

Final - Activity #2

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Takeaway of the video about "Globalization and Global Migration"

Globalization is a situation wherein the world is becoming increasingly interconnected.

As a consequence the world is imagined as one global village.

Globalization has various aspects which affect the world in several different ways. This aspects includes:

Industrial Globalization

- development of worldwide production markets and broader access to a range of foreign products for consumers and companies involving particular movement of material and goods between and within national boundaries.

Financial Globalization

- development of worldwide financial markets and better access to external financing for borrowers.

Economic Globalization

- establishment of a global common market, based on the freedom of exchange of goods and capital.

Political Globalization

- creation of international organizations to regulate the relationships among governments and to guarantee the rights arising from social and economic globalization.

Informational Globalization

- increase in information flows between geographically remote locations.

Cultural Globalization

- sharing ideas, attitudes, and values across national borders. This sharing generally leads to interconnectedness and interaction between people of diverse cultures and ways of life.

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Global Migration

The global glow and interconnectivity of communications: technology and economic activities, along with their impact on the environment and geopolitical arena has generated distinct push-pull factors affecting migration and relocation of people.

Waves of Filipino International Migration

Manila Men (16th century) male natives (Indios) were recruited to join other mariners to work in the Galleon Trade since its inception in 1572.

Los Indios Bravos or the Brace Indians (19th century) Around the same period in the late 19th century, a number of ilustrados (educated youth from elite Filipino families) who held patriotic and liberal ideas fled to Europe to escape persecution and censorship by their Spanish colonial masters.

Pensionados, the Best and the Brightest (early 20th century) In 1903, The pensionado Act that was passed by the US Congress facilitated the sending of the brightest high school graduates to stud in the best American Universities, such as Harvard, Stanford, Cornell and University of California.

The Sacadas or the Manongs (early 20th century) International migration for Filipinos in the 20th century meant working in the US and its Pacific D territories. The first batch of laborers (called sacadas) arrived in Hawaii on December 20, 1906 to work on sugarcane and pineapple plantations.

Navies and Nurses (mid 20th century) Being a US territory, the Philippines became a source of members of the US military and merchant marines.

Push-Pull Factors in Migration

Push Factors

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Famine
- War

Pull Factors

- Immigration Policy in the host country
- Expectation of better employment
- Higher wages
- Language and Culture

Example of Push-Pull Factor

**Transnationalism
Diaspora**