

SC 2217 TRAVEL MATTERS

DR SAHANA GHOSH ● sahana.ghosh@nus.edu.sg



REVIEW THE SECOND HALF OF SC 2217

Week	Date	Topic
6	16 September	Global Cities as Travel Hubs
Recess Week		
7	30 September	Gender and Sexuality on the Move– GUEST LECTURE
8	7 Oct	Who's Family?: Displacement & Asylum– in-class FILM
Urban Travel Diary DUE 9 October		
9	14 Oct	Intimate Mobilities: Marriage
10	21 Oct	NUS Well Being Day – no class
11	28 Oct	Fixers and Brokers
12	4 November	Media and Material Cultures of Mobility
13	11 November	Wrap up & Revision



GUEST LECTURE SEPT 30TH — DR SNEHA ANNAVARAPU



Journal of Historical Sociology

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

“Where do all the lovers go?” – The Cultural Politics of Public Kissing in Mumbai, India (1950–2005)

Sneha Annavarapu ✉

JOURNAL ARTICLE

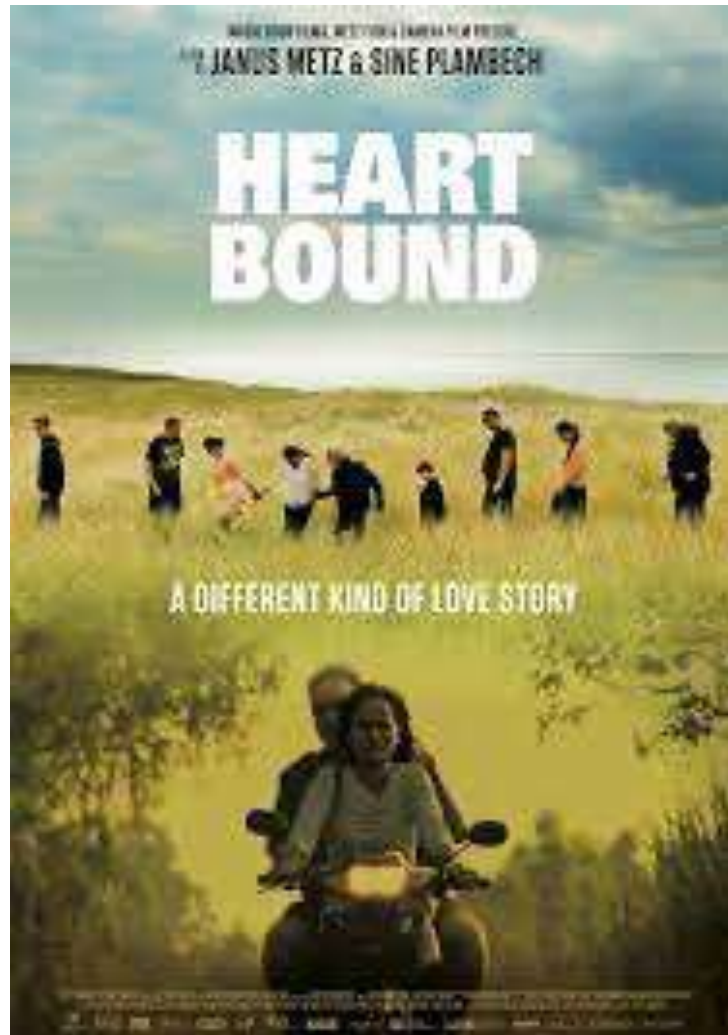
Risky Routes, Safe Suspicions: Gender, Class, and Cabs in Hyderabad, India [Get access >](#)

Sneha Annavarapu ✉

Social Problems, Volume 69, Issue 3, August 2022, Pages 761–780,



ROMANCE! FILMS!



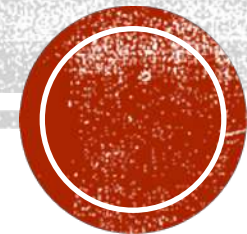


picture in HK can be mistaken for SG

- showing the idea that these cities can be substituted for each other and what does this show?
- and why this is common and normal in global cities

CITIES AS TRANSNATIONAL MOBILITY HUBS

WEEK 6





A GLOBAL CITY

- Impressive!
- Global connections – capital, commerce, culture, tourism
- Connectivity – travel hub, having global reach speedily
- High quality of life
- Cosmopolitan – i.e. multicultural, historical layers

BECOMING a global city

Vs. **ENCOUNTERING** a global city



Mobility, Cosmopolitanism, and Being Global

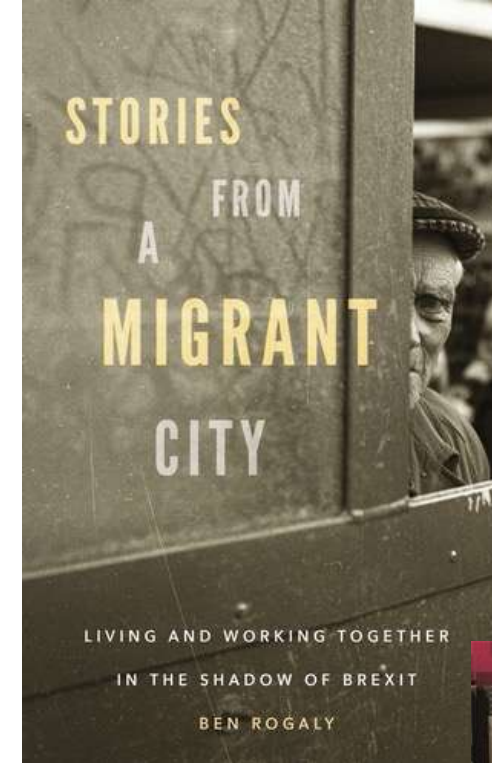
Cosmopolitan – being “outwardly oriented”, embracing immigrant pasts, present, and future, valuing **cultural diversity**

Cosmopolitan city = global city = **open city** = **welcome foreign talent**

foreign talent implying that it is "skilled"

- this also signal a relationship between citizens and these migrants
- which is tying to political rights

Less commonly used - a cocktail made of vodka, orange-flavored liqueur, lime juice, and cranberry juice



SASKIA SASSEN (1991), THE GLOBAL CITY

- **NODES** the contemporary global economy can be conceived of as a network of trade and finance chains whose links are composed of large, global cities. Sassen has termed a city's economic allure and its potential for becoming an important link in the chain as “urban knowledge capital.”
- **DIVERSITY** The more diverse a city's economy, the more chains it may participate in; such cities are more economically stable and better able to endure financial crises.
- The particularity of every global city is based on the diversification of the global economy itself: different sectors and firms for different purposes are favorable to certain cities.





MOBILITY, COSMOPOLITANISM, BEING GLOBAL

1. How inclusive is the idea of cosmopolitanism?

2. Open / global city – welcoming to “foreigners” – to feel at home

3. Whose vision of a global city is it?

Citizenship and Belonging

Ownership/ Priority

Cosmopolitanism vs Nativism



PROFIT > QUALITY OF LIFE?

“

Today's global cities cannot just be efficient places to do business—they also need to be good places to live. This is especially true if cities want to attract foreign subsidiaries. **Liveability**, not profitability, is the new vogue.



BECOMING VS ENCOUNTERING A GLOBAL CITY

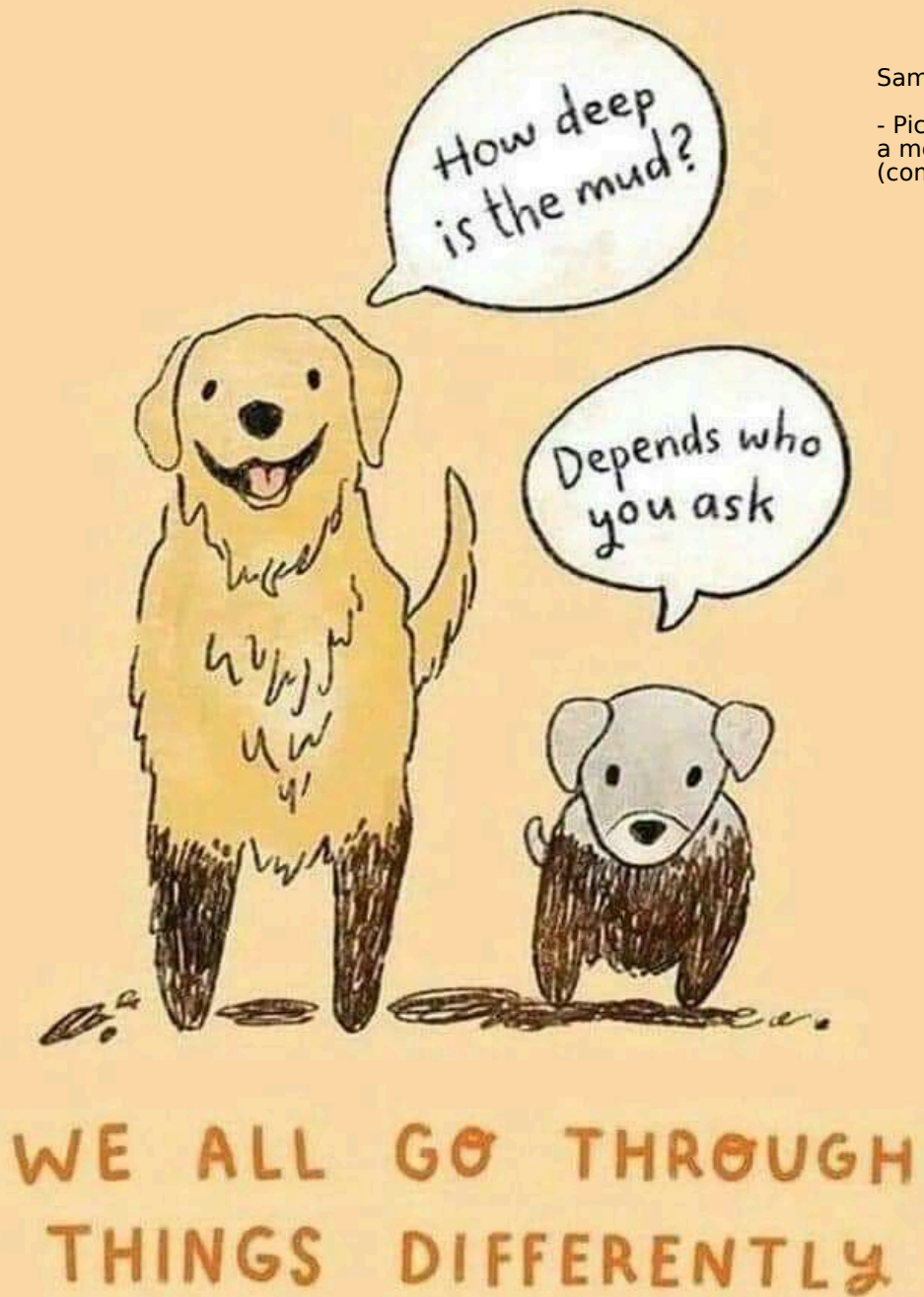


- State discourses/project to become global and stay a competitive regional hub - Singapore



- Transnational migrants encounter a global city - London





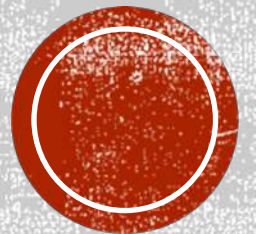
Same idea that different individuals have different experiences

- Picture in reading of migrants taking place of them finish drinking on the pavement as a memory
(compared to maybe a local - take a pic in the bar?)





PICTURING THE GLOBAL CITY





PICTURING THE GLOBAL CITY

- Where is global city?
- Where/how do you feel at home?
- What is impressive?
- Experiencing the hub

“cosmopolitanism/transnationalism from below”

