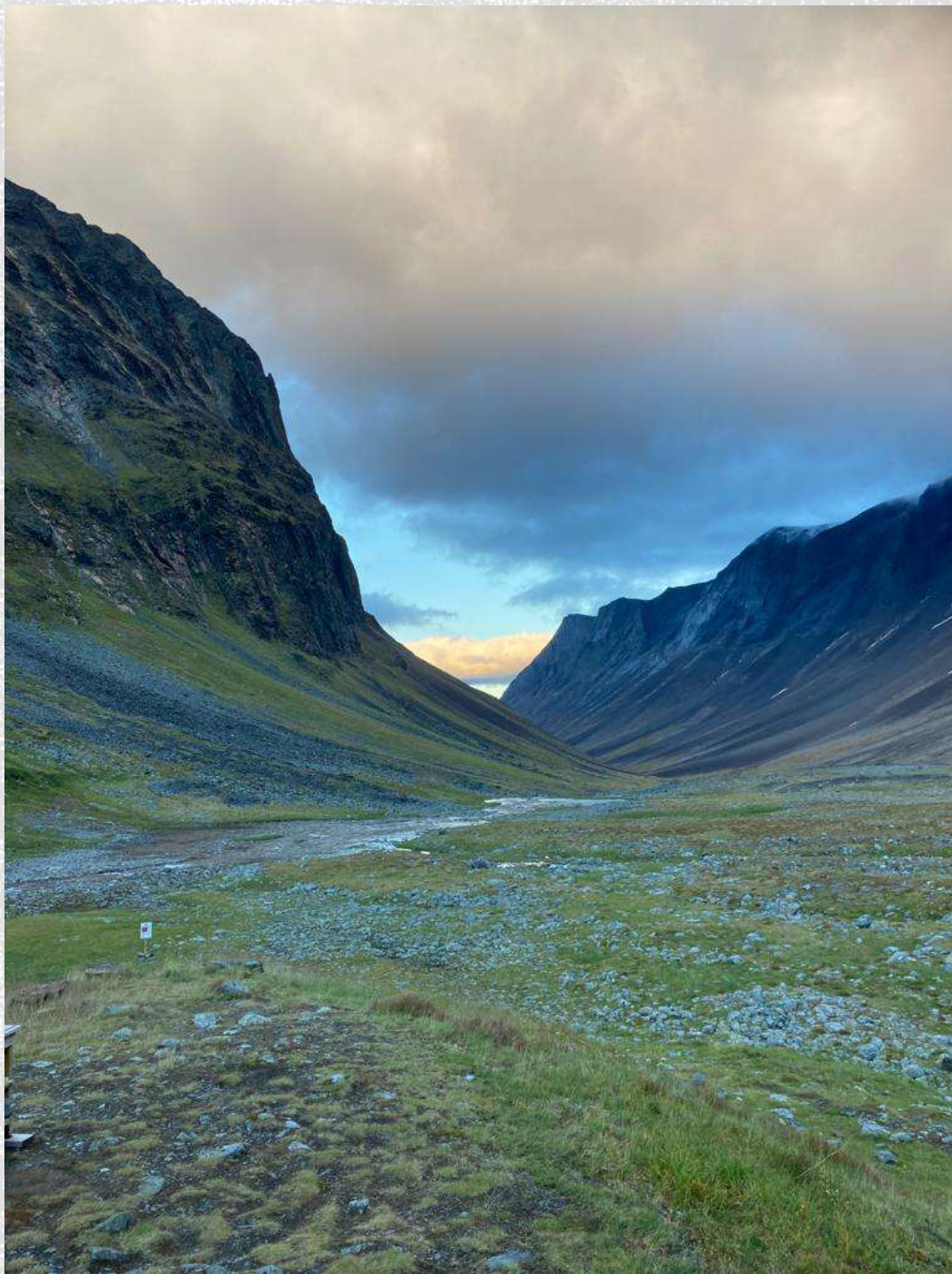


SC 2217 TRAVEL MATTERS

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rose – a small win or
accomplishment

thorn – a barrier or downer

bud – something to look forward to

Checking in!



Rural → Urban

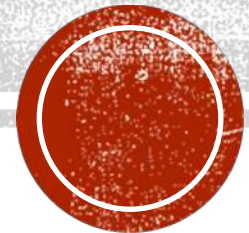
Internal migration
International migration



While all migration is important, the migration of labor from the countryside (rural, agricultural) to the **urban/izing areas** (cities, industrial areas) is the most common form of migration across the world

RURAL MIGRATIONS

WEEK 4

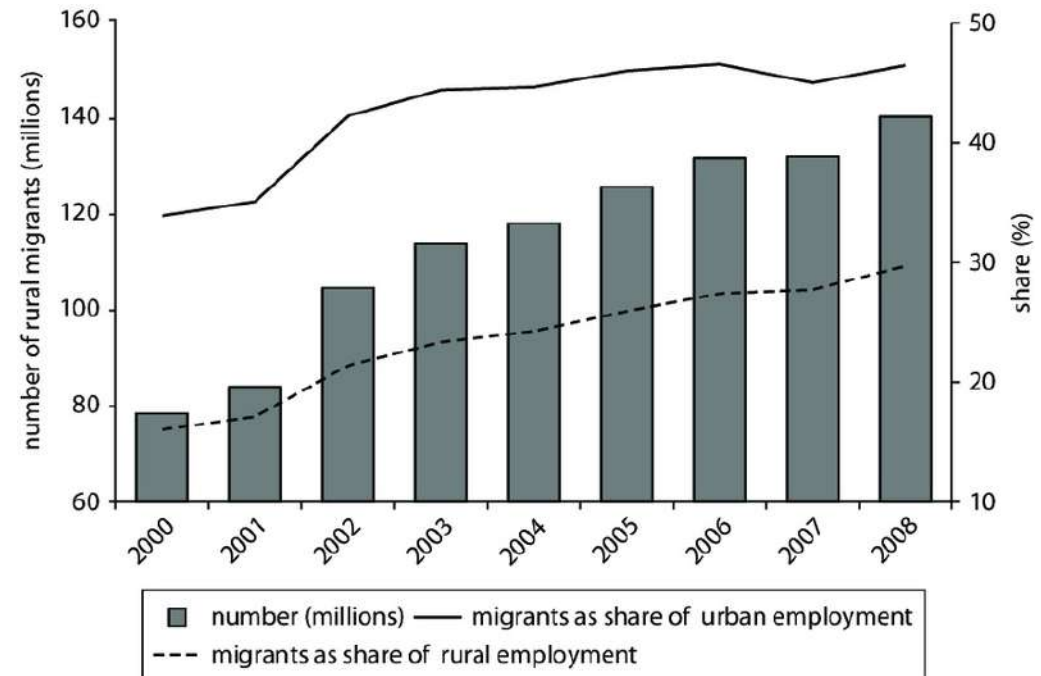


WHO MIGRATES

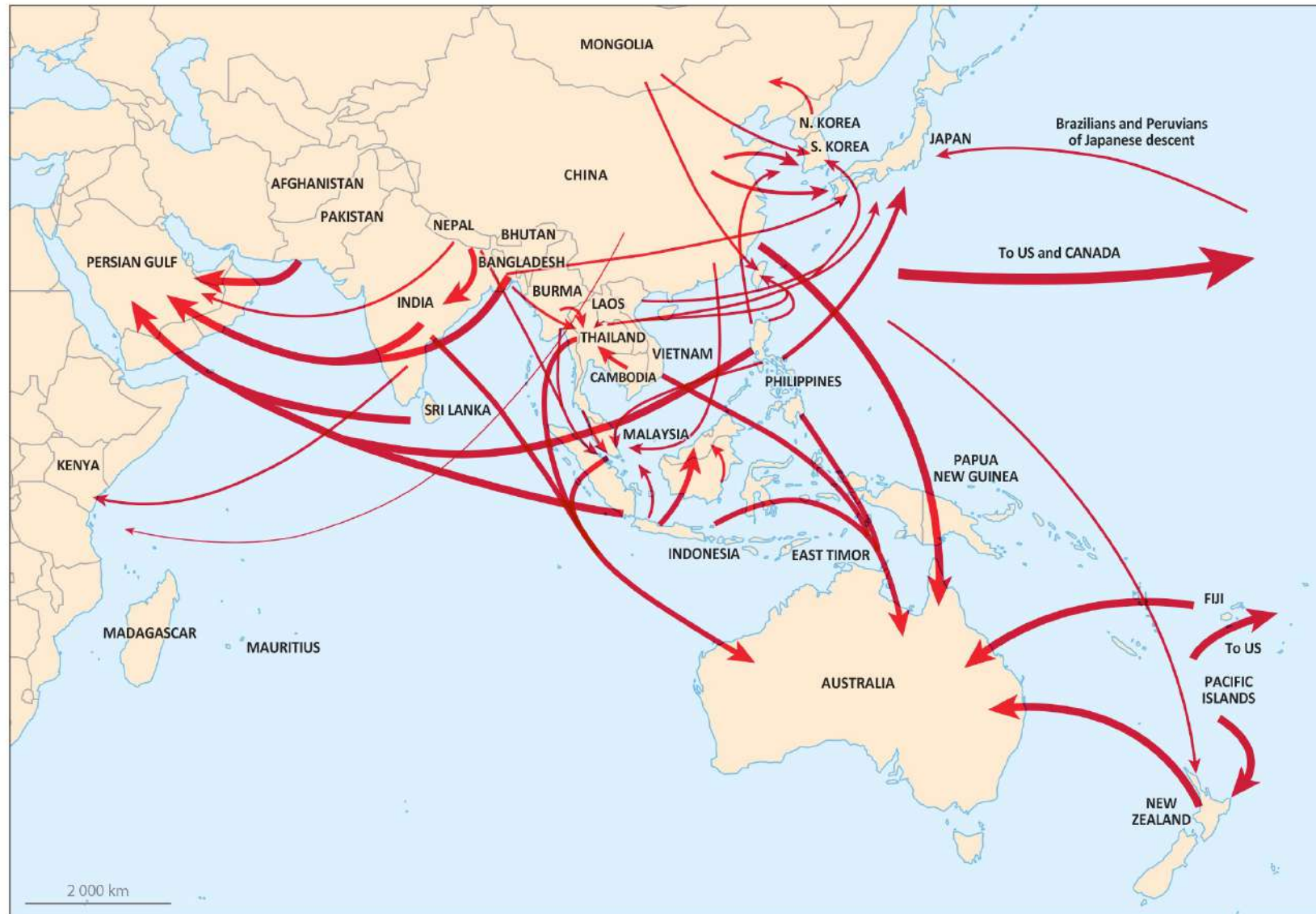
INDIA

- 78 m migrated within the country, rural to urban areas (2011)
- 51% from 2001
- 55% females
- Into manufacturing, construction, maintenance

CHINA



MIGRATIONS WITHIN AND FROM ASIA



WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE

Economic reasons

- Migrants as rational economic actors
- Poverty
- Debt
- Better/diversify livelihoods

Socio-cultural & political reasons

- Demographic
- Race/caste/ethnicity persecution
- Gendered aspirations
- Desires for social mobility



MIGRATION AS A SOCIAL PROCESS

- Functionalist “push-pull” theories misleading, cannot explain real-world migration patterns
- See migration as outcome of static factors, trying to establish causal relations between them
- Qualitative migration research sees it as one part of processes of social change
- Account for human agency and dynamic imaginaries amid structural inequalities, and discriminations

E.g. place-based changes

E.g. aspirations-capabilities dynamic





WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER DYNAMICS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL AND MIGRATION?

1. How does it shape migration outcomes?
2. How is it shaped/changed by migration?

STUDYING MIGRATION - UNIT OF ANALYSIS

■ individual

■ household

the strong impact rumours have in affecting relationships and thereafter decision making to leave or return

1. Rajani
2. Kamala
3. Simon & Chandrika
4. Premasiri
5. Mahinda
6. Winitha
7. Shriyani



MIGRATION & PLACE

- Urbanization

Migrant workers build cities



- Rural transformations

In a Londoni village of Sylhet, Bangladesh



ASPIRATIONS-CAPABILITIES → REMITTANCES

1. Access to capital (social, economic, bodily, cultural) shapes **ability** to move/stay and preferences
2. Perceptions of “good life” and “well being” vary and change
3. Remittances are a **feedback loop** – economic, social, cultural, bodily resources that shape well-being and capacity for mobility/immobility
4. Remittances are flows of money, ideas, practices – **transnational flows** impacting households and communities



QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGIES OF STUDYING MOBILITY

1. Interviews

- Migrant
- Family members of migrant
- Neighbors/non-migrants in community

2. Participant observation

- Rural place
- Migrant destination
- Journey

3. Built environment

- e.g. houses, village

4. Material objects / cultures

5. Oral history

- family
- Individual life history

