GLOBALIZATION, MIGRATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, AND WOMEN[†]

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is a phenomenon that emerged after the economic crisis that occurred after the end of the cold war after two great wars of sharing that took place one after the other at short intervals. Another important reason for the emergence of globalization is the knowledge and information network technology developed in a very short time in developed countries. The rapid development in technology affects many areas as well as people's lifestyles very quickly. It is seen that like technology also the cultural change that has emerged with globalization has changed people and their lifestyles more than expected. All over the world, the similarities in people's thoughts and behaviors related to clothing, behavior, entertainment, consumption, health, and travel are increasing day by day. As a result of the dizzying developments in transportation and information network, the world is getting smaller in a sense and the circulation of goods and people between countries is constantly increasing. Globalization, which causes changes in many areas of human life, also affects the intensity of the migration movement. Migration, which is a phenomenon as old as the history of humanity, this time emerges as one of the effects of globalization and affects both countries and societies. The phenomenon of migration also causes important environmental problems depending on the intensity of migration and the preparedness of the countries. Problems caused by migration, unfortunately, affect women who are most vulnerable to impact. Depending on various factors, the effect of globalization on women and men occurs at different levels in every field. In this study, the effects of globalization and migration on women and solutions are discussed from a social work perspective.

Keywords: Globalization, Migration, Environmental Problems, Women

KÜRESELLEŞME, GÖÇ, ÇEVRE SORUNLARI VE KADINLAR

ÖZ

Küreselleşme kısa aralıklarla ardı ardına gerçekleşen iki büyük paylaşım savaşı sonrasında soğuk savaşın bitmesiyle meydana gelen ekonomik krizin ardından ortaya çıkan bir olgudur. Küreselleşmenin ortaya çıkmasının bir diğer önemli nedeni ise gelişmiş ülkelerde çok kısa sürede geliştirilen bilgi ve bilişim ağı teknolojisidir. Teknolojideki hızlı gelişim pek çok alanı etkilediği gibi insanların yaşam tarzlarını da çok hızlı bir şekilde etkilemektedir. Küreselleşmeyle birlikte ortaya çıkan kültürel değişimin de teknoloji gibi insanları ve yaşam tarzlarını tahmin edilenden daha fazla değiştirdiği görülmektedir. Dünya genelinde, insanların giyim, davranış, eğlence, tüketim, sağlık ve seyahatle ilgili düşünce ve davranışlarındaki benzerlikler günden güne artmaktadır. Ulaşım ve bilişim ağındaki baş döndürücü gelişmeler sonucunda bir anlamda dünya küçülmekte ve ülkeler arasındaki mal ve insan dolaşımı da sürekli artmaktadır. İnsan yaşamında pek çok alanda değişime yol açan küreselleşme göç hareketinin yoğunluğunu da etkilemektedir. İnsanlık tarihi kadar eski bir olgu olan göç bu sefer de küreselleşmenin etkilerinden biri olarak ortaya çıkıp hem ülkeleri hem de toplumları etkilemektedir. Göç olgusu göçün gerçekleşme yoğunluğuna ve ülkelerin hazırlık durumlarına bağlı olarak önemli çevre sorunlarına da yol açmaktadır. Göçün neden olduğu sorunlar ne yazık ki en fazla etkiye en açık durumda olan kadınları etkilemektedir. Çeşitli faktörlere bağlı olarak küreselleşmenin kadın ve erkek üzerindeki etkisi her alanda farklı düzeyde gerçekleşmektedir. Bu çalışmada, sosyal hizmet bakış açısıyla küreselleşme ve göçün kadınlar üzerindeki etkileri ve çözüm yolları tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Göç, Çevre Sorunları, Kadınlar

INTRODUCTION

The word globalization is a word that entered English in the 19th century and its origin comes from the word "global". The word global is used today the meaning of worldwide. When the concept of globalization is mentioned, it is expressed as a process that has been said many ideas and continues to be said a lot in terms of its dimensions and effects. It is seen that the concept of globalization entered sociology studies in the 1990s. The disintegration of the Soviet Union enabled Western states to take advantage of this situation in a positive way. The integration of countries with communication networks has turned the world into almost a small village. The use of the Internet and mobile phones has also affected people culturally. The close relations between different countries and societies have also changed the consumption behavior of people. The fact that globalization created new opportunities and ways of wealth enabled globalization to come to the fore and become an important phenomenon (Tanrıverdi, 2008: 7). Globalization has been a sine qua non -discussed concept, especially in the literature of social sciences for a long time. Globalization is widely used to understand and explain the economic, cultural, social, and political changes that occur in the world today (Perraton, Goldblatt, Held, Mcrew, 2006: 1).

Globalization and its effects, which cause cultural transformation, affect many areas of life such as physical health, mental health, nutrition, clothing, and migration movement. Migrations from the past to present have been carried out for various reasons and have affected countries and societies. Globalization has inevitably led to an increase in migration, as it is effective in many areas. The effect of globalization on the migration movement, combined with the developments in transportation and communication technologies, occurs in the form of changing the direction and speed of migrations. Whatever the reason, the migration movements cause significant changes, especially in terms of the settlement exposed to the migration wave, leading to various environmental problems. On the one hand, immigrants experience changes after migration, on the other hand, they cause serious changes in the place of new residence. Large-volume migrations cause major changes in the physical, economic and social areas of cities (Tümtaş and Ergun, 2016: 1349). Since globalization and migration have increased poverty, women and children have been the most vulnerable group of the process. Women and children constitute a large part of the people in the lower social class who do not have property and land in the world. Globalization and migrations have affected women's employment in low-paid jobs, being deprived of education, not being able to own property, and being in a disadvantageous position in the social environment and at home, especially gender inequality. Since the impact of globalization on women and men occurs at different levels in every field and women are affected more, poverty has become more feminine (Gerşil, 2015; Şener and Başer, 2019).

Concept of Globalization

Although it is not possible to talk about a definitive definition of the concept of globalization that everyone agrees on, we can say that globalization is an international integration process in its most general definition. Kıvılcım (2013: 221) defines globalization as the efforts of countries to find a place for themselves in the world economy with the removal of borders as a result of the increase in the circulation of production elements between countries. As a result of these efforts, she states that with the increase in communication and therefore interaction between countries in different geographies of the world, countries have become unable to act independently of each other in the decisions they take. Aral (2005: 57), on the other hand, expresses globalization as the shrinking of the world in a sense as a result of the shrinking of the world in terms of time and space, as well as the mutual intensification of international relations between countries. Lindberg (2013: 2), on the other hand, similarly defines globalization as a phenomenon that takes countries and societies beyond the borders in which they are located, and which is far beyond their borders and opens them to many effects, primarily economic, social, political, and cultural.

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Causes of Globalization

There are, of course, many reasons for the emergence of a phenomenon such as globalization, which has affected and is affecting almost the entire world in some way. However, there is a consensus in the literature on two main reasons for the causes of globalization. Çetin (2015) states that the first reason for globalization is the economic crisis that emerged after the end of the first and second World Wars and the cold war. She argues that the second reason for globalization is the rapidly developing information and information network technology. In more general terms, we can say that the interaction of countries with different countries and societies for their economic interests is the leading cause of globalization.

Effects of Globalization

Looking at the effects of globalization, it is seen that there are both positive and negative effects. With globalization, all kinds of material products, cultural products, thoughts, and worldviews can be easily shared by people in different parts of the world. In addition to these, globalization can be considered as a positive process due to easy access to all kinds of learning opportunities, international interactions, and the increase in the power of press and information. Similarly, developments such as the inability of governments to take a non-responsible attitude towards their people, thanks to globalization, are also positive. However, like all other processes, of course, globalization has both positive and negative effects on different countries and different societies. Balay (2004: 64-65) states in his study that with globalization, the free movement of labor between countries has become easier. In this way, he argues that no matter where people are in the world, they can access each other's products and use each other's products easily. He also emphasizes that competition will increase in production and consumption thanks to free movement and states that such developments have positive effects on globalization. As an example of the negative effects of globalization, he states that it will be easier for large states to use small states as a means of exploitation, for reasons such as the removal of borders and globalization. He also argues that the hollowing out of concepts such as national sovereignty is another of the negative effects of globalization.

With the increasing speed of development of technology, inventions, treatments, and strategies encountered in the field of health have a more global impact on health systems. People's health problems, life expectancy, and various health level indicators show more and more global characteristics from the past to the present. This kind of progress and integration brings the phenomenon of global health to the fore (Hayran, 2020; Özmen, 2015). With globalization, people's cultural characteristics become closer to each other, regardless of the geographical distance between them. People's clothing, lifestyle, entertainment, consumption styles, and urban lifestyles, ie cultures, are increasingly similar to each other. Globalization and its effects, which cause cultural transformation, affect many areas of life as well as affect people's mental health. The psychology of people who are caught between their own culture that they are used to and the new culture imposed by globalization can be negatively affected by this situation (Ak and Arıcıoğlu, 2018). The negative effects of globalization on the social structure have been in the form of loss of sensitivity, weakening of cultural values, and indifference to problems (Talas and Kaya, 2014). Globalization, which affects almost everything, has perhaps most affected the migration movement. As a result of global developments in the transportation and communication network, significant changes have occurred in the direction and speed of migrations.

Globalization and Migration

Globalization, in a sense, has caused the world to become a small village and has had many effects in many areas. One of the most important of these effects is the rapid mobility of the goods produced. For this reason, when people talk about globalization, they think of the rapid delivery of manufactured goods to the whole world. However, the circulation of people, like the goods produced, should come to mind here. Because human mobility has become a part of our daily life like trade, that

is, the circulation of goods and money and continues to affect our social understanding. Migration, which is a universal concept, can occur for various reasons such as globalization. Migration is the movement of people from where they live to another place due to economic, social, political, and cultural reasons (Oral and Çetinkaya, 2017). Globalization and migration are closely linked. To put it more clearly, globalization and migration are phenomena that affect each other, and there is a very fine line between the two. Therefore, with globalization, a significant increase in immigration has been observed, especially since the half of the 20th century. Increasing political and ethnic conflicts, inequalities between countries and regions, and economic, political, and demographic negativities are effective in the emergence and increase of mass migrations (Erat, 2017). Globalization affects migration formation in many ways. Globalization affects the reason for migration, the situation of the person to migrate, and the choice of country to migrate to. People migrate voluntarily or to avoid dangerous conditions because they think that there are better living conditions in the countries they will go to (Segal, 2019). When globalization affects the labour market, it naturally affects the social structure and the phenomenon of migration. As Balan and Radu (2019) stated, many people feel the need to migrate for economic reasons, as the globalization of the economy increases inequalities between countries.

Concept of Migration

Migration is a multidimensional and complex phenomenon as old as human history. The concept is defined as human mobility in its broadest sense. What is meant here is human mobility, not only a physical displacement but also a transition from one socio-economic and cultural structure to another. However, in the most general sense, migration is defined as all displacements that take place within a period to create a meaningful distance and effect (Erder, 1986: 9). When the literature is examined, it is seen that the concept of migration has long been considered as a process that starts as a result of the decision taken by the man and affects women and children for reasons such as marriage or family reunification (Gülçür and İlkkaracan, 2002). In these studies, it is seen that men are represented as subjects, and women are represented passively and articulated with men. A woman's experience of migration has been associated with her position in the family as a mother, a wife, or a young girl of marriageable age (Abadan Unat, 2002: 147).

If immigration is mentioned, it means that an immigrant person or a group is also mentioned. Many countries explain immigration as it should be, with the definition made by the United Nations. According to this definition, a migrant is a person who has lived outside the country where he or she continues his or her routine life for at least one year. The fact that the concept of immigration encompasses very different situations and diverse people complicates this concept. The concept of immigration includes many subgroups such as workers, students, refugees, and asylum seekers (Genç, 2016).

Types of Migration

If the migration takes place within the borders of the country, this type of migration is called internal migration. The temporary or permanent movements of an individual from one country to another country are called external migration (Yalçın, 2004: 19). If the migrating individual decides to migrate voluntarily without being subjected to any pressure, this is voluntary migration. Forced migration is the migration of individuals to escape from various problems such as war, natural disasters, and political instability, which occur against their will and threaten their living conditions and security of life. Forced population exchanges, refugee movements, and mobility resulting from human trafficking can be given as examples of forced migration (Berry, Phinney, Sam, and Vedder, 2006). Regular migration is defined as the person's leaving the country they are in by the laws and regulations of that country and entering the country of residence by the regulations. However, the situation where a person moves to a new place of residence by using invalid or fake documents, that is, illegal means, is called irregular migration. (Toksöz, 2006: 110; Yakushko and Chronister, 2005). Migration for a short-term purpose is called

temporary migration. Students studying outside the country or city they live in and seasonal workers displaced for economic purposes can be considered within the scope of temporary migration. Migration, which sets out to continue the rest of life in the place of migration, at least at the beginning of the process, can be called permanent migration (Yalçın, 2004: 20).

Causes of Migration

There are many reasons for migration, which is a multidimensional concept. Among the reasons for migration, there are factors such as a better life, higher quality education, food supply, better health conditions, a more comfortable environment, welfare, and freedom, as well as push factors such as disasters, political or religious pressures, and terrorism. Wars and violence occurring during wars and persecution against human rights are among the leading causes of migration (Oral and Çetinkaya, 2017). Similarly, the most important reasons for migration are people's inability to find suitable job opportunities in their own countries or their economic or social dissatisfaction with the job they have (Yılmaz, 2014). Injustice in income distribution and impoverishment are also among the important causes of migration (Çakmak, 2010). Many factors increase migration rates, such as people's desire to provide better health and education opportunities for themselves and their children. In addition to all these, internal conflict, confusion, and wars in the country are among the reasons for migration to other countries. For example, due to the civil war in Syria, many Syrians are looking for safe places for themselves and their families far from the region where they have lived for years. Similarly, due to the civil war in Afghanistan, a large number of Afghans continue to migrate to other places. Due to the war that started between Russia and Ukraine recently and continues, many Ukrainians had to migrate to other countries.

Consequences of Migrations

Migration, which is an international problem and increasing in volume and effects, has economic, social, cultural, and physical consequences on society. It is stated in various studies that a significant part of immigrants face a wide variety of problems in the countries they go to. It is not an easy action for an individual to leave the geography and the culture they are used to and move to a life that they do not know or know very little about. Regardless of the reason for migration and whatever social group the individual belongs to, migration can have serious consequences on the life of the individual and the society. These results can be both positive and negative, as expected. Possibilities such as better job opportunities, access to better treatment opportunities, and the chance to get a better education are positive outcomes. Some situations, such as various risks that people face due to migration, adaptation problems, exploitation, and negative impact on mental health, are negative consequences. Especially, the fact that those who are refugees after migration but cannot stay in the camps have to live away from basic human living conditions is one of the more negative consequences. The result faced by some of these immigrants is having to live in open spaces, having difficulty in meeting their basic needs such as shelter, nutrition, health, and education, and experiencing security problems including violence and abuse.

Migration and Environmental Problems

With globalization, the act of brutal exploitation of everything in the world has increased and increased the environmental problems that people are already experiencing. The balance between nature and man, which mankind has begun to deteriorate for a long time, continues to deteriorate against nature. Of course, the deterioration of this balance against nature also means that it is disturbed to the detriment of human beings. Huge means of production and overproduction, which are constantly developed by technologically developed countries, reach all parts of the world together with globalization and cause great harm to the environment. Uninterrupted production and ruthless intervention against the environment do not even allow nature to renew itself, leading to irreparable results in some places. Changes in climates with increasing warming as a result of the balance deteriorating against nature with

globalization and migration affect the environment. The acceleration of the melting of glaciers with global warming threatens the environment and therefore the life of living things. As a result of overproduction, air pollution, environmental pollution, drought, desertification, and harmful wastes are increasing on earth. Unfortunately, countries are not doing enough to prevent this trend. On the other hand, every country can't cope with such environmental problems alone. For this reason, since the problem is extremely important both today and in the future, solutions should be found with cooperation on a universal scale. Kaypak (2009: 311) underlined that it has become compulsory to make environmental regulations and stated that these regulations should be made within the framework of the development, maintenance, and protection of the natural habitat where people live. She also stated that for the future of humanity, longer-term changes and regulations should be made instead of short-term changes. Environmental problems have been increasing with the harm of humans to nature. It is now a necessity to control environmental problems that have reached advanced dimensions. For environmental problems, it is necessary to intensify activities in the international arena. Developed and developing countries should take steps for the future, so to speak, for the protection of the environment and the solution of environmental problems globally (Baykal and Baykal, 2008: 4-5).

The Effects of Migration on Women

Migrations, which appear as an international problem and increase, affect the whole society and the environment socially, culturally, economically, and physically, as well as affecting women the most. Although the dosage of these effects is different in different social groups, women can be affected by this whole process much more than other groups. Because women and children constitute the most vulnerable group of the migration movement. Women even decide to migrate in most cases depending on the men in the family. It is seen that women are exposed to gender inequality for many reasons during and after migration. Most women have problems in finding a job after migration and in finding a skilled job even if they have a diploma. Migrant women, especially women with refugee status, may be exposed to sexual abuse in the places they live, in the camps, and in the jobs, they work. Women are one of the groups most affected by human trafficking. Women's trafficking has also started to take place in studies in Turkey, especially in the late 90s and early 2000s (Erder and Kaşka, 2003). With the increase in the rate of female immigrants among global migrants and the effect of gender studies in recent migration studies, women have started to become more visible. However, since women are a neglected section in the migration literature, the criticism of the migration experience in the context of gender has been postponed for a while. However, in terms of social, and familial relations, and employment experiences, migration is an extremely gender-based phenomenon. Because the migration experiences of both male and female immigrants are shaped and reproduced by gender-based hierarchical relations (Çakmak, 2010: 52-53).

Since women immigrants work in less skilled and temporary jobs than men, their income levels are generally lower than men's. However, although women earn less than men, they send a greater proportion of their earnings to their hometowns compared to men (Fleury, 2016: 12). Migrant women may have a more autonomous status when they return to their hometowns. They can transfer the new skills and experiences they have acquired to their own countries and differentiate themselves positively from other women in terms of starting their own business or entrepreneurship (Fleury, 2016: 17). Of course, negative effects such as cultural differences, informality, and fear of being sent back affect all immigrants. However, among all immigrant groups, it is naturally women immigrants who feel the negative effects the most. On the other hand, since migration is generally towards more developed countries in terms of economic and social welfare, it makes it possible for immigrants to access better education and health conditions. However, besides all these, the deterioration of family integrity affects all members of the family, especially the separation of the mother from the family can cause psychological problems both for the migrant mother and for her children. The migration process is

traumatic for all individuals, but it has more pronounced effects on women, including social and psychological problems arising from gender inequality (Berger, 2004).

CONCLUSION

The positive and negative effects of globalization on human life have led to the emergence of many problems. Globalization, which triggers migration for various reasons, has increased mobility in the world by enabling people to meet new cultures and new worlds. For whatever reason, people who find themselves in the migration movement face various and important problems before, during, and after migration. These people have serious problems in meeting the basic human needs of every person and adapting to new living conditions. On the one hand, leaving the geography, culture, and people they are used to, and on the other hand, their efforts to get used to a new environment they come to cause them to experience mental problems. Because the differences in the lifestyle of the society they migrated to cause immigrants to experience problems adapting to a new culture and life. In most cases, the fact that immigrants do not know the language of the country they come to is the most important challenge in their new life. On the other hand, economic difficulties and the inadequacy of social support almost always highlight the psycho-social problems of migrant women. Women face many positive and negative factors in their new lives in which they find themselves physically, mentally, and socially. Both good and bad outcomes related to meeting the basic needs of life, economic problems, health services, education, family decision-making, pregnancy, and childbirth affect women the most. Therefore, since women are an important group that is affected by this process at different levels and in different ways, it is thought that more attention should be paid to their problems in basic issues such as housing, health, and education, and the solutions to these problems. Since migrant women do not know the language in most cases, it is not easy to solve almost all the problems they face. To facilitate the solution of such problems, there should be interpreters who can assist them in all institutions where immigrants may apply. For this reason, it is important to develop and implement strategic policies that will be accepted by all countries under the leadership of the United Nations for women who face many problems due to the impact of migration. For example, by ensuring that migrant women are visited at certain times, their housing conditions, nutritional status, economic status, working status, and hygiene conditions, ie their living conditions, should be constantly monitored. Scientific studies on immigration and women should be increased in countries receiving immigration. This paper, a qualitative study, could inspire for quantitive studies in the field of social work and sociology in the future.

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