



Examining The Role Of Gender In The Social Dynamics Of Migration

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ABSTRACT

This research examines how gender affects migration experiences, decision-making, social networks, and outcomes. The study examines how migration challenges and reinforces gender norms and inequities in varied cultural and socioeconomic situations, illuminating the intricate interaction of economic, social, and cultural influences that affect migratory patterns. The analysis emphasises gender-sensitive strategies and gender intersectionality to handle migration management's many facets. The paper integrates theoretical and empirical research to explain the gendered aspects of migration and advocate for equitable policies that recognise migrants' unique experiences across gender identities.

Keywords: Gender, migration, social dynamics, decision-making, experiences, social networks, intersectionality, gender sensitive policies, inequality, migration management

Introduction

Because migration is just one of many social forces that change gender relations, the empirical data is not coherent, and studying these shifts in relation to different cultures is difficult, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about how migration affects women's social standing. This applies especially when transferring findings from multi-level research. There have been some useful analytical and empirical findings from "both macro and micro approaches to female migration," but few writers have integrated study results from different levels of investigation. Migration is part of developing countries' structural transformation, making it relevant to gender roles and social change research. Migration and social change occur when distinct economic, social, and cultural systems are in place. This is especially true in developing nations when rural populations are moving to cities or crossing borders.

The assumption that women's inclusion into migratory streams will improve their social standing originates from the belief that receiving communities are more diversified and offer more social opportunities than migrants' home communities. Migration's effects alone are hard to assess without considering other factors that influence society. A conceptual framework explaining how gender constrains "and is circumscribed by geographical movement, as well as the myriad of individual and structural arrangements that impact migration outcomes" is needed to understand how migration affects women's position in society. This article does not cover all facet of this topic, but it provides an analytical framework to organise a selective yet purposeful literature review. Our study on migration and gender roles yields no new findings due to data constraints.

Migration and gender toward an assessment

Career opportunities open up to those who relocate. Reshaping gender relations is a potential theoretical outcome of migration. The social status of women after migration is impacted by several factors. The reasons

for migration, the type of migration “(temporary or permanent, long or short distance, rural-to-urban versus intra-urban)”, the women's productive roles in both their home and new communities, some of these influences are marriage and family duties, cultural structures that provide significance to these societal results. Independence from poverty, social mobility, and relative autonomy could be enhanced if women relocate with higher-wage jobs and more control over their earnings or family decision-making. One counterargument is that migration just serves to perpetuate gender inequality by shifting patriarchal power structures from one culture to another.

This may happen, for example, to those whose families' financial situation deteriorated because they worked wage jobs or to those whose families traveled temporarily to help their relatives back home. We need to look at women's situation both before and after migration to see how migration affects gender relations. Because of "our interest in family and market ties," we pay close attention to both monetary and non-monetary exchanges. We take a look at the three ways in which migration affects women's productive roles: (a) time spent producing goods and services inside the home; (b) shares of total revenue; and (c) employment status. In addition to monetary interests, people care about things like relative power in household decision-making, particularly when it comes to the allocation of shared commodities, and the ability to affect the income of other family members. “Consider the non-economic factors of marriage and family statuses to get a sense of how women's social standing may change as a result of relocation. The desire of women to relocate is further confounded by their family status, whether they are single heads, daughters, or husbands, and it is difficult to determine the separate impacts of migration” on women's position from marriage and family statuses that characterize gender relations.

Africa

Historically, males from sub-Saharan Africa have made up the bulk of labor migrants. Colonial administrations, European housewives, plantation and mine owners, and young men were conscripted or compelled to labor in fields, railroads, and towns. To ensure that married women and their daughters could continue to farm the subsistence crops in rural areas, the government, companies, and community leaders collaborated. This method maintained patriarchal marital power structures while bolstering low-wage commercial agriculture and urban employment. Restricting women to rural regions was another tactic used to keep Black people out of mostly white neighborhoods. The transition from communal and male-dominated activities to less labor-intensive agricultural production gave rise to these patterns of male mobility and female immobility. With a high sex ratio in the biggest cities, Africa's urban labor markets promote the "feminization" of subsistence agriculture. While women outnumber men in rural-to-rural migration, men are severely limited in subcontinental international migration. Internal rural-to-urban streams are the primary focus of most migration case studies in Africa.

Southern Africa

Research on Lesotho's migratory women shows that migration can lower women's status. When women migrate, they give up some influence over their life as farm managers in their home communities to rely only on male wage earners. Wilkinson observed that most Maseru women he spoke to were single and had small children before or after migrating. Most people moved because village women couldn't feed their families. Before migrating, many women believed they might become economically independent by working in the formal sector. Although women dominated Maseru's informal labour, men dominated its official and public sector jobs. As city prostitutes or small commodity producers, women had to depend on men due to low wages.

East and Central Africa

Over half of women who travelled came with their spouses. Fifty-nine travelled alone, while fifteen joined urban relatives. Migration gave married women new income-generating options, but Obbo found that spouses could limit their intra-household allocation negotiating power. Some married women sold meals to male employees, who used the additional money to maintain their families. Nearly half were unemployed. Obbo does not address child dependence, but single women were likely better able to take new sources of money, since they were less reliant on their meager wages and could better manage their time. Most unmarried women traded and produced beer to survive, but few did without brief sexual interactions with men. These relationships had less male interference with women's trade and brewing, but weddings still had inequities.

Zambia

anthropological study of Lusaka migrant women demonstrates that marital status while migration affects low-income, illiterate women after migration. This study focused on informal sector women in two Lusaka squatter communities. Before leaving rural Zambia, none of the emigrants had finished secondary school. Wilkinson and Cooper limited their investigation to craft and beer makers, as does Jules Rosette. This is because males dominate the formal sector, which comprises household labour and regulated market trading.

West Africa

Yoruba women migrants in the little Nigerian city of Ilorin present an intriguing juxtaposition to the research described earlier since marrying urban men raised rural women's economic standing. Even when married, Yoruba women kept bartering money when they left their communities. Just like women, men maintained financial independence from their spouses. Watts interviewed women from 41 houses, 12% of a Yoruba-dominated urban community. Since most women in Ilorin had moved after marrying a nonmigrant metropolitan man, traders catered to affluent customers. Migrating increased their earnings since their occupations remained the same. Women relocating did not change the distribution of labour or control over resources in metropolitan areas, nor did it change sex dominance in the household. Watts doesn't tell us how much women's relative contributions to household budgets changed or stayed the same, but the fact that women could live well in the city without relying on their husbands' incomes suggests that female trading was still a good way to make money in the city.

Latin America

Since urbanisation accelerated in the 2010s, Latin American migration streams have favoured young, unmarried women over African ones. Demographic studies demonstrate that stream sex composition varies substantially by distance and flow type. However, little is known about why Latin American cities attract more women than males and how migration affects women differently. The conclusion revisits this issue. They show that metropolitan employment in Latin America increased swiftly and produced a demand for female labour, disproving concerns about cities' ability to absorb huge numbers of rural migrants. The explosion of service jobs, especially domestic service, drove female migration. The structural reconfiguration of rural communities made young, unmarried women unnecessary, while city jobs provided a demographic safety net. Thus, urban middle-class women were more likely to work, while rural women could afford reproduction thanks to domestic service jobs in Latin American big cities.

Intersectionality and Migration

The concept of intersectionality is pivotal in understanding the multifaceted experiences of migrants, as it reveals how various axes of identity—such as gender, race, ethnicity, class, and legal status—intersect and influence individuals' migration journeys in complex, often compounded ways. This approach challenges the conventional, monolithic narratives of migration by highlighting that the impact of migration is not uniform but varies significantly according to these intersecting identities. For instance, a female migrant's experience can be vastly different from that of a male migrant, not solely because of gender but also due to the interplay of race, class, and legal status, which collectively shape her opportunities, challenges, and vulnerabilities in both her country of origin and destination. Similarly, LGBTQ+ migrants face unique challenges that are overlooked by policies and discussions that do not account for the intersection of sexual orientation, gender identity, and migration. By adopting an intersectional lens, researchers and policymakers can better understand and address the nuanced realities of all migrants, ensuring that migration policies and support systems are more equitable and responsive to the diverse needs of migrant populations. This perspective underscores the necessity for a more inclusive, comprehensive approach to studying migration, one that acknowledges and addresses the complexities inherent in each migrant's identity and experiences.

Globalization and Migration Patterns

Globalization has significantly reshaped migration patterns, influencing not only the scale and speed of migration flows but also the nature of gender roles within these movements. The intensification of global interconnectedness has led to increased labor mobility, with distinct gendered implications, as economic transformations create demand for specific types of labor in various sectors. For example, the rise in demand for care and domestic work in many developed economies has led to a feminization of migration, with women from less developed countries moving in large numbers to fill these roles. This trend not only highlights the gendered division of labor on a global scale but also reflects changes in family structures and gender roles within both sending and receiving countries. Men and women are affected differently by these shifts, with migration offering women new opportunities for economic independence and social mobility, albeit often within constrained and gendered labor markets. Meanwhile, the displacement caused by global economic changes and environmental degradation, exacerbated by globalization, has complex gendered effects, influencing who migrates, under what conditions, and with what outcomes. The intricate relationship between globalization and migration underscores the need to consider gender as a critical factor in understanding migration dynamics, revealing how global economic forces shape gender-specific opportunities and challenges in migration processes.

Gendered Motivations and Decisions in Migration

Gendered motivations and decisions play a crucial role in the dynamics of migration, reflecting the profound ways in which gender influences not only the reasons for migrating but also the decision-making processes involved. Women and men may migrate for vastly different reasons, shaped by gender roles and expectations within their societies. For instance, while economic opportunities are a common driver for both genders, women may also be motivated to escape gender-based violence, restrictive social norms, or to provide for their

families in the absence or incapacity of male breadwinners. The decision to migrate is often entangled with gendered responsibilities and expectations, such as caregiving roles or the pursuit of education and employment opportunities that promise greater autonomy. Moreover, the decision-making process itself can be gendered, with men more frequently depicted as independent migrants and women as accompanying family members, though this pattern is increasingly nuanced with the rise of female-led migration. This gendered lens reveals the complex interplay between personal agency, societal expectations, and economic imperatives in migration, underscoring the need to understand migration as a gendered phenomenon. By examining the gender-specific motivations and decisions, researchers and policymakers can better address the diverse needs of migrants, ensuring that migration policies are equitable and supportive of both women and men.

Literature Review

(Weber, n.d.) studied "Negotiating Gender Social Identity in a Context of Migration" and said that Theories that connect with gender social identity theory and social representations theory are used in this study to explore how identities are contested during migration. This study examines the transmission of social gender identities among a cohort of African migrants to France. Twelve months of ethnographic observation, seven focus groups with the children of teenagers who migrated, and thirty-one in-depth interviews with adults all point to the same conclusion: that migrants cling to long-established gender and religious norms as a means of coping with the ethnic stigmatization that accompanies adjusting to a new environment. When parents don't see their worth in society, they pass the burden on their children, who will have to decide whether to identify with their biological gender or their own. The extent to which children internalize and promote certain gender norms and behaviors set by their parents is a key indicator of the trajectory of social gender identity campaigns. At the heart of identity negotiation processes is social gender identity, molded by gender representations; the perspectives of migrant parents and children provide insight on this.

(King & Zontini, 2000) studied "The role of gender in the South European immigration model" and said that The concept of immigration from Southern Europe and its connection to the emigration of women is the central topic of this article. This new type of immigration from South Europe is quite different from the intra-European labor migrations of the 1950s and 1960s, when individual Southern European states sent their own labor migrants. Its diverse immigrant source countries—particularly Italy and Spain—its vibrant informal economy, its high immigrant employment concentration in the tertiary sector, and its highly segmented labor demand structure—which allows individuals of different genders and ethnicities to discover niche opportunities—are just a few of the reasons it stands out. Societal shifts impacting women's responsibilities in South European households and workplaces are especially pertinent to immigrant women in this context. The article will mostly focus on the theoretical issues mentioned above, but it will also cite some empirical research on immigrant women, particularly from Italy.

("International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals Selected Papers of the UNFPA Expert Group Meeting", 2005) studied "International migration and the Millennium Development Goals selected papers of the UNFPA Expert Group Meeting" and said that On May 11th and 12th, 2005, in Marrakech, Morocco, an Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals was hosted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). To better understand how migration might aid or impede attempts to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), we assembled this panel of distinguished speakers. Gender, health, the environment, poverty alleviation, and international development partnerships were some of the angles from which we examined the subject. All the best papers from the conference are included in this report, which also highlights the panel's discussion on the most important subjects. It also offers potential programmatic initiatives in data and research, policy, and capacity building in an effort to keep the discussion continuing. Migrants, host communities, sending and receiving governments, and international organizations like the United governments Population Fund (UNFPA) need to collaborate on strategies to lessen the negative impacts of migration and increase its beneficial ones. We need to turn this trend around if we want to lessen the impact of the world's ever-changing population.

(Christou, 2006) studied "Crossing boundaries—ethnicizing employment—gendering labor: gender, ethnicity and social networks in return migration" and said that The goal of this paper is to provide light on the ways in which gender, race, geography, and employment interact within the framework of "adjustment" processes that take place during "return migration." Parts of the return migratory project provide a picture of working-class life while exposing and underlining gendered and ethnicized spatial relations. The second generation of Greek Americans to return to the US are the focus of this essay. It does this by exploring the social, gender, and ethnocultural aspects of the home country. The study used qualitative methodologies as a methodological tool, highlighting the difficulties under inquiry. By analyzing how This research seeks to illuminate the intricate issues related to return migration by investigating the ways in which Identity processes are influenced by gender and ethnicity, and these elements are reflected in connection to the social and cultural capital that is gained via certain social networks. To get there, it relies on case studies and thorough ethnographic interviews. Following in the footsteps of Greek-Americans of the second generation who have returned to their ancestral country demonstrates, these processes place an emphasis on the formation of spatial identities while also protecting ethnonational manifestations of belonging and exclusion that are location-based.

(König & De Regt, 2010) studied “Starting Over Again? Crisis, Gender, and Social Reproduction among Ecuadorian Migrants in Spain” and said that This paper examines considering the trends in Ecuadorian migration in light of the worldwide economic downturn that started in 2008. Over the last fifteen years, there has been a consistent increase in Ecuadorian migration. This is due to many factors, including remittances, the frequency of family reunions in host countries, and the wealth that migrants bring from both their home and host countries. These dynamics have been impacted by the present global crisis, especially in Spain, a nation that receives a large emigrant population from Ecuador. While early crisis effect studies indicated a sharp decline in immigrant employment, they failed to find a corresponding decline in remittances. This study looks at how migrant families dealt with the economic crisis, drawing on research done in Spain and Ecuador.

(Havlin, 2015) studied “Shift in social order – shift in gender roles? Migration experience and gender roles” and said that Does gender have a role in immigration policy? How exactly does its significance grow over time? Does a person's gender role transition lead to a rearrangement of domestic duties? This work aims to address these main problems via academic debate and empirical inquiry. Immigrants from Eastern Europe, including Russia, Kazakhstan, and Armenia, to Germany are the topic of this essay, which seeks to answer the question of whether and how gender roles are liberalized in these homes. To investigate this, the author sat down with immigrant German women between 2012 and 2014 and used semi-structured biographical interviews. Migration alters gender roles in certain ways, according to the data. Whether via choice or force of circumstance, immigrant women are overrepresented in positions of power, are more likely to be the primary breadwinners in their households, and interact with government agencies at a greater rate (usually due to their superior language skills). Males, on the other hand, are more likely to be the main breadwinners, speak their children's native language (even if it's a "father tongue" rather than their mother tongue), and take charge of the home. These trends stand out in light of the post-Soviet tendency toward the return of traditional gender roles. It is unclear what percentage of the overall shift toward more progressive gender norms is attributable to changes in gender roles brought about by migration. The shifting and, at first, unequal gender standards are reinforced by the experiences of migrants. Therefore, migration may hasten the process of reshaping the gender relationship. Additionally, immigrants are bound by a new social order that requires less strict gender standards and more gender-neutral family customs.

(Smit & Rugunan, 2015) studied “Transnational forced migration and negotiating emotional well-being: the case of women refugees in South Africa” and said that finding out how a group of female immigrants construct emotional meaning is the driving force for this study. The argument centers on qualitative studies that compared Zimbabweans, Burundians, and Congolese in South Africa. The primary topics of debate are with the emotional well-being of refugees in connection to their socioeconomic status, particularly their challenging life experiences, and their intrapersonal emotional ambivalence. It is noted that the presence of children and respondents' religious views influence their emotional well-being and optimism for the future. Furthermore, every respondent faced the emotional difficulty of coping with sentiments related to transnational family ties. On the one hand, there was a profound sense of separation from cherished ones. However, many also felt a strong sense of responsibility to support their departed loved ones financially. On the other hand, very few survey takers really possessed the means to provide for their families. Their emotional well-being suffered because of this.

(Evertsen & Van Der Geest, 2020) studied “Gender, environment and migration in Bangladesh” and said that In this essay, we will look at migrating as a means of coping with environmental stresses and the influence of gender stereotypes on migration. A Dhaka slum and three villages in southern Bangladesh's Bhola area were studied using qualitative fieldwork approaches such focus groups, semi-structured interviews, and open-ended surveys. We found that when men are unable to provide effectively for their families due to outside forces, women often leave the house. Gender norms impose social costs on female migrants, as this essay shows using a perception-based analytical method. This causes women to have mixed feelings on migration. Because relocating would require them to work twice as hard, give up their purdah, and face the associated humiliation, they are averse to the idea. Conversely, many women see migration as a means to better their own and their children's lives. Even though there are social costs associated with female migration, it is nonetheless an important adaptation strategy for the Bhola community's livelihoods due to the essential role it plays in escaping environmental stressors.

(“Examining the Role of Gender in the Social Dynamics of Migration,” 2024) studied “Examining the Role of Gender in the Social Dynamics of Migration” and said that Gender is a key factor in determining migration experiences, decision-making, social networks, and consequences; this study delves into the complex interplay between the sexes and migration's social dynamics. This research sheds insight on the intricate web of cultural, social, and economic factors that impact migration patterns by investigating, in a variety of cultural and socioeconomic settings, the ways in which migration strengthens and undermines gender norms and inequities. In order to tackle the complex issues surrounding migration management, the research stresses the necessity of gender-sensitive policies that take gender intersectionality into account. This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of migration from a gendered perspective by integrating theoretical analysis with empirical evidence. Methods that promote equity and recognize the diverse experiences of migrants according to their gender identity are advocated for in it.

Methodology

This study uses mixed techniques to analyse gender's involvement in migration's social dynamics. A comprehensive literature assessment of academic research and policy papers establishes a theoretical foundation. Migrant women, men, and stakeholders are surveyed, interviewed, and focus-grouped to acquire primary data. Qualitative analysis uses transcript theme coding, while quantitative methods use descriptive statistics and regression. Intersectionality is used to examine how gender intersects with race and ethnicity. Additionally, a policy study assesses migration policies for gender sensitivity and makes recommendations. This strategy integrates empirical and theoretical data to explain gender dynamics in migration.

Research Area:

This study examines how gender affects migration patterns, vulnerabilities, social roles, economic empowerment, and family dynamics. The study examines intersectional inequities caused by gender, race, ethnicity, class, and other social identities for migrants.

Sample size: 100

Objective:

The objective of this research is to investigate the role of gender in shaping the social dynamics of migration. Specifically, the study aims to:

1. Identify gender differences in migration patterns and decision-making processes.
2. Examine the vulnerabilities and risks faced by migrant women and men, including gender-based violence and exploitation.

Results:

Migrant women face greater risks of gender-based violence and exploitation compared to migrant men.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Agree	16	16.0	16.0	60.0
	Neutral	10	10.0	10.0	70.0
	Disagree	15	15.0	15.0	85.0
	Strongly Disagree	15	15.0	15.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Gender norms and stereotypes influence migrants' access to employment and economic opportunities.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	21	21.0	21.0	21.0
	Agree	28	28.0	28.0	49.0
	Neutral	11	11.0	11.0	60.0
	Disagree	13	13.0	13.0	73.0
	Strongly Disagree	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The data reveals that many respondents agree or strongly agree that migrant women are more vulnerable to gender-based violence and exploitation than men. At least 44% strongly agree and 16% agree with this statement. This suggests that respondents believe migrant women are especially at risk during their migration or upon arrival in a new nation. The 10% who are neutral shows some respondents are undecided. However, 30% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the statement, indicating some disagreement.

The research shows that respondents' views on how gender norms and stereotypes affect migrants' job and economic chances vary. 49% of respondents agree or strongly agree that gender norms and prejudices affect migrants' access to these opportunities. This claim is supported by 21% strongly and 28% agree. This implies that many respondents recognise that gender norms may hamper migrants, especially in finding work and resources. However, 40% are neutral or disagree. 11% are neutral, 27% disagree, and 13% strongly disagree that gender norms and stereotypes affect migrants' economic possibilities.

Migrant women often bear a disproportionate burden of caregiving responsibilities within their families.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
	Agree	16	16.0	16.0	67.0
	Neutral	14	14.0	14.0	81.0
	Disagree	11	11.0	11.0	92.0
	Strongly Disagree	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Gender-sensitive policies are essential for protecting the rights and well-being of migrant women and men.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	24	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Agree	30	30.0	30.0	54.0
	Neutral	13	13.0	13.0	67.0
	Disagree	16	16.0	16.0	83.0
	Strongly Disagree	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The data suggests that respondents agree that migrant women in their households shoulder a disproportionate share of caregiving. This assertion is strongly agreed (51%) or agreed (16%) by 67% of respondents. This shows universal recognition of the additional caregiving obligations migrant women often take on, including caring for children, elderly relatives, and disabled relatives.

The research shows a spectrum of attitudes on gender-sensitive policies to protect migratory women and men. Most respondents (54%), either strongly agree (24%) or agree (30%), think such policies are important. This shows that many respondents believe gender-sensitive measures are necessary to handle migrant women's unique challenges and vulnerabilities. In contrast, 33% of respondents are neutral or disagree. 33% disagree (16%) or strongly disagree (17%) that gender-sensitive policies are necessary to preserve the rights and well-being of migratory women and men.

Addressing gender inequalities in migration requires collaboration between governments, civil society, and international organizations.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Agree	26	26.0	26.0	66.0
	Neutral	7	7.0	7.0	73.0
	Disagree	18	18.0	18.0	91.0
	Strongly Disagree	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The research shows that respondents believe governments, civic society, and international organisations must work together to overcome gender inequities in migration. Most respondents (66%), either strongly agree (40%) or agree (26%) that such collaboration is vital. This shows that respondents agree that governments, civil society organisations, and international agencies must work together to reduce gender gaps in migration.

Result:

Gender's impact in migration's social dynamics showed several crucial discoveries. First, most respondents believe migrating Gender-based violence and exploitation disproportionately affect women. Recognizing the heightened vulnerability of migrant women during migration, a significant portion of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with this statement.

Second, respondents acknowledged that gender norms and stereotypes affect migrants' employment and economic chances. A majority agreed or strongly agreed that gender norms affect migrants' economic prospects, although a significant minority was neutral or disagreed. This implies different views on how gender prejudices affect migrants' economic engagement.

Thirdly, the data showed that migrant women's large family caregiving load was widely acknowledged. A majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that migrant women often incur a heavier caring burden, emphasising the need to address their unique issues in managing caregiving with other responsibilities.

Respondents agreed that gender-sensitive policies preserve migrant women and men's rights and well-being. A large majority agreed or strongly agreed that governments, civil society, and international organisations must

collaborate to address gender inequalities in migration, emphasising the importance of multi-sectoral approaches to gender equality and migrant inclusion.

Discussion:

This study illuminates 'gender and migration dynamics' complex relationship. They emphasise the necessity for a gender-sensitive approach to recognising and addressing migrant women and men's issues. Migrant women are at higher risk of gender-based violence and exploitation, making safety and protection measures necessary. Support services, legal aid, safe migration channels, and addressing gender-based violence in migrant communities may be needed.

The recognition that gender norms affect migrants' economic chances highlights the need to challenge prejudices and biases that may prevent them from fully participating in the workforce. This highlights the need for specialised training programmes, anti-discrimination regulations, and efforts to remove barriers to women's economic empowerment to promote gender equality in work. The disproportionate caring burden should urge governments to prioritise migrant women's familial and social support requirements. This may include offering inexpensive daycare, flexible job arrangements, and social protection to help migrant women balance caregiving with other obligations. The findings emphasise the need for a holistic and inclusive migration policy and practice that considers gender, migratory status, and other social determinants. Policymakers and stakeholders may promote more fair and inclusive societies that respect and defend migrants' rights and well-being by addressing gender inequities in migration.

Conclusion

The social dynamics of migration are complex, and gender affects the experiences, consequences, and implications of migration. A comprehensive assessment of case studies in Latin America and Africa challenges the idea of a uniform migratory experience by showing how movement affects women's social standing differently. Migration provides economic independence and social mobility, but it also perpetuates inequities and creates gendered vulnerabilities. The findings emphasise the need for gender-sensitive migration management and policymaking that accounts for the complex relationships between gender, social networks, and decision-making. Policies can reduce migration-exacerbated inequities and use migration to alter society by addressing these intersectionality's. This article advocates for measures that empower all migrants, regardless of gender, to achieve better opportunities and results by addressing the gendered aspects of migration.

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