



# Wednesday Seminars

WINTERSEMESTER 2018/19

**Petra Ezzeddine**

*Paradoxes of transnational care trajectories within the post-socialist gender experience*

Mittwoch 17.10.2018, 17.00, HS C, IKSA, NIG, Universitätsstraße 7, 1010 Wien, 4. Stock



**Petra Ezzeddine** is a social anthropologist. She lectures at the Department of Anthropology and Gender Studies, Faculty of Humanities (Charles University in Prague). She teaches courses on Anthropology

of Migration, Gender in Migration and Applied Anthropology. Her ethnographic research deals with gender aspects of migration, transnational forms of parenthood, the globalization of care for children and the elderly and female migrant domestic workers, gender and ageing in migration. She is a member of the editorial boards for *Gender/Rovné příležitosti/Výzkum (Gender and Research)* and the *Journal of Human Affairs (Springer)*. She cooperates closely with several Czech and Slovak non-governmental and international organizations working with migrants.

## ...kommende Termine

24.10.2018 **Richard Rottenburg**  
**Critique, post-foundationalism and the need to do the right thing**

21.11.2018 **Elisabeth Huber**  
**Affective Efforts of Research Data Management**

The gendered patterns of social reproduction creates specific gendered vulnerabilities for migrant women due to their responsibilities for childcare, care for the older family members and their own social prospects in the old age. In my paper, I will analyse how specific transnational care practices and the effect of territorialisation of social rights are reflected in personal life trajectories of women with migration background. The paper is based on analysis of the two ethnographic researches with Ukrainian transnational mothers and transnational daughters (women 50+) with refugee experiences from former Yugoslavia living in the Czech Republic.

As in other socialist countries, Yugoslav and Ukrainian women actively participated in economic and production activities, which was to ensure their economic independence and liberation, but in reality it meant “double day” duties when women worked not only for their employers, but continued reproduction work in their households.

Even women with migration and refugee experience are productive in the labour market of the host society and still active in reproductive work in the home societies.

Last but not least, it is worth emphasising that in my paper I look at migration from an intersectional perspective - I reflect on other identities and the inequalities that stem from them and which have an impact on the women we studied, such as age, ethnicity, migration status and social class in order to capture the complexity of the phenomena and relationships that are formed under the influence of migration and life in the new society.