

Intergenerational shifts and gendered labor: The invisible work of displaced Kurdish women in Europe

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the lived experiences of Kurdish women who have arrived in Germany over the past 10 years, focusing on the intersection of gender, labor, forced migration, and statelessness. Drawing on feminist ethnography, labor anthropology, and intersectional theory, I aim to trace the structural barriers faced by Kurdish women, and the trajectories, transforming the labor experiences.

The research investigates how the experiences of Kurdish women have been transformed by border and labor regimes in today's conditions, comparing with previous generations, and what kind of impact statelessness has had on this process.

The study seeks to understand the labor of Kurdish women, particularly in the context of gendered labor, intersectionality, and patriarchal hierarchy.

CV

Esra Karadaş Ekinci is a PhD Candidate in European Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology department at the University of Göttingen. Her research focuses on forced migration, gendered labor, and statelessness, with a particular emphasis on the experiences of Kurdish women in post-conflict urban contexts. She combines feminist ethnography with political anthropology to explore how marginalized actors navigate labor regimes, urban transformation, and state violence across borders.