident in the locality and what are their needs? Demographic profiles of migrant workers in Fenland have changed in the last 15 years, with increasing numbers of older people, lone parents and families with children. Along with changes in the national composition of the CEE migrant population there have been increasingly varying skill sets, language abilities and literacies that have impacted on the local labour market. Secondly, what are the key challenges of incorporating migrant workers into the host society, especially when it comes to welfare, education, healthcare, housing? Thirdly, what are the future plans of these migrant workers post-Brexit, especially now in the post-pandemic world? The research findings are pertinent not only within the UK, contributing to the better understanding of wider issue of needs and concerns of EU migrants nationally, but also useful for informing policy in other EU countries (e.g. Germany, Spain, France) that recruit agricultural and seasonal workers from Eastern Europe or outside the EU. Full study findings have been published: Greenfields, M, Smith, D, Dagilytė, E, Ramadan, S and Bright, J (2019) The impact of migration in the Fenland area. A scoping report. Available at https://bucks.repository.guildhe.ac.uk/17885

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KAMILA FIAŁKOWSKA, MICHAŁ P. GARAPICH

Pandemic (im)mobilities of Polish Roma

This paper looks at the Polish Roma transnational families, living in Poland and England dealing with pandemic and lockdown and insecurities that came with it. Some of them already felt trapped and insecure due to looming Brexit and its uncertain consequences for them or their extended families. The pandemic accentuated many of these uncertainties. Information about the lockdowns both in Poland and the UK, social distancing measures and general preparedness to face the pandemic were widely discussed and commented transnationally. Insecurities on what would happen made some to either return to Poland, or made the journey in opposite direction before the anticipated closure of the borders. Those who would migrate temporarily for family visits or to take up short term employment were faced with immobility as well. Our research investigates these fears and insecurities and locate them in the wider problems related to migration and physical distance. For Roma – as for many other groups maintaining close family bonds – migrations are potentially disruptive situation, able to put pressure on family ties and sense of security. This means that for some, migrations can lead to economic advancement, but at the same time to tensions stemming from family separation, increased expectations from non-migrating family members or lack of sense of security. This separation was particularly problematic during a family crisis, such as illness (and caring responsibilities) or death. While the pandemics reshaped family and community life and everyday practices, its enforced immobility caused grief and anxiety deriving from the contradiction between the state of exception and the attempts to live the usual way. The anticipation of inability to get together to reinforce group bonds – no matter whether it is for a funeral, to meet parents or grandparents, or elders to discuss important things of family politics – generates deep anxiety linked not just to individual, but family bonds' survival.

STEFANIA TOMA, LÁSZLÓ FOSZTÓ

Going abroad for Making a Home at Home

The effect of migration and remittances on the localities of origin is often debated in migration studies. It was argued that while the influx of financial resources can have positive developmental effect on the local economy, the outmigration of the population and the increase and polarisation of socio-economic differences also create barriers to local development. We intend to contribute to this debate with our study based on ethnographic fieldwork and household surveys in ethnically mixed localities in Romania.

We will present the case of Roma population living in rather poor and segregated communities and along with their better off non-Roma neighbours. We argue that the recent mobility within the EU opened access to new opportunities and resources even for the poorest segments of the Romanian society. Comparing the social-economic profile of different groups in our sample we analyse the effects of migration experiences and remittances on the local society. We complement the analysis with a focus on attitudes generating further mobility and the material signs of investments. We interpret the renovation of houses, intensifying home-making process, as intentions (and realisations) of return that generates long term investments in the home communities.

JUDIT DURST

Transnational informal labour network and the existential mobility of the poor from Northern Hungary

This paper explores the working of a transnational labour network from Northern Hungary to Germany, to the Netherlands and to the United Kingdom by shedding light on the role of formal staffing agents and informal actors/gangs in recruiting those precariat labourers from Hungary who try to practice their "right to escape" (Mezzadra 2004) by "existential mobility" (Hage 2009). It asks whether if geographical mobility and transnational practices help the marginalised labourers to ahieve 'getting ahead' or a new way of incorporation into the host society; or rather, it only facilitates their 'getting by' in the sending settlements. Beyond this, it explores whether if there are divergent cross-mobility practices between the different ethnic groups coming from this Northern Hungarian region, that is, between the Roma and non-Roma low-skilled mobile workers? The paper, benefiting from a "patchwork ethnography" (Günel et al. 2020): multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork, carried out during the last 2 years, until the lockdown and online ethnography thereafter, also investigates how the recent global pandemic affected the labour migration of these precarious mobile Hungarian labourers.

VERONIKA NAGY

Unintended harms of self-censorship
Imaginaries of connectedness in the digital age'

Smartphones has been considered a core technological revolution that would change the opportunities of migrants and the dynamics of social relationships in greater physical proximity. Due to everyday connectedness information flow is regularly updated about labour, housing, social care, and local networks that is considered as core facility of late modern mobilities ac-

ross borders. However, these idealised connotations of online connectedness are often overemphasized and the harmful consequences of mobile phone use remain out of sight. Smartphone connections through mobile applications might also manifest the materialisation of social control and the selection of information especially when they amplify the spread misinformation, misunderstandings and create echo chambers of fears and vulnerabilities among their users. Based on an ethnographic fieldwork, this presentation highlights how mobile technologies contribute to structural harms among refugees by the selection of experiences in social media channels.

MIGRATION AND MOBILITY BETWEEN THE EU AND ITS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Anghel, Remus Gabriel; Oltean, Ovidiu

Minority institutions and transnational identities
Reflections from the Romanian-German transnational space

The migration of ethnic Germans from Romania was a sustained migration that occurred as a massive process until 1993. Initially aimed at being a relocation into Germany, this migration had generated, though, a series of consequences both in Germany and Romania. Accordingly, on of the most striking occurring over the years is the emergence of two apparently paradoxical processes. On the one hand, some ethnic Germans in Nuremberg, Germany, experience a process of "Romanianization" in Germany, by which they have started to assume a Romanian identity, to use Romanian more and socialize in "Romanian" networks. This was not due to their economic integration in the German society, but by a perceived sense of difference that they developed over the years and their maintenance of "Romanian" type of gender and family relations where, many men preferred marrying Romanian women. On the hand, some ethnic Romanians in Sibiu, Romania, went through a process of "Germanization" by which they start acquiring German, socialize in groups around the associations of the ethnic German minority, and sustain the German minority associational in Romania. These were generally young people originating in middle-class families who were following German –speaking schools and high-schools in the city and who over the years developed a sense of groupness and were involved into an array of social activities in the city and its surroundings. Starting from these paradoxes, the paper analyses and theorize how transnational identities are reshaped in contexts of mobility within the Romanian-German transnational space. We first look at the role

of minority institutions in shaping these identities, networks and migrant NGOs in Germany, respectively German minority institutions in Romania. Secondly, we look at the role of transnational habitus in both countries as reshaping up these identities and how this migration generated long-lasting consequences among and beyond migrant groups.

Lisa Riedner

Between freedom of movement, workfare and protectionism
Conflicts around EU-migrant workers' housing and social rights in German municipalities

Based on research with EU-migrants in the low wage labour market in the municipalities of Munich and Frankfurt this paper analyses how different government bodies regulate and exclude EU-migrants from "migrating into the social state". I will show how differential exclusion is executed via housing and social benefit schemes and how the emerging migration regimes are continuously contested.

Izabella Main

Migration and mobility to Poland
Expectations, competition and solidarities.

The presentation will discuss situation of immigrants and return migrants to Poland. In particular I am interested in categorization of people who moved to Poland and how their status – depending on their nationality/citizenship, professional background, family situation – as well as the state policies are impacting their situation. The studied categories are EU citizens (e.g. Germans) moving to Poland, "repatriates" (people with Polish ancestry arriving usually from Kazakhstan), non-EU citizens (the majority are Ukrainian migrants, some with "a card of Pole"), returning Poles and refugees/asylum seekers. I will argue that these groups face very different expectations about their mobility/migration to Poland, as well as experience competition and solidarities in various areas. Their status results from international laws and regulations about migration and mobility and Polish regulations and policies prioritizing people with a Polish ethnic identity. Theoretically I will relate to concepts of inclusion/exclusion, belonging and entitlements. The presentation is based on ethnographic fieldwork in Poland and among Polish migrants in Europe, within the scope of the team projects: "Norms and Values in the European Migration and Refugee Crisis (NoVaMigra)" H2020 (2017–2021); and, "Mobiles Lives, Immobile Realms? Female Mobility between Poland and Norway", founded by the Polish Science Center (2015–2019).

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ANDRII KHOMIAK

Social capital as a factor in the labour migration of Ukrainians to Europe

The paper is based on the study of Ukrainian labor migrants to Poland and their subsequent relocation to European countries, as usually due to the loyal migration policy of Poland, this country is considered by Ukrainian migrants as a starting point for further migration to more economically developed countries. The theoretical basis of the work is the theory of social capital. This theory has not received much attention among migration researchers regarding the research of Ukrainian migrants, as it is believed that the main reason for international migration of Ukrainians is the low level of wages in Ukraine and high remuneration for work in Europe. According to the author, this common statement is an example of a simplified idea of the nature of migration. In particular, the paper emphasizes the formation of migrant behavior of migrants, in particular at three stages of migration: the decision to migrate, the movement of migrants outside their own country and the further integration of migrants into the host society. It is hypothesized that the social capital of the migrant influences his decision on further integration into the host society or his return to the country of departure. Thus, during the pandemic and the closure of borders, this study is updated. Because, the new risks of migrants encourage the use of their social capital to further overcome these risks, including negative social capital, which contributes to the illegal stay in the country of arrival. The complexity of further forecasting of migration requires new theoretical approaches and qualitative studies of migration at the level of migratory behavior Because due to the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the social capital of the migrant depends on his decision on the further integration of migrants into the destination society. In particular, the paper focuses on the possibilities of the application of social capital to the analysis of migration at the micro level and further extrapolation of results to the macro level of migration research.

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PARENTING, IDENTITIES AND INTEGRATION

PARENTING

DOROTTYA SIK – ANDREA RÁCZ

Welfare? Well-being?
The perception of the families with children and social workers about the child protection services and supports

In the presentation our goal is to analyse the perception of the families and concerned social workers. The main focus was the perceptions of the available educational, social, child welfare and health services and supports. The research was established in two regions in Hungary: in an underprivileged and disadvantaged micro-region in North Hungary and in the agglomeration around Budapest. Beside the perception of the families, the opinion of the experts in the social support system about the value and quality level of their work is important. Analysing the quality of these services and supports is crucial to understand the mobility chance of the children living in these micro-regions. In our research public questionnaire and interviews with the families and experts were completed. The research finds the answer how the social system can contribute to improving the well-being of the clients and how the system limits it with exclusionary procedures. In our presentation we would like to give a general overview what kind of typical operational mechanism of the local social institutions and services can be identified, and thus what kind of professional goals can be realized. The results show, that without capability and talent development for the children and the lack of welfare services, the mobility chance and opportunity of this families are extremely low. With the current social, education and health care system, and the lack of cultural possibilities, these children stuck in their disadvantaged circumstances without the hope or chance for better opportunities. The social interventions in the current child welfare system is only enough for damage control and not for prevention or increasing equality. Keywords: social services, social mobility and immobility, well-being, social work in Hungary

IVETT SZALMA, KRISZTINA RÉKAI

Personal and online contact during and after the COVID-19 pandemic among non-resident parents and their children in Hungary

Several studies have examined the factors that can influence the contact between non-resident parents and their children (Cheadle et al. 2010; Meggiolaro & Ongaro 2015; Goldberg & Carlson 2015; Seltzer 1991). The distance between the residence of the

non-resident parent and their child(ren) was found to be important in terms of the frequency of in-person contact (Manning et al. 2003; Cheadle et al. 2010). The majority of research on this topic focuses mainly on the frequency and quality of face-to-face visitation between non-resident parents and their children (Köppen et al. 2018, Szalma & Rékai 2019, Westphal et al. 2014). Although there have been some studies that explored communication online or via telephone (Marryat et al. 2009; Hughes & Funston 2006; Leite & McKenry 2002), they remained marginal. This reserach aims to examine whether face-to-face contact patterns and the role of ICTs have changed due to the COVID-19 pandemic of 2019-2020 between non-resident parents and their children in Hungary. We conducted 25 semi-structured interviews with 15 non-residential fathers, 4 resident mothers and 6 parents who have shared custody arrangements in order to reveal whether this unique situation had any effects on their contact patterns and whether online contact became more widespread during the pandemic. We plan to search again interview10 out of 25 interviewees in order to reveal how contact patterns change between non-resident fathers and their children after the end of the pandemic as well as exploring whether the use of ICTs will remain a significant mode of communication between non-resident parents and their children in the long-run. Our results showed that considerable changes occurred in the personal contact between non-residents parents and their children due to the direct and indirect effects of the pandemic, such as changes in working conditions and online education. Online communication became a substitute in cases where personal contact was suspended.

ZSÓFIA DRJENOVSZKY, ÉVA SZTÁRAY KÉZDY

Parenting experiences and Stay at home fathers

While in Hungary the traditional family role practices prevail even today, several studies focus on the changing image and roles of fathers, highlighting the fact that, besides the traditional male breadwinner role, the egalitarian model is becoming increasingly prominent (Makay Zs. & Spéder Zs. 2018). At the same time, the Hungarian Family Support System provides almost the same legal opportunities for mothers and fathers to spend the first few years with their child(ren). Despite this, statistics show that the burden of childcare in Hungarian society is borne mostly by women, and in comparison, with international data, it can be seen that in Hungary the men who stay at home with their child seldom fit into the image of the new type of caring father. There is simply an astonishingly small number of fathers who have taken advantage of childcare benefits. In our qualitative research, ba-

sed on 31 semi-structured in-depth interviews with stay-at-home fathers and short questionnaires completed by the mothers, we focus on families where the father actually stayed at home with the child(ren) while the mother had a paid job. In our presentation, we will demonstrate how parental roles change with the birth of a child, as well as how everyday practices change when the father takes over domestic (Latshaw, B. A. 2015) and childcare duties (Snitker, A. 2018) from the mother after she returns to work. In the focus of our research, we prioritize the father's relationship with the child; how their relationship develops, what hardships the father has to overcome and what the benefits of this intensive period are for both father and child. We will also highlight what features, as a result of the changed practices of caring and parenting, can characterize the relationship between the parents during this time (Rushing, C., & Powell, L. 2015) and what the opinions of the father or the mother are concerning these matters.

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RÉKA GEAMBASU, ORSOLYA GERGELY, BEÁTA NAGY, NIKOLETT SOMOGYI

Motherhood challenges
Parenting strategies of Hungarian middle-class mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic

During the last decades state disinvestment from welfare and caring provisions led to a deepening crisis of care (Fraser 2016, 2018). Neoliberal austerity policies affect not only health and social spending, but they have a negative impact on services providing children with adequate educational, developmental and leisure services. The availability and quality of such public services are constantly deteriorating, most of them being gradually privatised and accessible mostly on the market. These phenomena are accompanied by growing insecurity (Standing 2012) and

inequality, as well as by narrowing chances of intergenerational social mobility (Huszár 2019). While in the context of growing precarisation the stakes associated with education and childhood services are high, in the face of diminishing public spending families bear the bulk of responsibility to provide children with the best available opportunities. Thus, child raising becomes an activity that is not only defined in terms of investment and which is highly dependent on material resource and time, but one that requires unequal participation from women and men. "Intensive mothering" is a set of social norms and expectations shaping mothers' ideas and practices (Hays 1996) which regards the outcome of child raising as highly dependent on adequate maternal behaviour. Intensive mothering is a professional maternal role which subordinates maternal needs to that of children. Mothers are regarded as "foundation parents" who are fully responsible for children's "concerted cultivation" (Lareau 2003). While its middle class bias (Csurgó-Kristóf 2018, Nagy 2020) is mostly disregarded, it is argued that in fact intensive mothering is a means of securing children's access to the middle class (Orgad 2019). During the COVID-19 pandemic all educational, development and after-school facilities closed, facing parents with an unprecedented situation. In our quarantine study focusing on mothers we aimed to understand how middle class Hungarian mothers living in two earner households (re)defined their maternal roles, what were the social expectations they perceived and what strategies did they use to handle their multiple roles as caregivers, educators and paid labourers. In our paper we rely on the 53 telephone and on-line semi-structured interviews carried out with mothers from Hungary and ethnic Hungarian mothers living in Romania. Our preliminary results show that mothers' strategies were shaped not only by a visible and accentuated familism (Dupcsik-Tóth 2008) and quest to provide better care, but also by the demands of the "ideal worker" norm (Barrett et al. 2008; Blair-Loy 2005).

TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITIES AND FAMILIES

LEYLA SAFTA-ZECHERIA

Youth narratives of migration in a „left-behind community"
Report on a youth participatory action research project in Romania

The proposed paper reports on a participatory action research project in Romania carried out with young people in a peripheral area of Romania characterized by large scale out- and circular migration. The project explores their understanding and inter-action with processes connected to migration. It looks at the way in which a group of 12 young people engage with the topic of migration and its ramifications into their everyday lives both individually (assessed through qualitative research methods: such as a focus group, a photo-voice workshop and a reflection journal) and collectively (through group discussions, creating directed images and forum theatre plays). The paper points to the reproduction of "moral panic" framings of parent migration (see also Cojocaru et al, 2015) by young people as voiced in research settings that privilege individualized expression. In these settings, (out-) migration is seen as having negative effects on families and communities. The driving forces of migration are framed as problematic values that value material gain money over family responsibilities. Nevertheless, participatory and collective methods reveal more complex narratives in which migration is presented both as opportunity and a problem. It is associated with precarity and discrimination. The research results point to collective and participatory research methods as a productive avenue for innovative meaning construction with young people in relation to migration. They allow the formation and articulation of collective understandings of social phenomena that affect the everyday lives of young people, such as migration.

BETTY CHIYANGWA

Second generation Mozambican migrant youth's identity and sense of belonging in South Africa
The case of rural Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga

This is a work in progress paper, centred on exploring the complexities surrounding second generation Mozambican migrant youth's experiences in an attempt to construct their identity and developing sense of belonging in post-apartheid South Africa, precisely in Bushbuckridge. Established in 1884, Bushbuckridge is one of the earliest districts to accommodate Mozambicans

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who migrated to South Africa in the 1970s. Bushbuckridge as a destination for Mozambican migrants is crucial to their search for social freedom and a space to "belong to". The action of deliberately seeking freedom is known as an act of agency. The paper is governed by four major objectives. The first objective observes how second generation Mozambican migrant youth who are living in South Africa negotiate and construct their own identities. The second objective is an exploration of second generation Mozambican migrant youth narratives regarding their sense of belonging in South Africa. Thirdly, the study intends to understand ways in which social processes of identity and belonging influence second generation Mozambican migrant youth experiences and future aspirations in South Africa. The last objective examines how Sen's Capability approach is relevant in understanding second generation Mozambican migrant youth identity and belonging in South Africa. This is a single case study informed by data from semi structured interviews and narratives with youth between the ages of 18 and 34, who are born and raised in South Africa to at least one Mozambican parent living in Bushbuckridge. Drawing from Crenshaw's Intersectionality approach and Sen's Capability approach this study significantly contributes to the existing body of knowledge on South to South migration through demonstrating how intersectionality approach and capability approach is operationalized towards understanding the complex experiences and capabilities of disadvantaged group simultaneously. The subject of second generation migrants is often under researched in the context of migration in South African thus, their opinions and views have often been marginalised in Social Science research. In conceptualising the concept of identity among second generation migrant youth, this paper explores the integration or disintegration through historical developments of first and second generation migrants among Mozambicans in South Africa. Through exploring migrant groups from a historical and present perspective, this research reveals how being born to a migrant parent(s) and raised in a hosting country complicates one's identity and sense of belonging. In the quest of forming their identities and constructing sense of belonging, migrants establishes resilient unity closely linked to Crenshaw's notion of agency and space. Youth is often understood as a social process though forgetting numerous ways youth play an active role in constructing their social world. Perceiving youth from such a stand point overlooks their capability to define and construct their own identity. Hence, informed by the intersectionality approach, the experiences of second generation Mozambican migrant youth in Bushbuckridge are explored through five axes of social categories; nationality, gender, class, age and ethnicity.

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ZSUZSA ARENDAS, VERA MESSING

The effects of transnational mobilities on children and their schooling
Teacher and parental narratives on return migrant children

As a direct consequence of the country's EU accession, Hungary experiences a significant increase in its labour mobility directed towards Western Europe, some of it resulting in return migration (roughly half of the total outbound migration). New types of mobilities produce changes in the family structure and effect children in multiple ways. Some of the children become mobile with their parents, while others remain left behind with one of the parents or other family members. The paper would like to contribute to the deconstruction of the essentialized 'child' and 'child experience' and argue for a social status and class-driven approach, further diversified by the socio-cultural contexts and geographical locations. Care for such children, including their schooling implies various challenges. Learning difficulties of left behind children, emotional and psychological challenges they encounter now emerges as a 'problem' in some schools, and so does the reintegration of return children, begging for reflexive pedagogies and innovative methods. The proposed paper is based on case studies of a few schools and their pupils, located in different locations in Hungary, including a middle-class bilingual school in Budapest and a segregated 'Roma school' in a poor region of Eastern Hungary. It focuses on the child agencies and experiences regarding the social and educational re/integration of return children, also on the teacher narratives and practices related to children effected by transnational mobilities. It pays special attention to the 'voice of the child', searching for specific child perspectives and narratives on transnational migrant experiences, on narratives of mobility related 'gains' and 'losses'- social and emotional costs, learning and cognitive benefits, potential symbolic gains related to social prestige and status.

IDENTITIES AND INTEGRATION

KAROLINA LENDÁK-KABÓK

Identity constructions and integration patterns in ethnic intermarriage born millennials

A case study of Vojvodina

Ethnic intermarriage has been a frequent focus of social research for several decades, especially productive has been the sociological treatment of intermarriage in the context of understanding intergroup relations. The basic assumption underlining this line of research is that intermarriage is both the main indicator of, and a principal factor in identity constructions which result in assimilation and acculturation, i.e. social integration. While studies were conducted in the past on ethnic intermarriages in multicultural and multi-ethnic Vojvodina i.e. northern province of Serbia, they were mostly based on publicly available statistical data analysis from the census. The goal of the study is to, by adopting an intersectional perspective, investigate what are the main indicators of ethnic intermarriage-born Millennials identity constructions and is there a gender-based difference in maintaining the ethnic minority characteristics and passing on to their children. This study is based on qualitative data, nine in-depth interviews conducted with Millennials who were born in ethnic intermarriages (Serbian – Hungarian) or adopted a double identity while growing up. The findings show, that the respondents' identities and minority language use were affected by (1) the 1990's wars and its effect in Vojvodina; (2) the language of the primary and secondary education; (3) the environment they were growing up and currently live and (4) the ethnicity of their partners. The tension filled time of the 1990's made some of the respondents ethnically traumatized, as they endured discrimination based on their ethnic background. Namely, those who were educated in the majority language only prefer to use the majority language in their everyday communication. For those who were educated in the majority language is separated from national identity, it has no emotional function, nor is it a means of belonging to a minority group, it is solely a means of communication which could be capitalized from in the future. If the environment in which the respondents were growing up was predominantly an ethnic minority inhabited municipality, the ethnic minority language and identity was more preserved. Since the Millennials for now in most cases have their own families, the findings show if their partner is from the majority community, the preservation of the ethnic minority identity is more difficult. The gender-sensitive analysis has shown that both men and women narrate about the importance of preserving the ethnic minority identity, but mainly the Millennial mothers are

stepping out proactively in this matter. The key impact of the study is to conceptualize the ethnic intermarriage born Millennials' identities and social integration patterns, and to understand their gender and intergroup relations in order to uphold the cultural diversity of the region.

ABRHAM YOHANNES

Socio-economic integration or segmented assimilation

The Ethiopian Jews case in Israel

Throughout the history of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Jews have been living and practising a form of pre-Talmudic Judaism separated from the larger Jewish world. This minority group lived in Ethiopia for two centuries and played a significant role in political, cultural and economic aspects of the country. Like the rest of Ethiopian society, they were farmers, blacksmiths, pottery etc and they were a patriarch society and the rule of the priests was unquestionably part of every aspect. Then in the 1980s, Ethiopian Jews left for Israel as they were included in the 'law of return' and considered by the state of Israel as 'Jew diaspora'. They are community lived in Israel for about three decades. Despite, their time, they are an underprivileged community in Israel society in terms of low income, employment and education and have the highest housing and financial problems and negative attitudes from other Israelis.

This paper attempts to examine the second generation of this community from the perspective of segmented assimilation theory. Unlike the classical assimilation theories assumption, this theory proposes by Portes and Zhou (1993) argue that member of the community followed segmented (different) assimilations paths because of different internal and external factors. In this case, it investigates how the members of this community followed segmented paths of assimilations into Israel society, which means it attempts to investigate the impact of the following three factors such as, first, host society reaction to migrants, which includes how the media and migration policies shape the perception of the host society toward the new migrant groups. Second, the Internal structure of the Immigrants community, which includes the social and human capital of the immigrants upon the arrival of the new society and last but not least personal ,Characters' as the individual immigrant, which includes factors such as age, education, gender etc. of the immigrant individual.

Consequently, based on these variables in perspective it focuses to answer the following questions, First, how is the Israel social context influence the group socioeconomic status, education, aspiration to lead to upward mobility Second, how this ethnic

group, specifically, the second-generation redefine Jewishness and what are the mechanisms of empowerment, the community used to fight negative stereotyping targeted at them and simultaneously the intergenerational divergences among the community. This paper is part of a doctoral project and used data collected for the project and simultaneously used statistical data published by the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

Keywords: segmented assimilation, socio-economic integration, second-generation, Ethiopian Jewish, race and Jewishness

IAN DERF SALVAÑA

Mobility as capability among undocumented migrants in the time of Covid-19

The reconstruction of the moral argument for migration does not only imply saving vulnerable human lives. In this period where the world is plagued by a health crisis, such reconstruction situates the grounded reality of agency freedom provided to migrants through fair treatment. Such freedom mainly acknowledges the need to check and balance personal and public reasoning in the formation of agency, provide mobility to people and give them adequate opportunities and choices to lead the lives they want. I claim all these based on the following aims of this paper: First, I reexamine the criticism of Sen's human agency as non-actual agency by revisiting his nuances on human capability and poverty deprivation and emancipation. Second, I explore the idea of mobility as both capability in itself and a shaper of other capabilities towards curbing non-actuality in human agency. Third, I argue for mobility as a relational application of global justice that contributes to the aim of Pogge's Global Resource Dividend (GRD), which is reparation for the poor, especially those who chose – indeed, are forced to choose – to be undocumented economic and political migrants.