

ABSTRACTS

Bob Deacon: Regions, Migration, Social Policy: What are and what could be the linkages?

A Keynote lecture can either be the definitive exposition of the author's expertise on the subject he has been working on for decade...the last word on the topic in other words, or it can be a framing exercise which attempts to set out some of the considerations that the subsequent conference sessions might address. This lecture is certainly of this second kind.

A theme of this lecture will therefore be why *are* regions important within the international governance of migration.

A related theme will be how *could* regions be more important in the delivery of social policy?

And finally and most tentatively how *might* regions better manage the migration/social policy/social rights nexus?

Within that last theme I will also explore a little the concept of free movement (as distinct from migration) within a region and what that might imply for regional social policy.

Arjen Leerkes: Back to the poorhouse? Social protection and social control of unauthorised immigrants in the shadow of the welfare state

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, De Swaan, a historical sociologist, speculated that heightened global interconnectedness, and the resulting increased potential for international migration, would lead to transnational social policies. In this view, states of richer countries would increasingly perceive an interest in financing social policies in poorer countries in an effort to reduce the need for the distant poor to migrate. By and large, such transnational social policies have not materialised. In this article, which focuses on 'the Dutch case', it is argued that international migration, and the desire by states to selectively limit international migration, is nonetheless leading to new forms of poor relief and poverty control, not in countries of origin but in countries of destination. In the shadow of the Western welfare states, we now find elementary and, in many cases, rather archaic practices of poor relief and anti-pauperism measures for certain categories of unauthorised immigrants. Scholarship on migration and citizenship indicates that the rights of immigrants increasingly resemble the rights of citizens, especially in comprehensive welfare states. This trend seems to be complemented, however, by a growing differentiation of social citizenship between those formally admitted (both citizens and residence permit holders) and those officially considered 'illegal' non-members.

Zsombor Farkas: A farewell to Roma ghettos? Integrative impacts and unintended consequences of interventions aimed at Roma ghettos before the system change and between 2005–2010

The study analyses the results and impacts of interventions aimed at Roma ghettos/settlements in the state socialism and after the change of regime (between 2005 and 2010). The segregated settlements as manifestations of extreme social and spatial exclusion mean not only deep poverty, but severe deprivation and the weakest positions at the bottom of social structure as well. Although the background and the conditions were different in the two examined periods, the interventions intended to eliminate spatial segregation and to decrease social exclusion of people living in segregated ghettos. According to theoretical concepts the social or public policy interventions induce purposive, anticipated and unanticipated or 'quasi-unanticipated' impacts. The study focuses on these kinds of impacts and side-effects of the interventions at macro (social policy), mezzo (public policy) and micro (locality, local projects) levels. It aims to define and analyse the anticipated integration impacts regarding social and spatial exclusion and the damaging unanticipated or 'quasi-unanticipated' impacts.