Sociology of Migration 移民社會學 清華大學社會所 Spring 2024 SOC 516700

Wednesdays, 3:30-6:20pm Instructor: 沈秀華 (Hsiu-hua Shen)

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Overview

Migration has long been a very important part of human activities and a key characteristic of industrialization and modernity. Today, migration is the heart of contemporary globalization. Massive flows of people migrate within the borders of nation-states or across national borders forvarious motivations, such as profit accumulation, job-seeking, family-reunion, asylum, marriage, sexuality, studying, adventure and others. Migrants as "strangers" in Georg Simmel's conceptualization are socially significant because they are in- between the nearness and farness tothe societies they travel and relocate. The tempo and spatial closeness and distance make them the significant "others" to both the sending and receiving societies. The issues of state and border control, nation and ethnicity, citizenship and foreignness, development and remittance, class and mobility, gender and sexuality, dreams and losses, and privilege and discrimination are central to migration studies.

The social significance of migration is not only to migrants themselves and their families but also to sending and receiving societies and to regional and global political economy. Understanding migration is a key to explore how contemporary world is globalizing and organized, how social inequalities and social agency between here and there are connected, and how the globe and the local are inseparable. To understand how migration shapes our contemporary lives, this course will focus on the questions below: What are the key concepts, theories, and approaches in migration studies? What are different types of migration and how gender, race/ethnicity, class, nationalism, cultural politics have to do with them? How do migratory processes shape family andgender relations, community lives, societies, and state boundaries? How do people and states from different social, economic, and political positions respond to various types of migrants? The purpose of this course is designed to introduce analytical tools to help us understand those questions and enhance our abilities to deeper understanding of contemporary migratory process. While most of the readings in this course address transnational and domestic migration with regard to, from and within the Asian region, we also address other regions of the world.

Course Requirements and Expectations

1. Participation (35%)

Students are expected to attend class regularly and participate actively in discussion and in dialogue with one another. They must read carefully and critically the assigned reading before each class. Each student must lead the

discussion for each week's readings. 請在上課當天中午 12:30 前上傳針對該週 讀本的提問,整學期至少 9 次(不接受遲交)。

2. Weekly Short Response Papers (28 %)

Students are required to write 7 short response papers (approximately one to two pages) during the course of the semester. Each paper should be a response to that week's set of readings (and films, if applicable). It should include a precise and concise summary of the main arguments in thereadings, identify the common themes and/or points of disagreement among them, and pose an interesting question or series of questions about the material under investigation.

請在上課當天 10am 前上傳你的 memo 至學校教學平台 Eeclass (NO late papers, please).

3. Midterm report 8%

請以期末作業的題目為方向,收集與簡單分類與說明相關書單。Deadline: May 5 前上傳至學校教學平台 Eeclass。

4. Final Paper (30%)

Students are required to turn in a final paper (approximately 9-10 pages) which can be in the form of research paper, literature review or thesis proposal related to migration studies. Students will present their projects. Deadline: June 15.

Please note that any student who is caught cheating or plagiarizing will be referred to the appropriate University authorities. Any student with questions regarding what practices constitute academic dishonesty should feel free to consult with me.

可以使用 AI 科技協助閱讀等,但書寫上則禁止使用,若以 AI 科技協助校對或編修文章,請在作業中註明如何使用

Week 1 February 21 Syllabus review

Week 2 February 28 228 no class

228 是發生在逃難來台的政權以軍事鎮壓台灣當地社會的反對與反抗事件想想遷移、國族、國家暴力、性別等交織現象

Week 3 March 6

Migration as a world historical process

Emmer PC. 1993. Intercontinental migration as a world historical process. *European Review* 1(1): 66-74.

Bosma, U. (2007). Beyond the Atlantic: Connecting Migration and World History in the Age of Imperialism, 1840–1940. *International Review of Social History*, *52*(1), 116–123. Mazumdar, S. (2007). Localities of the Global: Asian Migrations between Slavery and Citizenship. *International Review of Social History*, *52*(1), 124–133.

參考

Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller. 2009. "Introduction," pp. 1-20 in *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World* (4th ed.). New York: The Guilford Press.

MacDonald, J.S. and MacDonald, L.D., 1964. Chain migration ethnic neighborhood formation and social networks. *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 42(1), pp.82-97.

Week 4 March 13

International Migration and Settlers

Castles, S., 2000. International migration at the beginning of the twenty-first century: Global trends and issues. *International Social Science Journal*, 52(165), pp.269-281. Lee, Jennifer, Jørgen Carling, Pia Orrenius. 2014. The International Migration Review at 50: Reflecting on Half a Century of International Migration Research and Looking Ahead. *International Migration Review* 48(1):3-36.

Waters, Mary C. and Tomás R. Jiménez. 2005. "Assessing immigrant assimilation: New empirical and theoretical challenges." *Annual Review of Sociology* 31: 105-125.

Further readings:

Massey, D., J. Arango, et al. 1993. "Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal." Population and Development Review 19(3): 431.

Kivisto, P., & Faist, T. 2009. Beyond a border: The causes and consequences of contemporary immigration. Sage. (Chapter 4) 有中譯本(跨越邊界:當代遷徒的因果)

Varjonen, S., Arnold, L. and Jasinskaja-Lahti, I., 2013. 'We're Finns here, and Russians there': A longitudinal study on ethnic identity construction in the context of ethnic migration. *Discourse & Society*, 24(1), pp.110-134.

Week 5 March 20

Guest Speaker: 曾育勤老師(德國杜賓根大學)

Integration of study and work: duo-commodification of Southeast Asian students in Taiwan

本研究以台灣的新南向專班學生為例,探討專班東南亞學生在高教與勞動市場上的雙重商品化,並藉此探討日趨增長的亞洲區域移動(intra-Asia mobility)現象中學生移民與勞工移民的高度重疊性,並試圖重新定義兩者。

Week 6 March 27

Transnationalism and Itinerants

Migration and Development Brief 30, read pp9-12.

Levitt, P., & Schiller, N. G. 2004. Conceptualizing simultaneity: A transnational social field perspective on society. *International Migration Review*, 38(3): 1002-1039. Go, J. and Krause, M., 2016. Fielding transnationalism: An introduction. *The Sociological Review*, 64:6-30.

Spanger, M. and Andersen, M., 2023. Convoluted mobility: on the precarious movements of transnational migrant workers. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, pp.1-19.

Further readings:

Faist, T. 1998. Transnational social spaces out of international migration: evolution, significance and future prospects. European Journal of Sociology/Archives Européennes de Sociologie, 39(2), 213-247.

Ley, David and Audrey Kobayashi. 2005. "Back to Hong Kong: return migration or transnational sojourn?" Global Networks 5(2): 111-127.

Pries, L. 2001. The disruption of social and geographic space: Mexican-US migration and the emergence of transnational social spaces. *International Sociology*, 16(1): 55-74.

Week 7 April 3 Spring Break, no class

Week 8 April 10

Transnational Methodologies

Amelina, A., & Faist, T. 2012. De-naturalizing the national in research methodologies: Key concepts of transnational studies in migration. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 35(10), 1707-1724.

Falcón, S.M., 2016. Transnational feminism as a paradigm for decolonizing the practice of research: Identifying feminist principles and methodology criteria for US-based scholars. *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, *37*(1), pp.174-194.

曾嬿芬(2007)。〈研究移住 / 居臺灣: 社會學研究現況〉,《臺灣社會研究季刊》,66: 75-103。

參考

Wimmer, A., & Glick Schiller, N. 2002. Methodological nationalism and beyond: nation—state building, migration and the social sciences. *Global networks*, 2(4), 301-334.

Gielis, R., 2009. A global sense of migrant places: towards a place perspective in the study of migrant transnationalism. *Global Networks*, 9(2):271-287.

Week 9 April 17

Migration systems: Social structures of motivations, migratory networks, and infrastructures

Jørgen Carling & Francis Collins. 2017. Aspiration, desire and drivers of migration, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 44(6): 909-928.

Castles, Stephen. 2003. "Towards a Sociology of Forced Migration and Social Transformation." *Sociology* 37(1): 13-34.

Xiang, B. and Lindquist, J., 2014. Migration infrastructure. *International migration review*, 48, pp.S122-S148.

Further readings:

Ernst Spaan & Ton van Naerssen. 2018. "Migration decision-making and migration industry in the Indonesia–Malaysia corridor." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 44(4): 680-695.

Horton, Sarah. 2008. Consuming Childhood: "Lost" and "Ideal" Childhoods as a Motivation for Migration. *Anthropological Quarterly* 10:925-943.

Lacroix, T. 2014. Conceptualizing transnational engagements: a structure and agency perspective on (hometown) transnationalism. *International Migration Review*, 48(3), 643-679.

Morokvasic, Mirjana. 2004. 'Settled in Mobility': Engendering Post-Wall Migration in Europe. *Feminist Review* 77: 7-25.

Zhang, Guochu. 2003. "Migration of Highly Skilled Chinese to Europe: Trends and Perspective." *International Migration* 41(3): 73-97.

Bilecen, B., & Faist, T. 2015. "International doctoral students as knowledge brokers: Reciprocity, trust and solidarity in transnational networks." *Global Networks*, 15(2), 217-235.

Pieterse, J. N. 2003. "Social capital and migration: Beyond ethnic economies. *Ethnicities*." 3(1): 29-5.

Conrad, Harald and Hendrik Meyer-Ohle. 2018. "Transnationalization of a Recruitment Regime: Skilled Migration to Japan." *International Migration*, 3:250-265.

Curran, S.R. and Saguy, A.C., 2001. Migration and cultural change: a role for gender and social networks?. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 2(3), pp.54-77.

Week 10 April 24

Migration as Economic Processes

Phillips, N., 2009. Migration as development strategy? The new political economy of dispossession and inequality in the Americas. *Review of International Political Economy*, 16(2), pp.231-259.

王宏仁,2007。「移工、跨國仲介與制度設計: 誰從台越國際勞動力流動獲利?」台灣社會研究季刊,第 65 期,頁 35-66。

Remittance Flows in 2023, please see https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/12/18/remittance-flows-grow-2023-slower-pace-migration-development-brief

Rahman, M.M. and Fee, L.K., 2009. Gender and the remittance process: Indonesian domestic workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia. *Asian Population Studies*, 5(2), pp.103-125.

Further readings:

Borjas, G. J. 1989. Economic theory and international migration. *International migration review*, 23(3):457-485.

Lindquist, Johan. 2010. "Labour Recruitment, Circuits of Capital and Gendered Mobility: Reconceptualizing the Indonesian Migration Industry." *Pacific Affairs* 83(1): 115-132.

Thieme, Susan and Simone Wyss. 2005. Migration Patterns and Remittance Transfer in Nepal: A Case Study of Sainik Basti in Western Nepal. *International Migration* 43 (5): 59-98.

Cohen, Jeffrey H. 2005. Remittance Outcomes and Migration: Theoretical Contests, Real Opportunities. Studies in *Comparative International Development*, 40 (1): 88-112. Paerregaard, Karsten 2015. The resilience of migrant money: how gender, generation and class shape family remittance in Peruvian migration, *Global Network* 15(4): 303-518. Ong, Aihwa. 1999. "The Family Romance of Mandarin Capital" Ch. 5 in Flexible Citizenship. Durham: Duke University Press.

Week 11 May 1

Forced, Escape, Deported, and Migration

FitzGerald, D.S. and Arar, R., 2018. The sociology of refugee migration. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 44, pp.387-406.

Selya, R.M., 1992. Illegal migration in Taiwan: A preliminary overview. *International Migration Review*, 26(3), pp.787-805.

Chauvin, S. and Garcés-Mascareñas, B., 2014. Becoming less illegal: Deservingness frames and undocumented migrant incorporation. *Sociology compass*, 8(4), pp.422-432. Anderson, B., Gibney, M. J., & Paoletti, E. 2011. "Citizenship, deportation and the boundaries of belonging." *Citizenship Studies* 15(5): 547–563.

Further readings

Samers, M. 2003. "Invisible capitalism: political economy and the regulation of undocumented immigration in France." *Economy and Society* 32(4): 555-583. Dustmann, C., Fasani, F., Frattini, T., Minale, L. and Schönberg, U., 2017. On the economics and politics of refugee migration. *Economic policy*, 32(91), pp.497-550. Ellermann, A., 2010. Undocumented migrants and resistance in the liberal state. *Politics & Society*, 38(3), pp.408-429.

Minian, A.R., 2018. *Undocumented lives: the untold story of Mexican migration*. Harvard University Press.

Chomsky, A., 2014. *Undocumented: How immigration became illegal*. Beacon Press.

Week 12 May 8

Ethnicity, Class, and Migration

Ellermann, A., 2020. Discrimination in migration and citizenship. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46(12): 2463-2479.

Ryan, L., 2010. Becoming Polish in London: Negotiating ethnicity through migration. *Social Identities*, *16*(3): 359-376.

Lan, Pei-Chia. 2011. "White Privilege, Language Capital and Cultural Ghettoisation: Western High-Skilled Migrants in Taiwan." Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 37(10): 1669-1693.

參考

夏曉鵑,2002。第3,4,5,章,《流離尋岸:資本國際化下的「外籍新娘」現象》,台灣社會研究叢刊-9。台北:台灣社會研究。

吳介民,2011,〈永遠的異鄉客?公民身分差序與中國農民工階級〉,《台灣社會學》, 第 21 期,頁 51-99。

Fan, C. C. 2002. The elite, the natives, and the outsiders: Migration and labor market segmentation in urban China. Annals of the association of American geographers, 92(1), 103-124.

Week 13 May 15

Gender, sexuality, and migration

Mahler, S. J., & Pessar, P. R. 2006. "Gender Matters: Ethnographers Bring Gender from the Periphery toward the Core of Migration Studies." *International Migration Review*, 40(1), 27–63.

Manalansan IV, Martin F. 2006. "Queer Intersections: Sexuality and Gender in Migration Laura, Agustín. 2006. "The Disappearing of a Migratory Category: Migrants Who Sell Sex." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 32(1): 29-47.

D'Aoust, A. M. 2013. "In the name of love: Marriage migration, governmentality, and technologies of love." *International Political Sociology*, 7(3), 258-274.

Further Readings:

Fan, C. C., & Li, L. 2002. "Marriage and Migration in Transitional China: A Field Study of Gaozhou, Western Guangdong." Environment and Planning A, 34(4), 619–638. Mai, N., & King, R. 2009. "Love, sexuality and migration: mapping the issue (s)." Mobilities, 4(3), 295-307.

Nicole Constable, Nicole. 2005. "A Tale of two Marriages: International Matchmaking and Gendered Mobility" in Cross Border Marriages, ed. by Nicole Constable, pp.166-186. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

COLLINS, DANA. 2009. "'WE'RE THERE AND QUEER': Homonormative Mobility and Lived Experience among Gay Expatriates in Manila." Gender & Society 23(4): 465-493.

Kitiarsa, Pattana . 2008. Thai migrants in Singapore: state, intimacy and desire. Gender, Place, and Culture 15(6): 595-610.

Walsh, Katie, 2009. Geographies of the Heart in Transnational Spaces: Love and the Intimate Lives of British Migrants in Dubai. Mobilities 4(3):427-445.

Sim, Amy. The Sexual Economy of Desire: Girlfriends, Boyfriends and Babies among Indonesian Women Migrants in Hong Kong. The Research Programme Consortium on Women's Empowerment in Muslim Contexts.

Donato, K. M., Gabaccia, D., Holdaway, J., Manalansan IV, M., & Pessar, P. R. 2006. "A Glass Half Full? Gender in Migration Studies." International migration review, 40(1), 3-2

Week 14 May 22

Migration and the Changing Familial and Marital relations

Parreñas, R.S., 2005. The gender paradox in the transnational families of Filipino migrant women. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, *14*(3), pp.243-268.

Carling, J., Menjívar, C., & Schmalzbauer, L. 2012. "Central Themes in the Study of Transnational Parenthood." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 38(2), 191–217. Hsiu-hua Shen. 2014. "Stay in Marriage across the Taiwan Strait: Gender, Migration, and Transnational Family." In Marriage and Family in Cosmopolitan China, ed.Deborah Davis and Sara Friedman. CA: Stanford University Press, pp. 262-284.

Further readings:

Hoang, L. A., & Yeoh, B. S. A. 2011. "Breadwinning Wives and "Left- Behind" Husbands." *Gender & Society*, 25(6): 717–739.

Montes, Veronica. 2013. "The Role of Emotions in the Construction of Masculinity Guatemalan Migrant Men, Transnational Migration, and Family Relations." Gender & Society 27 (4): 469-490.

Dreby, Joanna. 2006. "Honor and Virtue: Mexican Parenting in the Transnational Context." Gender & Society 20 (1): 32-59.

Werbner, P. (1999). Global pathways. Working class cosmopolitans and the creation of transnational ethnic worlds. *Social anthropology*, 7(1), 17-35.

Week 15 May 29

Migrations in Borderlands

Turner, S., 2010. Borderlands and border narratives: a longitudinal study of challenges and opportunities for local traders shaped by the Sino-Vietnamese border. *Journal of Global History*, 5(2), pp.265-287.

Prokkola, E.K., 2009. Unfixing borderland identity: Border performances and narratives in the construction of self. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 24(3), pp.21-38.

Chu, L.I. and Hsu, J.Y., 2021. Accidental border: Kinma islands and the making of Taiwan. *Geopolitics*, pp.1-21.

Further readings

Ghosh, S., 2011. Cross-border activities in everyday life: the Bengal borderland. *Contemporary South Asia*, *19*(1), pp.49-60.

Yuk Wah Chan, 2017. "Smuggling, Gambling and Borderland Regulation," pp. 89-106 in Vietnamese-Chinese Relationships at the Borderlands: Trade, Tourism and Cultural Politics. New York: Routledge.

Barabantseva, E., 2015. When borders lie within: Ethnic marriages and illegality on the Sino-Vietnamese border. *International Political Sociology*, *9*(4), pp.352-368. Heidy Sarabia, 2016. "Borderland attachments: citizenship and belonging along the

U.S.-Mexico border." Citizenship Studies, 20(3-4): 342-358.

Week 16 June 5 Students' Presentations