

ABSTRACT¹

The thesis is focused on the social situation and social practices of female care migrants (at the age of 50 and above) from South Moravia (the region of Mikulovsko, Břeclavsko) and at regular intervals (circular migration) migrate for work to Austria as domestic workers-caregivers for seniors. The main aim of the text is to argue that translocal female migrants paradoxically perceive their labor migration as a specific way of the emancipation, despite the fact that they work in the so called live in-service jobs (where they live and work in private households) and often experience indignity. Thus care migration became an effective possibility for the extension of their gender power in the situation of transforming Czech society. This is done by paid reproductive work and better access to their income, which leads to personal consumption on their own interests and the overall personal benefit. The special attention is paid to the new forms of translocal care chains and new forms of partner cohabitation of these women (living apart together).

Key words: female care migration, gender identity, semi-structured interview, translocal care chains, living apart together .

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