



Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Decentralisation and the world's multidimensional expansion: the rise of singularity and hybridity

Aliu, Armando

15 May 2012

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/38896/>

MPRA Paper No. 38896, posted 19 May 2012 17:52 UTC

DECENTRALISATION AND THE WORLD'S MULTIDIMENSIONAL EXPANSION: THE RISE OF SINGULARITY AND HYBRIDITY

*Armando Aliu*¹

ABSTRACT

Cosmology evidences support decentralisation process and thus in natural terms singularisation and hybridity are proliferating in various areas. In addition, increasing dominance level of masculinity power has significant effect on defamiliarisation and therefore singularity (individualism) appears as a global phenomenon. In the light of these considerations, 'Hybridity Project: Innovative Governance and Controlling Migration' aims to create theoretical and practical mechanisms which will be able to prevent singularisation and a possible global anarchy order through limiting decentralisation in the context of public sphere and state's authority.

Keywords: *Decentralisation, Singularity, Hybridity, International Migration*

INTRODUCTION

The basic question which physicists wonder is what were the reasons and influences of the Big Bang Theory. The universe had expanded from a central hot dense state into vast and much cooler cosmos. Perhaps, the expansion of universe illustrates how the decentralisation process in the world ought to be perceived in natural terms. For instance, Nobel laureates Perlmutter, Riess and Schmidt have contributed to the discovery that the universe is not only expanding but also speeding up. The same situation can be claimed for the decentralisation process as well. The division of central systems to sub-systems has caused the transfer of power and/or energy to sub-systems. From cosmology point of view, different planets were created in a long period and we may observe that in various galaxies many other planets are emerging. However, if we compare planets with countries, we may

¹ Armando Aliu is a strategy expert, columnist at Albany Tribune & Eurasia Review (the United States of America), and DAAD Scholar at Heidelberg University – Institute for Political Sciences. His research interests are International Affairs, Strategy Research, Grand Strategy and Scenario Analyses, International Security and International Law, Migration Issues and International Migration. Contact Details: Heidelberg University - Institute for Political Sciences, Campus Bergheim, Bergheimer Straße 58, 69115, Heidelberg, e-mail: Aliu@stud.uni-heidelberg.de and/or g_311c@mpil.de.

recognise the fact that new states have declared their independence in less than a half-century which is a very short period and this expansion is speeding up.

Why? Why is the expansion of the universe speeding up? In this context, why is the decentralisation process speeding up all around the world? Why is capitalism speeding up? Why new countries are emerging? Why is the world population speeding up? How a world without centers will look like? If this is not a global anarchy, then how should we consider this?

There are many variables and indicators which figure out the world's multidimensional expansion. For example, the spread of capitalism, the incline trend of world population, the incline of gender (from male and female to male, female, homosexual, lesbian and maybe more in the future), the incline of hybrids, the spread of mixed systems and so on.

How decentralisation and world expansion will cause the rise of singularity and hybridity? How these will be the driving forces of a *Global Anarchy Model*? More importantly, to which interests will a global anarchy model serve?

Whoever wonders the responses of the questions above, initially, should start investigating the increasing dominance level of masculinity power in the world. Because, specifically, the core point is the incline trend of masculinity power. Why military expenditures are increasing in many countries? Researchers may see the dominance of masculinity power behind almost every global issues.

The incline of competitiveness in the context of the dominance of masculinity power has shaped an order in which children are not only perceiving the world in non-systematic manner but also misunderstanding the most crucial elements which naturally explain the existence of humane and evil, goodness and truth and so forth.

The current world system provides defamiliarisation and thus singularity (individualism) appears as a global phenomenon. Unfortunately, the population trend will ensure a rapid increase at singularisation of humanity. Just to summarise the global population trend: in 30 years the world reached third billion, in 15 years the world reached fourth billion, in 12 years the world reached fifth and sixth billion, and according to the United Nations predictions the human population will increase from the current seventh billion to between 8 and 10.5 billion in 2050. This trend will strengthen people's willingness for singularisation.

In such a chaotic population order why people want to isolate themselves from others? A success oriented life means isolation from the society and weak communication with others. In the knowledge based society model, weak communication processes among family members have been formed. The number of created self-websites and online accounts are booming. Furthermore, the real communication is going to be transformed as cyber-communication. As a result, will the singularisation bring entropy or a blackhole in humanity?

In the light of these considerations, to respond the questions above and attempt solving global issues, migrants and migration flows ought to be investigated. With this respect, *'Hybridity Project: Innovative Governance and Controlling Migration'* aims to create theoretical and practical mechanisms which will be able to ensure a controlling migration approach by a specific/ideal hybrid structure and decentralisation for more effective and accurate strategies, policies and scenarios. One of its main purposes is to deliver a Strategy Paper that will provide input to the European Commission in developing a future agenda to deal with migration and asylum issues. In addition, governance through hybrid model perspectives better control and manage migration flows, enhance high level networking of state and non-state actors. Hybrid project is a proposal for the European Commission in order to strengthen cooperation with Western Balkans and North Africa and accelerate decentralisation process in these regions. The interaction of state, private and civil society in the context of international migration will be investigated in order to present a triple win solution for state actors, private actors and migrants themselves.

Hybrid Model and Objectives of Hybridity Project

The Hybrid Model means state actors (government, municipality and so on) and non-state actors (private actors, civil society organisations, NGOs, Lobby Groups and so on) equally participating in various industries. The cooperation of public – private – civil society parts has an effective role at creating strategies, determining plans and forecasting models. With 'Hybrid Model', states are embedded with non-state actors in actor constellations in equal order, and at least of the plurality of opinion development processes. According to Aliu, there are two types of hybrid models – i.e. general/real hybrid model and specific/ideal hybrid model.

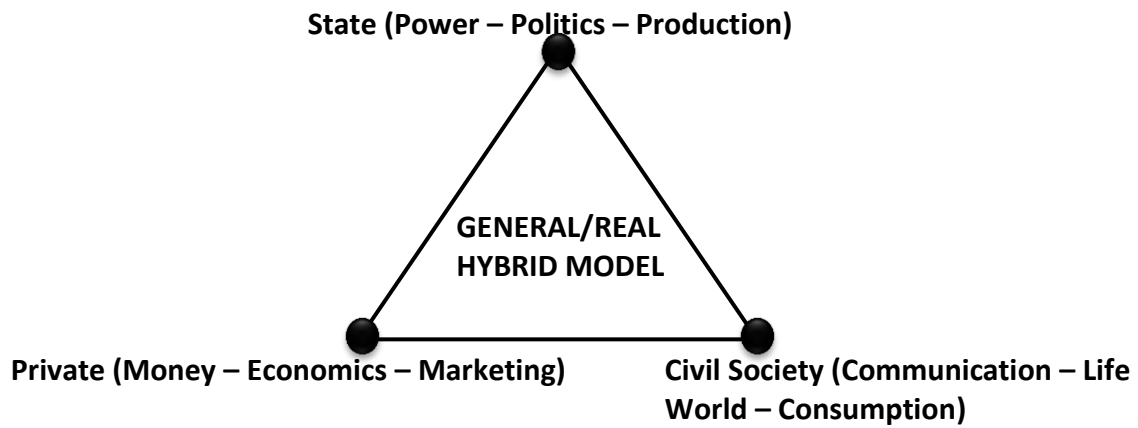


Figure 1: General/Real Hybrid Model
Source: Author's contribution.

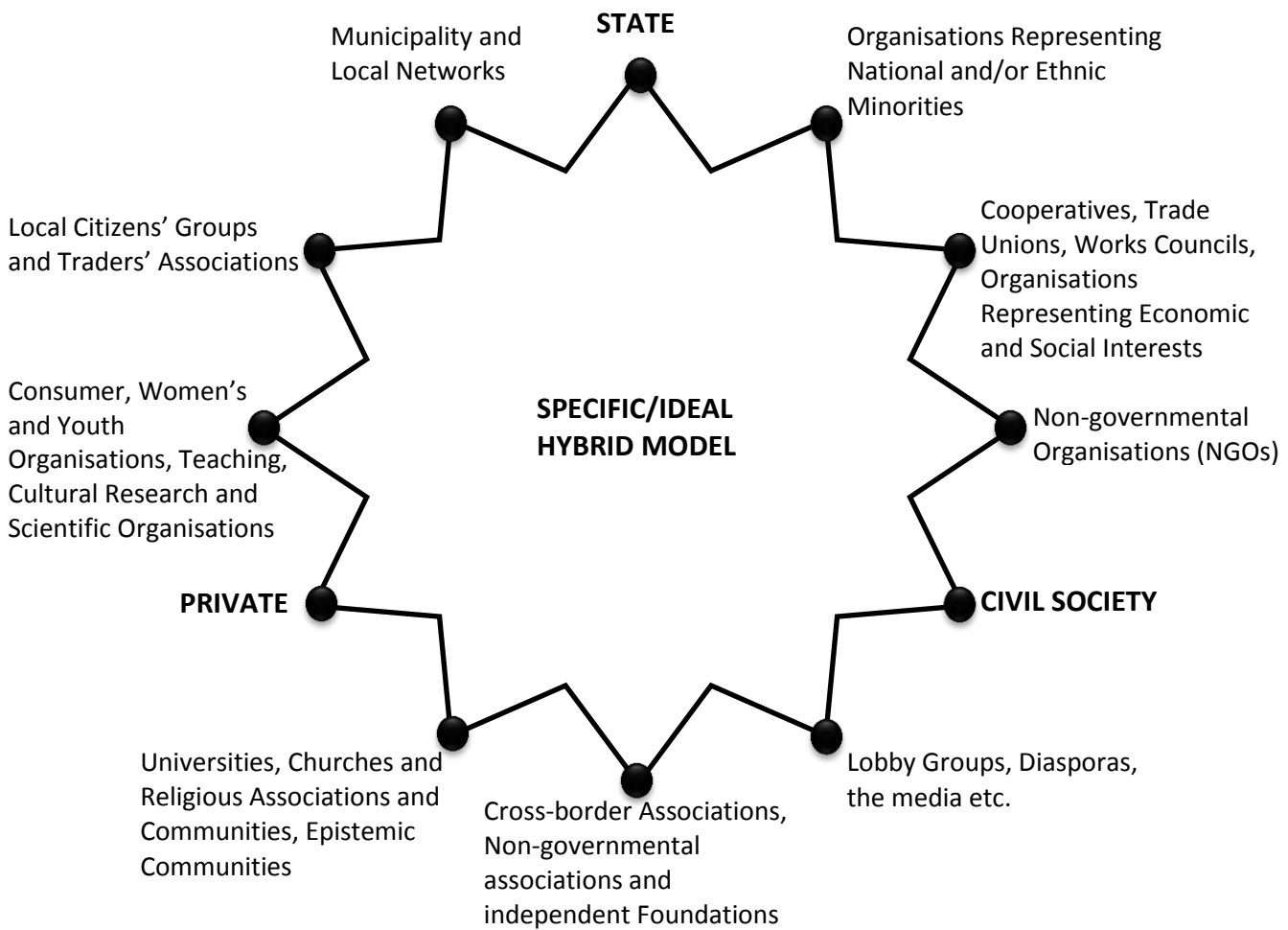


Figure 2: Specific/Ideal Hybrid Model
Source: Author's contribution.

The economic power shift from the western countries to BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and East Asia and Pacific countries has prepared a base for the rise of hybrid model. The rise of middle classes and Small-Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs) in these countries is a good evidence for effective hybridisation via national private actors in modern nation states. Hybridity has various dimensions; such as political hybridity (e.g. hybridity in governance model), economic hybridity (e.g. hybridity in political economy), cultural hybridity (e.g. hybrid identities), judicial hybridity (e.g. hybridity in legal systems), environmental and social hybridity (e.g. ISO 14000 and ISO 26000) and so forth.

The objectives of the project are:

- Preventing singularisation and a possible global anarchy order;
- Helping to control illegal migration with a proactive vision and transform mala fide migration to bona fide migration form;
- Stabilising migration turbulence (particularly the Arab Spring migration flows) through controlling mechanisms and good migration governance within the framework of hybrid model;
- Create a platform in which people share their experiences, increase equal opportunity and active participation, enhance engagement of migrants to diaspora events and ethnic enclaves, maximise benefits and minimise negative effects, and enhance the humane of migration from a holistic perspective;
- Enhancing communicative action among home, transit and host countries and develop mechanisms for these countries to facilitate the exchange of information, create ground for networking and ensure a communication platform. With a specific focus to migrants-civil society dialectic, hybridity will create social and competitive harmony, realise the feminisation of migration, and increase philanthropic actions;
- Hybrid structures ought to be created at EU supranational level with vertical relations. With decentralisation, these structures will have same legitimacy and effectiveness at the EU supranational level, and thus EU may improve its common migration and asylum policies in this way;

- Balancing the European Union relations with BRICs and eastern countries which have multi-dimensional (economic, politic, religious etc.) nexus with Western Balkans and North African countries. Obviously, it can be claimed that partnership and solidarity with Western Balkans and North African countries have significant influences for achievement of the EU 2020 targets and hence integration of Western Balkans within the EU and stabilisation of North African countries will be a driving force for the future achievements of the EU.

Scenario: Over the last years the European Commission progress reports, political statements, analytical investigations have produced useful resources and tools that can be used by Hybrid Project. Hybrid Project will strengthen multidimensional relations among the EU, BRICs , the Western Balkans and North Africa and enhance international collaboration.

Expected Results & Impacts: To achieve the goals of the project the following tasks are being performed:

- **Comparative Empirical Analyses of EU and BRICs, Western Balkans and North African Countries:** The project has conducted comparative empirical investigations to support the collaboration among various states dealing with aspects such as: migration and development, foreign affairs and governance, international law and politics, macro-economics and innovation, research and development (R&D) and networking. It is in favour of the common interests and convergence of the EU to compare such data with global trends in emerging research domains to evaluate EU areas of strengths.
- **Strategy Paper:** The project aims to produce a Strategy Paper with the most relevant research lines in international migration, conflict management, regional development, Europeanisation and democratisation, rule of law, judicial independence, decentralisation, legalisation, and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The European Commission will use this Strategy Paper to foster future research initiatives in the European framework. To enhance the quality of this document, the project consortium created an international scientific (epistemic) network which includes both state and non-state actors.

REFERENCES

Aliu, A. 2012a. "The BRICs Hegemony in a Post-American World – Analysis." Eurasia Review, available at: <<http://brics-ped.com.br/the-brics-hegemony-in-a-post-american-world-era-analysis/>>.

Aliu, A. 2012b. "International Migration and the European Union Relations in the Context of a Comparison of Western Balkans and North African Countries: Controlling-Migration and Hybrid Model." International Migration Institute Working Papers, Oxford: University of Oxford. (forthcoming)

Aliu, A. 2011. Proyección y Planificación Estratégica en la Industria Turística - Enfoque comparativo y Modelo Híbrido), Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo, Argentina, November, Vol.20, No.6, pp.1324-1344.