

Migration and Globalization in the Context of a New World

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Abstract

In this study, we try to reveal the benefits of migration among them its impact on the world's economic growth. This balances the demand-supply in the international labor markets and rightly imbalances it as the world undergoes unequal economic and demographic development (Otarashvili, 2021). Promoting migration is making the world more balanced, more employed and is connected with the increase in the geographic range of consequential social interactions, especially when that increase stretches a considerable proportion of all interactions across international or intercontinental limits (Tolly).

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Introduction

Man, constantly strives for development, and this intense desire creates new discovery and a new world. Migration is a manifestation of this quality. People have been moving since time immemorial, constantly looking for new means of development, a new and better world.

New cultures and even civilizations are created in this movement. Migration gathers wealth and prosperity, workforce, and resources of other countries and people in one place, which creates a means for the development of the state.

In this article we would like to demonstrate some viewpoints in defense of globalization and its discontents.

It should be admitted that the best example of migration is the United States of America, where a large wave of people from all of the world gathered in one state. This process greatly contributed to the formation of America as a powerful state, where the cultures from the world gathered

with its strength and weakness, mixed in one pot, and leading to path of creation of a superpower.

While considering the period of industrialization, laying the foundation for a new era of economic prosperity, it was the great migration of people, that significantly contributed to this process.

American Identities in a Global Era

What would have been the course of the industrialization process in the United States if there had not been an immigrant workforce...Among the studies that address the relationship between immigration and industrialization, few go beyond a general or abstract discussion. In a classic survey of the literature on the American industrial revolution in the *Cambridge Economic History of the United States*, the role of immigration is summarized in a single paragraph, which simply notes the overrepresentation of immigrants in the manufacturing labor force (Engerman & Sokoloff, 2000 p. 387). There are some studies that conclude that the flood of immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries had an adverse impact on the per-capita economic growth, the wages

of native workers, and diverted domestic migration away from industrializing cities (Hatton & Williamson, 1998; Goldin 1994).

However, other researchers have questioned these conclusions and suggested that immigrants had a generally positive impact on the American economy and facilitated the economic mobility of native-born workers during the age of industrialization (Carter & Sutch, 1999; Haines, 2000, p. 202; Muller, 1993, pp. 83–85; Thomas, 1973, p.174).

Researchers Charles Hirschman and Elizabeth Mogford, who tried to answer this question: "What was the role of immigration in changes of the industrial structure of the American economy from 1880 to 1920?": Recent immigrants and their descendents were the primary workforce in the rapidly expanding manufacturing economy of the early 20th century. Demographic and economic pressures on agricultural households in the late 19th and early 20th century pushed an increasing share of the children of farmers off the land, but only a minority were willing to join "the pool of eastern industrial and commercial labor" (Atack, Bateman, & Parker, 2000, p. 322).

When immigrant labor was cut off in the 1920s, the native poor population, especially poor whites and blacks from the South, began migrating to northern industrial cities in much larger numbers. But in the early 20th century, when manufacturing jobs were dirty, dangerous, and heavily regimented, immigrant workers were the mainstay of industrial employment (Soc Sci Res., 2009 pp. 897–920.)

The contribution of migrants are nicely summarized by John F. Kennedy in his book *A Nation of Immigrants*, where he writes: "between 1880 and 1920 America became the industrial and agricultural giant of the world....This could not have been done without the hard labor, the technical skills and entrepreneurial ability of the 23.5 million people who came to America in this period" (Kennedy, 1964, p.34).

Kennedy's great grandfather had been one of those immigrants, a farmer who left Ireland during the potato famine in the 1840s. It is evident that most of the immigrants to the U.S. during the first half of the 19th where from Ireland. Germans as well as Irish had a long story of emigration to America.

Migration and Newsletters

It is noteworthy that, mass migration led to the development and popularization of printed publications. "the most important cultural medium in America was not the book, but the newspaper, which played an important role among migrants" (www.britannica.com).

"As the U.S integrated successive waves of diverse immigrant culture, many cultures developed their own imagined communities using tools such as waves of diverse immigrant cultures. Many cultures developed their imagined community using tools such as newspapers, to create connections among their members, who were often spread out across a large geographic area" (Merrill, 2012).

Migration

Migration leads to the need of globalization.

According to some millenarian thinkers, the year 2001 marked much more than just the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first. History, modernism, and the nation-state, along with existing political, economic, and social boundaries, were all expected to wither in the face of unprecedented transnational flows of people and products (Appadurai, 1996; Rajchman, 1995). This new mobility was expected to change not only where we lived but how we lived and who we thought we were.

The impact of hastened rates of cultural and economic exchange across national borders during the last three decades of the twentieth century can scarcely be denied. It is true that the things we produce travel faster, farther, and in greater numbers than ever before. New transportation and communication technologies allow humans to travel with great speed and to remain easily in touch with family, friends, and business associates over long distances. Videos, wireless telephones, cables, satellites, and the World Wide Web make sounds and images produced by people in one corner of the world readily accessible to persons living on the other side of the globe. It is also true, that the world is currently experiencing massive movements of people across national and regional borders: approximately 140 million persons now live outside the country of their birth.

Long term historians of migration (e.g. Hoerder, 2002) have even denied that today's

international migrations are unprecedented in scale: they may actually be relatively less important numerically than the so-called mass migrations of the end of the nineteenth century (over 125 million persons were internationally mobile throughout a world with much less than half of today's population in the USA).

Significantly, this mass migrations did not undermine or prevent the expansion of the power of nationalism. The previous mass migration across national borders did not spell the end of the nation-state cautions against such predictions now. The possibility that migration changes human lives and identities is best studied with methodologies that allow comparisons of people on the move in both the past and the present. The impact of change technology, movement, and communications is best identified through the examinations of particular place and the social, economics, political relations within which people in these places live (Hoerder, 2002).

"The process of global integration has accelerated during the last few years. As a result social, political and economic activities are increasingly interconnected throughout the world. Increases in the levels of interdependence between members of the global community encompass two related trends: 1. increased mobility of capital facilitated by the modernisation and expansion of financial systems, increasing mobility of people between nations, for both tourism and employment" (Hamdi, 2015).

It is worth noting the significant impact of labor migration on the development of the world economy. This balances the demand-supply in the international labor markets and rightly imbalances it as the world undergoes unequal economic and demographic development. Promoting migration is making the world more balanced, more employed, which naturally has a significant impact on the growth of the world economy. Labor market an important part of the process of modern globalization (Otarashvili, 2021).

Globalization is playing an increasingly important role in the developing countries. It can be seen that, globalization has certain advantages such as economic processes, technological developments, political influences, health systems, social and natural environmental factors. It has a lot of benefits on our

daily life. Globalization has created new opportunities for developing countries. Such as, technology transfer hold out promise, greater opportunities to access developed countries markets, growth, and improved productivity and living standards.

However, not all effects of this phenomenon are positive. Because, globalization has also brought up new challenges such as, environmental deteriorations, instability in commercial and financial markets, increase of inequity across and within nations (Hamdi, 2015).

These factors are especially important and sensitive for developing small states, where such a large -scale, inclusion in the general flow of the world, requires the internal strength of small states in particular.

Globalization helps developing countries to deal with the rest of the world increase their economic growth, solving the poverty problems in their country. In the past, developing countries were not able to tap on the world economy due to trade barriers.

Globalization contributed to develop the health and education systems in the developing countries. We can clearly see that education has increased in recent years, because globalization has a catalyst to the jobs that require higher skills set. This demand allowed people to gain higher education. Health and education are basic objectives to improve any nations, and there are strong relationships between economic growth and health and education systems.

“To ensure that globalization can be leveraged to support inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, it is essential to analyze the current system as well as emerging trends to devise policy solutions addressing them,” said Liu Zhenmin, UN DESA’s Under-Secretary-General, as he introduced the Secretary-General’s new report “Fulfilling the promise of globalization: advancing sustainable development in an interconnected world.”

Speaking before the UN General Assembly’s Second Committee on 13 October 2017, Mr. Liu highlighted three mega-trends related to globalization: “Shifts in production and labor markets; rapid advances in technology; and climate change.”

These trends are expected to shape and influence our future.

The first mega-trend refers to the impact that production changes have had on labour markets, including through outsourcing and mechanization, which have spurred job losses, particularly in manufacturing sectors. These trends in labour markets are associated with higher rates of income inequality, which has increased in a majority of countries across the globe.

The second mega-trend is closely connected to the first, as it relates to the fast-moving development and advancement of new technologies, including in information and communications and artificial intelligence, that have also affected the world of work. While these innovations can act as catalysts for sustainable development, countries that do not have access to them are at risk of being left behind.

Globalization and its effect on climate change is the third emerging mega-trend. The report highlights that many trends closely linked to globalization, including economic activity, lifestyle changes and urbanization, all have an impact on our environment and may contribute to climate change.

“The report of the Secretary-General emphasizes that globalization can be a powerful driver of economic growth, but to achieve sustainable development, globalization must work for all,” Mr. Liu said, stressing also that “global agreements can play a key role in strengthening the benefits of globalization.”

Globalization and Its Discontents

Joseph E. Stiglitz, in his book *Globalization and Its Discontents*, expresses criticism concerning the phrase that has become widely characterizing the organization of the global economic system: “governance without government”. Governance includes coordination among decentralized authorities, involving states and international financial institutions (IFIs), to make rules for the global system. Government denotes a single, relatively unified and coherent central authority-that makes and involves rules. If governance exists at the global level, who participates in creating rules? Stiglitz offers that the main decision meters are international financial institutions. IFIs are

commissioned great power by national states, but they are not democratically elected or responsible. He is particularly critical of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), an organization to which most nations of the world belong. Stiglitz affirms that the IMF is especially attentive to the governments of the most mighty countries in the opulent North (Stiglitz, 2007).

Conclusion

Despite the economic heavy weight voices criticism of global economic system, there are the most distinguished and spiritual supporters of globalization, who challenge the argument that globalization is inclined to increase economic inequalities (Jagdish Bhagwati). They assume: that what matters is not the impact of globalization on inequality but its impact on poverty reduction.

Those in need are not hurt by increased inequality, while they are deeply benefited by an improvement in their own situation-even if it is part of changes that bring greater economic inequality.

Based on the results of this study, everything has two sides and globalization and migration are no exceptions. Although globalization has its own definition, but, in my opinion, it is subconsciously driven toward human development, creativity and innovation. disadvantages caused by globalization reveal the

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weaknesses of the areas that need to be strengthened. Developing and small countries should not stand aside, they should try to become stronger and be involved in this global process of opportunities because they really need it.

These trends have presented a wealth of opportunities. Globalization and increased economic interdependence have accompanied -- and facilitated - - rapid economic growth in many countries and regions, helping world GDP grow from around 50 trillion USD in 2000 to 75 trillion USD in 2016. Yet, globalization has also presented significant challenges, including an uneven distribution of its benefits and costs.

The American migration process has been stimulating the economic growth of the country starting from the industrialization era and still is a great contributor to the economic development of the country.

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