IRSTI 04.21.41.

Zh. Nakipbayeva
Hacettepe University, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Turkey
(E-mail: zhan.n.a@yandex.kz)

International marriage migration of women in globalization conditions

Abstract. This article undertakes to study the international marriage migration of women across the globe. The aim of this study is to examine the transformation process of women's migration to marriage migration and the cause effect related characteristics of this migration. Literature review and cause effect related analysis is applied to the study; the study examined the factors that affect these marriages, and explains the effects of this marriage migration on host and donor countries. As a result, it was mentioned factors two main trends identified on this process; the first one is non-purposeful marriage migration; the 2nd trend is purposeful marriage migration. The motives of purposeful marriage categorized as follow; economic factor, social- cultural states and demographical factors. The factor generated by non –purposeful marriage some of them could be classified as bellow; in order to get rid of valid documentation procedure and economic problems in the host country.

Key words: international marriage migration of women, foreign marriage, host and donor countries, sociological analyze, socio-economical factors.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-6895-2018-125-4-108-113

Introduction. According to data from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs [2017, p. 1], international migration rate is increasing. For example, the proportion of international migrants and refugees in 2015 has reached 244 million, up 71 million or 41% since 2000. International migrants increased from 2.8% in 2000 to 3.3% in 2015 as part of the global population.

In the 21th century, individuals migrate abroad for many reasons, such as getting educated, getting married, finding a job, making a good future for yourself and their children. In addition, the proportion of those who leave their own countries with factors such as conflict, harassment, insecurity, discrimination, natural disasters, environmental degradation and poverty are increasing [UN, 2016, p. 6]. In recent years, international migration has changed not only quantitatively but qualitatively. Nowadays, in the migration process, women play a more active role; it's significantly increasing the data of international migration.

Aims and objectives. The aim of this study is to examine the transformation process of women's migration to marriage and the cause effect related characteristics of this migration.

Most of the studies in the 21th century, devoted to the international migration of women have emphasized the relevance of marriage migration. Based on the analysis of these studies, two directions of international marriage migration of women can be distinguished: the first one, marriage migration after migration for employment, tourism and education; the second one, targeted marriage migration. Mostly women who migrated abroad for employment, education, tourism etc. in the host country in order to easily resolve visa, citizenship, health insurance, economic problems are forced to get married over there. Apart from mentioned causes there are also marriages in the context of love relations as well. For example, most women from post-Soviet countries who married with Turkish men firstly migrated to Turkey as tourists or to work in the services sector. Later on in order to handle the issues of residence permit, citizenship, work permit or mutual feelings women are getting real or fake marriages [1, p. 227; 2]. Russian women come to Turkey as tourists for their first visits, later come back for employment purposes and finally to receive citizenship mostly marries with Turkish [3, p. 166]. The same case women from Belarus are preferred to migrate to Germany [4, p. 54].

Piper [5, p. 461-462] emphasized the growing number of foreign marriages in Japan as a result of increasing the number of women economic migration from low income countries like; Philippines, Thailand and China, for these donor countries, these job purposed migration are con-

sidered as "prostitutes". For this reason, these women prefer to marry with Japanese men to get rid of these prejudices. On the other hand, Piper [6] and Nakamatsu [7] indicated that economic difficulties, problematic relationships in the family, the pursuit of adventure or the simple feelings of women also serve as the main reasons for creating such marriages.

In the academic literature, besides socio-economic factors the factors like historical, cultural, political, ecological and socio-demographic are also have impact in the marriage migration. Based on these recent factors, the situation of women in the foreign marriage is different from the women's condition that got marriage based on economic circumstances. It is necessary to keep in mind that in this study the women are considered as purposefully migrating for a foreign marriage. The example of this type of migration (historical, economic and socio-political) could be the Philippines women migration. In the early 20th century at the end of 3-year war between United States and Philippines, Americans are introduced general education, liberal democracy and free trade concepts to the Philippines, these ideologies turned people positive attitude towards Americans and lead that Philippines women prefer Americans' gents as their live partner. Nowadays Filipino women are getting married with American gents not only for economic prosperity but for social prestige; improve gents and loyal life partners as well. On the other hand, American men try to choose the Filipino women for marriage based on qualities, conservatism and desire to establish traditional family ties and devotion [8, p. 259-261].

The first reason why Russian women desire to have foreign marriage, to possess high social security opportunities, and live in a better ecological environment. In this case, many emigrant women from Russia can be viewed in the context of purposefully migrating marriage. The second reason that Russian women are experienced marriage migration because they facing problems to apply their professional knowledge in the Russian job market or do not have motive to work in their country [9, p. 55-56].

One of the most important factors in the growth of international marriage of women is the demographic crisis in some countries; for example, the demographic crisis in Western Europe and Russian. Nowadays, the decrease of fertility rate and the increase of life expectancy have caused problems of aging and a decrease in the size of population in Western Europe. For this reasons men from these geographical areas are mostly interested to the Russian women. The gender imbalance (the female population is greater than male population) in Russia, leads to increase of women marriage migration [10].

Also in South Korea socio-demographic and cultural factors motivate women to marriage migration. Traditional culture in South Korea attributed to the boy, as a family successor, care for parents in old age, because of these reasons parents give preference to the boys. Cheap and reliable methods had determined to recognize the sex of the fetus the early period of pregnancy allowed Korean women to get rid of girls. Thus, this situation led to a gender imbalance in 1980-90, where the male population is higher than female population. This gender imbalance had caused that men faced many challenges to get wife and man tough condition is put by. For instance, the girls prefer educated and financially independent men. The men who could not meet the criteria of local women turned them to get married with foreign women from Northeast Asia (China, Taiwan, Japan and Mongolia), Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Russia and the United States [11, p. 303].

The demand for foreign women among South Korean men due to the gender imbalances in the country and because of good political and cultural ties between South Korea and Central Asia, leads to increase the marriage migration of Korean origin women which lived in the Central Asia to South Korea. Korean origin women who live in Kazakhstan are also desire to marry with Korean men to keep their traditions. However, the reason that South Korean men are marrying these women in Kazakhstan seems to be related to the birth policy in South Korea [12, p. 65-68].

Based on the literature review related to this study it is determined to say that international marriage migration develops in two directions as demand-proposal. The first is men's demand for foreign women, caused by the demographic crisis in their countries and personal preference (to find a faithful, attractive, tradition-keeping, financially dependent on their husband). The second

one is proposal from women side that prefer to leave the country in order to get quality education, find a job and to have a standard live.

The migration process is a complex social phenomenon, which characterized on different aspects and indicates the socio - economic welfare [13]. In the international migration process need to be consider on two problems; first one is the impact of these migration on host countries and the 2nd one is problem regarding the donor countries. Koludarova [14b; 9] documented on a study that, the consequences of the women's marriage migration lead demographical problems in Russian society. As Koludarova [15, p. 101] states that, women immigration leads decline of demographic indicators in Russian society. The study added that immigration of active population of women from Russia leads to decrease of fertility rate and decline of potential human resource of the country.

Deniz and Ozgur [3, p. 163-164] indicated on a study that, the Russian immigration women who got married with Turkish citizens have impact on Turkish women lifestyle like; work, sports and other live standards.

Anashkina and Pogodina [10] stated on a study that, women immigration from Russia lead population of gender balance but the same its caused the gradual weakening of the national gene pool, super ethnos and Slavic meta ethnic of society.

Discussion. From the above literature review understand that, women immigration from donor countries have negative impact on demographic indicators like; fleeing of the childbearing age, decreasing fertility rate, brain drain and many other demographical impacts. For host countries marriage migration has its positive and as well as negative consequences, for instance; increasing the fertility rate and the negative impact could be the influence of marriage migration to the lifestyle of native residence.

In the 21st century the phenomena of marriage migration should not be viewed as a migration process motivated only by women and the foreign men contribution have also needs to be focused.

As a result, could be generalized that, mostly the women marriage migration takes place from developing to the developed nations. Based on above mentioned factors two main trends identified on this process; the first one is non- purposeful marriage migration which followed by factors as tourism, education, employment etc. the 2nd trend is purposeful marriage migration which the primary objective of migrant women is marriage. The motive and the factors of migrant marriage are divers based on different context of purposeful and none- purposeful marriage. The motives of purposeful marriage categorized as follow; economic factor, social- cultural states and demographical factors. The factor generated by non –purposeful marriage some of them could be classified as bellow; in order to get rid of valid documentation procedure (visa, citizenship, life insurance, work permit, etc.) and economic problems in the host country.

Actually its identified that, on this process developing countries are considered as "donor nations" and the developed countries is as "host nations" and mostly the women migration are based on economic motive and its assumed that in both countries this have economic consequences, like growth and decline of unemployment in the job market, and international cash flows.

However, on the literature review the economic motives are considered only as labor migration. So it is important to do a comprehensive study in marriage migration process about economic consequences such as; education, profession, employment of migrant women, response to the changes of the job condition after marriage.

In this globalized and interdependent world, the increasing possibility of international migration is high in the forthcoming years. Its estimated that the world's population will grow and the size of the population will reach to 9.7 billion by 2050. If the ratio of international migration of the global population remains constant, on this case the number of international migration will reach to 321 million [16, p. 4].

Conclusion. In the 21st century, women are becoming more educated and active in public life and it's possible to predict that in the near future the number of women participating in

international migration will continue to grow. Therefore, the number of foreign marriages, which is one of the reasons why women migrate abroad, is likely to increase. In this case, for both countries, donor and host countries should conduct comprehensive studies to articulate the problem of international marriage migration.

In future studies it is important to consider the positive and negative aspects of international marriage migration, and the social portrait of emigrant women, and recognition of women expectation from foreign marriage, problems, experience and their challenges as whole.

References

1. Gokmen CH. E. Türk Turizminin Yabancı Gelinleri: Marmaris Yöresinde Turizm Sektöründe Çalışan Göçmen // 'Chalıshma ve toplum' ekonomi ve hukuk dergisi. – 2011. № 1. S. 201-232.
2. Bloch A. Intimate circuits: modernity, migration and marriage among post-Soviet women in Turkey. Global Networks. – 2011. № 11(4). P. 502–521.
3. Deniz A. & Ozgur M. E. Antalya'daki Rus gelinler: Goçten evlilige, evlilikten goche // Sosyoloji Dergisi. -2013. H. 3. №27. S. 151-175.
4. Титаренко Л. Г. Современные проблемы и особенности женской миграции в Беларуси // Философия и соц. науки. - 2012. № 3–4. С. 51–55.
5. Piper N. Wife or Worker? Worker or Wife? Marriage and Cross-Border Migration in Contemporary Japan // Int. J. Popul. Geogr. – 2003. № 9. P. 457–469
6. Piper N. International Marriage in Japan: `race' and `gender' perspectives // Gender, Place and Culture. – 1997. T. 4. № 3. P. 321-338
7. Nakamatsu T. Marriage by introduction: social and legal realities of 'Asian' wives of Japanese men. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Asian Studies / T. Nakamatsu. 2001, - 181 p.
8. Rosario T. Bridal Diaspora: Migration and Marriage among Filipino Women // Indian Journal of Gender Studies. – 2005. T. 12. P. 253-273.
9. Колударова С. В. Браки россиян с иностранцами и социальные риски // Социологические исследования. - 2015. № 8. С. 153-157.
10. Анашкина Г.П. Погодина С.А. Брак с иностранцем как новая модель адаптации российских женщин в условиях переходного общества. Available at: http://www.gumilev-center.ru/brak-s-inostrancem-kak-novaya-model-adaptacii-rossijjskikh-zhenshhin-v-usloviyakh-perekhodnogo-obshhestva (дата обращения: 08.10.2018).
11. Тангалычева, Р. К., Цой, Т. Е. Культурные различия в корейско-российских смешанных браках / Р. К. Тангалычева / Вестник СПбГУ. Серия 12: Социология, психология, педагогика. – Санкт-Петербург. – 2011. – № 3. С. 299-309.
12. Ем Н.Б. Женщины Центральной Азии в браке миграции Южной Кореи (половые диспропорции как фактор брачного рынка межэтнического брака)
// Вестник КазНУ. Серия международные отношения и международное право. – 2013. № 1(61). - С. 64-70.
13. Хайруллина Н.Г. Социально-демографическая ситуация: результаты исследования // Вестник КГТУ им. А.Н. Туполева. - 2010. № 4. - С. 205—208.
14. Колударова С.В. Социально-антропологические особенности международного брачного рынка // Социальная политика и социология. – 2012. - №11 (89). – С. 62-68.
15. Колударова С.В. Демографические последствия браков с иностранцами для России // Современные тенденции развития мировой социологии : материалы III Международной научно-практической конференции 5–6 ноября 2012 год. М., - 2012. № 38.
16. UN. Population facts. Trends in international migration. Annual Report of Department of Economic and Social Affairs, (2015).
17. UN. In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. Report of the General Aseembly, (2016).
18. UN. Key Findings and Advance Tables. The 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects. Department of Economic and Social Affairs , New York. (2017).

Ж.А. Накипбаева
Хаджеттепе Университеті, Анкара, Түркия

Жаһандану жағдайындағы әйелдердің халықаралық некелік көші-қоны

Аңдатпа. Мақалада XXI ғасырдың басынан көрсеткіші өсе бастаған әйелдердің халықаралық некелік көші-қоны мәселесі қарастырылады. Еңбектің басты мақсаты – халықаралық әйелдердің некелік көші-қонының ерекшеліктерін, сонымен қатар осы үрдіске әсер ететін факторлар мен оның салдарын анықтау. Бұл ғылыми жұмыс тақырыпқа қатысты жүргізілген зерттеулер мен еңбектерді талдау барысында алынған мәліметтерге сүйенеді. Зерттеу жұмысында әйелдердің некелік көші-қонының себеп-салдар байланысы қарастырылды. Яғни, осы үрдіске әсер ететін негізгі факторлар, сонымен қатар көші-қонды қабылдаушы және жіберуші елдер үшін салдары талқыланды. Қорытынды бойынша әйелдердің некелік көші-қонында екі негізгі бағыт (мақсатты бағытталған және мақсатты бағытталмаған) айқындалды. Аталып отырған үрдіске әсер ететін факторлар көрсетілген екі бағыт бойынша жіктелді, яғни бағытталған некелік көші-қонға әсер ететін экономикалық, әлеуметтік-мәдени, демографиялық факторлар; бағытталмаған некелік көші-қонға әсер ететін құжаттарды рәсімдеудегі қиындықтарды жеңілдетуге немесе экономикалық қиындықтардан құтылуға деген талпыныс факторлары анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: әйелдердің халықаралық некелік көші-қоны, шетелдік неке, қабылдаушы елдер және жіберуші елдер, әлеуметтанулық талдау, әлеуметтік-экономикалық факторлар.

Ж.А. Накипбаева
Университет Хаджеттепе, Анкара, Турция

Международная брачная миграция женщин в условиях глобализации

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается вопрос международной брачной миграции женщин, уровень которой стал возрастать с начала 21 века. Цель данного исследования - изучение особенностей женской брачной миграции, определение факторов и последствий этого феномена. В статье проводится обзор научной литературы по исследуемой теме, анализируется причинно-следственная связь брачной миграции женщин. Также рассмотрены факторы, оказывающие влияние на процесс миграции, объясняются последствия брачной миграции для принимающих и отправляющих стран. По итогам работы были выявлены две основные тенденции в процессе брачной миграции (целенаправленная и нецеленаправленная брачная миграция). Исходя из этих направлений, были классифицированы мотивы, которые влияют на этот процесс. Выявлено, что экономические, социально-культурные и демографические факторы играют важную роль в процессе целенаправленной международной брачной миграции. Также желание упростить процедуру оформления документации и экономический фактор оказывают влияние на нецеленаправленную международную брачную миграцию.

Ключевые слова: международная брачная миграция женщин, брак с иностранцем, принимающие страны и отправляющие страны, социологический анализ, социально-экономические факторы.

References

1. Gokmen CH. E. Türk Turizminin Yabancı Gelinleri: Marmaris Yöresinde Turizm Sektöründe Çalışan Göçmen Kadınlar [Foreign Brides of Turkish Tourism: Migrant Women Working in Tourism Sector in Marmaris], ‘Chalıshma ve toplum’ ekonomi ve hukuk dergisi [Journal of economy and law ‘Work and society’], 1, 201-232 (2011). [In Turkish]
2. Bloch A. Intimate circuits: modernity, migration and marriage among post-Soviet women in Turkey. Global Networks, **11** (4), 502–521 (2011).
3. Deniz A. & Ozgur M. E. Antalya’ daki Rus gelinler: Goçten evlilige, evlilikten goche [The Rusian Brides in Antalya: From Migration to Marriage, from Marriage], Sosyoloji Dergisi [Journal of Sociology], **3** (27), 151-175 (2013, February), [In Turkish]
4. Titarenko L. G. Sovremennye problemy i osobennosti jenskoi migracij v Belorusi [Modern problems and features of female migration in Belarus], Filosofija i socialnye nauki [Philosophy and social sciences], 3/4, 51-55 (2012) [In Russian]
5. Piper N. Wife or Worker? Worker or Wife? Marriage and Cross-Border Migration in Contemporary Japan // Int. J. Popul. Geogr. 9, 457–469 (2003)

6. Piper N. International Marriage in Japan: `race' and `gender' perspectives // Gender, Place and Culture. **4** (3), 321-338 (1997)
7. Nakamatsu T. Marriage by introduction: social and legal realities of 'Asian' wives of Japanese men. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Asian Studies (2001, March).
8. Rosario T. Bridal Diaspora: Migration and Marriage among Filipino Women // Indian Journal of Gender Studies. 12, 253-273 (2005)
9. Koludarova S. V. Braki Rossijan s inostrancami i social'nye riski [Marriages of Russians with foreigners and social risks], Sociologicheskie issledovanija [Sociological Studies], 8, 153-157 (2015) [In Russian]
10. Anaşkina G. P. & Pogodina S. A. Brak s inostrancem kak novaja model adaptacij Rossijskih zhenshin v uslovjah perehodnogo obshestva [Marriage with a foreigner as a new adaptation model of Russian women in a transitional society]. Available at: http://www.gumilev-center.ru/brak-s-inostrancem-kak-novaya-model-adaptacii-rossijjskikh-zhenshhin-v-usloviyakh-perekhodnogo-obshhestva
[In Russian] (accessed 08.10.2018)
11. Tangalycheva R. K. & Coy T. E. Kul'turnye razlichija v koreisko-rossijskih smeshannyh brakah [Cultural differences in Korean-Russian mixed marriages] // Vestnik SPbGU [Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University], **12** (3), 299-309 (2011) [In Russian]
12. Yem N. B. Zhenshiny Central'noy Azij v Brake migracij Yuzhnoi Korei (polovye disproporcij kak faktor brachnogo rynka mezhetnicheskogo braka) [Women in Central Asia are married to South Korea's migration (sexual imbalances as a factor in the marriage market of inter-ethnic marriage)], Vestnik KazNU, Serija mezhdunarodnye otnoshenya i mezhdunarodnoe pravo [KazNU Bullettin, International relations and international law series],**1** (61), 64-70 (2013). [In Russian]
13. Khairullina N. G. Social'no-demograficheskaja situacija: rezul'taty issledovanija [Socio-demographic situation: research results], Vestnik Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.N.Tupeleva [Bulletin of A.N.Tupolev Kazan State Technical University], 4, 205-208 (2010). [In Russian]
14. Koludarova, S. V. Sotsyal'no-antropologicheskie osobennosti mezhdunarodnogo brachnogo rynka [Socio-anthropological features of the international marriage market], Social'naya politika i socyologija [Social Policy and Sociology], 62-68 (2012). [In Russian]
15. Koludarova, S. V. Demograficheskie posledstvija brakov s inostrancami dlya Rossij [Demographic consequences of marriages with foreigners for Russia], Sbornik konferencij NITS Sociosfera [Conference collections SRC Sociosphere], 38, 100-102 (2012). [In Russian]
16. UN. Population facts. Trends in international migration. Annual Report of Department of Economic and Social Affairs, (2015)
17. UN. In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. Report of the General Aseembly, (2016)
18. UN. Key Findings and Advance Tables. The 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects. Department of Economic and Social Affairs , New York. (2017)

Автор туралы мәлімет:
Накипбаева Ж.А. - Хаджеттепе университеті, әлеуметтану кафедрасының докторанты, Анкара,Түркия.
Nakipbayeva Zh. A. - PhD student, Department of Sociology, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey.