

# Europe-Asia Research Platform: Forced Migration

## Initiating a new research focus at the IWM

■ Europe has been implicated in streams of contemporary migration, described as the continent's so-called migration crisis arising from the ongoing conflicts in West Asia and other parts of the Asian continent, as well as forced displacement from Africa. Issues around forced migration have also impacted the knowledge structures in social sciences, environmental sciences, area studies, and international relations. Against this background of an „epistemic crisis“ of knowledge, European universities and research centres are now beginning to engage with the „crisis“. Some have taken in scholars at risk, others have opened their doors to refugee students, and a few are already involved in critical migration studies. Yet lacking in this endeavour is the effort to situate this scholarship and debates globally and in relation to the dynamics in the Global South. More specifically, in relation to the Middle East, Asia, or Africa from where most of the migrants arrive in the wake of wars, natural disasters, ecological catastrophes, conflicts and economic decline. The recent COVID-19 pandemic sheds a new light on the contradictions and the fault lines in various interventions, consequences, and decisions by states to monitor and control the flows of migrants. Attention to global dynamics have attained a different urgency and visibility with the COVID-19 pandemic. An understanding of this interlocked situations in the two continents is at the heart of this proposed workshop. This workshop will use researchers' reports from India, Greece and Turkey as an entry point to address the fractured legal geographies producing and reproducing the uneven location of forced migrant labor in cities, in health access, in rights claims, and their entanglements with local, national but also international and supranational institutions.

The workshop will discuss the possibility of setting up a Europe-Asia research platform for the purpose of facilitating explorations, among others, of the various fault lines of race, religion, caste, sexuality, gender and class functioning in the global protection regime for refugees and migrants. In this context, it will be important to investigate the dynamics of immigrant economies and migrant/refugee industries in Europe and see how contemporary protection mechanisms are entwined with neoliberal capitalism. As such, migrants and refugees are turned from subjects of protection to subjects of development and the cheap and informal labour of refugees and migrants are harnessed to fuel the growth of neoliberal capitalism. The workshop will also provide an opportunity to take stock of the challenges to the global protection system for refugees and migrants, in addition to the new UN-initiated two global compacts for protection of refugees and migrants. Some of the common themes relevant to the goal of joint research platform emerge from factors such as:

- 1) cities of different scale in Asia and Europe are all faced with a growing humanitarian crisis as forced migrants live primarily in inhospitable urban environments;
- 2) there is increased racialisation of migrants and refugees along with securitization, evident in both Europe and Asia;
- 3) increasingly protracted state of displacement, thus minimizing chances of safe return, and consequently increasing statelessness, and the need to examine the conventions on statelessness in this context;
- 4) proliferation of legal categories vis-a-vis forced migrants and access to health
- 5) immigrant economy, migrant industry and the migrant and refugee labour in cities of different scale, and;

6) the contrast between the gendered nature of forced migration and a seemingly homogeneous global protection policy as evinced in the structure of camps, labouring profiles, family burden, access to resources, and personal freedom. The initial workshop of the platform aims to initiate in-depth discussion among a selected group of scholars from Europe and Asia around these topics.

### ORGANIZED BY

IWM, in collaboration with Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group

Workshop, June 25-26, 2020, 3:00pm (CET)  
The workshop will be held on ZOOM.  
Informations on the Europe-Asia Research Platform: [www.iwm.at](http://www.iwm.at)



**THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 3:00–6:00PM (CET)**  
**ZOOM**

3:00–3:15

**Introduction**

3:15–3:35

**Report on EU Labour and Mobility Regimes of Temporary Work for EU and non-EU Labour Migrants**

**Neda Deneva**

Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Sociology, Babes-Bolyai University  
Discussant: **Associate Professor Arup Kumar Sen**, Serampore College

3:35–3:55

**Invisibility of Deceased International Labour Migrants: Politics of Recognition**

**Francis Adaikalam**

Assistant Professor, Loyola College  
Discussant: **Professor Dona Giorgia**, University of East London

3:55–4:15

**How Protected are the Refugees: A Comparative Study of the Contemporary States of Germany and India in the Light of the Geneva Convention, 1951**

**Kusumika Ghosh**

Researcher, Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group  
Discussant: **Sedef Dearing**, ICMPD

4:15–4:30 Break

4:30–4:50

**Territorial Differentiation of the Refugee Protection in the Aegean Sea**

**Müge Dalkıran**

PhD candidate in Area Studies, Middle East Technical University  
Discussant: **Professor Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury**, Rabindra Bharati University

4:50–5:10

**Biometrics and the Notion of Governmentality in Rohingya Refugee Camps**

**Nasreen Chowdhury**

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi

**Shamna Thacham Poyil**

PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi  
Discussant: **Professor Shahram Khosravi**, Stockholm University

5:10–5:30

**Forced Migrants and Public Health**

**Gonca Savaş Doğan**

Humanitarian Aid Specialist  
Discussant: **Kumar Rana**, Pratichi Trust

5:30–6:00

**General Discussion**

**FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 3:00–6:00PM (CET)**  
**ZOOM**

3:00–3:15

**Introduction**

3:15–3:35

**Forced Displacement and Access to Labour Market: The Case of Gaziantep**

**Dogus Simsek**

Teaching Fellow in Political Sociology, University College London  
Discussant: Senior Lecturer, **Paolo Novak**, University of London

3:35–3:55

**Forced Migrants, Gender, and Race in a Satellite City**

**Meriç Çağlar**

PhD Candidate, Gender Studies Department, Central European University  
Discussant: **Professor Paula Banerjee**, Sanskrit College

3:55–4:15

**Climate Change, Drought and Migration in Maharashtra**

**Sohini Sengupta**

Assistant Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences  
Discussant: **Professor Manish Jha**, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

4:15–4:30 Break

4:30–4:50

**Life After Floods: Hoping with Livelihood Uncertainties in post-Flood Kerala**

**Jyothi Krishnan**

Independent researcher, Kerala  
Discussant: **Rector Shalini Randeria**, IWM

4:50–5:10

**Dealing with Illegal Immigrants in Assam**

**Anjuman Ara Begum**

Human rights researcher and women rights activists, Guwahati  
Discussant: **Professor Samir Kumar Das**, University of Calcutta

5:10–5:40

**General Discussion**

5:40–6:00

**Closing Remarks**



## PARTICIPANTS AND ABSTRACTS:

### **Invisibility of Deceased International Labour Migrants: Politics of Recognition** Francis Adaikalam

*Death of international labour migrants in Dirty, Dangerous and Demeaning (3D) work* is accounted only for counting. The politics of recognition is either absent or abysmal in the case of migrant death. Life of the members of their family after migrant's death has been completely untouched. Challenges remain with regard to the impact of death on the family and their ordeal, compensation package the family received, the response of the state and corporate accountability. The present study captures the neglect and distress situation of the deceased migrant family through a case study method in Tamil Nadu by selecting one destination country. Besides, the role of diaspora organisation and volunteers at the destination country are examined.



**Francis Adaikalam** is an Assistant Professor at Loyola College in Chennai. He holds a MPhil in Social Medicine and Community Health from Jawaharlal Nehru

University in Delhi. His publications include „The implications of neo-liberalism for social work: reflections from six country international research collaboration“, in: *International Social Work Journal*, Special Issues on „Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development“, „Microfinance System and Rural Housing: Generation of a Model from the Case of Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu, India“, in: *Environmental Change and Sustainable Social Development*, Sven Hesse (Ed.), Volume II, Ashgate Publishing Ltd. Surrey, 2014.

### **Dealing with Illegal Immigrants in Assam. Understanding the Jurisprudence in Past, Present and Future Bio-Note** Anjuman Ara Begum

Illegal immigration has been a perennial socio-political issue in Assam resulting exceptional jurisprudence comprised of spectrum of legislations, executive policies, judicial orders for detection and deportation of 'irregular immigrants' since partition of subcontinent. Colonial legislations Foreigner's Act, 1946, Passport Act 1020 continues to define 'irregular immigrants' as 'foreigners' exclusively for the state of Assam. No uniformity of legal principles and norms of natural justice were maintained throughout the process. As a consequence state disproportionately discriminated, imprisoned and often deported people compromising fairness. Those who couldn't be deported due to essential mechanisms remained detained for years in inhumane living condition in transit detention camps. Detention camp has become a tale of horror and an instrument of enforcing collective trauma for the religious and linguistic minorities. Quasi-judicial institution like Foreigner's Tribunal was given the primary duty to deal with the irregular migrants. Role of judiciary is important in upholding the natural justice. Instead it became authoritarian as it diluted the constitutional principle of separation of powers and often assumed supervisory role leaving questions of its neutrality. The paper will discuss these aspects with a focus on functioning of the Foreigner's Tribunal, Judiciary and the administration along with field investigation by the researcher.



**Anjuman Ara Begum** a human rights researcher and women rights activists based in Guwahati. She studied law and is a member of the Calcutta Research Group. She is currently

associated with PurbaBharati Educational Trust and WinG Assam in Guwahati and works on gender education and human rights.

### **Forced Migrants, Gender, and Race in a Satellite City** Meriç Çağlar

The report within the Asia-Europe Research Platform on Forced Migration will focus on an overview and an analysis of the location of forced migrants in Eskisehir. Deindustrialized and attempting to position itself with cultural and education industries, Eskisehir is part of the satellite city system designed to provide temporal residence for refugees who live in a liminal state before their resettlement. With the extension of their resettlement process, the regulations on free movement shape the simultaneous inclusion and exclusion of forced migrants from the social, economic, and political life of these cities. The nature of Eskisehir as a satellite city and its particular image as open-minded and liberal have an impact on opportunity structures and institutional and discursive resources available for refugees from various countries of origin.

Focusing on the legal and labor regimes in intersection with race and gender in Eskisehir, the research is positioned within a broader view of migration/refugee governance policies, and categories which simultaneously produce legal dispossession and illegality in Turkey. Refugees' inclusion in the labor market, traditionally segmented by class, race and gender, is a refinement of labor relations in spheres outside of the law. The legal, as well as physical, spatial and cultural exclusion of refugees creates precarious subjectivities and produces invisibility. Sharpened additionally by gender and racial discrimination as body politics, aforementioned exclusions shape the refugees' relations among themselves, as well as with the State and the host community.

In the context of labor relations and legal regimes, the politics of care plays a role to "take care" of those who cannot "take care" of themselves. The policies and interventions of local and international institutional actors, such as local administrations and refugee aid NGO's financed and supported by the UNHCR and the European Union, play a crucial role in providing institutional resources to the livelihood possibilities of different forced migrant groups in the city. Protection and



aid structures also contribute to maintaining surveillance and control over the refugee community who live in a 'modern-day open-air prison', as they name it.



**Meriç Çağlar** is a PhD candidate (a.b.d) in Gender Studies at Central European University. She completed her MAs at Rovira i Virgili (Mediterranean Relations) and

Pompeu Fabra (Migration Management) Universities in Spain, and worked at Migration Research Center at Koç University (MiReKoc) Istanbul, as a coordinator and a researcher. Currently, she is a visiting researcher at the Faculty of Sociology at Bielefeld University working on her PhD project 'Assessing the Hierarchy of Deservingness Through Vulnerability: Refugee Women Under International Protection in Turkey'. Her research interests lie in the area of; gender and asylum, intersectionality in migration studies, refugee protection and integration in Turkey, migrant deservingness.

### **Biometrics and the Notion of Governmentality in Rohingya Refugee Camps**

**Shamna Thacham Poyil, Nasreen Chowdhory**

Recently the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the assistance of Bangladesh government issued biometric identity cards to nearly five lakhs of Rohingya refugees sheltered in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar refugee camps. The datafication of bodies crossing the borders using biometrics possibly would assist the asylum countries to enforce strict policing of territories and ensure targeted delivery of aid resources, but correspondingly it also leads us to re-problematize the nature of liminal governance instituted in the administration of camps. Though camps can be normatively considered to be a humanitarian obligation fulfilled by the host countries or asylum states towards the vulnerable refugees, they are implemented as top-down structures of alternate governance carried out in collaboration with international government organisations and aid agencies.

es. It precipitates an administrative framework that involves various entities such as state governments or INGOs that simultaneously or separately exercising power in the process of carving a humanitarian governance system. It is necessary to analyse the ramifications of introducing biometric registration within the existing patterns of marginal governance or "governmentality" within the camps. Through a detailed analysis of two scholarly postulations- "complex realm of hybrid sovereignty arrangements" (Ramadan & Fregonese, 2017: 950) and the notion of "governmentality" (Foucault, 1991) within the context of empirical case of biometric registration of Rohingyas in refugee camps, we intend to introspect the way in which it impacts and potentially transforms the governance in camps and ask the following questions: How does the biometric registration of refugees shape their gender relations in 'exile' in relation to the traditional notion of masculine and feminine that was prevalent at 'home'? Using the lens of "governmentality", how does biometric data on refugees contest/ accentuate the power relations among multiple actors in the "hybrid sovereign" structure of camp governance?



**Shamna Thachampoyil** is a PhD candidate in Political Sciences at the University of Delhi. Her research focuses on the narrative of statelessness of the Rohingyas and the politics of

exclusion. Apart from holding a BA in Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, she graduated summa cum laude with a MPhil in conflict studies and peace building at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. Her most recent publications include „National Identity and Conceptualization of Nationalism among Rohingya“ in: Nasreen Chowdhory & Biswajit Mohanty (ed.) *Citizenship, Nationalism and Refugeehood of Rohingyas in Southern Asia*, 2020 and together with Nasreen Chowdhory „The Global Compact of Refugees: A viewpoint of Global South“, in: *Refugee Watch*, 2020.



**Nasreen Chowdhory** is Executive member at the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration and of Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group. She

holds a PhD in Political Sciences from McGill University, a MA and MPhil from Jawaharlal Nehru University and teaches at the Department of Political Sciences at the University of Delhi. She has published several research papers in national and international peer-reviewed journals, and guest edited of a special issue on „Displacement: A 'state of exception'“, in: *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, 2016. Among others she published *Deterritorialised Identities and Transborder Movement in South Asia* (Springer, 2019) and *Citizenship, Nationalism and Refugeehood of Rohingyas in Southern Asia* (Springer 2020). Currently she is working on *Gender, Identity and Migration in India* (Palgrave 2020, forthcoming).

### **Eastern European Temporary Migrants: the Multitudes of Exclusions in the EU Labour and Mobility Regimes**

**Neda Deneva-Faje**

The report will map policies and recent developments in the field of labour and mobility regimes in the field of temporary work of Eastern European labour migrants working in the European Union. It will outline the main issues, barriers and openings for labour migrants engaged in temporary work in the sectors of agriculture, care-work and industrial labour. It will trace the various inequalities, barriers and exclusions from social and political right for different categories of labour migrants. The three main categories to be discussed are workers hired through temporary agencies, posted workers, and workers engaged in informal labour relations. The focus on Eastern European workers aims to unpack the unevenness of the European Union work regimes and to highlight the various levels of differential inclusion and exclusion that these workers face in their daily lives.

Methodologically, it will review the available literature on policy regulations and empirical case studies. It will also draw on my own empirical work on Bulgarian Roma migrants in Germany and the Netherlands.

A preliminary selection of case studies includes: Bulgarian and Romanian workers in Italy and Spain in the sectors of agriculture and care work; Bulgarian and Romanian workers in Northern Europe – Austria, Germany, the Netherlands etc., international drivers working as posted workers from different Eastern European workers, Czech and Polish care workers and drivers – these are some of the cases to look into.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the report will explore the newest development in mobility restrictions and openings for both categories of migrants in different EU countries. It will look at the conflict between closing national borders and restricting mobility as a tool for protecting the health of citizens on one hand and the need for workers in particular areas which conditioned selective relaxation of these mobility restrictions. This is visible especially in the field of agriculture and care work, but also there were reports on medical professionals heightened mobility from Eastern to Western Europe. By looking at the newest development, it will trace how old inequalities and dependencies become more visible and urgent in the context of a global health threat.



**Neda Deneva-Faje** holds a PhD in sociology and social anthropology from the Central European University. Her dissertation was an ethnography of *Bulgarian Muslim*

*migrants in Spain and the reconfigurations of citizenship by everyday acts, claims and struggles within EU regimes of mobility, labour and welfare.* Her research has covered the topics of transnational migration, labour transformations and new work regimes, social citizenship and relations with the state, care work, and minority-state relations in Eastern Europe. Most recently, her research focuses on high-skilled mobility of health and IT professionals from

Bulgaria and Romania. Currently, she is a visiting researcher at the Faculty of Sociology at Bielefeld University, where she is working on her PhD project „Assessing the Hierarchy of Deservingness Through Vulnerability: Refugee Women Under International Protection in Turkey”.

### **Territorial Differentiation of the Refugee Protection in the Aegean Sea** **Müge Dalkıran**

Greece, as a frontier member state, has been drawn in the centre of these discussions with the Europeanisation process of its asylum system and its practices in migration control at the maritime and land borders with Turkey. In particular, after the unexpected migration movement from Turkey to Greece in 2015, the Aegean Sea has been under the spotlight. Despite various studies focusing on refugee protection, border policies, and EU governance, few studies emphasized the legal landscape of forced migration in the region. Therefore, this report aims to provide an overview of the legal landscape of the asylum regime in the maritime border zone between Turkey and Greece and to argue how it has impact on the rights and livelihoods of asylum seekers. Alongside the international mechanism for refugee protection, the Europeanisation process the harmonisation process of the Greek national legal framework with the EU law leads a multi-layered asylum regime in Greece. In addition to this, the adoption of the Fast-track border procedure with the implementation of the “hotspot approach”, the first instance procedures were geographically diversified. The consequences of this fragmentation in the legal procedures were aggravated since the geographical restrictions on travel from the Eastern Aegean Islands (where hotspots are established) to the mainland – which was brought as a result of the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016. The complications in the asylum system put asylum seekers in a more precarious situation, and have direct impact on their access to rights and to the basic services.



**Müge Dalkıran** (Alexandridis) is currently a PhD candidate in Area Studies (Europe) at Middle East Technical University (METU) in Ankara. She was a visiting doctoral

researcher at the Institute of International Relations in Athens (Idis) between October 2019 and January 2020. She holds a BA degree in International Relations from Galatasaray University and a MA in Human Rights Law from Bilgi University. She studied as an exchange student at Sciences Po Grenoble in 2010. She contributed to the Al-Sharq Forum Migration Series as an associate fellow. She also took part in the SSHRC project on “Migrants, Refugees, and the International State System” as an Istanbul-based researcher for the Global Political Trends Center in collaboration with the University of Toronto. Since 2016, she has been doing research on refugee rights and asylum systems in both Greece and Turkey.

### **How Protected are the Refugees: A Comparative Study of the Contemporary States of Germany and India in Light of the Geneva Convention, 1951** **Kusumika Ghosh**

The Refugee Convention of 1951 or the Geneva Convention, as known more popularly, is a multi-party treaty with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) as its guardian that lays down the foundation of refugee rights in the post-World War II world. Several protocols and compacts have been adopted by the member states of the United Nations for regulating migration and asylum since the Geneva Convention, the most recent being the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018). While the differences between a ‘refugee’ and a ‘migrant’ constitute the major differentiation in policy, the nation-state views both as ‘aliens’ – hence outside the ambit of its citizenry. International treaties such as the Geneva Convention and the Global Compact seek to regulate human security outside the nation state. Keeping the Geneva Convention of 1951

as the bedrock, this paper attempts a critical comparative study of the treatment meted out to refugees and asylum seekers in India and Germany from 2015-2017; focusing specifically on the Rohingya and the Syrian refugees respectively.



**Kusumika Ghosh** holds a MA in Peace and Conflict Studies with the Institute Gold Medal from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India. Her research interests

centre on the issues of gender, citizenship and socio-political implications of the two when combined, particularly in Northeast India. In 2019, she co-authored and published a volume of the Peace Studies Series at the North Eastern Social Research Centre *Landscape of Conflicts and Peace in the Northeast: the role of Religion*. Currently she is a research and programme assistant at the Forced Migration Studies desk at Calcutta Research Group.

### **Life After Floods: Coping with Livelihood Uncertainties in post-Flood Kerala** **Jyothi Krishnan**

Globally, disasters have had a disproportionate effect on socially vulnerable populations. In the case of disasters triggered by natural hazards, disasters manifest an intersection between ecological and social vulnerabilities. It has been widely argued that there is a need for greater appreciation of the socio economic vulnerabilities that transform hazards into disasters for vulnerable sections of society. In most cases it is such pre existing vulnerabilities that get aggravated in the post disaster situation. In addition, given the preoccupation of disaster recovery with infrastructural rehabilitation, livelihood recovery of the vulnerable amongst the affected populations faces serious challenges. This could precipitate livelihood uncertainties that could result in outmigration. These issues will be examined in flood and landslide affected pockets of Kerala, a state that is known for its achievements in social development (notably achievements in health, education and literacy) and for the

implementation of decentralised governance (panchayati raj) reforms. Outliers to the Kerala model of development have been acknowledged, and this study aims to unravel the social vulnerabilities that manifest in disaster and livelihood recovery despite the advancements made by the state in the above-mentioned fields. In addition to assessing the livelihood impacts on the socially and economically vulnerable sections in the post disaster phase, the study will also look into how the disasters affected the livelihoods of the migrant labourers in the area, who have migrated to Kerala from other parts of the country, owing to the livelihood stress that they face in their home states.



**Jyothi Krishnan** is an independent researcher and has worked on various aspects of marginalisation and vulnerability in the state of Kerala in India. She has worked on issues

related to forest conservation and livelihoods of tribal communities, local governance reforms, social protection measures, social audit and accountability initiatives.

### **Forced Migrants and Public Health** **Gonca Savaş Doğan**

This report will focus on the overview and analysis of forced migrants' access to healthcare in Turkey in line with the political, social, and economic developments at local, regional, and global levels. The Syrian Crisis and increasing Syrian population seeking protection in Turkey forced the Government of Turkey to design legal instruments for migrants. This legislation process resulted in different migrant groups entitled to different statuses with varying forms of access to services. Refugees and asylum-seekers under International Protection, Syrians under Temporary Protection, Iraqis coming after 2014 under the humanitarian residence, and the unregistered are the main groups who are dealing with this ever-changing structure. In this report, I will analyze how this uneven and complicated landscape is promoted by global, international, and European institutions

and their political concerns. This process will be examined in periods before the Syrian Crisis, during the emergency Syria response, national legislation process, Refugee Crisis in the Mediterranean and Europe, and the State of Emergency after 15 July 2016. In addition to the evaluation of the legislation process, it is also important to mention how this uneven landscape is reflected in the lives of migrants in Turkey with very concrete legal, political, and humanitarian consequences. Access to healthcare is one of the main grounds of increasing social tension where local and non-local population come across seeking for the same service. I will analyze how local versus non-local people go along with each other while political and economic discussions at the higher level carry on where Trump Government suspended the resettlement quotas, EU-Turkey Deal failed, and Turkey's cross-border operations in Syria continue.



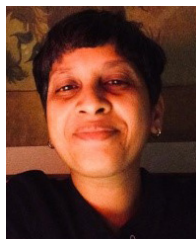
**Gonca Savaş Doğan** is an experienced humanitarian aid specialist with a history of working in the UN and non-profit organizations of UNHCR, International Rescue Committee, CARE International, Norwegian Refugee Council and UN World Food Programme in Turkey since 2011. She holds a MA in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe from the University of Bologna and the University of Sarajevo and a BA in International Relations from Hacettepe University in Turkey.



### Climate Change, Drought and Migration in Maharashtra

**Sohini Sengupta**

Anthropogenic climate change, global environmental transformation and forced migration are a humanitarian challenge. As policy makers view climate induced drought and migration as inevitable and governments reframe development policies as 'climate action plans', empirical contexts of local communities, that experience drought are reshaped in the language of vulnerability or adaptation. Drawing on the concept of 'social nature' (Castree) and going beyond visions of local people as victims or adaptation experts, this research aims to understand the recent experiences of drought and migration in the state of Maharashtra, from local narratives about environmental crisis and explore its relationship with community decisions and political engagements.



**Sohini Sengupta** has a PhD in Anthropology from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at University of London, Master of Arts in Social

Work from TISS, Mumbai and Bachelor of Science with Honours in Chemistry from Miranda House, University of Delhi. She has experience in working with grassroots organization, drought response programmes and public policy making and has worked with Oxfam and as a research fellow with the World Commission on Dams-Social Impacts Team in South Africa. Her research interests include indigeneity, identity and land rights; colonialism, agrarian change, environmental history; gender, development, feminist anthropology; digital anthropology and new media; poverty, culture; social protection and social policy.

### Forced Displacement and Access to Labour Market: The Case of Gaziantep

**Dogus Simsek**

This report will entail an overview and analysis of the location of forced migrant labour in the specific case of Gaziantep which is a good case of an export-based growth neoliberal city in Turkey. Gaziantep, bordering with Syria, has to some extent recently developed an infrastructure around Syrian refugees with the arrival of Syrians, including businesses mainly in textile, logistics, footwear and plastic sectors established by Syrian refugees, and adopted an economic integration model through businesses established by Syrians and is also a city where national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) actively work around the settlement process of refugees. There are various displaced groups reside in Gaziantep for instance, the Armenians, the Jews, Iraqis, Kurds and Syrians. While some of these displaced people work in informal economy, for instance in Gaziantep where the agricultural labour wage is at the lowest, there is a high concentration of Syrian and Iraqi workers, others establish small and medium scale of businesses. The report aims to answer the questions of how different forms of migrants are located in labour market and different forms of what? of the city; how different local, national and international institutions including the presence of European institutions do correlate the picture of different legal registers; how the wealth is generated; how are different discursive and institutional sources pulled in; how do forced migrants become part of the labour? In what terms and conditions?



**Dogus Simsek** currently teaches sociology at the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies at University College London. She received her PhD in Sociology from

University of London. Her main field of research and teaching is migration and integration, where she approaches from intersectional and interdisciplinary approach. Her research interests broadly cover transnational migration, refugee

studies, race and racism, gender and migration and second generation's identity. related to forest conservation and livelihoods of tribal communities, local governance reforms, social protection measures, social audit and accountability initiatives.