

Phase 1 lecture, 2023 - 2024 academic year, spring semester 24th April 2023, Ankara - TURKIYE

Globalization & Public Health

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Professor of Public Health
LLM, in Health Law
BSc in Public Administration & Political Sciences

Why are the critics so convinced that Globalization is bad for the Poor?

Emma Aisbett

www.ahmetsaltik.net



Learning Objectives

At the end of this lecture you will be able to:

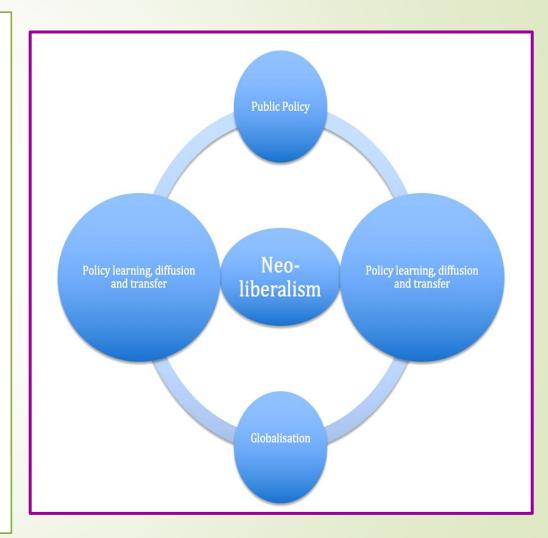
- · Realise the Essential function of Medicine & Health Services
- Explain the purpose of Public Health
- Recognize the core Public Health functions and services
- Give definitions of Globalisation for through understanding
- <u>Define</u> key affects of globalisation on Public Health
- · Describe the interactions between Globalisation & Public Health
- <u>List</u> some resolutions for tackling ill results of Globalisation on Public Community Health
- Learn the basic concepts related to Public Health & Globalisation and their mutual ineteraction



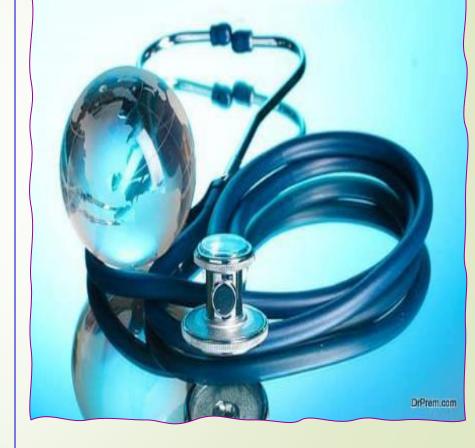
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- Globalisaiton is an actual and worldwide issue affecting almost all fields of life including health sector.
- Since early 1980's this policy has been altered global order very deeply.
- Particularly developing countries such as **Turkiye** and underdeveloped ones have been carrying extreemly heavy burden of this neo-liberal / post-modern era.
- One of the most vulnerable main sector in terms of being seriously affected by Globalisation, no doubt Healh Sector, Medical services and training, community and Public Health.

- ✓ So, it's considered to be crucial conceiving thoughly, what's going on.
- ✓ By this lecture, the main purpose should continuously be kept in mind that, medical students shall develop a rooted understanding of the Globalisation in Health Sector with its main dynamics in order to fulfill their professional responsibilities.

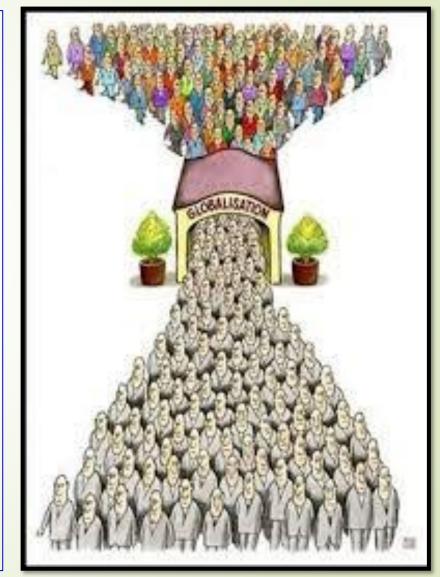


- Globalization is a term associated with complex and varied changes to our world, and the costs and benefits of these changes to individuals and populations are still being debated.
- There is now a substantial body of scholarship on globalization and public health which seeks to explain how transboundary flows of people, other life forms, goods and services, capital, and knowledge are influencing health determinants and outcomes.



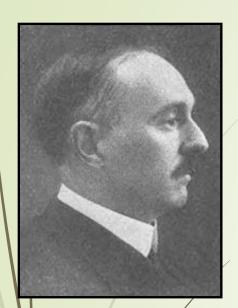
The greater scale and geographical reach of these flows pose *3 core challenges* for the *public health community*:

- How can the evidence base on globalization and health continue to be strengthened;
- 2. What effective policy responses are needed to optimize globalization's benefits, and
- 3. Minimize its costs, to *population health*; and how can these policy options be practically and effectively implemented?



- Globalization has spurred internal migration of rural poor to urban centers, especially in developing countries, overwhelming the ability of cities to provide essential services such as hygienic water and safe waste disposal.
- ☐ Crowding in slum areas created by these migrants promotes the rapid spread of many infectious diseases, a hazard to all clusters of the urban population.
- Inland migration also oftenly leads to the break up of the family structure as it is the male who is more likely to migrate causing social disruption and the loss of the main social support system and social safety net in many developing countries.

Definition of Public Health



"The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private communities, and individuals." —by CEA Winslow / US Public Health Physician

Prof. Dr. CEA Winslow, founder of modern Public Health Sciences



What Is Globalization?

 Globalization is the rapid flow of information, goods, capital and people across political and economic boundaries' (Daulaire 1999; 22).

 The speed of information, people, and capital mobility has changed, and the global participation has expanded.

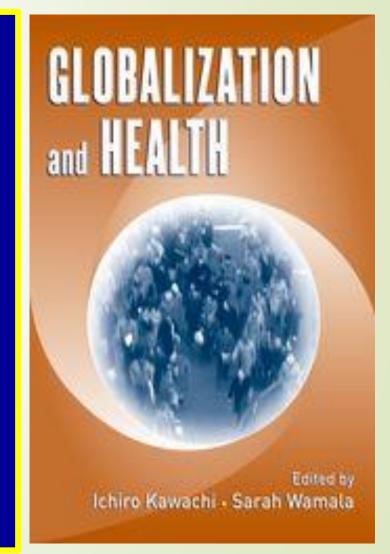


What is Globalisation??

Defining Globalisation

"A set of processes leading to the creation of a world as a single entity, relatively undivided by national borders or other types of boundaries (for example, cultural, economic)"

-Bettcher & Lee (2002)



Historical Background

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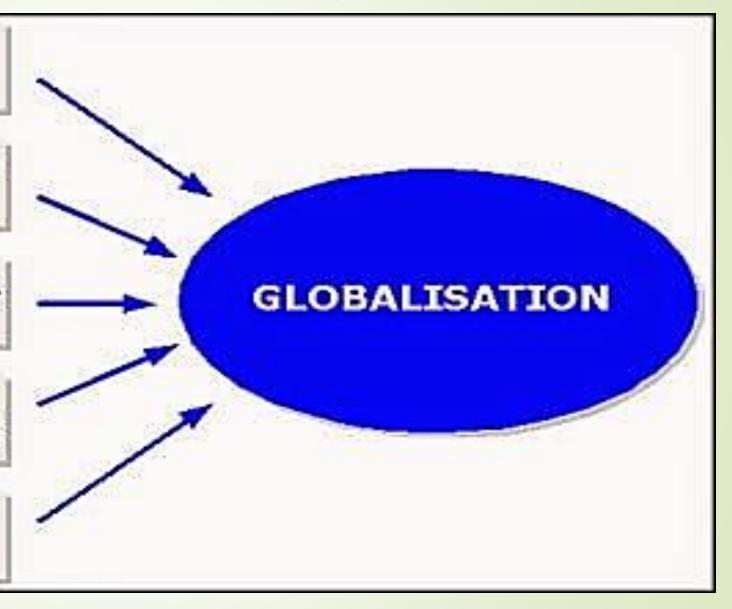


Transport costs and speed of transport

End of the Cold War

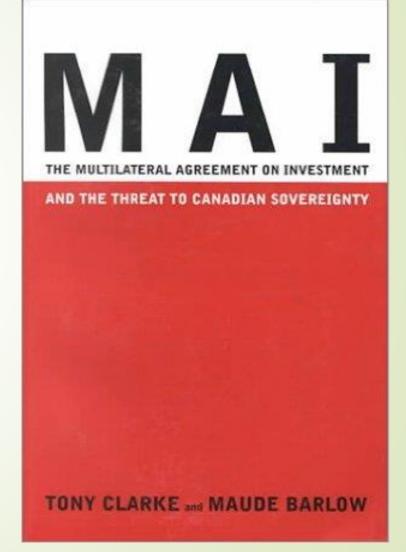
Global problems (climate, migration)

Liberalisation



Reflections of Globalisation

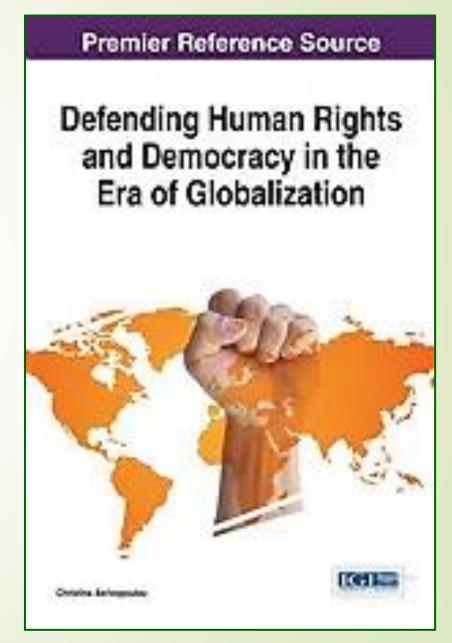




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- After the transformation mask in health, it brought the privatisation and commodifying of health services in Turkey.
- Mediator State = The Merchant State vs.
 Citizen = The Customer!
- In June 2003, the ruling JDP government started out by pushing WB-IMF-EU-USA) so called «Health Transformation» imposed a mandatory General Health Insurance with Premium = additional tax and traditional aim of unfair tax load was started to get forgotten.



The Mission of Public Health



"Fulfilling society's interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy."

—Institute of Medicine



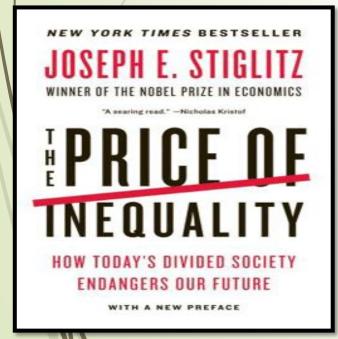
"Public health aims to provide maximum benefit for the largest number of people."

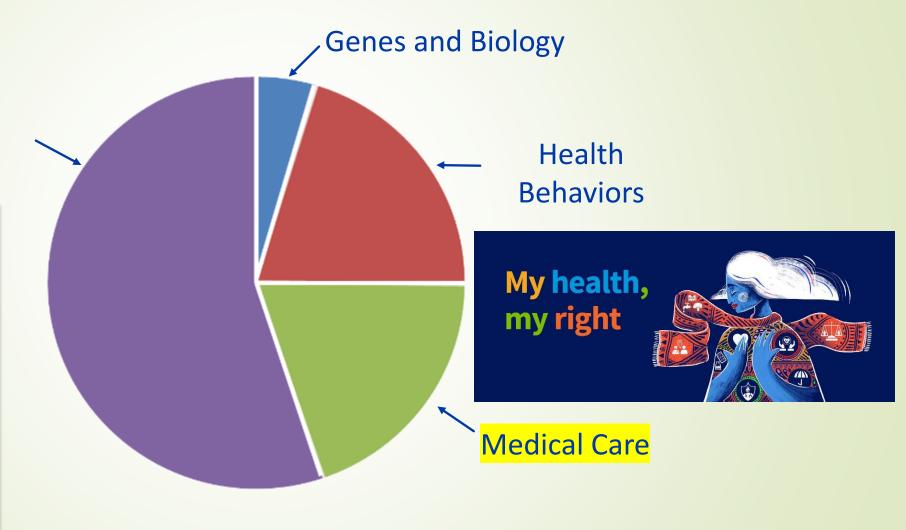
—World Health Organization

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What Determines the Health of a Population?

Social / Societal
Characteristics;
Total Ecology





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Social determinants of health. http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/FAQ.html.

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Reflections of Globalisation

Culture Environment Society **GLOBALISATION Politics** Economy



The health impact

Globalisation, in its economic, temporal, communicative and cultural forms can have an influence on the social context that influences health status.

Improvements in communication, travel and the opening up of economic markets influences local and regional political relations.







Health & Globalisation

Global risks for health

- Exclusion from global markets, e.g. North Korea, Zimbabwe, Cuba (converse results)
- Private ownership of knowledge: TRIPS, drug patent laws, HIV drugs,
- Migration of health professionals: mainly to wealthier nations, OECD, Australiasia, e.g. in one town in Canada, 2/3 doctors migrant from one small area of South Africa
- Cross border transmission of disease: SARS, bird flu, NIPAH, MDR-TB
- Environmental degradation: rise in dengue, Nipah, SARS, West Nile disease, Chikungunya; floods, tsunami, forest fires, tropical storms
- Conflict: War, refugees, famine e.g. cholera



The picture of hunger inb Africa



Sister or child mother? If the 2nd one, which «Quacy modo» raped this girl?!

In brief: Globalisation = New imperialism!

This presentation has described key ways in which globalization is relevant to the theory and practice of public health.

There are both threats and opportunities arising from the complex and diverse changes created by globalization, although current forms of globalization are clearly characterized by an inequitable distribution of winners and losers.

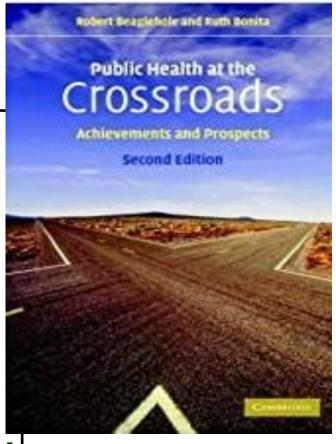
For the public health community, there is a need to understand and contribute to more effective management of the rapid changes taking place.

Greater attention to these public health impacts will, in turn, contribute to more sustainable forms of globalization.

Public Health at the Crossroads: Achievements and Prospects

• This book is an introduction to public health as a discipline and a critique of its recent development.

Identifying Poverty as the greatest continuing threat to health worldwide, it reviews epidemiological, demographic and public health trends internationally, and argues that the prospects for public health will improve only if health in a broad sense becomes a central concern of the policymaking process. By Profs. Beaglehole & Bonita R. Both from the World Health Organization, Geneva, 2004



The World's Billionaires/Forbes



- 1. Bernard Arnault & family 233 Bn \$
- 2. Elon Musk, 195 Bn \$, USA
- 3. Jeff Bezos 194 Bn \$, Amazon.com USA

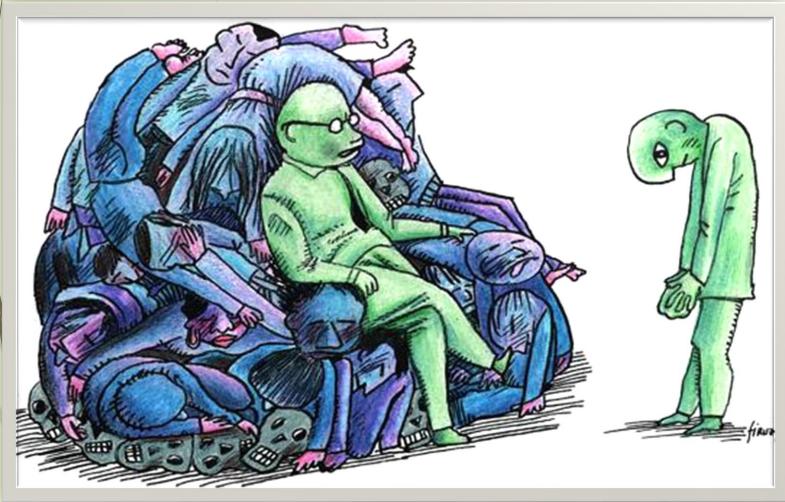
Per Forbes (April 2023) ^[1]			
Rank ¢	Country/Territory \$	Number of billionaires \$	Number of billionaires per million people
	World	2,640	0.35
1	United States	735	1.853
2	China	495	0.253
3	India	169	0.103
4	Germany	126	1.460
5	Russia	105	0.856
6	★ Hong Kong	66	8.698
7	■ Italy	64	0.607
8	■◆■ Canada	63	1.129
9	E United Kingdom	52	0.715
J	Taiwan	52	1.559

The total wealth of top 3 rich capitalists is

622 Bn \$. ~ 1,5 folds of the 2024 budget and 60 % of

est. GDP-2023 of Turkiye with 86+ m population!

200 "Homo eliticus" = 2 billion "homo insectus" (!?)

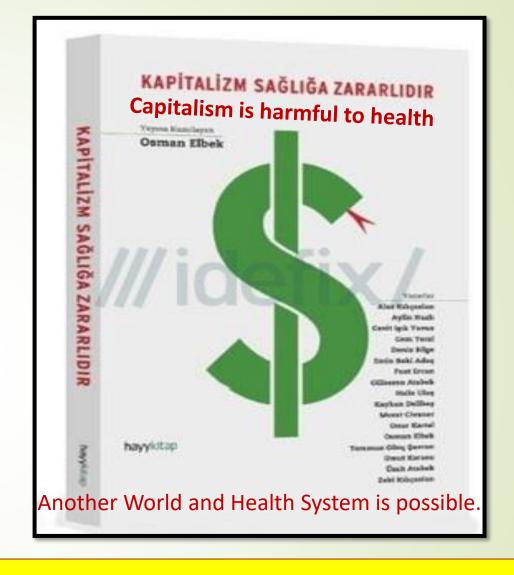




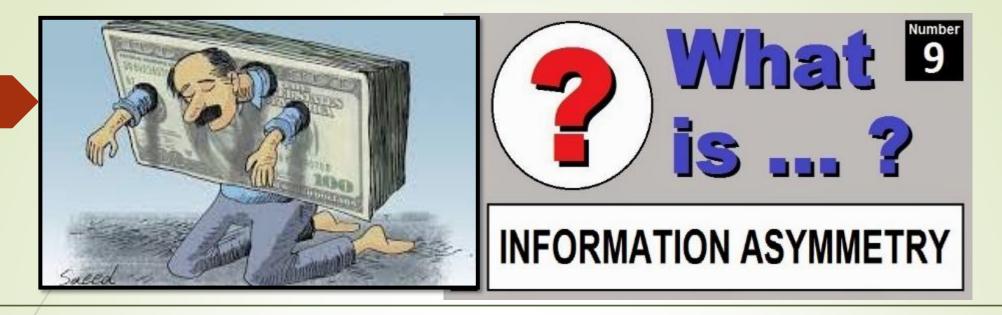
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The new religion of capitalism: Neo-liberalism! The new God of capitalism: The Dollar!



I am Capitalism! When you celebrate the word of God, the whole world Christian holiday Christmas just for shopping and having fun?

All the Americans you see on TV live in pool villas.

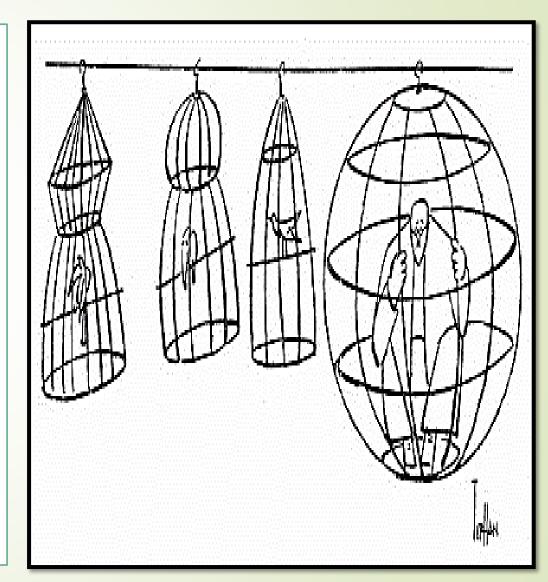
am Capitalism! It starts again! I have convinced all women that they have nothing to wear, even if their wardrobes are full. 50% of the world's population owns one % of the World's resources and wealth. One % of the world's population owns 50% of the world's resources and wealth. Quotes from the book by Nobel laureate economist; Prof. Joseph Stiglitz, The Price of Inequality (2013)

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A SEVERE THREAT to HEALTH?

'All the indications are that the current forms of **globalisation** are making the world a safe place for unfettered market liberalism and the consequent, growth of inequities. This economic globalisation is posing severe threats to both people's health and the health of the planet.'

Prof. Fran Baum, Flinders University, Australia (2001)



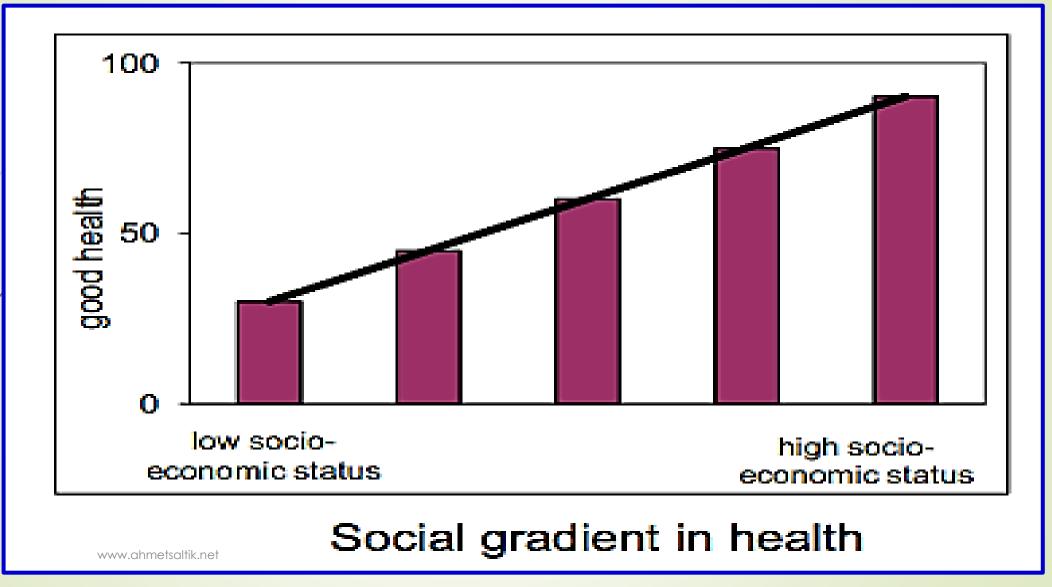
Meetings in UK for protecting NHS against Globalisation

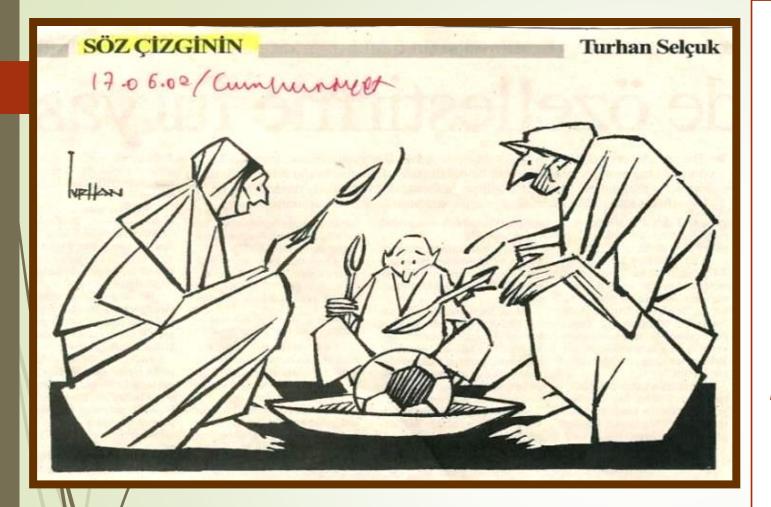
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Globalisation increases social gradient...





Dictators Franko and Salazar lead Spain and Portugal by football, fado and festiva for 40 years.

A kind of smiling fascizm..

The **1,000** richest people on the planet recouped their **COVID-19** losses within just nine months, but it could take more than a decade for the world's poorest to recover from the economic impacts of the pandemic, reveals a new **Oxfam** report today. (25.012021, Preses Release)

Did you know that 1% now own more than the rest of us combined? Inequality is growing around the world. Every year, the gap between rich and poor gets even wider. Such extreme inequality is standing in the way of ending global poverty. It's widening other inequalities like the gap between women and men. Our economy must stop excessively rewarding those at the top and start working for all people.



Health Determinants

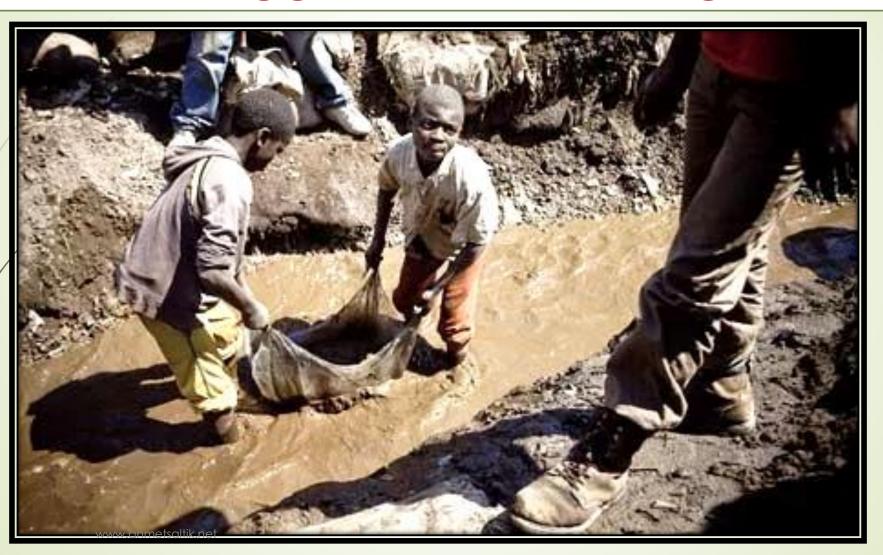


- Genes and biology
- Health behaviors
- Social or societal characteristics (#1 : Poverty!)
- Health services or medical care

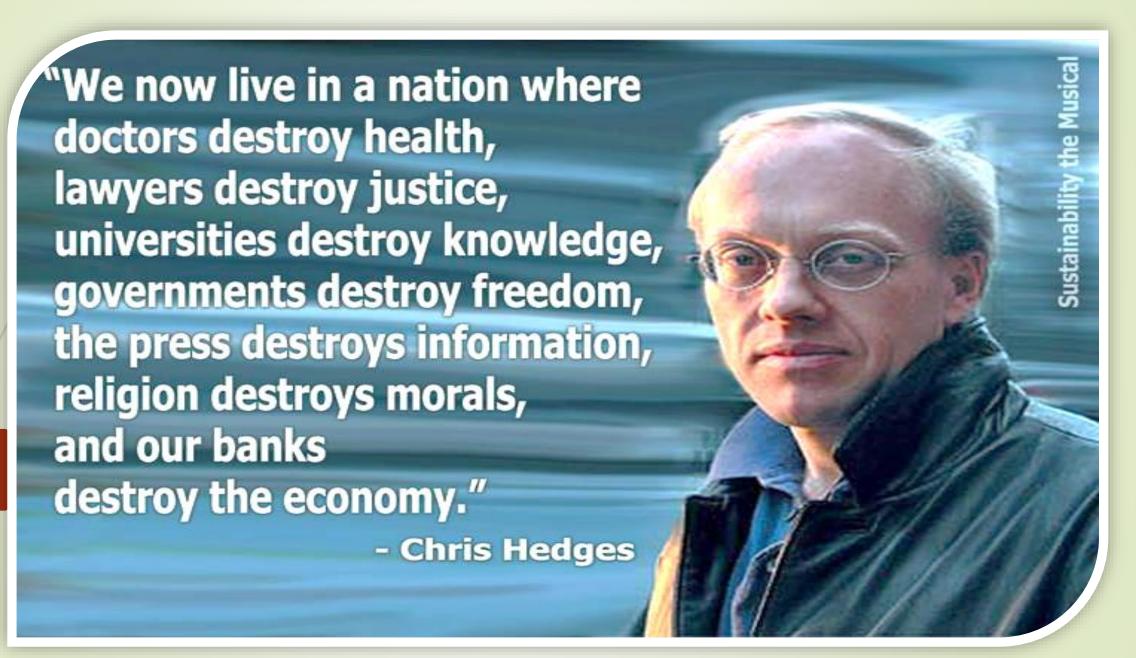




'Least developed countries' pose the next big globalisation challenge..



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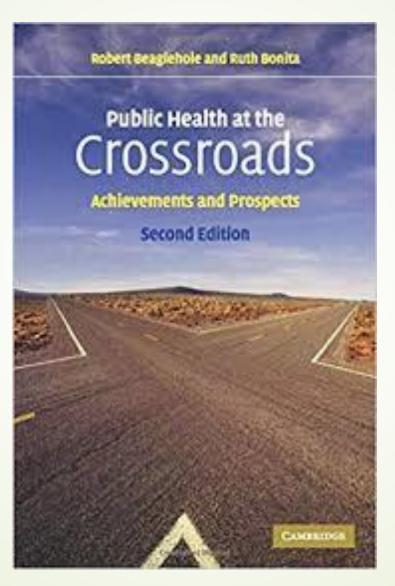






...health
should be at
the heart of
the global
development
agenda..

Profs. Beaglhole & Bonita / WHO

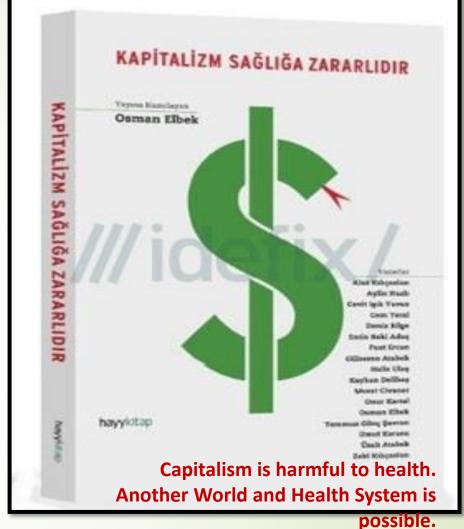


Out of sight ... Girls in mining!



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The new religion of capitalism: Neo-liberalism! The new God of capitalism: The Dollar!

Dr. Julian Tudor Hart: «inverse care law»

The law, he wrote;

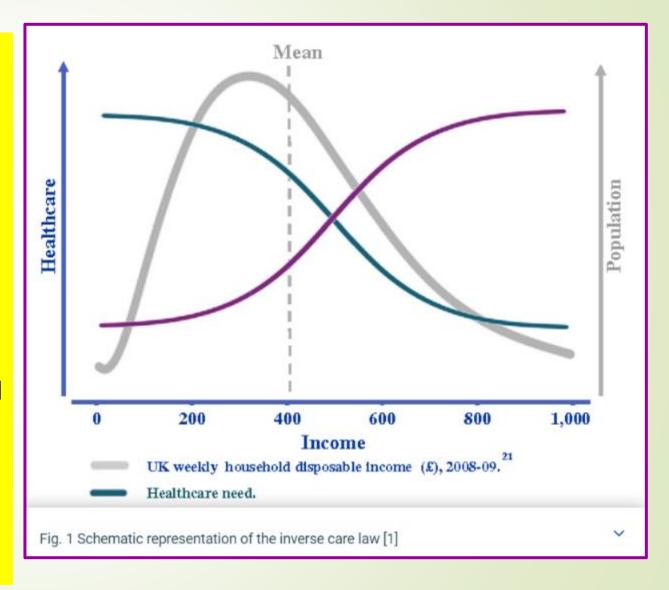
- "Operates more completely where medical care is most exposed to market forces, and less so where such exposure in reduced.
 - The market distribution of medical care is a primitive and historically outdated social form."
- > Dr. Julian Tudor Hart is best known as the author of the inverse care law:
- "The availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need for it in the population served."



GEOFF WATTS
THE LANCET, VOLUME 392,
ISSUE 10144, P276,
JULY 28, 2018
DOI:HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.
1016/S0140-6736(18)
31660-X.

Dr. Julian Tudor Hart: «inverse care law»

Dr. Hart wrote that the "Availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need for it in the population served" This pithy aphorism, which Hart named the inverse care law, was conceived not as a law of nature but as a heurist to elucidate aspects of *healthcare delivery* in the market economy. Hart proposed that the inverse care law is most evident "where medical care is most exposed to market forces, and less so where such exposure is reduced." His account has inspired numerous analyses of the distribution and quality of healthcare, and warrants revisiting in the context of personalised medicine, which some have argued has unprecedented potential to prevent disease and deliver major populationwide gains in health.

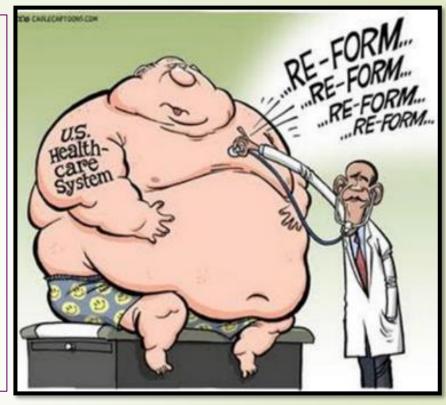


A Public Health Approach



The public health approach

involves defining and measuring the problem, determining the cause or risk factors for the problem, determining how to prevent or ameliorate the problem, and implementing effective strategies on a larger scale and evaluating the impact.



Reducing and eliminating disparities in health is a matter of life and death.

Each year in the US, thousands of individuals die unnecessarily from easily preventable diseases and conditions.

Am \(\textit{Public Health}\). 2008 March; 98(3): 400–403. doi: \(\frac{10.2105/AJPH.2007.123919}{\textit{A}}\)

'Least developed countries' pose next big globalisation challenge...







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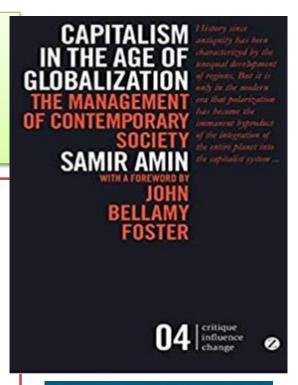
The World We Wish to See: Revolutionary Objectives in the 21st Century

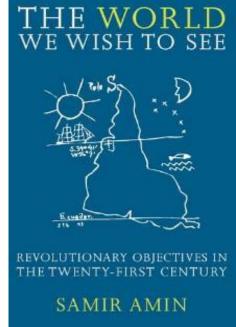
Throughout the last century, great revolutions, the socialist and communist internationals, and national liberation movements presented a serious challenge to *global capital*.

Neoliberalism and the U.S. drive for *military hegemony* have given birth to *new political and social movements* and new attempts at international organization, such as the *World Social Forum*.

Prof. Samir Amin calls for a new global movement,

"an internationalism of peoples"





Globalization, the determinants of health and implications for Public Health

health

Genes and

risk factors Social and

biology

natural

Globalizing forces

Economic change

- Trade liberalization and reregulation
- Rise of the global marketplace

Political change

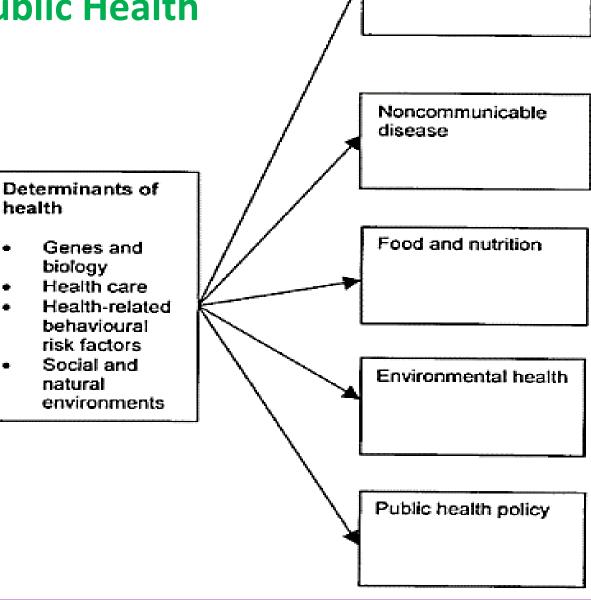
- Redistribution of power within and across countries
- Growth of global civil society

Sociocultural change

- Global shifts in lifestyles
- Globalization of western culture.

Technological change

- Global telecommunications
- Transportation linkages



Communicable

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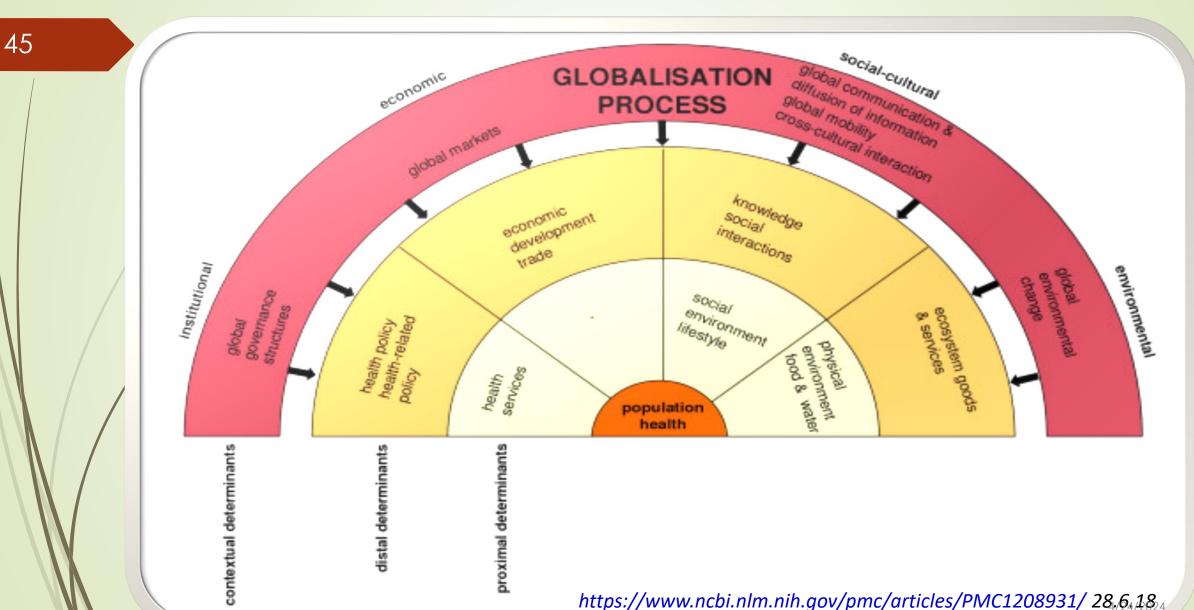
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disease.



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Conceptual framework for globalisation and population health

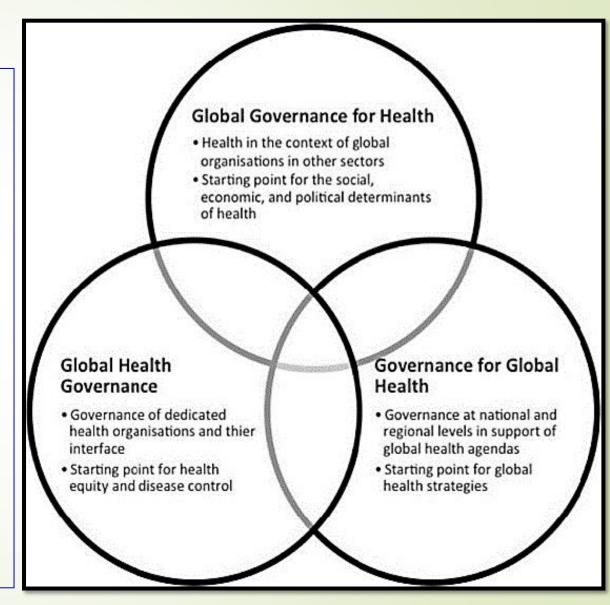


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Public health challenges in a globalizing world

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- Public health challenges are no longer just local, national or regional.
- They are global.
- They are no longer just within the domain of public health specialists.
- They are among the key challenges to our societies.
- They are political and cross-sectoral.
- They are intimately linked to environment and development.
- They are key to national, regional and global security.





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COVID-19 pandemic the **death knell** for globalisation?

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- As free trade and globalisation are increasingly under pressure, it is questionable whether economic globalisation as we know it will survive yet another punch.
- covidence of collapse globalisation to the brink of collapse and could fundamentally change the way international supply chains are managed.

Does the coronavirus represent the *death knell* of the era of freewheeling globalisation? Is the closing of national borders, the interruption of air travel and tourism, the disruption of global trade and global supply chains, the decline in foreign investment and the ban on the export of vital products a preview of things to come in a post-Covid-19 world?

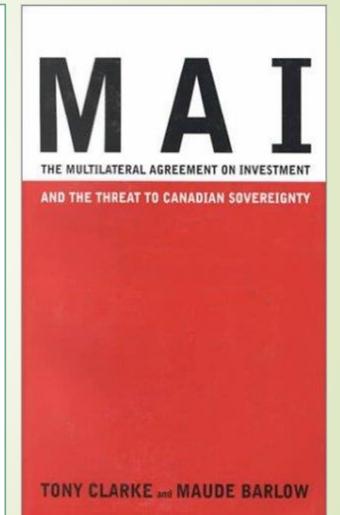
https://spectator.clingendael.org/en/publication/three-scenarios-globalisation-post-covid-19-world 8.5.20

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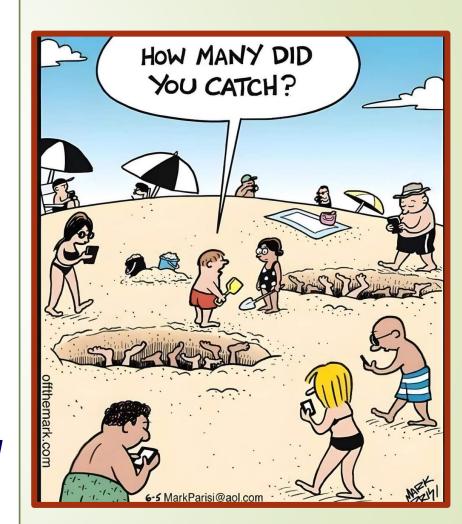


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What brought the 1982 TR Constitution of globalizing?

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- ■After the transformation mask in health, it brought the privatisation and commodifying of health services in Turkey.
- Mediator State = The Merchant State vs.
 Citizen = The Customer!
- In June 2003, the ruling JDP government started out by pushing WB-IMF-EU-USA) so called "Health Transformation" imposed a mandatory General Health Insurance with Decided
 - General Health Insurance with Premium = additional tax and traditional aim of unfair tax load was started to get forgotten.



What brought the 1982 TR Constitution of globalizing?

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- ► As long as SSI (Social Security Institute SGK), could not meet its spendings by premium = additional tax, health coverage was restricted gradually and out of pocket expenditures were concurrently forced to be increased.
- GHI (General Health Insurance) was transformed into Insurance of the Capital instead peoples' health assurance!
- ► Citizens' dignity were humiliated and violated to be customer despite UDHR, State became a proxy capital collector with stick for the Capitalists; health level of Turkiye did not heal, resources were wasted, and financial deficit of SSI reached horrible dimensions. (reached 0.5+ Tr TL in 2023)

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What brought the 1982 TR Constitution of globalizing?

53



"Everyone has the right to live in a healthy, balanced environment. It is the duty of the state and citizens to improve the natural environment, and to prevent environmental pollution. To ensure that everyone leads their lives in conditions of physical and mental health and to secure cooperation in terms of human and material resources through economy and increased productivity, the state shall regulate central planning and functioning of the health services. The state shall fulfill this task by utilizing and supervising the health and social assistance institutions, in both public and private sectors. In order to establish widespread health services, general health insurance may be introduced by law.

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Globalization and Poverty

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This PDF is a selection from a published volume from the National Bureau of Economic Research Volume Title:

Globalization and Poverty

Volume Author/Editor: Ann Harrison, editor Volume

Publisher: University of Chicago Press

Volume ISBN: 0-226-31794-3 Volume URL:

http://www.nber.org/books/harr06-1 Conference Date:

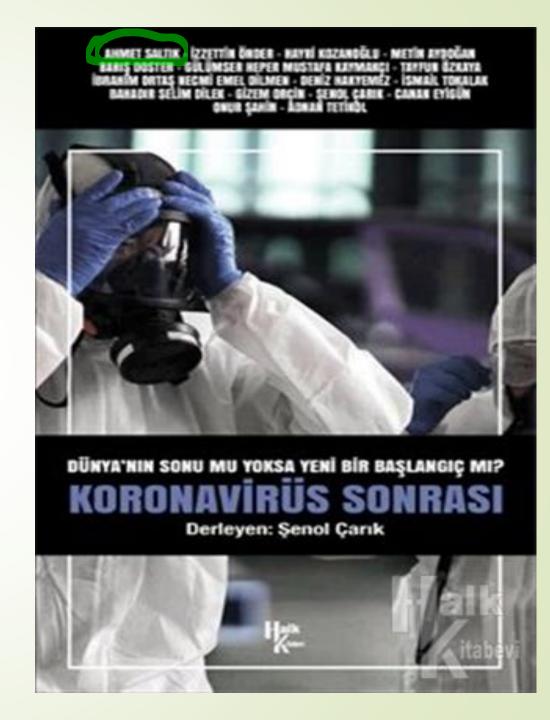
September 10-12, 2004 Publication Date: March 2007

Title:

Why are the Critics So Convinced that Globalization is Bad for the Poor?

Author: Emma Aisbett URL:

http://www.nber.org/chapters/c0113





Trends in Public Health - Globalization and Public Health

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Victims of COVID-19 in NewYork streets; due to lack of social security and right of health



Over some 10 millions of poor American people mostly the Black, Hispanic and Indians are in lack of health rights. Health system is almost entirely privatised and they have no access without pocket payment. Here is the stigmatic result.. The Poor are as helpless as street dogs and dying collectively. US is the #1 country in terms of patient incidence and fatality rate without any rival with a huge distance...

HEALTH is a basic human right but not a commodity - good to be purchased.

your immune system body temperature is high, is very weak.. must end fossil fuels usage, decrease production & consumption, abolish discrimination between the poor & the rich and, stop wars..



(cartoon by Behiç Ak, Cumhuriyet, 23.10.18)

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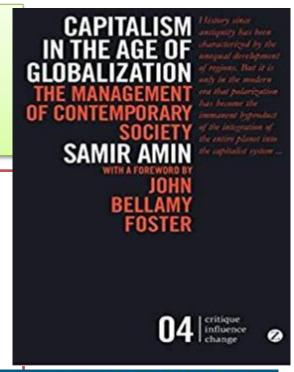
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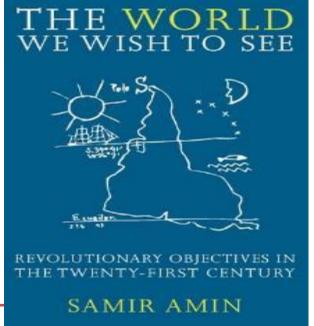
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SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER

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World Health Summit president Axel R. Pries tells us what he expects from the World Health Summit 2023. Read the answers



OCTOBER 15-17, 2023 BERLIN, GERMANY & DIGITAL

#WHS2023

We will not be able to achieve significant progress in Universal Health Coverage or in fighting the climate crisis, if we do not establish more trust within and between nations and strengthen our multinational cooperation.

Axel R. Pries, World Health Summit President







The World Health Summit under the theme "A Defining Year for Global Health Action"

is only a few days away and I look forward to jointly push important global health discussions and initiatives with you in Berlin.

We are faced with *brutal terrorism and war*. As the global health community

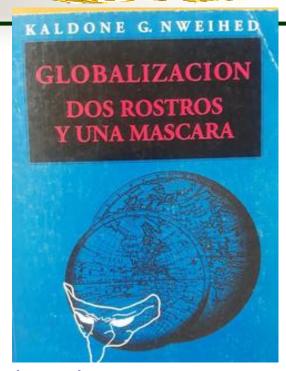
worldwide, we know that there is only one health on earth and humanity will only stand the test of these decades if we overcome the divisions

within and between nations. I call on you all to generate an example how cooperation between people from all over the World and all sectors of society

is possible and has the strength to safeguard a livable future for everyone!

GLOBALIZATION: TWO-SIDED MASK

- MARKETING on the economic base and GLOBALism on the political plane is the economic-political invasion and occupation of the underdeveloped countries.
- On the other hand, what countries can do is clear:
- ■PLANNING on the economic basis and INDEPENDENCE on the political level...
- This is not 'detachment from the world' and 'introversion' as the monopolies claim. It means *opposing imperialism*, breaking away from the *decolonization* process, and opening up to the People of the South, who live in more than ¾ of the World.
- Prof. KALDONE G. NWEIHED, Venezuelan Ambassador to Ankara
 Globalización Dos Rostros Una Máscara. ISBN 10: 9802371823 /ISBN 13:9789802371822 Published
 by Instituto De Altos Estudios De América Latina (IAEAL) Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas, 1999



CONCLUSION-1

At the end of this lecture, you have learned the basic concepts related to **Public Health & Globalisation** and their complex interactions.

You have realised that

Globalisation = New imperialism!

We, as humanity need in fact, very simply: A social, law state who is basicly responsible for supplying at least 4 essential public services:

Health + Education + Justice + Security...

for all humans as the bill of a fair taxation system.

A better World is possible in peace and welfare and all human beings deserve it.

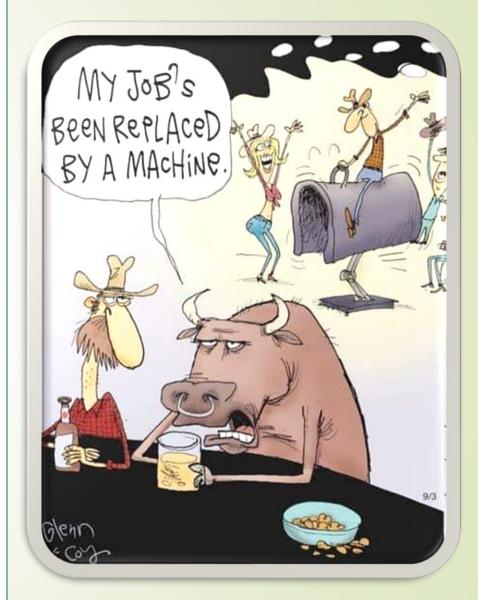
CONCLUSION-2

The prescription of Physicians is:

- 1. Solidarity
 - 2. Peace
- 3. Freedom
- 4. Political + Economic democracy

 5. A fair public order
- 6. Peaceful co-existence with other humans, animals & environment

So; Neo-liberalism=Globalisation as the postmodern tools of capitalistic - imperialistic exploitation should be eradicated on our lovely Planet and it 's possible!



Any QUESTIONS?

or

COMMENTS??









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