

CSSR_Final_Paper[interesting title?]

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Abstract

Introduction

Introduction

Migration is broadly defined as a permanent or semi-permanent relocation of residence, there are no restrictions placed upon the distance or voluntary or involuntary nature of moving (Lee, 1966). For many years, the idea of international migration meant disconnecting with one's homeland. This meant the process of communication with friends and family left behind was a slow process, often via hand written letters. However, since the dawn the digital age at the start of the 20th century information and communication technology (ICT) has radically changed the speed and nature of interactions between people worldwide. New ICT such as mobile phones have facilitated instant communication by phone calls, text messages, e-mail, and other social platforms. Cheap international telephone calls function as the "social glue" binding migrants to their friends and families in their home country by creating constant involvement and engagement in their life (Vetrovec, 2004). Castells (2000) argues that the digital age has drastically changed the speed of communication within transnational populations. Since the introduction of the Internet to the masses, it has developed into a globally diverse web of opportunities for gathering information, interacting globally and effectively producing new forms of media and content for consumption.

Presently, the digital era has transformed how people live their lives, how they interact with one another and how they learn and gather new information. There is no doubt that ICT have had a monumental impact on the world in which we live, fundamentally changing the way individuals communicate, entertain and learn. With the increase accessibility to ICTs and the existing state of mobility between people around the world, it is easy to envision an existing relationship between increased access to communication and information and the results of migration. Social media developed on the Internet has become one of the most popular channels of communication. These new communication devices created by the Internet and mobile phones are important for migrants who frequently remain in contact with friends of family members in their original locations. New innovation in digital technologies allows people to thing beyond borders and it is reinforced by both digital and societal developments (Castells, 2000).

Furthermore, with the advent of ICT in all components of everyday life, it is important and yet interesting to observe the how the relationship between ICT and migration has developed. This paper seems to answer the following question: Has the increase use of technologies such as the Internet and mobile phones impacted the flow of emigration?

Incentives for Migration: A Theoretical Foundation

Migration is broadly defined as a permanent or semi-permanent relocation of residence, there are no restrictions placed upon the distance or voluntary or involuntary nature of moving. Migration is one of the three main determinants of a country's population development (Lee, 1966). Every act of migration involves an origin, a destination and intervening set of obstacles and opportunities. The idea of human mobility is that individuals are always in constant circulation. Humans are constantly moving throughout their lives, which could be seen on varying degrees. Whether it is a college student returning home every summer, or a family permanently moving to another country. In existing literature, the factors that influence an individual's decision to migrant are multifold and are described as a combination of social, ethnic, and politically related factors that can be categorized as either Push or Pull factors.

Motivations for migration	Push factors
Economic and demographic	Poverty
	Unemployment
	Low wages

Motivations for migration	Push factors
Political	High fertility rates
	Lack of basic health and education
	Conflict, insecurity, violence
	Poor governance
	Corruption
Social and cultural	Human rights abuses
	Discrimination based
	on ethnicity, gender, religion