

Migration and Citizenship

2022/23 autumn term

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Course aims and objectives

International migration has become one of the cornerstones of contemporary policy-making. In the last few decades, rising immigration figures in many Western countries contributed to the reconfiguration of national party systems, facilitated the rise of far-right parties and impacted the balance of power between left and right. In 2015, the intensification of refugee flows to Europe created a crisis of solidarity within the European Union. In 2016, the successful use of international migration as a tool of political mobilisation strongly contributed to two extraordinary political events: the success of the Brexit referendum and the election of Donald Trump as the President of the United States. Meanwhile, no social or political overview of the three decades of independent Lithuanian state is possible without due regard to the emigration process, which left a significant demographic, social, economic and political imprint. Moreover, in 2021, Lithuania faced an unprecedented challenge of illegal immigration. Furthermore, migration processes as well as other contemporary developments are prompting a rethink of the institution of citizenship, both in Lithuania and in the rest of the world.

The aim of this course is to learn about the causes, forms and consequences of international migration and the different policies for managing migration, as well as to better understand the debate around the concept and politics of citizenship. Although the course focuses on the political aspects of migration and citizenship, a strong interdisciplinary orientation is felt. The texts included in the course analyse the phenomena of migration and citizenship from sociological, historical, economic and philosophical perspectives. The course seeks to combine theoretical (philosophical) and empirical analysis, with a relatively greater emphasis on the latter. While the main focus is on migration and citizenship phenomena in Europe, references are also made to countries outside of the Old Continent.

Upon completion of this course, students will (1) have a deeper understanding of the phenomena of migration and citizenship and the factors that shape them; (2) be able to explain why some countries have adopted more liberal migration and citizenship policies than others; (3) have a better understanding of the impact of migration on the political processes in various countries. The course consists of two parts, the first of which is longer. The first part analyses the phenomenon of international migration, discusses the different forms of migration, studies the evolution of migration policies, and examines the causes and consequences of different levels of migration restrictions. The second part discusses different understandings of citizenship as well as possible extensions of this concept, analyses the different rules for granting nationality and the reasons for these differences.

While both parts are dominated by an empirical analysis of migration and citizenship, the ethics of migration restrictions and the different notions of citizenship are also discussed.

Course scope and assessment

The course consists of 30 hours of classes. Course assessment includes:

Seminar moderation – 10%

Each student will moderate one of the seminars together with a lecturer. The task of the moderator will be to help organise the seminar discussion by suggesting the main topics and discussion questions. On the basis of the readings and other information, the moderator will send the tutor a short list (up to one page in length) of seminar questions to be discussed in the upcoming seminar (i.e. by 5pm on Tuesday). During the seminar, the moderator will be expected to take an active part in the discussion by raising relevant discussion questions and helping the tutor steer the discussion. Students will have until 12 September to choose the course topic they would like to moderate (Google Forms questionnaire will be used for the allocation of topics).

Active participation in seminars – 30%

Students should come to classes having read the mandatory texts for each topic and be prepared to analyse the material from a theoretical and methodological perspective. Only active participants will get a maximum grade. Those who are unable to attend for a valid reason should inform the lecturer in advance. Students who miss more than three seminars without a valid reason will have their grade reduced.

Research paper – 60%

Students will write a research paper on the topic of interest. While independent methodological strategies are encouraged, two alternative research avenues are proposed by the lecturer: 1) statistical analysis of 2017 Eurobarometer survey data on immigrant integration in Europe, 2017 European Values Study questions on migration, or other relevant dataset of student's choosing; 2) an in-depth qualitative country case study or case comparison. The paper should be between 7,000 and 9,000 words in length. In the case of either research strategy, the paper should provide a genuine attempt at meeting scientific research standards and include the following sections:

Introduction: define a research question, explain why it is relevant and provide the overview of methods used as well as main findings;

Literature review: provide an overview of previous studies that dealt with a similar research question. Identify a gap in the existing literature that you will be seeking to fill;

Data, methods and results (for a quantitative study) or *country case study/case comparison* (for a qualitative study): this is a key section in which a student's original research should be presented;

Conclusions: provide an answer to the research question, list the limitations of your study and name directions for future research;

Bibliography: provide a comprehensive and orderly bibliography list. For citation and bibliography rules, consult: https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html

Recommended literature if statistical analysis pathway is selected:

Čekanavičius, V. & Murauskas, G. (2014). *Taikomoji regresinė analizė socialiniuose tyrimuose*. Vilnius University Press;

Imai, K. (2017). *Quantitative Social Science: An Introduction*. Princeton University Press;

James, G. et al. (2013). *An introduction to statistical learning: with applications in R*. Springer.

The paper is due by the **16th of December**.

Course topics

7 September. Introduction: discussion of the course programme and assessment

I. MIGRATION

14 September. What are the key drivers of international migration?

Massey, D. et al. (1993). Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. *Population and Development Review*, 19(3), pp. 431-466;

Further reading:

Castles, S., de Haas, H. & Miller, M. J. (2014). *The age of migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World (5th edition)*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Chapter 'Theories of Migration', pp. 25-54.

21 September. The ethics of migration restrictions

Walzer, M. (1983). *Spheres of Justice: A Defense of Pluralism and Equality*. New York: Basic Books, pp. 31-64;

Carens, J. H. (1987). Aliens and Citizens: The Case for Open Borders. *The Review of Politics*, 49(2), pp. 251–273;

Further reading:

Blake, M. (2013). Immigration, Jurisdiction and Exclusion. *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 41(2), pp. 103-130.

28 September. Are liberal democracies capable of limiting immigration flows?

Freeman, G. (1995). Modes of Immigration Politics in Liberal Democratic States. *International Migration Review*, 29(4), pp. 881-902;

Joppke, C. (1998). Why Liberal States Accept Unwanted Immigration. *World Politics*, 50(2), pp. 266-293;

Further reading:

Castles, S. (2004). Why Migration Policies Fail. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 27(2), pp. 205-227.

5 October. Migration and migration policy: post-war trends

de Haas, H, Czaika, M, Flahaux, M.-L, Mahena, E, Natter, K, Vezzoli, S, & Villares-Varela, M. (2019). International Migration: Trends, Determinants, and Policy Effects. *Population and Development Review*, 45(4), pp. 885–922;

Further reading:

Castles, S. & Miller, M. J. (2014). The age of migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World (5th edition). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. Chapter ‘Migration in Europe since 1945’, pp. 102-125;

Helbling, M. & Kalkum, D. (2017). Migration policy trends in OECD countries. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 25(12), pp.1779-1797.

12 October. Immigration policy in Europe: the cases of United Kingdom and Germany

Hampshire, J. (2005). *Citizenship and Belonging: Immigration and the Politics of Demographic Governance in Postwar Britain*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 16-45;

Joppke, C. (1999) *Immigration and the nation-state: the United States, Germany, and Great Britain*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 62-99.

Further reading:

Joppke, C. (1999) *Immigration and the nation-state: the United States, Germany, and Great Britain*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 260-280

19 October. Public attitudes towards migration

Ivarsflaten, E. (2005). Threatened by diversity: Why restrictive asylum and immigration policies appeal to western Europeans. *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*, 15(1), pp. 21–45;

Hainmueller, J. & Hopkins, D. J. (2014). Public Attitudes Toward Immigration. *Annual review of political science*, 17 (1), pp. 225-249.

Further reading:

Green, D. (2017). Immigrant Perception in Japan. *Asian Survey*, 57(2), pp. 368–394.

26 October. Immigration as a tool of political mobilisation

Dennison, J. & Geddes, A. (2018). A Rising Tide? The Salience of Immigration and the Rise of Anti-Immigration Political Parties in Western Europe. *The Political Quarterly*, 90(1), pp. 107-116;

van Spanje, J. (2010). Contagious parties: anti-immigration parties and their impact on other parties’ immigration stances in contemporary Western Europe. *Party politics*, 16(5), pp. 563-586;

Bale, T. (2021). Policy, office, votes – and integrity. The British Conservative Party, Brexit, and immigration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, pp. 1-20;

Further reading:

Shehaj, A., Shin, A. J. & Inglehart, R. (2019). Immigration and right-wing populism: An origin story. *Party Politics*, 27(2), pp. 282-293;

2 November. – All Souls' Day.

9 November. Immigration management in non-democratic countries

Breunig, C., Cao, X. & Luedtke, A. (2012). Global Migration and Political Regime Type: A Democratic Disadvantage. *British Journal of Political Science*, 42, pp. 825-854;

Malakhov, V. S. & Simon, M. E. (2018). Labour Migration Policy in Russia: Considerations on Governmentality. *International Migration*, 56(3), pp. 61–72.

Further reading:

Mirilovic, N. (2010). The Politics of Immigration: Dictatorship, Development, and Defense, *Comparative Politics*, 42(3), pp. 273–292;

Ding, S. & Koslowski, R. (2017). Chinese Soft Power and Immigration Reform: Can Beijing's Approach to Pursuing Global Talent and Maintaining Domestic Stability Succeed? *Chinese Journal of Political Science*, 22(1), pp. 97–116.

16 November. Emigration and re-emigration – the case of Lithuania

Elsner, B. (2013). Does emigration benefit the stayers? Evidence from EU enlargement. *Journal of Population Economics*, 26(2), 531–553;

Barcevičius, E. (2015). How successful are highly qualified return migrants in the Lithuanian labour market? *International Migration*, 54(3), 35–47.

Further reading:

Aleksandravičius, E. (2008). Diaspora ir gimtinė: su laisve ir be jos. *Oikos: lietuvių migracijos ir diasporos studijos*, 5, pp. 9-16;

23 November. Forced migration

Hansen, R. (2014). State Controls: Borders, Refugees, and Citizenship, in Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E., Loescher, G., Long, K., & Sigona, N. (eds.) *The Oxford handbook of refugee and forced migration studies*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, pp. 253-265;

Papagiani, G. (2016). Asylum in the twenty-first century: Trends and challenges, in Triandafyllidou, A. (ed.) *Routledge handbook of immigration and refugee studies*. London, New York: Routledge, pp. 320-331;

Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. (2014). International Refugee Law and Refugee Policy: The Case of Deterrence Policies. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 27(4), pp. 574–595;

Podesta, J. (2019). The climate crisis, migration, and refugees. Brookings Institution, pp. 1-9.

Further reading:

Boswell, C. (1999). Comment. The conflict between refugee rights and national interests: background and policy strategies. Responding to the crisis in refugee protection. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 18(2), pp. 64–84;

II. CITIZENSHIP

30 November. What is citizenship? Different notions

Pocock, J. G. A. (1995). The Ideal of Citizenship since Classical Times, in Beiner, R. (ed.) *Theorizing Citizenship*, pp. 29-52;

Isin, E. F. & Nyers, P. (eds.) (2014). *Routledge Handbook of Global Citizenship Studies*. London: Routledge, pp. 1-12.

Further reading:

Kymlicka, W. (1996). *Multicultural citizenship: a liberal theory of minority rights*. Oxford: Clarendon, pp. 1-49.

7 December. Immigrant integration

Joppke, C. (2007). Beyond national models: Civic integration policies for immigrants in Western Europe. *West European Politics*, 30(1), pp. 1–22;

Bloemraad, I. (2007). Unity in Diversity? Bridging Models of Multiculturalism and Immigrant Integration. *Du Bois Review*, 4(2), pp. 317–336.

Further reading:

Alba, R. D. & Nee, V. (2003). *Remaking the American mainstream : assimilation and contemporary immigration*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, pp. 17-66.

14 December. Citizenship between "nationhood traditions" and immigration

Brubaker, R. (1992). *Citizenship and nationhood in France and Germany*. Harvard University Press, pp. 35-75, 179-191;

Joppke, C. (1999). How immigration is changing citizenship: a comparative view. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 22(4), pp. 629–652.

Further reading:

Soysal, Y. N. (1995). *Limits of citizenship : migrants and postnational membership in Europe*. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press, pp. 136-162.

21 December. Citizenship policy in Lithuania and the CEE region

Kūris, E. (2010). Country Report: Lithuania. *EUDO Citizenship Observatory*, pp. 1-46;

Bauböck, R., Perching, B. & Sievers, W. (eds.) (2009). *Citizenship policies in the new Europe*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, pp. 439-458.

Further reading:

Bartasevičius, V. (2021). Explaining Access to Citizenship in Central and Eastern Europe. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, 54 (3), pp. 27–50.