

Gender Norms affecting Mobility		
Reading	Example	Argument
Week 3 → Khosravi “The ‘illegal’ traveller”	<p>Smugglers will demand payment in advance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young women were sexually abused for a long period before the smuggler sent them on. - Young men were turned into lackeys who would hunt new clients. Sometimes the smuggler forced their clients to be drug carriers, ... to Europe” 	Smugglers have the power to abuse refugees differently based on their gender (Sexually abuse and exploit females)
Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon’s Handle	One of Winitha’s motivation to leave, other than to earn money for land and house, was to escape her drunk and abusive husband. Although “In the Middle East, women were sometimes confronted with grueling labour, beatings burns, even rape. But many found work abroad safer than life in the village, where they might face similar or worse treatment. Paradoxically, the Middle East provided them a refuge from the home.”	<p>The abuse at home was a strong motivation for Winitha to migrate. At home, she was helpless in stopping Sunil from abusing her. Maybe alongside how it is a cultural norm for that to happen?? Women at home to suffer in silence at abuse by their husband. Gender structure in the household to never go against ur husband / power abuse</p> <p>So unable to reform her husband, she was able to curtail his power over her by leaving, and sending money back as remittance to her husband’s mother that she hopes will benefit her children.</p>
Wk 4 -> Shah Labour of Love	Anita finally confirmed that in Tapu she was accused of witchcraft and that the brick kilns provided a welcome space of escape from the malicious village gossip	<p>Being accused of witchcraft will make her feel ostracised in the village, and its is expected as</p> <p>Women often accused of witchcraft when they go against gender norms</p>
Wk 5 -> Rhacel Parrenas Servants of Globalisation	Vicky cleaned, cooked, and cared for the boy for \$400 a week, clearly a sharp contrast to the \$40 she was paying her own family’s live-in domestic worker in the Philippines	<p>Traditional gender roles assume that the mother will usually take care of the children. Hence when the mother leaves to be a migrant domestic worker, this opens up the opportunity for other women to migrate within the country as domestic workers to take care of the migrant’s children (domestic care work chains)</p> <p>Also the ten times difference in salary in philippines vs where vicky worked</p>
Wk 5 -> Selling resume buying a job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arguments made by feminist scholars → “gender ideologies are endemic to state practices that unequally condition people’s mobility”, “migrant women perceived as in need of paternalistic protection” - “Industrialised economies strive to expand female workforce participation by encouraging working families to contract out reproductive labour” - Indonesian regulators → “have carved out a niche in the global homecare labour market by professionalising domestic service” → Countries facilitating “desirable gendered attributes: physical labour for blue-collar workers; emotional labour for care workers” - “Huge demand for Indonesian maids, as they’re more obedient and more willing to comply with employer’s needs” vs “Burmese aren’t educated, but they’re stubborn and hardheaded” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gendered expectations of mobility - Gendered expectations (women with caretaking roles VS men with physical labour, jobs that require alot of strength) +mechanisms shaping the types of occupations taken up by males and females respectively → hence, influencing the way in which respective nations enhance favourable labour skill sets to make it a niche selling point for consumer nations → shaping the demand for labour and hence mobility - There is also the presence of racialised gendered expectations where, migrant domestic workers (MDWs) from certain countries are favoured relative to others based on stereotypical behavioural attributes from some nations.

Wk 7 -> Kern “Femenist City”	- Mollie Tibbetts in July 2018 murdered near her home in Brooklyn, Iowa after she reportedly tried to ignore a man’s attempt to speak to her while she was jogging alone.	Travelling around the city, women need to walk with the awareness and alertness (anticipation used in text) of the next approach from a stranger and this interaction can range from benign to threatening. Anonymity and invisibility are temporary and must be guarded on the move.
Wk 7 -> Kern “Femenist City”	<p>“Public spaces of western cities are spaces of commercial consumer activities that are surveyed to create environments in which middle class feminine identities are fostered and protected”</p> <p>“Masculinised features of the cities have changed. Spaces such as pubs, once either closed to women or gender segregated, have softened many of their more masculine attributes to appeal to women customers”</p> <p>“Donut shops and fast food restaurants have altered their aesthetics to embrace a homey, cafe quality suitable for families rather than truck drivers”</p> <p>“Old neighbourhoods in Toronto - the Junction - ... a formerly industrial, ... Greasy diners, porn shops, pawn shops, and bars that catered to a mostly male, working class clientele were gradually replaced by yoga studios, nail salons, cafes and organic grocery stores.”</p>	<p>Working class area was gentrifying through the rise of feminised urban spaces that stood in stark contrast to the traditionally masculine spaces that had once dominated the area</p> <p>Not that the neighbourhood must cater, but that cities and neighbourhoods use women’s comfort, pleasure and safety as markers of successful revitalisation.</p> <p>BUT - Women’s lack of comfort in certain spaces can be used as justification for a host of problematic interventions that increase danger for others - homeless people and people of colour - in the pursuit of comfort for middle class white women.</p> <p>(Gender affects mobility in that cities/neighbourhoods are trying to cater to certain demographic/genders and make that place more appeal for that demographic to go)</p>
Wk 7 -> Kern “Femenist City”	Bathroom access for transgender people by the exclusion, danger, and violence they often face in trying to use an appropriate facility at work, school and in public buildings.	<p>A transgender person might have their access to a appropriate bathroom - the gender which they identify as - restricted from them. Thus they might need to plan in advance to know where gender free toilets are in areas they are in</p> <p>Gender neutral toilet in NUS being scoffed upon.</p>

Mobility affect Gender Norms			
Mobility Change or challenge gender norms	Reading	Example	Argument
	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon’s Handle	“Kamala painted herself as practical, self-reliant, thrifty, and strong ... handled several crisis during her stay in the Middle East, portraying herself as decisive and assertive. Stressing on the importance of self confidence, Kamala claimed that each time that she stood up for her rights abroad, her situation improved”	Kamala felt much more empowered working overseas and was able to stand up for herself and be more expressive. Her mobility challenges her understanding of gender roles where women usually had not much power
Mobility Change or challenge gender norms	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon’s Handle	When Simon left to work overseas, Chandrika took over and “held considerable power and authority of the village” She “headed her own household but also influenced village decisions in his stead”	<p>Chandrika was able to assume a role of great power and influence. Contrary to what we will expect of gender roles in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Counter point: This might be more because of her education, caste and family status. Both Simon and Chandrika are in families of high caste.</p>

	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle	Mahinda and his wife eloped against both their families' wishes. Both were poor and had nothing, so Mahinda's wife found a job overseas which will help pay for them both.	Mahinda's wife was able to defy her parents' wishes for an arranged marriage, and instead marry for love. Their prosperity as a couple is primarily dependent on the migrant industry and how they spend it, without the backing of the family. (unlike in Premasiri's story)
Mobility Change or challenge gender norms	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle	Shriyani has always wanted to travel, went to Jordan, then Austria to work. Learned "masculine" skills like captaining the debate team, riding a bicycle (an activity reserved for men) and swimming. Despite hard work and racism in Austria, she found a freedom and acceptance unattainable in the village.	Shriyani was able to achieve her female independence by moving overseas for work. She is able to achieve her dreams of travelling and live a life she prefers much more than in Sri Lanka. "Voicing ... explicitly feminist ideas"
	Wk 9 -> Constable "Romance on a Global Stage"	Moir's elation when dreaming of working in the US and the aspirations she had → "dreamed of opening a small restaurant, even just a small food truck at first", "imagined America as a more 'modern' place with more open-minded people, where she could escape her past and being anew"	Moir's dreams were inevitably tied to the emblematic West/the Occident as a place where people can achieve their goals and have better opportunities. Mobility granting her the access to the West enables her to not be defined by her 'divorcee' status which is reflective of the gender norms and attitudes that are influenced by the 'traditional' values of the East relative to the 'modernity' associated with the West.
	Video of punjabi men	the mother will give inheritance to the daughter	Radical idea in this paternalinear heteropatriarchal /simply just patriarchal society. inheritance is very unequal, favouring the men much more and women not expected to get anything
Mobility DOES NOT Change or challenge gender norms	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle	Ranjani's story -> 8 years working abroad, regularly sending back remittances to her husband Sarath. Sarath was controlling of the remittances and forbade Ranjani from sending her family. When he found out, he fought with Ranjani's parents and broke her elderly father's leg. Moreover, the 1st time she returned, he would beat her regularly and in the end burnt her identity documents, clothes and left. -Initially Sarath invested in a large cement house (valuable) but after arguments of his infidelity, sold off their 1st and later 2nd house at a loss and ran away with his mistress. Ranjani later continued working abroad for even more years to remit more money to her family.	Mobility did not affect gender norms as the man in the household still had significantly more power. Household dynamics still favour Sarath even though he was not the one working. He had huge control over Ranjani by demanding her to act a certain way, and would use physical violence to exert pressure. In the end, because most of the money, land and house was in his name, he was able to easily leave with the money and leave Ranjani with nothing. This is despite traditional gender household notions where the one who brings back money determines the bargaining power and position of the person in the household — now subverted as the woman now earns more money But this is not the case for ranjani as the man used violence to take away everything she had earned Abuse occurred even when ranjani was not around — emotional abuse as the guy abused her parents instead while she couldn't do anything being abroad. Abuse didn't stop when she came back
	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle	Kamala felt her "life in Sri Lanka seemed beyond her own control". Her suicide attempt in protest to Pradeep's control of her remittances, control of her interactions with her family and alleged cheating + Pradeep's side of the story	Her suicide attempt as although was successful in showing her grievances to the public, it was also ineffective in changing gender relations entrenched in the household which remained extremely powerful. + Pradeep's masculinity did not suffer from Kamala working overseas and being the sole breadwinner, instead he still expected to have "exclusive control" of family and did not change his domineering and controlling nature.

	Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle	<p>When Simon returned, "Chandrika lost much of her authority". Simon was also able to demand an explanation from Chandrika on how his remittances were spent. He also expected her to cook him meals and in his rage, hit Chandrika.</p> <p>Chandrika, unable/unwilling to answer, threatened suicide.</p>	<p>Gender roles did not really change as when Simon returned, he immediately assumed power in the household and expected Chandrika to play her expected gender role (cook).</p> <p>Accountability has rarely been applied equally to men and women and was more 'successful' in demanding an explanation of how the remittances were spent. Local gender roles also legitimised his physical aggression against Chandrika and well within the range of acceptable masculine behaviour.</p> <p>Both Kamala and Chandrika were shaped by village cultural norms to channel violence inwards at their own bodies instead of outwards at their husbands. (Esp kamala)</p>
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Actors:

Actor	Role (intended /unintended)	Reading	Example	Argument
State	Border Control	Week 3 → Khosravi "The 'illegal' traveller"	Corruption of border control and local police to be ignored. "Rite of passage for undocumented people coming to Karachi airport"	Permeability of border through corruption
		Becky Journey	Nigerian Border Control stopped her	Official role of border control
		Week 3 → Khosravi "The 'illegal' traveller"	Caught by policemen at the Swedish airport as being "asylum seeker looking"	Border crossing is a performance the traveller has to put up and act/dress in a societal accepted manner as the officer will seek tell-tale signs of panic and correct attire
			Swedish police officer told Khosravi that refugees always over dramatise	
	Governance (might not be important)	Wk2 -> Berda Dangerous populations + Wk 2 -> Torpey	Emergency Laws only affect Palestinian residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationalisation of identity with law regulating movement within and across borders + collecting data on populations - Classification of the population for management and controlling movement. - ID documents to differentiate populations and their treatment
			Entry to Israel Directive - formally separated the political status of Palestinian residents of the West Bank from non citizens.	
	Administrative	Wk2 -> Berda Dangerous populations	Permit regime is inefficient in giving out permits to Palestinians Space, race, and documents are the trinity of organising principles of the permit regime. 1st is closure - the legal-spatial control and containment of the population within the territory; 2nd is exclusion from citizenship; 3rd consists of administrative practices that establish racial hierarchy through separate legal orders for different populations in the same territory	<p>"Effective inefficiency"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - administrative friction created by ambiguous system and severe shortage of personnel but successful "to construct, maintain, and widen the scope of monitoring and control; and to create uncertainty, disorientation, and suspicion within Palestinian society through the prevention of mobility"

	Administrative	Week 12 → Fifty-Three Kilos	“Pramod was having trouble getting his visa renewed and was worried that he might have to leave the United States after completing his master’s degree if he didn’t find a job right away. In order to stay in the country, he had decided to marry an American citizen named Lori, whom he’d known for several years. They’d probably divorce after some time, once Pramod’s situation was more secure.”	Foreigners living in another country had to have a specific reason to reside in that country and would otherwise be repatriated back to their own country. Marrying a spouse from the country was seen to be the easiest way to continue staying in the country.
State	Host country for foreign talents (to fill particular economic niches)	Week 5 → Chang “Selling a Resume and Buying a Job”	“fast-track employment pass applications (two to three weeks) for foreign professionals, easing restrictions on measures such as allowing foreign husbands to qualify as dependants and offering subsidised state housing to foreign professionals and skilled workers”	Policy can be written to make migration and mobility much easier for foreign talents to attract them into the country for work. Need to balance government’s goal of being “oasis of talent” and citizens concerns
	Host country for MDW	Week 5 → Chang “Selling a Resume and Buying a Job”	Taiwan has enshrined policies to protect migrants by implementing a 24-hour crisis hotline, shelters, direct hiring, and worksite inspections “The Ministry of Manpower has been trying to find alternative labour pools. But some countries are unwilling to cooperate with Taiwan due to weak diplomatic ties”	Formalising schemes to protect migrants can help improve diplomacy & improve countries’ preference amongst migrants And vice versa where improving diplomacy can better meet citizen’s wants for cheaper foreign labourers
		Wk 6 -> Yeoh & Chang “Globalising Singapore”	“relegated to the most transient of categories—work permit holders—subject to the ‘use and discard’ philosophy” “To dampen the rising demand for foreign workers, stringent legislation has been put in place not only to restrict their number and ensure their short term migrant status, but also to govern their employment”	Policies to restrict their mobility into the country and even within the country. Policies that strengthen the notion that they are a transient workforce. Lacking social or economic support to discourage a more permanent presence.
	Source Country for MDW	Week 5 → Chang “Selling a Resume and Buying a Job”	“Indonesian emissaries, with the endorsement of diplomats from other sending countries, accomplished an eight percent salary hike for all MDWs in 2015 ... successful negotiation was rooted in its citizens’ dominance in the Taiwanese homecare market. Indonesia has likewise exploited its market position to pursue a parallel bargaining strategy with Hong Kong and Singapore, both of which have granted salary raises for Indonesian MDWs ... in the midst of the novel coronavirus pandemic in July 2020, Indonesia unilaterally declared that, starting in January 2021, foreign employers would be responsible for shouldering emigrants’ pre-departure expenses”	The source country can send diplomats to discuss with other countries on how to better protect their migrants. Demand for higher pay / more employee protections.
			“Under Indonesian laws, Indonesian agents are no longer able to net a profit to cover sponsor fees. So now the buyer’s side has to purchase resumes”	State can control the exploitation of source recruitment agencies

State	Tourism	Wk 6 -> Yeoh & Chang “Globalising Singapore”	revamped Chinatown exemplify deep-seated antagonisms towards tourist- linked projects - Orientalist caricature of Chinatown, sanitised for foreign consumption Vs celebrating the stories of the local inhabitants - including disenfranchised coolies and immigrants	Singapore state must be prepared for the challenges of regional competition from other would-be tourism capitals, as well as the voices of dissent emanating from the grassroots + (Singapore only) developing arts infrastructure to promote Singapore as a global art tourism destination, focused on attracting foreign acts as compared to growing the local scene
		Wk 12→ Instagram Aboard: Performance, consumption and colonial narrative in Tourism	Tourism generally is being increasingly mediated through social media and networking sites. More than 20 per cent of all international travellers report using social media as a source of information, while another recent study found that social media strongly impacts tourists’ expectations of a destination. Instagram, in particular, says Lauren Bath, a marketer and user with 465,000 followers, is critical to the pre-travel ‘dreaming phase’. Even when viewed as a vehicle for a single epistemic expression, Instagram is a uniquely fecund space for performances to be circulated. Tourists leave home in pursuit of the experiences they have witnessed on social media, which they will secure for themselves by performing similar orientations and actions once at the destination.	Travelling Abroad for leisure is increasingly popularised by social media such as Instagram. It functions as a form of multimodal travel writing where viewers not only get to see the enacted travel performances with a swipe of their thumbs and are no longer limited to books. Power relation: Waning popularity of travel writing (text-based) vs Instagram (consistent visual motifs) Tourism experiences have been commodified into a single expression where visitors crave to have similar experiences that they witness on social media instead of carving out their own unique experiences.
		Wk 12→ Instagram Aboard: Performance, consumption and colonial narrative in Tourism	Kothari argues, ‘colonialism initiated and developed the modern production of enclavic space ... [and] resort enclaves echo previous colonial strategies to separate the colonisers from the colonised’. The capital supplied by foreign tourists’ wealth, coupled with their desire to perform the tropical-exotic fantasy, has enclosed the shorefronts and driven its historic inhabitants inland.	Power relation → Real seizure of local land into the development of resort enclaves that are priced to exclude local inhabitants.
Broker could be the person making fake passports	Smugglers	Week 3 → Khosravi “The ‘illegal’ traveller”	Many human smugglers in Cantt Station are themselves migrants/refugees	Smuggling economy with many refugees who join back
			/documents, connecting btw ppl /smugglers	
Agents (slightly formal) → recruiting migrants → licensed by the state	Supply side Agency -> Training + Licensing institutes	Week 5 → Chang “Selling a Resume and Buying a Job”	Prospective Migrant Domestic Workers from Indonesia are sent by their recruitment agencies to undertake 400-600 hours of accreditation from external training and licensing centres.	National standardisation to professionalise rural women (backbone of Indonesia’s emigrant population). This helps to cultivate Indonesia’s prestige as a source of professional, disciplined and multilingual migrant domestic workers who are then valorised in the global care economy.

	Demand side agency	Week 5 → Chang “Selling a Resume and Buying a Job”	“Indonesians are easier to manage. They’re more obedient. Filipinas are smarter, but they’re more outspoken. The Burmese aren’t educated, but they’re stubborn and hardheaded ... I think this is due to their culture: Myanmar is so poor that hiring maids hasn’t become a trend there.”	Destination agents manipulate migrants ethnic characteristics which constructs employer demand.
			“mounting international competition for Indonesian MDWs has compelled employers in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore to bid for their resumes”	Find different ways to outbid other state employers
	Employer	Wk 3 -> Madeleine Reeves “Clean Fake”	Same passport was used by 8 different people to find employment.	Documents are “never entirely knowable and never completely transparent” which creates uncertain spaces of possibilities - people just need to look/play the identity (performance)
Household	Family	Week 3 → Khosravi “The ‘illegal’ traveller”	Having relatives in US/Europe can receive money easily through the banking system - unlike from Iran. “Having such a network gave security and self confidence”	
			Choice of country of destination was primarily determined by networks	
	In-laws	Week 4 → Kitchen spoon handle	Power dynamics involved in decisions about who should use the \$\$ and how → control of remittances	
	Partners	Week 8 → Causes of Family	Different priorities amongst family members → determining factor of whether they remained in the country or migrated (Week 4 → “Lives of Motion: The Life Course, Movement, and Migration in Bangladesh”)	
	Kids	Wk 4 -> Shah Labour of Love	Somra’s expectation of his family to follow him and live the lifestyle of the Bhagats (higher class as compared to dhangar their class at birth) was very restrictive and teetotaler for his Dad Burababa. Hence Burababa left for the brick kilns to escape his son’s puritanism lifestyle.	Burababa, a 60 y/o man, migrated to the brick kilns to do labour, and saw migration as a form of liberation from his son. The restrictions and constraints pushed him to migrate.
	Siblings	Wk 4 -> Shah Labour of Love	Somra’s siblings Mangra and Jitia all migrated to the brick kilns with their lover, who Somra disapproves of as it does not fit the lifestyle of a high class Bhagats. + Mangra’s wife cannot speak the local language + Jitia husband divorced his first wife to be with Jitia, so they are escaping accusations of dishonour as well.	Migrating to the brick kilns provides an escape mechanism from the claustrophobic restrictions of their brother and others in the village.

Humanitarian agents	Officer to permit asylum seekers	Week 3 → Khosravi “The ‘illegal’ traveller”	- UNHCR Officers reject applications not “well grounded” enough. - They use information from previous interviews to check reliability of future interviews	Border crossing / Asylum Seeking as a performance
Migrants	Migrant Domestic Workers	Wk 5 -> Rhacel Parrenas Servants of Globalisation	Vicky cleaned, cooked, and cared for the boy for \$400 a week, clearly a sharp contrast to the \$40 she was paying her own family’s live-in domestic worker in the Philippines	a migrant domestic worker leaving to another country will allow for an opportunity for local/domestic migration to occur where someone less fortunate has to migrate as another domestic worker to replace the primary caregiver role in the household (domestic care workchains)
Visual Representation	Media	Week 12→ Instagram Aboard: Performance, consumption and colonial narrative in Tourism	Long before the advent of social media, Mitchell discusses how landscapes are marketable commodities, objects to be ‘purchased, consumed, even brought home in the form of souvenirs such as postcards and photo albums’.	The mediatization of travel results in the commodification of landscapes as users seek out locations to capture a popular shot that will accrue most ‘likes’ and secure one’s social media popularity. The mediatization of travel thus dispossesses places (and hence peoples) of their inherent, unfetishised worth, assigning them instead a commodity value.

Visual Representation → Focus on the perspective of the individual/landscape represented

Dominant representations, stereotypes and examples of → illegal mobility, fake families, trafficking, transnational migration (where is it imagined to be → place of transnational migration imagined to be London, SG, Philippines → visual representations of countries being an influence of what determines transnational migration), visual stereotypes of different regions/countries, Visual culture challenging social/state understandings abt how they shape mobility

- Khosravi reading
 - Him preparing to get into the role of the Greek passport
 - border crossing as a performance
 - Caught at Sweden and
 - internalised the shame and understand that lack of travel documents and documentation as personal deficiencies and inadequacies
 - 18 years later he was stopped at Bristol airport who let blond fellow travellers pass (racialised internal border control?)
 - Bordering is selective and targeted
 - Officer that detained him suddenly let him go
 - Contemporary borders operate via inclusive exclusion where they are positioned on the threshold of in and out. Undesirable people are forced to be the “Border” because how they act will determine if they can get through
- Wk 3 -> Madeleine Reeves “Clean Fake”
 - Many migrants live “in between” in the grey space
 - migrant legality is not just a dichotomy but rather an “entangled” space where legal and illegal become intertwined and interdependent (through bribery)
 - Difference “clean” and “fake” is just one can immediately pass the computer but as it is difficult to prove that it is clean - when the police asks where they live and how the apartment looks like -> performance still required
 - bribes lubricate everyday relations in the space of administrative ambiguity

- Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle
 - "handled several crisis during her stay in the Middle East, portraying herself as decisive and assertive. Stressing on the importance of self confidence, Kamala claimed that each time that she stood up for her rights abroad, her situation improved"
 - Kamala as a domestic helper felt much more empowered when working overseas
- Wk 4 -> Shah Labour of Love
 - "Jitia had been married off to a man from a neighbouring village, only to return a year later declaring her love and determination to live with a married man named Minktu in her natal village. On Jitia's return, Minktu left his first wife and child. The new couple ran away to the kilns to escape the accusations of dishonour" -> Migrating to the brick kilns allowed them to start a new life, free from the village and any social pressure.
 - Mahelis are Stigmatised as the lowest, filthiest, most drunken caste by other Tapu residents but have a lucrative business making bamboo baskets. But even though the monthly average working at the kilns is lower than what the Mahelis earn at home, Etwa Maheli prefers **life in the factories is fun**, ..., and it enables encounters with diverse people. Most significantly, at the kilns all **labourers treat each other with respect as 'everybody is equal there'** (maybe because they are usually all from a lower class). Coming from a village environment in which he and his family are severely stigmatised, this was very important to him.
 - Just an example to show that analysis that prioritise economic reasons for migrations might not be always accurate
 - 3 village norms encouraging migration
 - 1) intra-clan, inter-tribe and inter-caste unions are prohibited -> migration provides the space to explore such prohibited unions
 - 2) divorce and post marital affairs in Tapu are not readily accepted -> migration to the brick kilns had enabled the development of the second relationship
 - 3) marital partners must not be of the boy's or girl's choice but must be selected by their parents and marital partners should not have previously engaged in sexual relations -> migration can allow them to have a more amorous pre-marital relationship
 - Another restriction on premarital sexual relations is that the older generation must not come to know of them. This is the reason why parents hold contradictory views about their children running away to the kilns. On the one hand they are upset, not just because a child's departure means one less hand in the fields, but also because they know that the kilns provide space for developing amorous affairs. On the other hand, many parents understand the youngsters' desires - they had been in the same situation themselves, and had often met their own marital partners in the labour camps. Thus when parents express displeasure and hurt when their children take off to the kilns, this is usually because - as parents - they ought not to endorse the sexual freedom that everyone knows brick kiln migration entails. This is not to say, however, that every young person who goes to the kiln engages in amorous relationships.
 - The important point is that the ability to explore amorous relationships more fully in the brick kilns than in the village makes migration attractive)
- Wk 5 Rhacel Parrenas Servants of Globalisation
 - "Vicky did not like being a housekeeper because of ... and the **excruciating loneliness**, heightened by the contradiction of caring for someone else's children while not caring for her own ... saddens me the most ... is that during the formative years of their childhood, I was not there for them" -> A migrant domestic worker will feel extremely lonely and disconnected, heightened by the irony of helping raise someone else's children during their formative years instead of her own. Although she is only paying much less for someone else as a domestic worker for her own family -> a migrant domestic worker leaving to another country will allow for
 - "Of course, I have neglected them, and the least I could do to make up for this is to make their lives a little bit easier. I could ease their lives for them materially" -> The feeling of guilt. Use material gifts to make up for that.
- Wk 6 Datta "Where is the Global City"
 - "something that bothers me here, turns me against London. And I spoke with my friends who come to London, they imagined London differently, and it is different," -> There is some disillusionment as migrants compare their lived experience in London against their constructed idea of a global city such as London. The expectation that London, the "West" and Western Culture is a desirable destination that is grand and extraordinary and brings ideas of success. But most of East London (airport/stations) remind them of Poland. Especially because their form of movement is cheaper. Nothing special which they have not seen before in Poland.
 - This disappointment is also related to the wider marginalisation experienced by migrants who came without relevant skills and worked in the lowest labour hierarchies in the construction sector and lived in temporary accommodation. The visual narratives presented here suggest that participants' imagined global city is not just disappointing on arrival, but it is also socially distant and hence irrelevant to their everyday lives.

This does not mean that the global city is unimportant; rather, these visual narratives reflect their sense of separation and alienation from this global city.

- Mikolaj includes one of himself with his friends where they are drinking while waiting for the bus. Mikolaj reflects upon this as 'embarrassing' since he feels that it reinforces the stereotype of the binge-drinking Polish migrant in the West.
 - visual narratives not only situate his disenchantment during transnational mobility, but also provide scope to reflect upon how his location within urban settings might evoke representations of ethno-national subjectivities.
- These Polish shops, recently established across east London, remind and connect Benedykt to everyday practices around Polish food which he was used to from living in Torun. This constructed for him a sense of belonging to particular neighbourhoods in east London where such shops were more abundant. Hence, when he recently moved home, he decided to live in east London so that he could be near these particular places which connected him to familiar sights, tastes and smells from his past.
 - Another perspective - small corners of the Global City where migrants congregate, they bring their culture and influence over, which can provide a sense of home to these places and communities. + add on to the "globalness" of the Global City
- Animation (Flee) → representations of Afghanistan vs Denmark, Russia
 - Sob story that he told after reaching Sweden was completely false: "no family". -> asylum seeking as a performance
 - Way in which the animations in the film is presented challenges the conventional way of depicting documentaries, which is traditionally present with real people and the absence of animations → the traditional portrayal of the refugees's recount is often made to captivate viewers to believe everything that is being shown is the plain truth, but in reality, we are made to see what the director wants us to see as it is based off his editorial directions and the types of questions drafted to frame particular responses such that he can portray a specific narrative
 - Absences from the film → ordinary aspects of Amin's life where the film single-mindedly focuses and defines Amin as being a refugee fleeing from violence accentuating this one-dimensional perspective of him solely being subject to victimhood → lack of focus on the mundane and everyday aspects to his life which disregards the normality of being human
 - show that the refugee journey is an extremely slow process, where they have to spend a lot of time just waiting around in Russia for any opportunity to come
 - showing the idea that refugees tied together with conflict (as compared to other shows that make refugee journey very easy in dramas)
 - not safe even after they fled the original place of stay (whole russia scene with the different violence/conflict taking place)
 - structural problems with being a refugees (even after being a lawful refugee) due to the fear of deportation (the scene where his ex lover will use his status as a refugee against him - where he has internalised this weakness
 - "usefulness" of corruption as a way of getting past certain inequities
 - Shows us how migrants have to deal with their own personal identity
 - Having to reveal himself very differently to different groups
 - The influence of the absence/presence of family → there is the creation of victim hierarchy in terms of their needs and suffering → accommodating to individuals without family baggage may be thought to be easier in terms of assimilating them to the local cultures → however, with the presence of family members, there may arise demands and requests in which they can be reunified + lower on the victim hierarchy since you have a family to help and fall back on
 - When Amin was giving a recount of his experience, he fabricates certain portions of it by giving a false narrative that his family members were no longer around → necessitating his need to prove his vulnerability and the need for an escape as a 'last resort' situation -> repeating a story which was just told to him by the smuggler and something which he has lived with since and this lie has become a part of his identity
 - The importance of telling the truth and how different lies to different groups hold different weights
 - Migrants have to create a story showing how vulnerable he is.
 - Showing details of the Refugee process
 - Individuals who shows up must fit the certain criteria to be refugee (hierarchy of suffering/needs between refugees)
 - a process of examination to gather information (a ritual/performance) and based on the person's story, try to construct that person's identity and determine if its true (the process of verifying afterwards) with the inherent expectation that the examination will reveal the "truth" - but it is all just a performance

- Verification is done by trying to match the actual politics of the area to the individual story
 - communication/language barrier during the process (closest language possible but not right) shows that it is a fluid process that cannot be fair for each individual
- Documentary (Tutorial videos punjab men going overseas)
 - Mother and sister are the only people left in the old family house. Mother feels lonely even though she knows that her sons have migrated for various reasons (military recruitment, joining gangs)
 - Migrant that left to America with the in laws from landlord in punjab to becoming a trucker driver / labourer is a decrease in status, and that his dream of being a distinguished farmer can no longer happen
 - very obvious difference between returning migrants and locals are very different [their entire identity/fashion style all different]
 - Although the women in the family - sister no longer wants her kids to go, the men are extremely excited to go, talking about how much they dream of going
 - Migrants leaving for different reasons as well, the farmer wants to leave because farming in India is no longer sustainable and wants to go for money, the other wants to go for status. (migrants other considered successful for the local men, stories of what they have endured and done to migrate make them be considered as heroes)
 - English is also a very important language to know to migrate, so many years after colonisation, english is still controlling them and their mobility.
 - BUT migrants there are stuck in jobs which will be the first to go in a digitalised world
- Becky Journey
 - Becky was excited to migrate and go to Europe and become “beautiful”. She knows that going over means having to do sex work but she does not see this as a victim needing to be saved - counters the usual assumption that those smuggled for sex work are all sex traffickers and are victims needing to be saved.
 - The arduous journey portrayed when travelling from Agadez to Durukou → the type of vehicle they travelled in was a small truck, they had lack of food and water, a life was even lost → displays the inhumane and harsh conditions they are put through when being smuggled
- Tourism Campaigns (Old 1st lecture pics of Oriental culture) (Current tourism campaigns)
- Pictures in lecture slides of global city looking the same
- Londonhese buildings in bangladesh (in lecture)
 - migrants bringing back their desires and aspirations after living overseas
 - their lives abroad might not be good/easy, but they bring back their interpretations of what it means to live there (visible/not visible)
 - neighbours can see and imagine life there
 - migration fulfilled desires of others and this buildings/stories can create desires for others to do the same
- migrants bring over their concerns - sending money back, children, land ownership back home
- migration might not mean an end to the structural issues in place (new place might also have the same structures)
 - but individuals are more willing to try and chart a way around/through for themselves in spite of this (creative in thinking how to better their experiences
 - and the increased freedom/control they have on their lives)
- Romance on a Global Stage → representation of what is a true family

Q -- is the Israeli permit regime exceptional? Or a question of degree of a widely practiced colonial and now global system of population Management?

The centrality of profiling to population management systems was not exceptional or unique to the permit regime in the territories. Its features were very similar to the profiling that originated in the British colonial system of surveillance developed between the two world wars in India, which later diffused to the rest of the British Empire, including the British Mandate in Palestine. However, the complexity of Israel's bureaucratic arsenal, implemented on millions of people in a particular territory, is historically unprecedented. The lack of regulation did not make the permit regime extralegal or a site of lawlessness. On the contrary, the permit regime created a separate legal sphere that regularized Palestinian labor by military decrees while simultaneously excluding Palestinians from the rights provided by the Israeli Labor Law.

- World apartheid where the border differentiates between individuals
 - Border crossing as honour in the spirit of globalism and cosmopolitanism, legal traveller passes the border gloriously and enhances social status
 - Border transgressor is anti-aesthetic, anti-ethical, illegal and criminalised.
- Freedom of mobility for some is only possible through the organised exclusion of others
- Wk 4 -> Gamburd Kitchen Spoon's Handle
 - Premasiri control of his (usually unmarried) daughters remittances was apparently well spent. He help to choose the investments in land, building and upgrading of their house, arrange and pay for marriages, chase away "useless" in-laws, and protect a divorced daughter in a village that stigmatises such women. Show the strength of family??? Premasiri was able to decide that did not need his daughter to marry up caste.
 - One could read Chandrika's attempt to use Simon's money to prevent her brother's mixed-caste marriage as an effort to preserve her family's high-caste position. Using multiple hierarchies and multiple methods to evaluate standing, villagers house for status in many different arenas simultaneously. Women's struggles for gender equity are enmeshed in equally compelling social contests within systems of kinship, caste, and class.
- The use of images in ethnography
 - Able to better focus on participants' emplaced mobilities across urban and transnational spaces
 - visual optics through which to understand and conceptualise transnational urban spaces, because they embody and embed participants' mobilities in spaces which they can often find hard to describe in words. In shifting the focus of these photographs from aesthetics to ordinariness, visual narratives therefore open up questions around migrants' embodied use of urban spaces during migration and mobility.
 - Refer to disillusionment with their urban dreams, dilemmas of migration and the difficulties of leading a life beyond everyday survival in the global city.
 - First, they shift the gaze of the voyeuristic and disembodied observer to that of an observer-subject, manifested in the body of the migrant often framed in these photos. Secondly, they connect the migrant-subject to transnational and urban spaces through their multiple mobilities embedded in and reflected upon in the photos. Finally, visual narratives make a shift from aesthetic or documentary approaches to representing the global city. Instead, participants' emplacement in and observation of banal and ordinary places in the city and en route to their homeland, suggest an assemblage of a mobile migrant-subject within everyday urban spaces.
- "The gendered expectations around parenting, domestic labour, household management, relationships, pets and more"
- By shopping for clothing, decor, and art, women were fulfilling their roles as caretakers of the hearth
- Just as patriarchy is enshrined in the urban environment, white supremacy is also the ground upon which we walk
- Women may resist certain forms of gender inequality, but in doing so they can simultaneously reproduce these structures.
- Visas can act as the "first line of defence against the entry of undesirables" (Torpey)
- Identities must become codified and institutionalised in order for them to be socially significant (Torpey)
- Culture becomes presented in a caricature like manner, presented stereotypically to pander to an orientalist lens
- Advertisement has racialised both its national identity and the tourists it targets to promote tourism that would be beneficial to Singapore's economy