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Globalization and Management in XXI Century – European Union Problems with Illegal Immigration

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ABSTRACT

This article attempts to define what contemporary globalization is and present opportunities and threats this process generates. The purpose of this paper is also to show how dynamically the reality in Europe is changing and how new threats associated with illegal immigration have emerged as illegal immigration and globalisation are closely related. The globalization processes of the economies worldwide and the dynamic development of trade and international cooperation create new conditions and threats, under which countries and social-political-economic organizations (e.g. EU) must operate. Experience over the last years has shown, that even the strongest supporters of openness to other values and culture, which are new for Europe, have revised their views, surprised by the scale of illegal immigrations and its implications.

Keywords: globalization, immigration, illegal immigration, management, external and internal security

1. INTRODUCTION

The globalization processes of the economies worldwide and the dynamic development of trade and international cooperation create new conditions and threats, under which countries and social-political-economic organizations (e.g. EU) must operate. In this perspective, the social, economic and political transformations described as well as the

dynamic rate of globalization after 1990, have given rise to the phenomena, such as illegal immigration, which develop in an uncontrolled manner in the 21st Century.

Migration, transmigration, return migration, and remigration constitute defining elements of the current and future world order. More than 700 million people (including visitors on business or personal/family trips) traverse nation-state borders annually and one million per week move between the global South and the global North.

2. THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION

The concept of “*globalization*” is not clear-cut, as best evidenced by the example of two of its marginal definitions. On the one end of the scale, the term “global” is used only to describe those activities which implement standard strategies in all regions of the world; on the other hand, the term “global” is used to describe each activity associated with the expansion outside of an internal market. In the first case, the definition is too narrow, while in second it is confused with the process of “becoming international” (A. H. Richmond, p. 721).

Neo-liberal globalisation is both process and project. While it is important to emphasise the role of agency in globalisation it is equally important to understand the process of structural transformation involved. Globalisation is a dialectical phenomenon simultaneously circumscribed by agency and structure mutually constitutive of each other, or to borrow Robert Cox’s phrase, a historical structure Viewed in this way globalisation consists in the dialectic between the expansion of market relations on the one hand, and the pursuit of economic liberalism on the other. In its late 20th – early 21st century manifestation globalisation is reaching new highs, or should we say new depths (H. Overbeek, p. 2). Globalization also brings into the foreground the role of religion in the politics of global identity.

When considering the concept of “*globalization*”, it is worth citing the definition presented by B. Liberska. According to Liberska, “the economic globalization is defined as a progressive process of integrating the domestic and regional markets in a single global market of goods, services and capital. This process leads to an increased inter-relation and merging of markets and the internationalisation of production, distribution and marketing as well as adopting global strategies by companies”. Currently, globalization is increasingly treated as a set of processes leading to the intensification of economic, political and cultural relations through the borders of individual states (A. Giddens, p. 47).

Due to the lack of a scientific universally accepted definition of globalization, it can be treated very differently, in its extreme examples or on the basis of personal ideological evaluation. In general, however, we can speak of certain conditions of this process treated as equally as possible. These include: global scale, importance, and ways of resolving problems, which affect to a greater or lesser degree, the development of all societies, and which can be overcome only by better, broad and multifaceted cooperation of all parties (P. Ghemawat, p. 123).

Equally interesting approach to the problem of the proper definition of the concept of “globalization” is represented by A. Zorska, who claims that this concept should be defined as significant and complex processes taking place currently worldwide (A. Zorska, p. 13).

A. Zorska confirms that, despite the extensive discussion on the various manifestations of and aspects of globalization, there is no theory or even a single, wider definition of this

process. It is said that the greatest progress of globalisation has occurred so far on the economic level and its main consequences include gradual creation of global economy (M. Wolf, p. 67).

3. GLOBALIZATION AND THE PHENOMENON OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION. MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Although with a different intensity and form than it is now the case, migration flows have existed for centuries. However, only at the beginning of the 20th Century first attempts have been made to approach the migration issues systematically and to analyze the causes and sources of this phenomenon.

World-wide migration and the other interconnected transborder processes that constitute the heart of globalization “*are mixing people and microorganisms on an unprecedented scale*” (S. Glasgow, D. Pirages, p. 196).

Out of many models used to define and organize migration, some of the most interesting include (H. Koff, s. 397):

1. Migration network model - stresses the importance of existing ties between former and future immigrants. The starting point for the analysed model was the presumption that each subsequent wave of immigrants provides informational, material and economic support for the new one. Immigration thus becomes a process that, once started, supports itself. This process is basically a chain of events and feedback loops and not a collection of individual flows. It is worth noting that the phenomenon was already described in 1992 by Gurak and Cases, who isolated the key functional features of the process:

- a. protection of migrants from excessive costs and obstacles related to immigration,
- b. supporting their relationships with the community in the country of origin,
- c. shaping decisions on destinations,
- d. impact on the level of integration of immigrants in the host country,
- e. information channels, sources of other resources,

f. determining who should emigrate from a given community (indirectly affects the scale and intensity of migration).

2. Institutional theory – its main representative, Douglas Massey assumes that after the first migration, next ones are generated by institutional relationships. As a result of the successive waves of migration, governments establish institutions whose goal is to satisfy the needs of both current and future immigrants. In institutional theory, it is equally important to demonstrate the chain of events as a specific feedback. This cause and effect chain of events is due stems from the fact that each new wave of immigrants is a result of the previous one, which had an impact on the formation and development of supporting institutions.

3. The dual labour market theory – in 1971, Peter B. Doeringer and Michael J. Piore identified two main markets: internal (closed structure), where the value of work is subject to standards and administrative procedures, and external, which is an open structure, where these values are shaped by economic variables. This theory pointed out that large scale migration e.g. to the Western Europe and the USA can be explained by the decisions of individual countries aimed at meeting the demand for labour in certain sectors. This in turn means that

differences in pay are not the deciding factor of migration. In this sense, what generates migration is such a level of working conditions, which (while not being attractive to the native labour force) is acceptable to newcomers.

4. Theories promoted by Alexandro Portes and Roger A. Waldinger, claiming that immigration can be called “*mass*” if, in addition to the economic aspect, it is accompanied by the phenomenon of “*migrant enclaves*”. Over time, such enclaves take on the characteristics of self-sufficiency and ethnic unity, thus becoming a factor generating mass migration within its own ethnic group.

Selected neo-classical models (theories) presented above have been repeatedly criticized. Criticism stemmed from the fact that they omitted the individual decision-making process, which, after all, seems to be one of the fundamental factors affecting undertaking (or discontinuing) migratory movements. Nowadays, one of the more popular research directions is the so-called new economic theory of migration. This trend is based on the analysis of migration mobility and work ceases to be treated as one of the factors of production; it is no longer regarded as static (S. Lavenex, p. 335).

Illegal migration— also known as clandestine, undocumented or irregular migration— appears frequently in contemporary popular and political discourses; yet there is relatively little theoretical literature on the phenomenon (M. Baldwin – Edwards, p. 1)

People on the move can either “*introduce new or previously eradicated diseases to the region of destination, or contract diseases unknown to the migrants' region of origin*” (D . Grondin, J. Weekers, M. Haour-Knipe, A. Elton, J Stuke, p. 85).

When analysing the presented, indeed very different models of migration, one should pay attention to some fundamental causes of contemporary immigration:

1. Economic factor.
2. Political situation, including religion.
3. Need to improve life status.
4. Safety aspect stimulated by wars, dictatorships, humanitarian crises, natural disasters.

The above and a number of other factors arising from the situation in the country of origin affect subjective decision-making of individuals.

The presented immigration processes have in turn an effect on the internal security of host countries. It seemed that the unlimited processes of globalization will be one of the cornerstones of ensuring internal security and the market itself will shape the socio-economic relations. However, this is not the case.

An important factor affecting internal security in terms of migratory movements (international migration) is the homogeneity of the social structure, evaluated on the basis of wealth, education, class/religion/race system, linguistic community, attitudes, values and ethnic identity UE countries. This is of course one of many factors that shape internal security in this context.

It should be stressed, that globalization and the concept of the “*global village*” gave birth to a new perception of the world, information, distance, possibilities of movement and immigration. The implications of the current globalization as formulated, if they would be rationally used, could determine an even more dynamic development of the world economy. However, if the achievements of globalization are “*misused*” and differences on grounds of nationality, culture, politics or religion are excessively exposed, undesired phenomena occur,

which can easily spiral out of any control. One example of such phenomena is illegal immigration, which – according to the author – entails certain risks for the host countries.

Another important threat for the security of EU countries results from the fact, that illegal migration routes can be (and, in fact, they are) used for the movement of weapons from the regions which were or currently are affected by armed conflicts. The record-high number of people trying to enter Europe has caused, at the same time, a five times' growth in the number of smugglers. According to Frontex, 12 thousand people deal with the illegal human smuggling, mainly Moroccans, Spaniards, Albanians and Syrians (T. Gurak, F. Cases, p. 23).

The analysis of the impact of the illegal immigration on the security of EU countries must include an attempt to present the dynamics of the phenomenon described. As results from the data presented by the Frontex agency (Munck R, p. 1239), the number of illegal immigrants entering the EU varied in the period between 2012 – 2015 as follows:

1. 2012 – 73 000 people.
2. 2013 – 107 000 people.
3. 2014 – 280 000 people.
4. 2015 – 1 million people, approximately 1,82 million of attempts to cross the border.

The data concerning the year 2015 include two values: for the first time, most immigrants crossed EU borders by getting to the Greek island on the Aegean Sea, near the Turkish coast. For the second time, they have been recorded, when using the Balkan route, after which they entered the EU again.

As the presented data show, the dynamics of the growth in the number of illegal immigrants is simply stunning. In the investigation period, 2015, 175.000 persons were returned from the EU territory, which means, that the European Union has no specific plan on how to counteract the illegal immigration.

It is worth pointing out, that immigrants coming to Europe from Middle East show increasingly aggressive behavior and impose their religious and ideological views on the local communities.

The clear majority of these people come from the camps in Libya and Turkey, where their life is by no means threatened. Who we are talking about are young, strong, unmarried men in the first line, coming from Iraq, Afghanistan and North African countries. So, for this moment it is a very big problem for the UE countries – how to make a management process for illegal immigration.

A new politics of migration is emerging in connection with the multiplication of international and regional organizations specializing in the regulation of global mobility. This politics is related not just to the rise of new political and organizational actors, however, but to a new way of framing the question of migration, namely as one of 'migration management'. To date we lack an adequate understanding of the politics of migration management. A critical focus on anti-illegal immigration activity in the context of the EU can be useful in this context in at least two ways.

First, it will focus our attention on what is one of the most (in certain respects perhaps the most) crucial issues within the discourse of migration management. This is the question of illegal migration. I argue that illegal migration is far from being the kind of self-evident transgression that policy or media narratives, not to mention certain scholarly accounts, would often have us believe. On the contrary, it is a complex and ambiguous phenomenon. My aim is to explore some of the founding political, ethical and sociological assumptions at work in

the EU's 'combat' against illegal immigration. Second, a focus on anti-illegal immigration activity within the framework of the EU will enable me to develop a broader point (W. Walters, p. 74).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Globalization brings new challenges and has certain effects which must be addressed by EU countries first of all by adopting a strategy and systemic solutions to ensure effective protection against the inflow of illegal immigrants, which is, after all, a significant threat to the internal security of individual states. It is the more important as at present, residents from outside the European Union make already more than 4% of the Community's total population. This number grows as immigrant families merge and immigrant children are born, which makes it necessary for us to realize, that stopping illegal immigration is not possible, while regulating it is still feasible. This situation points to the need to enhance cooperation of the services responsible for defence and security matters with the authorities of Local Government units of various levels at organisational, political, legal and financial levels. So, the very important problem is awareness of people about the security of the region and of the country.

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