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**Gender and Migration**

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**ABSTRACT**

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*Migrations* “Represent a change in permanent residence , often of a year or more in duration, and it involves a geographical move that crosses a political boundary”. There are two common forms: international and internal migrations.(Turner 2006: 384). Gender dimension of migrations involves gender vs. migration interpolation focusing onto the statistic about male vs.female migrants in the world migrations. Even though there are cases where the feminisation of migrations is evident, there is also masculinisation of migration especially in single cases of internal migrations.

Gender based theory of immigration is connected with binary dichotomies/divisions of modern period that are connected with ancient Aristotelian perspective, and represent the obstacle to postmodern vision of society, male and female, ethnicity, and bread winning dilemma. Modern vs. Postmodern dichotomies involve dichotomy inside the concept of girlhood, good/bad girl behaviour. Danielle Egan argues that pathological femininities develop in white femininities as well. In her work *Becoming sexual*, she emphasizes that girls are becoming aggressive drunkards and walking around in short tops and skirts as a result of hyper heterosexualisation, the identification of whiteness with innocence is lost( 2013, 49-78). Example of male migrations are Varoş in Istanbul are “illegal squatter settlement neighborhoods around the city and the migrant people who built houses and worked in temporary jobs in informal sector”(White in Spade Z.J, Valentine C.G.128-129)or the Rent boy masculine immigrants. Irangeles “Iranians in Los Angeles”, in 1980-ties are example of female and male migrations. Example of female migrations , are *African American Inner city girls* gangs of girls. “ (Spade and Valentine 2014, 75) Spade and Valentine in their famous work *the Kaleidoscope of gender* in text written by Nikki Jones, analyze this problem under the title *I was aggressive for the streets*

*and pretty for the pictures* (2014, 74).“(Anderson 1999 )–at the heart of the code is a battle for the respect and manhood“ for females. There is also investigation on Migration of medical sisters from former Balcan countries to Lybia in 1980/1990( Stanić 2010). Ramirez, Dominguez, Morais, Crossing borders: Remittances, Gender, and Development)in Blagojević 2006:4). According to Zlotnik(2003), in 1960-ties , women were 47% of migrants, but in 1990-ties the number rosed to 48%, and then onto the 48.9 in 2000. This Women were mainly from Europe, Northern America, Oceania and Latin America, Eastern snd Southeastern Asia, Caribbean.

Economical migrations vs. Gender, had shown that even though the migrations in 1960-ties were predominantly male migrations (around 53% male, and 47% female), until 2000 , 51% female immigrants ocured in statistic on world migrations, especially in developed countries ( Zlotnik in Stanić, 2010:10).

“ Females mainly migrate because of the need for job independently from their family or husbands = feminisation of migrations” ( Stanić 2010:10).

#### **“Push factors**

#### **Pull factors**

<b>Unemployment increasment among males</b>	<b>Demografical changes</b>
<b>Female involvement into market place</b>	<b>process of the individualisation, enlargement of</b>
<b>Enlargment of state debts</b>	<b>divorces and population growing old</b>
	<b>Involvement of female onto the market place</b>
	<b>Search for cheap female working force for reproductive work”</b>

“Push and Pull” factors in migration processes after 1980-ties” (Stanić 2010:14)

„Haunted nightmares of Jüarez : NI UNA MAS! „(www. artsbymia.com no.6192 , visited in 20.05.2014



#### Femicide and Illegal migration at Mexican borders

Amnesty International claims the total may be 370 murders and that seventy women are still missing.“( Simmons 2006:493). Simmons had also noticed that there are certain similarities in between the sample of victims, there are all workers in maquiladoras or students, and migrants for financial reasons, aged in between 15 and twenty five. Internal migration for economic reasons happened: „Juárez is a border town and factory city that is the home of dozens of maquiladoras (large foreign-owned assembly plants) that employ much of the workforce. Nearly one-half of the 1.5 million residents of the city migrated there from local villages and small towns searching for economic prosperity. The city’s infrastructure had been largely unprepared for such a huge migration, forcing many citizens to find residence in the local “shantytowns.” (Simmons 2006.494).

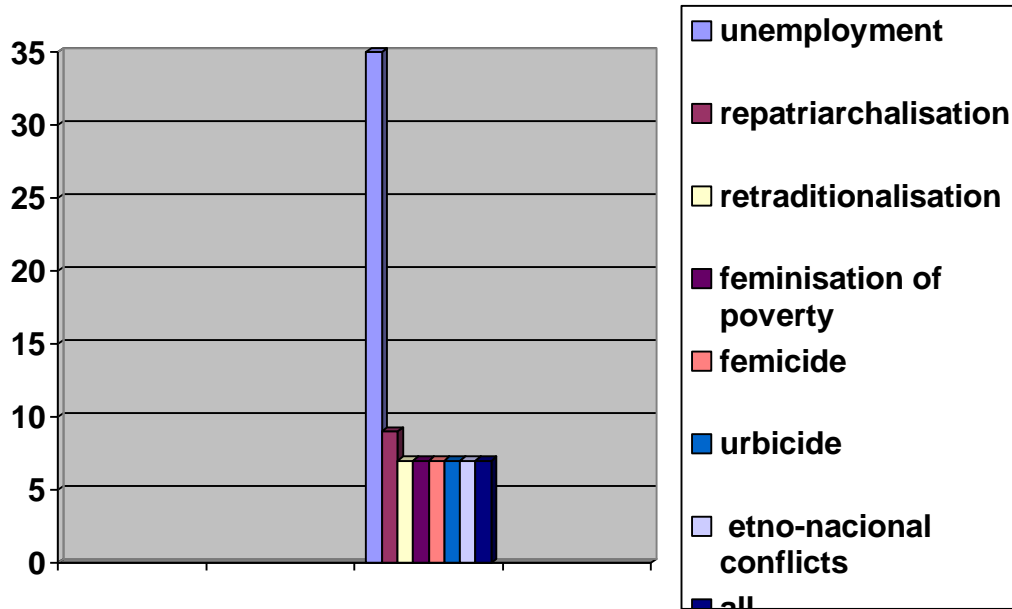
Reasons for femicide “A sprawling city, Juárez also includes many square miles of empty desert, which has sadly become the resting place for many of the murdered women“( Simmons 2006). Motives for murders (Simmons 2006) ranging from prostitution , drug trafficking, to domestic violence, selling organs of this girls in USA, or „ drug rings, or even groups of young men from wealthy families (los Juniors), might be using these girls in macabre rituals or as part of some sporting contest" (Simmons 2006). Identity of victims (internal female imigrants), include being poor, female teenagers or female striving for better life conditions working in maquiladoras or being self-supporting students. Even two thirds of them were working women

and students. Their family members stated that they wanted to become something, and were either working or studying in late hours involving being head of a household with a one child. Alma Guillermoprieto/Feminisation of migration and poverty “the reason for murders are drug traffickers, with good position to traffic drugs and conduct murders because of female poverty, close desert and lack of protection for them. Drug trafficking is connected with , especially Mexican celebrated cult of Santa Muerte, worshipping of death and belief that because of sacrifices, those who worship her will be awarded with their rebirth”. Valdez in *The Killing fields: Women harvest*, chronicle dedicated to femicide: „Several people in Juarez said they spent years compiling information on an alleged link to satanic rituals on both sides of the border.

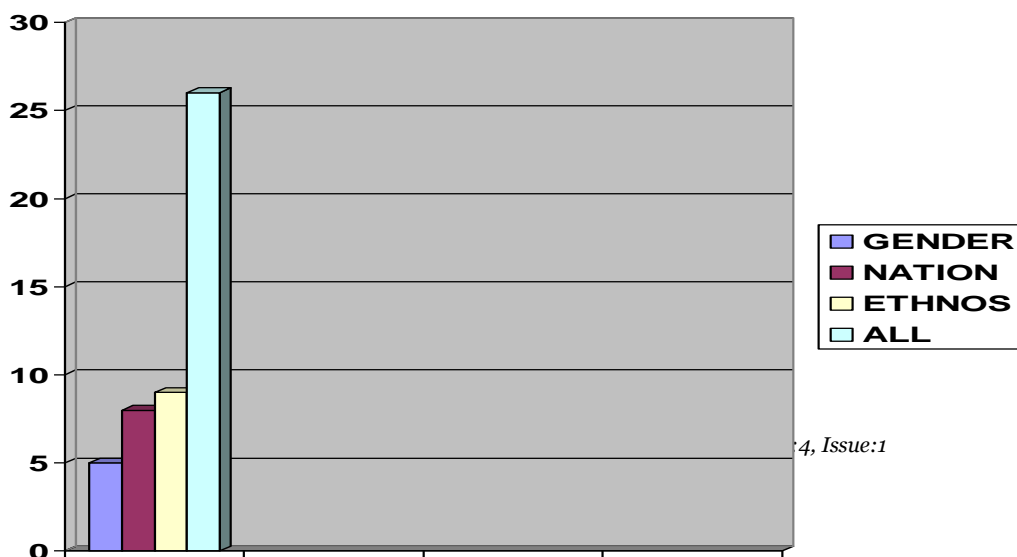
Mexican team drew a sketch map of the sites where past serial murder victims had been found in Juarez and El Paso. Devil worshipers were using each new site to complete a pentagram shape over the El Paso-Juarez border region. The “Santa Muerte” (Saint Death) movement represents one of the fastest growing cults in Mexico. Chapels and images used to venerate the patron saint of death have turned up in Juarez as well in recent years. Some gang members wear the image of this “saint” as a tattoo" Valdez 2006:155). In Canada, Ruth Mustus an activist, is trying desperately to inform the world about the approximately 500 mostly indigenous women who disappeared in her country over the past twenty years" (Valdez 2006: 263). Legal migration problems, Hyperfeminisation, rape, gangs of girls, rent boys masculinities, Varoç in Istanbul, forced labor, rape and prostitution are several problems of illegal emigrations. Competing masculinities asking for the approval and honor are other problems of legal migrations. Michael Kimmel( 2012, 190) in his *Manhood in America*, a cultural history, mentions the need of man to have the room of their own and gives even notions into something such as „masculine mystique“ defining it as the getting well with fraudness of concepts „male as breadwinner“ . Varoç in Istanbul “After 1980-ties, Istanbul population has multiplied and “social fragmentation escalated and reshaped it as a space of contestation in which previously silenced social groups including Islamist, Kurds and queers claimed public visibility and legitimacy”(Spade Z.J, Valentine C.G. 128). Varoç in Istanbul represent : “Rent migrant boys from Varoç

”Lower class neighborhoods, Aged 16-25, Mostly sons of recently migrated large families coping with dislocation, poverty and cultural exclusion(Spade Z.J, Valentine C.G. 128)”. Unemployment as a main reason for migration from Bosnia and Herzegovina , as unemployment rate is over 44%. The survey was conducted among the group of students at Faculty of Political Sciences, at Departments of Sociology and Social work, MA level and BA

level students. Sample group was 50 students. Examination was introduced during the academic year 2014/2015 and 2015/2016. Parts of the examinees were students that studied Sociology of Youth as an academic discipline and Sociology of Gender. Question was to name problems of Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Bosnia and Herzegovina unemployment statistics: 500.000. Gender, nation and ethnos are the biggest problem of Young femininities and masculinities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and therefore the main reason for migration from Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Maria Pissani focuses on the migrations and migration politics in Cyprus , criticizing the problems on the border with other countries and reasons for enlargement in number of migrants, especially illegal towards the Cyprus. *Youth on the move*, at Maynooth campus Dublin (Ireland), in June 2015, focused mainly on the problematic of migration politics and imprisonment of Youth due to the illegal migrations over the European borders.

## CONCLUSIONS

Hyperfeminisation, rape, gangs of girls, rent boys masculinities, Varoç in Istanbul, forced labor, rape and prostitution are several problems of illegal emigrations. Competing masculinities asking for the approval and honor are other problems of legal migrations. Gender dimension of migration is still present and inforcement of law implementation is necessary. Laws on protection of female human rights are still facing the obstacles of stereotypes on women and young feminities and masculinities.

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