

Gender and Migration Syllabus 2019-20

Teacher: Marco Palillo

This course aims to explore the relationships between gender and migration. Students will be introduced to key concepts in gender theory and they will develop an understanding of how such contributions have been applied to the field of international migration. The core literature will draw on feminist and critical migration scholarship across several disciplines. The aim is to provide an interdisciplinary framework of teaching and learning. Each week students will review empirical studies on the assigned topic for class discussion.

By the end of the course students should:

- Understand how to use gender as analytical category in the study of different forms of international migration;
- Be familiar with main concepts, theories and empirical contributions, in the field of gender and migration studies;
- Be familiar with historical trajectory of gender and migration scholarship and its contribution to research, policy and practice;
- Develop an understanding of how migration and diaspora experiences are gendered and how this impacts on current migration routes, trends and patterns;
- Be able to critically analyse different migration regimes and policies from a gender perspective.

Course validation

Grades will be based on three different exercises:

10% Participations in class

20% Oral Presentation

30% Blog post

40% Exam

Participation in class: Students are expected to do the readings and participate in class discussions on weekly compulsory readings. Participation in class will be evaluated by demonstrating: 1) knowledge of the required readings assigned for each week; 2) ability to appropriately use the concepts presented during lectures; 3) ability to clearly articulate your own ideas to the class; 4) ability to engage critically with the course reading materials, using these to frame your own arguments; 5) ability to raise questions or arguments that link to wider sociological debates or contemporary social issues; 6) ability to show respect and consideration for other people's opinions. Repeated late arrivals will be considered as part of the participation grade.

In addition, each week two students will act as discussants for the oral presentation. The discussants will have to ask questions to the presenters and identify strengths and weaknesses of the presentation. This task will be considered as part of the individual class participation grade.

Final exam: the final exam will consist of a set of open-ended questions. Students will be required to answer 3 out of 5 questions.

Oral Presentation: From week 3, students will be asked to do an oral presentation. This must be 20 minutes maximum (excluding discussion). Each presentation will aim at answering the following question: 'what are the implications of incorporating a gender perspective in researching migration?'

The presentation will thus focus on methodological practices, challenges and debates concerning the place of gender and feminist approach in migration

research. The presenters will be in charge of introducing the relevant reading's main features to the class: research question (s), context of the study, theoretical framework, methodology and data used, ethics, findings, strength and weakness of the study. They will have to explain: what are the advantages of incorporating gender lenses in the context of the study in relation to wider migration debates (both theoretical and policy oriented). Lastly, they will need to come up with at least two points for class discussion. Students are strongly encouraged to identify links to other authors and concepts reviewed in class and to contemporary migration debates.

Blog post: Students are expected to write a blog post (maximum 1000 words). The topic of the blog post must explore the question: 'How are migration regimes gendered?'. In order to answer this question, students will take a country-specific approach. Each blog post must have:

- A clear and original topic/question to be addressed by the author (for example: how are family reunification policies gendered in Italy for women asylum seekers?);
- A rationale on the relevance of the topic (in relation to gender and migration literature and debates);
- A coherent narrative structure (Introduction, Body text, Conclusion);
- A degree of sociological analysis of gender and migration relation based on secondary data and empirical evidence (quantitative or qualitative);
- At least two research-related sources (peer-reviewed articles, reports or books) cited in the text. All sources cited in the post should be properly referenced with a coherent style of in-text citation (e.g. APA, Chicago, etc.). A reference list must be provided at the end of the post;
- A distinctive and reflective authorial voice in line with blog posting writing style.

The blog entry will be submitted to a specialised software (Urkund) to detect plagiarism in line with Sciences Po policies. Deadline for submission will be the 12th of March.

The blog entries will be shared among class members and will constitute a source of collective discussion in the following weeks.

Students are strongly encouraged to read these texts before choosing their

relevant topics:

- Castles, S. (2004). Why migration policies fail. *Ethnic and racial studies*, 27(2), 205-227.
- Lutz, H., & Palenga-Möllnbeck, E. (2011). Care, gender and migration: Towards a theory of transnational domestic work migration in Europe. *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 19(3), 349-364.

Office hours

There are not office hours for this course. Students might request a meeting via email.

Sessions

1) Incorporating a gender perspective in the study of international migration:

Compulsory reading: Boyd, M., & Grieco, E. (2003). Women and migration: incorporating gender into international migration theory. *Migration information source*, 1(35), 28.

2) Globalization, Transnationalism and Development:

Compulsory reading: Benería, L., Diana Deere, C., & Kabeer, N. (2012). Gender and international migration: Globalization, development, and governance. *Feminist Economics*, 18(2), 1-33.

3) Citizenship, migration regimes and policies:

Compulsory reading: Withers, M. (2019). Decent Care for Migrant Households: Policy Alternatives to Sri Lanka's Family Background Report. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*, 26(3), 325-347.

4) Understanding migrants' motivations, agency and trajectories

Compulsory reading: Kofman, E. (2013). Gendered labour migrations in Europe and emblematic migratory figures. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 39(4), 579-600.

5) Asylum and forced migration:

Compulsory reading: Oxford, C. G. (2005). Protectors and victims in the gender regime of asylum. *NWSA Journal*, Vol. 17, No. 3, 18-38.

6) Complexity of Gender: intersectionality and queer theory in migration research

Compulsory reading: Pantea, M. C. (2012). From 'Making a Living' to 'Getting Ahead': Roma Women's Experiences of Migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 38(8), 1251-1268.

7) Migrant masculinities

Compulsory reading: Datta, K., McIlwaine, C., Herbert, J., Evans, Y., May, J., & Wills, J. (2009). Men on the move: narratives of migration and work among low-paid migrant men in London. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 10(8), 853-873.

8) Transnational families and migrant social networks:

Compulsory reading: Heering, L., van der Erf, R., and van Wissen, L. (2004). The Role of Family Networks and Migration Culture in the Continuation of Moroccan Emigration: A Gender Perspective. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 30(2), 323-337

9) Diaspora, Belonging and Resettlement

Compulsory reading: HONDAGNEU-SOTELO, P. (1992). OVERCOMING PATRIARCHAL CONSTRAINTS: The Reconstruction of Gender Relations Among Mexican Immigrant Women and Men. *Gender & Society*, 6(3), 393–415.

10) Irregular migration, violence and securitization

Compulsory reading: Gerard, A., & Pickering, S. (2013). Gender, Securitization and Transit: Refugee women and the journey to the EU. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 27(3), 338-359.

11) The gendered logics of humanitarian regime:

Compulsory reading: Jaji, R. (2009). Masculinity on unstable ground: Young refugee men in Nairobi, Kenya. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 22(2), 177-194.

12) The 'migration crisis' in contemporary Europe.

Compulsory reading: Holzberg, B., Kolbe, K., & Zaborowski, R. (2018). Figures of crisis: The delineation of (un)deserving refugees in the German media. *Sociology*, 52 (3), 534-550.

General References List

- Abu-Lughod, L. (2002). Do Muslim women really need saving? Anthropological reflections on cultural relativism and its others. *American anthropologist*, 104(3), 783-790.
- Binnie, J., & Klesse, C. (2013). 'Like a bomb in the gasoline station': East–West migration and transnational activism around lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer politics in Poland. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 39(7), 1107-1124.
- Boyd, M. (1999) 'Gender, Refugee Status and Permanent Settlement'. *Gender Issues* 17(1): 5–25.
- Brettell, C. (2017). *Gender and migration*. Cambridge, UK ; Malden, MA, USA : Polity Press
- Calavita, K. (2006). Gender, migration, and law: Crossing borders and bridging disciplines. *International Migration Review*, 40(1), 104-132.
- Carpenter, C. (2006) 'Recognizing Gender-Based Violence against Civilian Men and Boys in Conflict Situations'. *Security Dialogue* 37: 83–103
- Castles, S., & Miller, Mark J. (2003). *The age of migration* (3rd ed.). New York: Guilford Press
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- Charsley, K., & Wray, H. (2015). Special issue: 'The Invisible Migrant Man'. *Men and Masculinities*, 18(4), 403-423.
- Christou, A. (2011). Narrating lives in (e) motion: Embodiment, belongingness and displacement in diasporic spaces of home and return. *Emotion, Space and Society*, 4(4), 249-257.

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- De Regt, M. (2010). Ways to come, ways to leave: Gender, mobility, and il/legality among Ethiopian domestic workers in Yemen. *Gender & Society*, 24(2), 237-260.
- Donaldson, M., Hibbins, R., Howson, R., & Pease, B. (Eds.). (2009). *Migrant men: Critical studies of masculinities and the migration experience*. Routledge.
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- Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E. (2010). "Ideal" refugee women and gender equality mainstreaming in the Sahrawi Refugee Camps: "Good Practice" for Whom?. *Refugee survey quarterly*, 29(2), 64-84.
- Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E., Loescher, G., Long, K., & Sigona, N. (Eds.). (2014). *The Oxford handbook of refugee and forced migration studies*. OUP Oxford.
- Freedman, J. (2016). Sexual and gender-based violence against refugee women: a hidden aspect of the refugee" crisis". *Reproductive health matters*, 24(47), 18-26
- Gray, A., & McDowall, A. (2013). LGBT refugee protection in the UK: from discretion to belief?. *Forced Migration Review*, 42, 22-25.
- Grosfoguel, R., Oso, L., & Christou, A. (2015). 'Racism', intersectionality and migration studies: framing some theoretical reflections. *Identities*, 22(6), 635-652.
- Hagen-Zanker, Jessica. (2008). Why do people migrate? A review of the theoretical literature. Working Paper. Maastricht: Maastricht Graduate School of Governance.
- Hondagneu-Sotelo, Pierrette. 2005. *Gendering Migration: Not for "feminists only"* –

and not only in the household. CMD Working Paper. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University.

Hondagneu-Sotelo, P., & Avila, E. (1997). "I'm here, but I'm there" the meanings of Latina transnational motherhood. *Gender & Society*, 11(5), 548-571.

Indra, D. (1999). Not a "room of one's own:" Engendering forced migration. *Engendering forced migration: Theory and practice*, 1-22.

Kofman, E. (2019). Gendered mobilities and vulnerabilities: refugee journeys to and in Europe. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 45(12), 2185-2199.

Kofman, E. (2004). Gendered global migrations. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 6(4), 643-665.

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