

GLOBALISATION AND MIGRATION THE NECESSARY EVIL FOR DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

The paper chronicled the issues around globalisation and migrations in an attempt to expose the role they play in bringing about some form of development in various starters of a nation's economy. Whereas migration has been a long-time practice of human endeavours for many decades, globalisation, on the other hand, is a recent trend as many nations tend to close rank in terms of economic dependency. The paper brings to the fore the advantages, disadvantages and implications of globalisation and migration to the citizens and how they have been able to cope with the new normal of their day-to-day life. The

authors argue that most uneducated citizens do not see the major benefit of globalisation as they believe it has negatively impacted their culture and belief as a people. Unknowing them that globalisation has to do with nationals from different nations exchanging ideas and engaging in trade and commerce for their benefit and the world at large. The paper concludes by exposing some of the implications of globalisation and migration to the educational sector, such as illiteracy reduction, education internationalisation and favourable government policies on population enrolment into schools.

Keywords: Globalisation, Migration and Education.

Introduction

The term globalisation means different interpretations to some. Globalisation could mean that the world has become a "global village", while others think globalisation is the ability of citizens of the earth to interact and share ideas in the comfort of their home; hence they see themselves as "citizens without borders." Globalisation, by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), "is increasing the volume and diversity of cross-border transactions in the flow of goods, services and international capital, and the economic reciprocity of countries worldwide through the rapid dissemination of technology. It is defined as "dependency". According to Brown (1999), globalisation is seen as a pattern of society where social relationships are conducted across great distances. No wonder Ebeye (2006) argues that " globalisation is the intensification of consciousness of the world and compression of the world as such that it produces the emergence of a global division of labour and a deregulated world economy".

Since globalisation has no generally accepted definition based on the above, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Report (1997) defines globalisation to summarise both description and regulation. The description claims to be the expansion of international trade, finance and information in a single integrated global market. The recipe is to liberalise the domestic and global markets, but we believe that the flow of trade, finance and information produces the best results for human growth and well-being. In its report on globalisation, growth and poverty, the World Bank finds that while countries are trying to promote integrated markets through trade and investment liberalisation, they are strongly opposed to immigration policy liberalisation.

Many countries maintain wide-ranging legal barriers to prevent foreigners seeking work or residence from entering the border. The world immigration policies are tightening as governments seek to limit the economic, cultural and security implications of large-scale movements of people among nations. This assertion is supported by a ban on immigration imposed by former United States President Donald Trump on some foreigners found for economic and security reasons. However, the recent invasion of Russian troops in Ukraine made it possible for most European countries to ease these immigration policies to allow refugees from Ukraine to flee the war in their hometowns.

According to Ramuné and Vilmanté (2008), migration is nothing new. They argued that people have always left their homes in search of better economic opportunities, both within and outside their homeland. They argue that economic globalisation has given a new twist to global migration and brought about global retention and migration of people on an unprecedented scale. They concluded by saying that because economic globalisation exacerbates inequality among nations, economic migration becomes a necessity for many and not a choice.

Today's migration patterns reflect global economic trends. For example, over three decades, the Chinese workers have moved from the hinterland to coastal cities in search of jobs and new economic opportunities not available in rural areas. According to UNFPA (2008), "Today, several people living outside the country of origin are larger than at any other time in history. International migrants would now constitute the world's fifth most populous country if they all lived in the same place". It is noteworthy to state that globalisation and migration have had their impact on the development or otherwise on education as, in many cases, education has had the better hand of the stick. Based on the preceding, this study looks at the issues around globalisation and migration as they relate to the development of a nation and the impact on its educational sector.

Globalisation

The term globalisation has many definitions. Many people see globalisation as one big phenomenon that consists of various dimensions. Bottery (2003) feels that "globalisation is a social process in which social and cultural arrangements recede; hence; people become increasingly aware that they are receding". According to Krishnakumar and Sarti (2014), globalisation can be regarded as economic integration, global governance, and social development. Martens and Raza (2010) agree that globalisation can mean different things, such as 'the spread of technological advancement; on social and cultural interaction and the increased dissemination of ideas and technologies; they see a threat to national sovereignty by transnational actors; and the transformation of the economic, political and cultural foundations of societies as part of globalisation'. To Cheng (2003), "globalisation means the adaptation and development of values, knowledge-based technology and behavioural norms across countries and societies in different parts of the world". He argues that it is characterised by the growth in technological networking, economic, social, political, and cultural transfer, and the interflow within international alliances and competitions.

In the past, globalisation was mainly identified as an economic process delineated by rising levels of deregulated trade, capital mobility and electronic communication. However, now, it encompasses social, cultural and environmental aspects. (Krishnakumar and Sarti, 2014). Thus, Olaywola et al. (2004) view globalisation as how developments in one region can

rapidly come to have significant consequences for the security and well-being of communities in distant regions of the globe. McGraw (2000) maintained that there could be no island of prosperity; in an ocean of economic instability and globalisation. According to him, globalisation brings about economic stability.

Implication of Globalisation

It is clear from the various definitions above that globalisation has given room for opening up borders of many nations hitherto seen as unfriendly countries hence, making economic, political and cultural globalisation easier.

Economic Globalization

Bottery (2003) sees economic globalisation as the best characterised by the convergence of the three factors. The first is the increasing movement of capital around the world through technology. The second is the existence of intentional bodies such as the World Trade Organization WTO, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He further argued that these international organisations have been in charge of directing capital flows in the global free market with conditions; to some developing countries, these conditions can be very burdening. The last characteristic is the increased influence of transnational companies (TNCs).

Political Globalization

Some decades ago, before globalisation came into place, most states were the dominant actors in the international arena. International politics ultimately rested on force, while politics of military security take precedence over politics of economic or social affairs. This cannot be said to be the case now with the advent of the world order through globalisation. Giddens (1999) states that the era of nation states dominating space is over and done with. He also argues that political leaders have fewer grips over people, and the older form of geopolitics is over. Political globalisation is becoming a trend toward multilateralism. While United Nations play a major role, the non-governmental organisations act as a watchdog over governments then, and national and international NGOs, increase their influential activities.

Cultural Globalization

The term culture does not have one acceptable definition; however, the most commonly used definition of culture is the way of life of a people or society. To Wadam (2006), culture is a means of communication, art, and objects a society has in common. According to him, culture involves the cultivation of a society's minds and civilisation. Discussions about cultural globalisation tend to lead to global cultural unity such as "Cocacolonization", "McDonaldization", cultural pluralism, and "mixture". This is rational because different aspects of globalisation encourage greater contact between different cultures; some deepen understanding and cooperation, and some lead to the emergence of cross-border communities and hybrid or mixed identities. But globalisation has also enhanced the contrast between different identities. It takes the form of reactive movements, such as fundamentalism, in response to the "Western" trend of globalisation, in an attempt to rejuvenate traditional patterns and patriarchal gender relationships. Giddens (1999) sees this as the reason for the resurgence of regional cultural identities in many parts of the world. Held (2001) believes that culture is more vulnerable than the nation-state, while global communication, shaped by the mass media's role, leads to multiculturalism. Localisation is also happening in developed countries, and none

of these countries takes this localisation issue for granted. However, Held (2001) suggests that nations should not think that national cultures alone provide the resources and goods which can solve these global public policy issues

Migration

Migration is how people move from one place to another to live and work. It also means people move from their homes to another city, state or country for work, residence, or other reasons. Migration processes could be from Urban to more developed Urban or Rural to Urban. According to Zanker (2010), Migration is a topic everyone from the political class to the man on the streets has an opinion on. He maintained that people are interested in migration because almost everyone is affected by it one way or the other. He concludes that migration affects all areas of life, such as social–economic and political, which makes the analysis of migration extremely relevant and more complicated.

Implication of Migration

People tend to move from places where opportunities are unevenly distributed throughout the space, such as places with few prospects and low safety, to areas where opportunities are high and safe. This creates benefits and problems for the region people are migrating to. The consequences of this action can be seen from an economic, social, cultural, political and demographic point of view.

Economic Implication

Remittances from international migrants are one of the most important sources of foreign exchange and are a great advantage for the region of origin. For Nigeria, diaspora remittances increased by 15.6% QoQ to \$9.22 billion in H1 2021 compared to \$7.98 billion recorded in the second half of 2020. It also represents a marginal 2.2% increase compared to \$9.02 billion recorded in 2020. This is according to the review of Nigeria's balance of payment account as released by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). These play important roles in the economic growth of Nigeria. (Oyekanmi, 2022).

Demographic Implication

Migration leads to the redistribution of the country's population. Migration from rural to urban is one of the most important factors contributing to the city's population growth. Age and skill equally play a role in the migration process as young non-disabled men and women find their way out to look for the proverbial greener pastures. This type of movement affects the rural area's demographic structure. Similar imbalances are also brought in the recipient's states.

Social Implication

Migrants act as agents of social change. As they are exposed to new ideas and technologies, family planning, girls' education, etc., this gets diffused to rural areas through them. Migration leads to a mixture of people from different cultures. It makes positive contributions such as developing complex cultures, breaking narrow reasoning, and expanding the mental space.

Environmental Implication

Overpopulation is putting pressure on existing urban social and physical infrastructure. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth and slum colony formation in urban settlements known as "urban slums". Overfishing of natural resources has caused cities to face serious

problems such as groundwater depletion, air pollution, sewage treatment and improper solid waste management. Infrastructure abuse that has been going on for years has also led to the complete failure of these facilities.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalisation

Generally, globalisation has been seen as a big boom for developing countries, but a few say that it has been a curse. Supporters of globalisation agree that poor citizens and their nations can improve their living standards and prosper economically. In contrast, those against globalisation say the creation of a total international free market will come with a cost to local businesses. They claim it would empower the western multinational corporations in the world, their businesses, local cultures, and the general public. Davies et al. (2019) note that as people and governments try to manage the flow of capital, labour, goods and ideas that constitute the current wave of globalisation, resistance to globalisation has now taken shape both at a personal and a governmental level.

Advantages

- Increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Growth of Per Capital Income
- Reduction of Unemployment
- Reduction of Illiteracy
- Opening up the Space for International Market
- It Improves Communication Access etc.

Disadvantages

- Uneven Distribution of Wealth
- It May Encourage More Outsourcing of Jobs
- Globalisation benefits the wealthy more than the poor
- Globalisation would encourage disease transfer, e.g. (COVID -19)
- It may create a new system of politics (New World)
- Globalisation changes how humans would identify themselves

Advantages and Disadvantages of Migration

Migration has played a very important role in the lives of individuals and nations alike. It could have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants as many opportunities and attractions of big cities tend to pull large numbers of people to these big cities. The following are some of the advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages

- It helps people get better job opportunities elsewhere while reducing unemployment.
- Improving the quality of life of people helps through migration.
- Migration helps improve people's social life as they experience new cultures and languages and contributes to better integration among people.
- The migration of skilled workers tends to lead to greater economic growth in the region.
- People tend to achieve their long time dreams through Migration

Disadvantages

- The exodus of people from rural areas through migration impacts the development level of such rural areas and their production output.
- Moving labour to urban areas intensifies competition for fear of employment opportunities, homes, school facilities and other infrastructure.
- A large population puts much pressure on the available amenities and resources in the destination regions.
- It may lead to dashed dreams as most people that migrate illegally end up in concentration camps and sometimes lead to modern-day slavery.
- Migration tends to encourage xenophobic attacks and racist attacks etc.

The implication of Globalisation and Migration on Education

Globalisation and migration have become the necessary evil for development. No wonder Ossai et al. (2013) declared that it is crystal clear that the expanding trend of globalisation has led to the internationalisation of education. According to them, this has provoked many changes and adjustments; hence, one must develop a competitive spirit to be relevant. Arising from the preceding, it is now clear that the English language has become the global trend for the past decade. The acquisition of English by many countries is seen as one factor in the competition of the global era. Some developing countries even send their students to English-speaking countries to gain knowledge, skills, and English mastery. Hence, the destination countries gain the advantage of this trend. Through globalisation and migration, education has become more market-oriented, constituting a pull factor for those seeking global competitive knowledge for global relevance.

According to Bottery (2003), the marketisation of services, the state's use of the private sector by the state, and the popularity of corporate value dominate the Western government's thinking and policies that are invading education and public policy discourse. Due to globalisation and migration, many nations of the world, especially the developing countries, make it a point of government policies that a percentage of their student population attends higher education in more developed nations so that their citizens can obtain the required education that can drive their economies. It is noteworthy that the effects of globalisation and migration on individuals also play an important role in technology transfer and even personnel swap to boost the much-needed skills for national development. In Nigeria, the last part of the 20th century was characterised by an increase in labour migration from various parts of the country to the country's major administrative and economic centres and more diverse destinations than ever before. (Afolayan et al., 2009).

Though many young Nigeria tends to see education as a rather unfortunate scam and an uninformed decision, education remains the sure way out of poverty. It should be noted that globalisation and migration do negatively affect education; however minute it may be, it is worth highlighting. Globalisation has since turned the world into a global countryside; hence, most students don't feel the need for conventional schools where another form of education is handed down due to online studies and the likes. This has, in no small way, affected the general goal of education which is the total education of man. Migration has caused many young Nigerians to abandon their studies due to the pull factor; this has not helped the already bad

situation of brain drain of the university lecturers who have also been caught by the bug of the proverbial greener pastures.

Conclusion

Globalisation and migration have become the necessary evil for development that comes with various dimensions, bringing about huge consequences along its paths across the world. Nations now need to adapt to these changes that sometimes suddenly hits them politically, economically, culturally, socially and educationally. The paper gave an overview of globalisation and migration, highlighting their pros and cons while x-raying their implications on the various strata of the economy. Whereas globalisation and migration seem to be a welcome development, many still feel that the developing countries have had the shorter hand of the stick. The paper concludes with an attempt to underscore the roles that globalisation and migration have played in the educational sector, among which are seeking global competitive knowledge for global relevance, technological transfer and personnel swap to boost the much-needed skills for national development. The authors recommend that though globalisation and migration may have disadvantages, as noted above, their advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. Hence the need for every nation, especially the less developed countries, to wholeheartedly put in place policies that would encourage the process of integration among member nations which would, in turn, bring about the needed development in all strata of their economies.

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