

Migration, Refugee and Conflict

Week 13- Globalization and Migration

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May, 2023

Globalization

It is understood as interconnectedness

Political, economic, geographic, ecological, social, cultural, ethnic, religious and historical interconnectedness

Globalization can be analyzed from both the non-western and western traditions

The broad notion of globalization is viewed not only in economic and political arena but also in contemporary environmental issues such as climate changes, the formation of diasporas, pattern of migration for different purposes; economic opportunities and education attainment

Various scholars have given understandings of globalization in considerations to the transboundary movements

The transfer of knowledge, skills, capitals from one place to another signifies discourses of globalization

What Globalization does?

It increases cross-border economic interdependence

The mobility occurs; human mobility as well as factors of production and of goods and services

Free flow of capital and technology occurs

Economic liberalization occurs and fall in tariff barriers is witnessed

Integrated financial market is seen

Expansion of multinational companies and diverse strategies

Foreign Direct Investments is a part of globalization

Globalization is an on-going worldwide phenomena which also comes with diverse challenges to government.

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Economic integration through trade liberalization and tariff reforms.

Economic efficiency and competitiveness occurs .

Reduced role of state through privatization

Increasing deregulation of foreign exchange, financial and capital markets.

Multinational companies adopting strategy of increment in decentralization of operations and subcontracting across national borders. This is done to disperse production process.

Process of globalization has certain limitations to the nation-state as it wont be able to pursue its own economic and social policies.

The other concern is uneven distribution of benefits among countries and problems of income redistribution within countries.

Globalization and Migration

Migration is the physical movement of people from one place to another.

The movement for diverse purposes is a part of globalization. Several push and pull factors are found while talking about Globalization.

Similarly , several migration theories contribute to the discourse of globalization.

However, the darker side of globalization includes issues of refugees, asylum seekers, human trafficking, smuggling, transnational organized crimes etc.

Migration is being Globalized as diverse forms of migration exists.

Even while talking about economic migrants also forms of migration differentiates such as ; labor migrants, seasonal migrants, permanent and semi-permanent migrants.

Student migrants and diaspora population also compliment the globalization and migration.

Stephen Castles and Mark Miller on globalization of migration

- More and more countries are being involved in migration.
- A large number of people being in migration.
- New varieties of migration exists; seasonal, permanent and semi-permanent
- Feminization of migration is seen. More women are being involved in migration
- Growing political controversies over migration
- More people are moving from one destination to other destination countries and reasons are varied ; both voluntary and involuntary nature.
- In international migration some country play a huge role in providing platform to migration.

Causes of Migration

- Song and Cook (2015) have identifies diverse push and pull factors for migration.

- Pushing factors includes;

Unemployment

Less opportunities

Inadequate resources

Desertification

Famine or drought

Political fear or persecution

Slavery or forced Labour

Poor medical care

Job opportunities

Push factors

- Better life standard
- The feeling of having more political or religious freedom
- Enjoyment
- Better Education
- Better medical care
- Attractive Climates
- Security
- Family links
- Industry

Pull Factors

- Job opportunities
- Better life standard
- The feeling of having more political or religious freedom
- Enjoyment
- Better Education
- Better medical care
- Attractive Climates
- Security
- Family links
- Industry

Pull Factors

Better chances of marrying

Trade and business

Development

Entertainment

Better Environment

Peace

Concerns in Globalization includes

1. Refugees and migrant Labour
2. Asylum seekers
3. Migrants rights as human rights
4. Human trafficking
5. Forced Labour as a Modern form of slavery
6. Remittance and its Use
7. Social Dialogue approaches towards resolving the issues at workplace.
8. Trade Unions have an integral role while focusing on workers rights ; migrant rights
9. Global international forums with collaborative approaches towards respecting, promoting and protecting workers rights; regional processes SAARC, Collaborative initiatives Colombo process, Global Forum for Migration and Development
10. International Legal Frameworks; ILO Conventions, International binding legal documents
11. Artificial Intelligence and Globalization
12. Migration Management

Migration Management

It includes diverse strategies to manage the migratory flow.

It includes policies ,procedures, international legal frameworks.

In addition, it consists of relevant actors coming together in international level towards orderly flow of migration.

These days safe, orderly and regular migration is a major concern which incorporates fair and ethical migration.

The Sustainable Development Goal(SDGs) also in its global agenda has incorporated the importance of migration management.

Sustainable Development Goals Number 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Understanding Artificial Intelligence(AI)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a part of computer science. It is the technology that is used to perform task like humans.

These intelligent machines work and react like humans.

AI is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, esp. intelligent computer programs.

After WW II people independently started to work on intelligent machines. Alan Turing an English mathematician gave his lecture on 1947.

He mentioned that AI was best researched by programming computers rather than by building machines.

By the late 1950s many researchers on AI were basing their works on programming computers.

Turing Test of the Imitation Game

- Alan Turing wrote an article in 1950 entitled *Computer Machinery and Intelligence*.
- This write up developed diverse conditions for considering machine to be intelligent.
- According, to him if machine could successfully pretend to be human to a knowledgeable observer than it certainly is considered intelligent.
- This test was invented to see whether a computer can talk like a human or not?

Understanding Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The computers are programmed to perform the tasks . It has the capacity to act like human behavior.

AI can be software based, acting in virtual world, hardware based. AI technology includes

- Algorithms
- Machine Learning
- Deep Learning
- Big data
- Digital identity
- Chatbot

Contd..

- Algorithms: Sets of machine instructions used to process and solve problems. AI algorithm can analyze data. It can find patterns ,it can make inference and also can predict behavior.
- Machine learning: Machines are trained to perform tasks that are associated with human intelligence; natural language processing.
- Big Data: The data with large volume, complex and variable data requiring advance techniques and technologies. They capture,store,distribute,manage and analyze information.
- Chatbot: It is a compute programme designed to converse with human, especially over internet.

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- Digital identity: The set of traits in a digital format and is related to an individual or an entity. These traits includes;
 1. Biometric Data includes fingerprint, eye scan, 3D face map
 2. Demographic Data includes date of birth and Place of birth
 3. Government-issued Identity cards includes passport, license, national identity card.
 4. Digital activities in social media includes search history online and geotagging data.
 5. Digital identity platforms use AI to verify the identity of individuals through enabling digital identity wallets.

Applications

AI has its application in various fields, It includes;

Transportation: Autonomous transportation will be a common place of for people's experiences with physically embodied AI systems. The transportation will be better drivers The physical hardware made safe and trustworthy could change the scenario. Examples: smartcars, self-driving vehicles.

Home/Service Robots: Safe and reliable use of robots

Healthcare: AI based applications could improve health outcomes and quality of life in coming years. The importance again here is with the trust of doctors, nurses and patients, Prime applications include clinical decision support, patient monitoring and coaching, automated device to assist in surgery and management of healthcare system. The clinical setting, healthcare analytics ,healthcare robotics and mobile health etc.

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Education: AI promising to enhance education at all levels.

Public safety and security : Assists in crime prevention and in solving cases.

Game Playing:

Speech Recognition

Understanding natural Language

Computer Vision

Expert Systems

Heuristic classification

Topics in AI

1. Logical AI: Using mathematical logical languages
2. Search : How it is used efficiently. Example moves in chess games
3. Pattern recognition: Example vision program may try to match a pattern of eyes and a nose to find a face.
4. Representation: Usually languages of mathematical logic are used.
5. Inference
6. Common sense knowledge and reasoning
7. Learning from experience
8. Planning
9. Epistemology
10. Ontology
11. Heuristics
12. Genetic Programming

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Employment and Workplace: AI influences size and location of workforce. AI can replace workers but to some extent however it will create job also by identifying importance of jobs.

Entertainment

Finance and Economics: The use of AI in banking can be traced back to 1987 when Security Pacific National Bank in USA set-up a Fraud Prevention Task Force to counter the unauthorized use of debit cards. Programs like Kasisto and Money stream are using AI in financial services. Banks use AI to organize operation, maintain book-keeping, invest in stocks and manage properties. AI has also reduced fraud and financial crimes by monitoring behavioral patterns of users for any abnormal changes or anomalies.

Videogames

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Aspects of migration in globalization are;

Factors related to global changes in production and trade that influences migration

The opportunities and constraints specific to different groups (for example women and men, younger and older population

Contribution of migrants to their home areas and to their host communities.

Women involvement in the Labour market and contribution in the national economy.

The issues includes also includes are regarding refugees, asylum seekers, statelessness, Irregular migrants, student migration, foreign Labour migration , marriage migration and many more other reasons.

AI technology and migration cycle

According to McAuliffe et al (2021) the use of artificial intelligence is seen in migration cycle. The four phases have been identified. They are as follows:

1. Pre-departure
2. Entry
3. Stay
4. Return

Contd...

Pre-departure includes;

Government visa information chatbots

Visa application lodgment e-platforms

Automated profile and security checks

Private sector visa service chatbots

Visa application decision-making

Contd...

Entry

Chatbot information at arrival in humanitarian contexts

Automated identity verification at borders utilizing bio data

Automated security checks at borders using biodata

AI drone monitoring of borders

Behavioral analysis identifying hostile intent

Risk profiling

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Stay

Immigration information chatbots

Visa application lodgement e-platforms

Migration application decision-making, including asylum claims

Chatbot legal advice for refugees

Refugee settlement placements

Job-matching

Facial recognition in mass surveillance to identify undocumented migrants

Chatbot psychological support

Distribution of humanitarian aid by digital identity systems

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Return

Returning migrant worker ‘smart card’ in origin countries

Community detection for forced return

Return decision-making utilizing machine learning

Artificial Intelligence Plays a vital role in International Migration Management.

It revolutionizes states and international organizations to manage international migration and identifies loopholes which can be further addressed.

AI is used to perform tasks such as checking identity, border security and control and analysis of data about visa and asylum applicants.

Remittances in Globalization

Remittances and globalization compliment each other.

Globalization has played a huge role in transformation of the origin countries.

Migration is a global phenomena that incorporates origin, transit and destination countries.

Remittances is considered as the outcomes of migration.

Migrants transfer funds,information,ideas and practices.

The linkages of origin and destination by remittances occurs due to multiple processes of mobility and exchange.

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Migrant Remittances are transfers conducted by migrants between countries of origin and destination.

Remittances consists of both monetary and non-monetary transfers.

Non-monetary transfers includes ideas, values and mode of action.

The monetary transfer is financial remittance and non-monetary transfer is social remittances. Returnee migrants as social capital to nation.

Financial remittances are transferred by migrants themselves to households, communities and countries of origin.

Migrant remittances represent migrants' continuous involvements in their places and communities of origin.

Remittances in different from capital flows and FDI sent via formal channel.

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Financial remittances;

- Remittances as a major source of income.
- Uplifting poverty is witnessed. However, several costs of foreign Labour migration in linkages to remittances cannot be ignored either.
- This remittances may be transferred by both using formal and informal channels.
- In case of Nepal “*hundi*” is a informal channel to transfer money however it still exists despite several policy approaches.
- In some cases, informal transfers channel a large part of financial remittances.

Irregular migration

- The irregular migrants are the migrants in irregular situations. Irregularity is not referred to individuals but to their migratory status.
- The term irregular is interchangeably used with terms such as undocumented and unauthorized.
- According, to IOM(2011) there is no universal accepted definition of irregular migration however, it defines it as “movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving country. This includes irregular entry, irregular residence and irregular employment .
- The irregular migrants can be regular sometimes due to the policy changes. A person crossing border in irregular basis if by applying asylum gains the status of asylum seeker becomes regular later.

Theories of migration on globalization perspectives

The drivers of migration includes economic, political, social, cultural, demographic technological and ecological factors.

Migration theories have come up with reasons on

Why? When? Where? And How? People migrate.

The cost-benefit model by Sjaastad and push-pull model by Lee suggest that an individual migrate due to discrepancy and economic opportunity. The push and pull factors of migration by Lee is an important contribution.

Lee has mentioned that no matter how short or how long , how easy or how difficulty the every act of migration always has origin, destination and few obstacles. And the distance of movement here states the present one.

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The network theory emphasizes on the influence of social network.

Migration is the decision taken by an individual actor, family, friends , migrant organizations and other economic and political factors.

Network influences an individual with diverse perceptions on migration . It helps in understanding the destination choice and also supports in analyzing the benefits of migration.

Networks on migration can be identified as; affinities, information, facilitation, conflict, support (Haung,2008).

Networks build trust towards processing for migration.

A lot of push and pull factors are viewed that makes people decide to move for employment.

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- Zelinsky came up with an argument that demographic transitions and modernization processes explains the development and changing mobility patterns.

It has highlighted on demand and supply pattern and emergence of cheap labour in capitalist labour-recruiting countries.

- The world systems theory by Wallenstein explain that capitalist system destroy traditional economic structures and livelihoods and shape both domestic and international patterns.
- Ravenstine's came up with two notions of migration
 - a. the majority of migrants go only short distance .
 - b. Migration proceeds step by step

Other issues in Migration and Globalization

- Brain Drain
- Student Migration
- Diaspora
- Open Border between Nepal and India

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