Conference Agenda
Session
RN08_T08: Comparative perspectives in socio-economic crisis
Time: Thursday, 02/Sep/2021: 5:15pm - 6:45pm
Session Chair: Joanna Tsiganou, National Centre for Social Research

Presentations

Migration: Sociocultural Conflicts of Values
Musa Yusupov
Chechen State University, Russian Federation
The modern world is characterized by a high level of migration, movement of people within the country and between countries. National and local societies are becoming more and more multi-ethnic, spaces of interaction of different cultures are being formed. This is often accompanied by tension and value conflicts. Research object: migration.
Subject: socio-cultural conflicts of values of migrants.
Purpose: to reveal the features of manifestation of the conflict of sociocultural values of migrants.
Method: Sociocultural and conflictological approaches, application of the method of comparative and logical analysis.
Result: Migration is a natural phenomenon in the development of mankind. Today it is based on various reasons, social inequality, surplus population in certain regions, natural disasters, physical security in zones of the armed conflict and others. The report highlights the main migration flows from one country to another, provides a comparative analysis of emerging relations and emerging contradictions of sociocultural values in European countries and Russia. The presence of value contradictions within migrant groups, between migrants of different ethnic diasporas, as well as between migrants and the population of the host country is noted.
Conclusion: Migration processes are an inevitable phenomenon of social reality and represent a significant resource for the development of the economy, science and art. They demand that governmental bodies and civil society constantly improve and develop new mechanisms for harmonizing values and interests, adapting and integrating migrants into local communities. We need permanent commissions or public councils to prevent and regulate conflicts of interest and values.
Key words: migration, sociocultural values, conflict, interests, difference

The Economic “crisis” in Greece Through the Lens of Labour Mobility - Immobility of Albanian Migrants
Maria Papetrou
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This presentation, using material from triennial anthropological fieldwork (2015-2017) with Albanian migrants, who live and work in Corinth since 1998, highlights how people from the same ethnic group perceive and manage differently the “crisis” and the common issue of the working hours’ reduction in the Corinthian labour context. For some Albanians as archetypal “crisis” is understood the collapse of the Communist regime in Albania in the 1990s and aftereffect of national unemployment that was confronted by international migration and finding work in Greece. Therefore, the subsequent economic “crisis” in Greece is considered as a familiar precarious situation, dealt with mobilization of social, labour relations of “trust” with Greek employers who help them to move in the wider region of Corinth, acquiring additional jobs by various Greek employers. For other Albanians, the economic “crisis” in Greece is an unusual, fluid economic situation, during which Greek employers make the work, which they used to assign to Albanians, done by themselves or they assign their work to other workers, who seek lower labour payment than the Albanian workers. The presentation concludes that the economic “crisis” in Greece is being experienced differently among Albanians in Corinth, because some of them, having had built social and labour networks of “trust” with Greek employers, receive the privilege of labour mobility in the wider region of Corinthian area by increasing their income. Others, indifferent to establish relationships with Greek employers, are immobile in Corinth; expect local works from random Greek employers to emerge.

Findings On Organizational And Inter-organizational Tension Fields During The „Refugee Crisis“ – What Crisis Are We Talking About?
Patricia M. Schütte1, Jana-Andrea Frommer2, Malte Schönefeld3, Yannic Schulte1
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It has been over five years, since a major refugee movement to Europe took place. Between fall of 2015 and early summer 2016 a total of more than 745,000 people sought asylum in Germany, to cite an example (BAMF, 2017). Public authorities, aid organizations, private actors, as well as political decision-makers and systems etc. contributed to the situation by taking over functions addressing the handling of the asylum procedure, accommodation, care and support until the decision of the procedure (about integration, or repatriation). The involved actors faced a dynamic, complex and challenging situation, often labeled as „Refugee Crisis“. Retrospectively it seems that involved organizations had low capacity to evaluate the situation to draw lessons for the future as daily duties required their full attention. The research project “Security Cooperation and Migration” deals with this “gap”, and aims to reconstruct and analyze the inter-organizational handling of the situation, as well as lessons learned and good practices from various perspectives based on qualitative interviews. The empirical findings point to challenges in terms of „tension fields“ within and between the involved organizations, which indicate conflicts, but also learning opportunities for the future, for example based on evolving trust through participation. The main question concerning this set of issues: What kind of organizational and inter-organizational challenges can be identified and what could be learned as for other crises (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic)?
This contribution will present findings from interviews with members from police, public administration and private security to provide an explanation to the main question stated.

Symbolic Interaction, Power, And War. An Ethnography-inspired Analysis Of The Narratives Of Unaccompanied Young Refugees With War Experiences In Institutional Care In Sweden
Goran Balin, David Wästerfors
Linnaeus University, Sweden
This study concerns young people who have experienced war, taken shelter in Sweden, and been placed in institutions. The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze power relations that contribute to the shaping of young people’s identities and repertoires of action via stigmatizations and social comparisons with different reference groups. The study’s empirical material includes qualitatively oriented interviews with six young people from Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan who have experienced war followed by placement in institutional care in Sweden. Analytical findings with the following themes are presented: (1) power relations and war; (2) power relations and escape from war; and (3) power relations and post-war. The study demonstrates that narratives about war, escaping war, and postwar life in Sweden construct and reconstruct an image of a series of interactive rituals that are both influenced by and influence the power dynamic between the actors.
This relationship in turn creates and recreates an interplay among the stigmatizing experiences of the youths, their social comparisons, and definitions of inequality.