

From a global macro world system perspective, the study analyses the historical migratory link of Hungary in the last 65 years. Utilizing UN, World Bank and census data the paper analyses how the local and global trends have been related to each other and historical migratory spaces evolved around Hungary. We analyze how stable the historical links have been and how it has been related to changes of the position of Hungary in the global economic structure and what external social links could be related to the most important migratory links. Utilizing the concepts of Karl Polányi we develop the term of fictitious migratory exchange and we analyze how the out and in-migration and the composition of the relevant groups can be reflected onto each other concerning Hungary with a focus on the last 30 years.

Presentation 2:

Name: Váradi, Mónika – Németh, Krisztina (MTA, RKK)

Title: Care migration from rural Hungary

Abstract:

In our presentation we consider domestic care work abroad as a specific type of circular migration. Our research field is a disadvantaged village near the Southern border of Hungary in the Hungarian Great Plain, where domestic care work in Germany and Austria has been the most important means of subsistence for local families.

The sociological fieldwork made in this village was motivated by the diverse and complex effects of migration, while the micro-analysis was inspired by the panel's proposal emphasizing that individual migration-stories (life trajectories) can be considered as answers to the structural constraints or work as „safety-valves” reducing system failures and structural tensions. Consequently, interpreting the local effects of migration, we focus primarily on their complex effects on families, and we define development in a broad sense as one's capability to broaden his/her perspective and extend his/her own well-being.

The paper tries to grasp the often invisible, unmeasurable and elusive effects of migration. The two women analysed in this case study were able to re-frame the often stigmatized experience of domestic care work abroad and develop their agency within these frames despite of the structural constraints and barriers. The analysis of their migration experiences touches upon the levels of their agency, the places where it is exercised, their different practices and strategies developed in the host as well as in their own families, and the limits of their agency. Domestic care work helps strengthen these women's agency and can work as a mean of self-realisation as it alters not only their role within their family but also the possibility of the next generation's social mobility.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Judit Durst (MTA TK (Hungarian Academy of Science, Institute for Minority Studies), Senior Researcher and UCL, Dept. of Anthropology, Hon. Research Fellow

Title: Out of the frying pan into the fire? From Municipal Lords to the Global Assembly Lines – the case of the Hungarian Roma transnational mobilities

Abstract:

The social process of recent Roma outmigration from Hungary can well be described through the term 'transplanted networks' (Tilly 1990). In the economically backward regions of the northern part of the country, there are segregated Gypsy colonies of small towns from where at least half of the local inhabitants moved to either a Canadian or an English metropolitan, during the past few years, by transplanting their extended kin networks.