**Challenges and blindspots of Transnational Migration Paradigm: Spatiality, Temporality, and Agency**

**Ayse Caglar Winter Term 2017**

***Description and Aims:*** This course aims to assess the usefulness, limitations, and challenges of the transnational migration paradigm in the current historical conjuncture. For 20 years ago, in its initial formulation, transnational paradigm for the study of migration*,* challanged the researchers in multiple disciplines to rethink their approaches to immigration, ethnicity, nationalism, gender, class and status, racialization, religion, globalization, and family studies. Since that time there has been a rapid growth of multi-disciplinary scholarship what has sometimes been called “transnational studies” and various agencies including the World Bank and several non-governmental organizations all around the globe began to celebrate transnational migrants as heroes of development. The aim of this course is to reflect on the relationship between the transnational migration paradigm and fundamental structural and cultural changes that are reconfiguring the conditions of migration, including its directionalities, actors, systems of governance, social movements, and academic frameworks of study. The course will focus on the different kinds of institutions involved in this process and their change in time; concentrate on the key concepts of transnational migration perspectives, like ethnicity, community, locality, sovereignty, and multiple membership. One of the main objectives of this course is to analyse the interface between migrant formations and the state and the challenges transnational migration poses to religious and political formations, citizenship schemes, agencies of development, and to urban politics.

***Structure*:** Seminars will begin with a short lecture by the instructor and will be followed by a presentation/introduction of that week’s topic, in which student(s) responsible for that week will present the readings structured by critical comments and questions (depending on the number of students registered to the course). This introduction will be followed by a discussion. For each session there will be two or three key (required) texts. Those preparing the introduction of the topic could also include the optional (suggested) readings into their presentation, in addition to the key texts. It is inevitable to prepare in advance for the seminars, as there is a strong emphasis on class participation

***Learning Outcomes:*** At the end of the course, the students are expected to: Have an understanding of the emergence of transnational migration perspective and its varieties, as well as their different trajectories of development Have a critical understanding of the key concepts of transnational migration, namely of “ethnicity”,

“community”, “sovereignty”, “citizenship” and “ethnic economy” Understand the importance of processes of capital restructuring and urban transformation in studying

transnational migration Have an understanding of the blind spots and limits of transnational migration perspectives

***Course requirements and grading***: Each student will be assessed through a combination of seminar contribution, oral presentation, and written work (again this scheme depends on the number of students registered to this course).

***Oral presentation (30%)***Students are expected to introduce one of the seminars. The written introduction (max. 4 pages – double space) is due two days before the class. This assignment should ideally include a succinct summary of the main thesis of the text as well as ***critical comments and questions*** about the readings.

***Term paper (60%)***Approximately 4000 words paper is due by the end of the term. Students can write their term paper on the seminar topic they introduced, but can also choose another one (after consultation with the lecturer).

***Class participation (10%)***

**(\*) optional (suggested) reading**

**1: Introduction and Migration Theories and the Rise of Transnational Migration Perspective (I)**

Although migration studies has always been an interdisciplinary field, each discipline concentrated on migration from within a different conceptual framework and approached to it on the basis of a different set of questions. Maping up this landscape is important to situate and understand the rise of transnational migration perspective, its central questions and the different trajectories this field followed in different disciplines.

**1.1. Bertell, Caroline and James F. Hollifeld (2000) Migration Theory. Talking across Disciplines. In C. B. Bretell and J.F. Hollifeld eds*. Migration Theory*. Pp. 1-26. New York. Routledge.**

**1.2. Glick-Schiller, Nina et al (1994) Nations Unbound: Transnational Projects, Postcolonial Predicaments and Deterritorialized Nation-States . Chapter 1.**

**(\*)** Bretell, Caroline (2000) Theorizing Migration in Anthropology. The Social Construction of Networks, Identities, Communities, and Globalscapes. In C.B. Bretell and J. F. Hollifeld. Migration Theory. New York: Routledge, Pp.: 97-136.

**(\*)** Hollifeld, James, F. (2000) The Politics of International Migration. How Can we "Bring the State Back In"? New York: Routledge. Pp.: 137-186

**(\*)** Castles, S. M.J. Miller (1993) *The Age of Migration.*, Pp.: 43-167.

**Migration Theories and the Rise of Transnational Migration Perspective (II)**

Although there are core questions the sociologists and anthropologists - advocating for a transnational migration perspective - addressed, it is difficult to talk about a single voice. It is important to approach transnational migration approaches in a time span.

**2.1. Portes, Alajendro (2001) Introduction: The Debates and Significance of Immigrant Transnationalism *Global Networks* 1(3): 181-194.**

**2.2. Pries, Ludiger (2001) The Disruption of Social and Geographic Space. Mexican-US Migration and the Emergence of transnational Social Spaces. *International Sociology* 16(1): 55-74.**

**2.3. LEVITT, P. and GLICK SCHILLER, N. 2004 ‘Transnational Perspectives on Migration: Conceptualizing Simultaneity,’ *International Migration Review*, vol.38, no.3, pp. 1002-1039**

**(\*)** Sangev and Levitt, Peggy (2007) Constructing Transnationalism Studies. In Ludiger Preis ed. **(\*)** Glick-Schiller, Nina, L.G. Basch and C. Blanc-Szeanton, eds. (1992) *Towards a transnational perspective*

*on Migration*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences. Pp 1-25

**(\*)** Portes, Alejandro (1999) Conclusion: Towards a New Model: the Origins and Effects of Transnational Activities. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22(4): 463-477.

**(\*)** Vertovec, Steve 2004 Trends and Impacts of Migrant Transnationalism Centre on Migration, Policy and Society Working Paper No. 3, University of Oxford, WP-04-03

**(\*)** Alba, Richard and Victor Nee 2003 Remaking the American mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration. Cambridge:, MA, Harvard University Press

**Migration, Globalization and the Nation-State**

What are the entanglements between globalization and transnational migration? Why is it important to address the phenomenon of transnational migration in close relation to the changes nation-states are going through ina globalized world? What are the multilevel relations between migration and nation states?

**3.1. Sassen, Sasskia (2001) Cracked Casings. Notes Towards an Analytics for Studying transnational process. In: L. Pries ed. *New Transnational Spaces: International Migration and Transnational Companies in the Early Twenty-First Century*. London: Routledge, 187-208**

**3.2. WIMMER, A. AND GLICK SCHILLER N. 2002 ‘Methodological nationalism and beyond: nation-state building, migration and the social sciences,’ *Global Networks*, vol. 2, pp. 301–334**

**3.3. Levitt Peggy and de la Dehesa Rafael (2003) Transnational Migration an the Redefinition of the State: Variations and Explanations. In *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, Vol. 26/4 2003, pp. 587-611**

(\*)Glick-Schiller, Nina (1999) Transmigrants and Nation-States: Something Old and Something New in the US Immigrant Experience. In. C. Hirschman, P. Kasinitz and J. DeWind eds. The Handbook of International Migration: the American Experience. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 94-119.

(\*)Faist, Thomas(2004) Towards a Political Sociology of Transnationalization. The State of the Art in Migration Research. A.E.S. vol XLV/3

(\*)Joppke, Christian (1998) Introduction. In: C. Joppke (ed.) *Challenges to the Nation-State*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Transnational Migration, the Nation-State and the Urban**

Although there has been a strong interface between the urban processes and histories of migration, it is important to concentrate on how cities enter into transnational migration theories. This week’s reading concentrate on the way globalization and global cities have been conceptualized within transnational migration theories and raise questions about the way they theorized locality. These questions are addressed in the context of neoliberal urban restructuring.

**4.1. McEWAN, J. POLLARD and HENRY N. 2005 ‘The “global” in the city economy: multicultural economic development in Birmingham’ *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 916-933.**

**4.2. Glick Schiller, Nina and Caglar, Ayse 2009 Towards a Comparative Theory of Locality in Migration Studies: Migrant Incorporation and City Scale, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies***

**4.3. Bretell Caroline City as Context**

(+)SHEPPARD, E. 2002 ‘The spaces and times of globalization. Place, scale, networks and positionality,’ Economic Geography, vol. 78, no. 3, pp. 307-30

(\*)SMITH, M. P. 2001 Transnational Urbanism, Malden: Blackwell, pages to be specified

(\*)Brenner, Neil 2004 *New State Spaces: Urban Governance and the Rescaling of Statehood,* Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Pages to be specified.

(\*) BRENNER, N. AND THEODORE, N. 2002 ‘Cities and the geographies of actually existing neoliberalism,’ in N. Brenner and N. Theodore (eds) *Spaces of Neoliberalism*, Oxford: Blackwell, pp.2-32

(\*) SAMERS, M. 2002 ‘Immigration and the Global City Hypothesis: towards an alternative research agenda,’ *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 389-402

(\*) Mahler, Sarah (2002) Theoretical and Empirical Contributions Toward a Research Agenda for Transnationalism”. Smith M.P. and Guarnizo L.E. eds. *Transnationalism from Below.* London : Transaction Publishers, pp 64-102

(\*) Schein, Louisa (1998) Importing Miao Brethren to Hmong America: A Not –So-Stateless Transnationalism. In: P. Cheah and B. Robbins eds. *Cosmopolitics: Thinking and Feeling Beyond the Nation*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, pp. 163-192

**Migration, Citizenship and Transnational Membership**

Changing forms of membership is at the heart of the processes transnational migration gives rise to. These have repercussions on concepts of sovereignity, schemes of citizenship and the understanding of democratic participation. Multiple membership and the increasing tendency to accept or tolerate dual citizenship are related to the increasing transnationalization of migration and politics. The readings of week 5 and week 6 approach these questions through the case studies from different regions.

**5.1. Soysal, Yasemin (1998). Toward a Post-national Model of Membership. In Gershon Shafir Ed. *The Citizenship Debates*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Pp.: 189- 220.**

**5.2. Benhabib, Seyla (2007) Twilight of Sovereignity or the Emergence of Cosmopolitan Norms? Rethinking Citizenship in Volatile Times. In *Citizenship Studies* 11(1): 19-36**

**5.3. Ong, Aihwa (1999) Introduction. In: *Flexible Citizenship: The Cultural Logics of Transnationality*, p. 1-26.**

(\*)Faist, Thomas (2007) The Shifting Boundaries of the Political. In T. Faist and Kivisto Eds. Dual Citizenship ain Global perspective, Ashgate, pp: 1-26

(\*)Smith, Robert (2001) Migrant Membership as an Instituted Process: Comparative Insights from the Mexican and Italian Cases, WP, Conference on Transnational Migration: Comparative Perspectives. Princeton University.

**Transnational Migration, Displacement and Citizenship**

**6.1. Caglar, Ayse (2016) Displacement of European citizen Roma in Berlin: acts of citizenship and sites of contentious politics** . *Citizenship Studies* **vol. xx, no. x, 1-18.**

**6.2. Caglar, Ayse “Anthropology of Citizenship” in *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences. 2nd Edition,* ed. by James D. Wright. Amsterdam: Elsevier Ltd, 637-642.**

**6.3. Glick Schiller, Nina and Ayse Caglar 2008 “And Ye Shall Possess It, and Dwell Therein”: Social Citizenship, Global Christianity, and Non-Ethnic Immigrant Incorporation. In C. Bretell ed. *Immigrants and Citizenship: Anthropological approaches***

(\*)Caglar Ayse (2002) The Discrete Charm of Dual Citizenship: Citizenship Ties, Trust and the "Pink Card". In Y. Elkana et al Eds. *Unraveling Ties - From Social Cohesion to New Practices of Connectedness*. Frankfurt/New York: Campus. Pp.: 248-262.

(\*)Stewart, Michael (2004) The Hungarian Status Law: A new European Form of Transnational Politics?. In Zoltán Kántor, Balázs Majtényi, Osamu Ieda, Balázs Vizi, Iván Halász Eds. The Hungarian Status Law: Nation Building and/or Minority Protection. Pp: 121-151.

(\*) Aleinikoff, Alexander, T. and Douglas Klausmeyer Eds. (2000). *From Migrants to Citizens. Membership in a Changing World*.. Washington, D.C. Carnegie Endowment for International peace. Chapter 3. Dual and Supranational Citizenship: Limits to Transnationalism. Pp- 305-342.

(\*)Faist Thomas (1999) Transnationalization in International Migration: Implications for the Study of Citizenship and Culture. WPTC-99.08 www.transcomm.ox.ac.uk

(\*) Baubock, Rainer (2003) Political Community beyond the Sovereign State, Supranational Federalism and Transnational Minorities. S, Vertovec and R. Cohen Eds. *Conceiving Cosmopolitanism*. Oxford University Press.

(\*)Baubock, Rainer (1994) *Transnational Citizenship. Membership and Rights in International Migration*, Brookfield, Vt.: Edward Elgar., pp. 3-38

**Forced Migration, Refugees and the undocumented**

Migrants, undocumented migrants and refugees are ituated differently within migration studies. To what extent the transnational migration perspectives share this imaginary? What are the implicit assumptions behind this distinction? How are they challanged in social movements and in theory/

**7.1. Malkki Lisa (1995) refugees and Exile: From refugee Studies to the National order of Things. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 24:**

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

**7.3. Nadje Al-Ali, Richard Black, and Khalid Koser. "The Limits to 'Transnationalism': Bosnian and Eritrean Refugees in Europe as Emerging Transnational Communities." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 24, no. 4 (2001): 578-600.**

**7.4. Annastiina Kallius, Daniel Monterescu, Prem Kumar Rajaram (2016) Immobilizing mobility: Border ethnography, illiberal democracy, and the politics of the “refugee crisis” in Hungary. *American Ethnologist***

(\*)Nyers, Peter (2006*) Rethinking Refugees. Beyond State of Emergency*, Routledge. Pages to be specified

**Transnational Migration, Development and the new institutional actors**

Migrants and migration increasingly fall into the interst and programs of development agencies. The aim of the readings is to raise critical questions about: the relations between migration and development; the basic concepts of this collaboration; the mainstream framing of these developmentsand about the basic institutional agencies of development through migrants.

**8.1. Orozco, Manuel (2002) Impact of Remittances as a Development Tool. Paper presented to II. Regional Conference on Inter-American Development Bank Multilateral Investment Fund.**

**8.2. Sørensen, N.N. 2012. Revisiting the Migration–Development Nexus: From Social Networks and Remittances to Markets for Migration Control. *International Migration* 50 (3): 61–76.**

**8.3. Caglar, Ayse (2013) -“Locating Migrant Hometown Ties in time and space: Locality as a blind spot of migration scholarship”, *Historische Anthropologie* 21(1): 26-42, Special Issue on Lokalitaet und transnationale Verflechtungen.**

(\*)SORENSEN, N.N. 2004 THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF MIGRANT REMITTANCES, IOM MIGRATION POLICY RESEARCH WORKING PAPERS, JUNE

**(+)**Kuznetsov, Yevgeny (2011) How Can Countries’ Talent Abroad Help Transform Institutions at

Home? *Diaspora Matters* 2011

(+)Orozco, Manuel. Remittances nad Markets: New Players and Practices. *Commission Paper for the*

*Inter-American Dialogue and the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute*

(\*) Muenz, Reiner World Bank Report

(\*)Faist, Thomas. Transstate spaces and development, in Rethinking Transnationalism, ed. By Ludger Preis

**Migration industries and policy worlds**

**9.1. Sørensen, N.N., and T. Gammeltoft-Hansen. 2013. Introduction. In T. Gammeltoft-Hansen, and N.N. Sørensen (eds), *The Migration Industry and the Commercialization of International Migration*. London, Routledge**.

**9.2. Pécoud, A., 2013. Introduction: Disciplining the Transnational Mobility of People. In M. Geiger & A. Pécoud (Eds.). *Disciplining the Transnational Mobility of People*. Basingstoke, Macmillan.**

**9.3. G. Feldman (2011) If ethnography is more than participant-observation, then relations are more than connections: The case for nonlocal ethnography in a world of apparatuses. In Anthropological Theory 11(4): 375-395.**

**9.4 C. Shore and S. Wright (2011) Conceptualising Policy. Technologies of Governance and the Politics of Visibility. In C. Shore et al. eds. *Policy Worlds* .**

**Transnational Migration and Entrepreneurship**

What are transnational migration and transnational entrepreneurship entangled? How are these concepts related to “ethnic entrepreunership” and “ethnic economies”? What are the fault lines of the concept of “ethnic entrepreneurship”?

**10.1. Peccod, Antoine (2000) Thinking and Rethinking Ethnic Economies. *Diaspora* 9(3): 439-462.**

**10.2. Glick Schiller, Nina and Caglar Ayse (2013) “Locating migrant pathways of economic emplacement: Thinking beyond the ethnic lens”. *Ethnicities*, 13(4): 494-514**

**10.3. KLOOSTREMAN R.and RATH 2001 ‘Immigrant entrepreneurs in advanced economies. Mixed embeddedness further explored,’ *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol., 27, 2 pp. 189-202**

(\*)KLOOSTREMAN R.and RATH J (eds) 2003 Immigrant entrepreneurs: Venturing abroad in the age of globalization, Introduction Oxford: Berg.

(\*)Caglar, Ayse: Mediascapes, Advertisement Industries and Cosmopolitan Transformations: German Turks in Germany. *New German Critique, Spring/Summer 2004, Number 92.*

(\*) Rath, J 2005 *Feeding the Festive City Immigrant Entrepreneurs and Tourist Industry*.

(\*) Guarnizo, Luis. Eduardo. (2001) The Economics of Transnational Migration. Paper presented at the

Conference on Transnational Migration, Comparative Perspectives, Princeton University.

(\*) Landolt, Patricia (2001) Salvadorian Economic Transnationalism: Embedded Strategies for Household

Maintenance, Immigrant Incorporation, and Entrepreneurial Expansion. *Global networks* 1(3): 217-241.

(\*) Peccod, Antoine (2001) The Cultural Dimension of Entrepreneurship in Berlin’s Turkish Economy. *Revue Europenne des Migrations Internationales* 17(2). 153-168

Ong, Aihwa (2007)

**Multisclar Perspective, Historical Conjuncture and the Limits of Transnational Perspective to Migration:**

This is a wrapping up session. The return of a variety of assimilationist perspectives will be addressed in the context of transnational perspectives’ blind spots.

**12.1 Brubaker, Rogers (2001) The return of assimilation? Changing perspectives on immigration and its sequels in France, Germany, and the United States. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 24: pp. 531-548**

**12.2. Vertovec, Steve (2007) Super-diversity and its implications. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 30(6): 1024- 1054.**

**12.3. Waldinger, Roger and David Fitzgerald. 2004. “Transnationalism in Question.” *American Journal of Sociology* 109:1177-95**

**12.4 Glick Schiller, Nina (2015) Explanatory frameworks in transnational migration studies: the missing multi- scalar global perspective . *Ethnic and Racial Studies* Vol. 38, No. 13, 2275–2282.**