The Affective Dimension of Social Protection: A Case Study of Migrant-Led Organizations and Associations in Germany

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Introduction

Due to ever-more-complex mobility patterns, social security systems and personal risk management techniques face a number of difficulties. With reference to "social protection assemblages", which social actors within and across borders negotiate, prior research has built a thorough grasp of protective aspects. In keeping with recent "affective turns" in the social sciences, migration scholarship, and social policy analysis, this article highlights the emotional aspect of social protection in the context of various migration biographies. Social security systems and methods for managing personal risks encounter a number of challenges as a result of movement patterns that are becoming increasingly more complex. Prior research has developed a complete understanding of protective characteristics with reference to "social protection assemblages", which social actors inside and across borders negotiate. This article emphasises the emotional component of social protection in the context of various migration biographies, in line with recent "affective turns" in the social sciences, migration scholarship, and social policy analysis. Based on interviews with migrant organisations (MOs), some of which had negative opinions of the concept. Following these discussions, this essay intends to offer fresh perspectives on the significance of feelings for people's attempts to acquire social support throughout migration processes. ILO 2021, p. 226: "Policies and programmes aimed to minimise and avoid poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout the life cycle" are the main subject of much of the literature on social protection. Social protection is sometimes seen in this light as a top-down intervention aimed at "welfare targets" whose social hazards necessitate state interference [1,2].

Discussion

It has been demonstrated that emotions have a significant impact on migration and settling. This essay has highlighted how, along migration trajectories, emotions also influence welfare and social risk-aversion tactics. The substantial amount of scholarship that has examined the function of social networks and community ties for social protection in the context of migration has, to some extent, supported this thesis. This article has demonstrated the multifunctionality of MOs in moulding methods to "doing social protection" by invoking a range of emotions that reveal a link between social protection practises and the processes of "doing belonging," drawing on research with migrant groups. In particular, it has shown the varied ways MOs contribute to social safety systems and experiences of belonging in direct response to the numerous demands and difficulties encountered by migrants with different migration histories. Adult movers were mostly concerned with getting oriented in

the new environment, facing a variety of obstacles to accessing official sources of social protection along with emotions of uncertainty and helplessness, but also with a sense of hope [3-5]. Due to the fact that it goes against their efforts to become independent and self-sufficient, including people with migratory histories in the welfare system might make them feel even more forlorn. In this situation, MOs play a significant role in fostering a sense of transnational belonging, security, familiarity, and confidence based on shared experiences, acceptance, and support. As a result, they foster a sense of security and inclusion and offer a unique setting for social protection decision-making [6].

Conclusion

People from immigrant families who are born in Germany are typically far more accustomed to the institutions of the nation of immigration and have built larger social networks. As a result, they typically rely less on MOs as sources of social security. However, MOs offer special locations for them to create and preserve emotional ties with the country of their parents' emigration. This is frequently a significant way for a family to feel a sense of belonging while also propelling transnational forms of belonging as vital supplements to their local incorporation. This is frequently a significant way for a family to feel a sense of belonging while also propelling transnational forms of belonging as vital supplements to their local incorporation. Despite the lack of personal migration experience for those born in the countries of their parents' destination, the collective memory of migrant families includes the emotions of uncertainty, vulnerability, and powerlessness in search of independence and self-efficacy, which have an impact on the following generation. The "1.5 generation" made reference to how various forms of belonging evolved across people's migration lives, specifically their length of stay in the destination environment, and how they were connected to social protection activities.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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