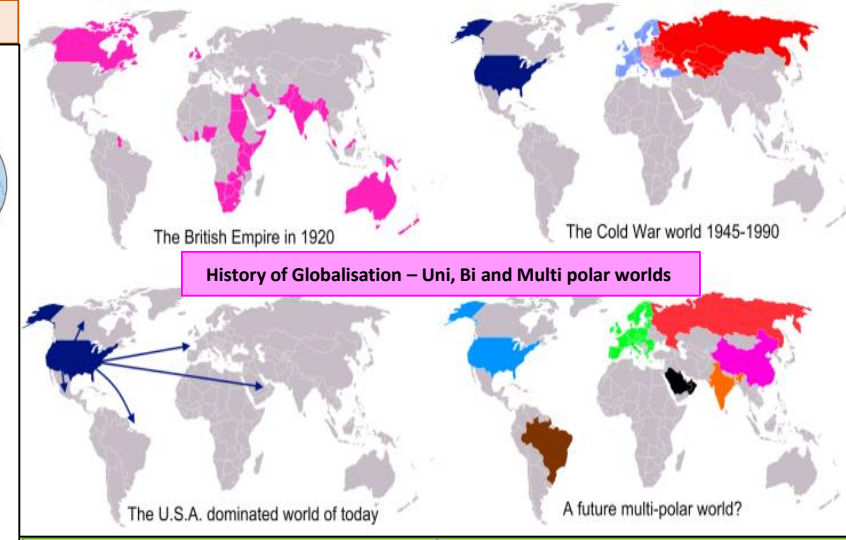
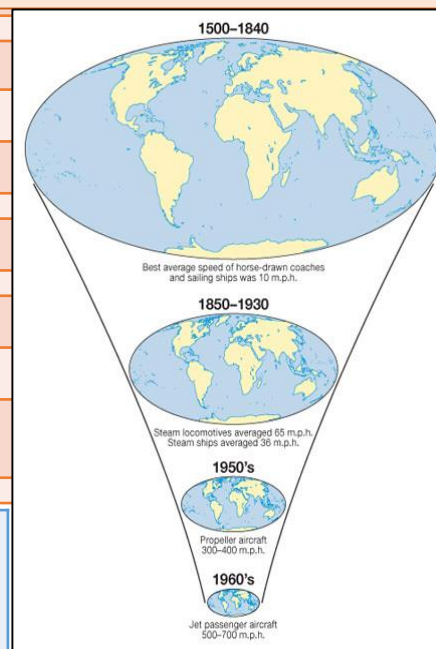


Key term	Definition
Globalisation	The process of widening and deepening connections between countries.
Interdependence	Countries becoming more reliant on each other.
Shrinking world effect	The idea that the world seems to shrink due to globalisation.
Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
Communism	An economic and political system that aims to replace profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control.
Uni - Polar	A scenario where most of the world region's economic, social, cultural aspects are influenced by a single country.
Bi - Polar	A scenario where most of the world region's economic, social, cultural aspects are influenced by two contrasting countries.
Multi-Polar	A scenario where most of the world region's economic, social, cultural aspects are influenced by multiple countries.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	An investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests located in another country.
Transnational Corporations (TNC's)	A business that operates in more than one country.
Political and economic Organisations	Bodies that are set up to control and oversee international agreements for example the World Bank and the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
Bretton Woods	A collective name for the group of institutions (IMF, WB & WTO) established after WWII (1944) to promote free trade.

Enquiry Question 1 – What is globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?



Globalisation – Is the process of widening and deepening connections between countries. There are different types of globalisation including...

- **Economic** – Growth of FDI and world trade.
- **Cultural** – TNC'S such as McDonalds are present all around the world, people hear Westernised news from the BBC and CNN.
- **Political** – Trade blocs and political group membership is growing globally.
- **Demographic** – Relaxation of borders means more people are migrating elsewhere.

The Shrinking world effect - The world seems to be shrinking due to developments in technology and transport.

Transport

Steam-Ships 1800 – Are less dependent on wind patterns so new trade routes opened up and trade accelerated.

Railway – 1804 Steam technology and puddled iron enabled the British Empire to build the world's most extensive rail network in India to export opium, tea and spices.

Jet Aircraft – 1903 developed became accessible for all in 1960's- Air cargo and air mail promised faster delivery times than rail and shipping and new opportunities for cheaper long-haul travel increased flows of tourists and migrants.

Containerisation 1956 – Supported a post-WWII boom in international trade. Rather than loading ships on pallets, containers of equal size and shape were used and handling machinery became standardised. Ships then spent 1/30th of the previous time in port. TNCs expanded and the economic centre of gravity shifted eastwards.

Technology

Mobile Phones and Social Networking 1980 – Mobile technology dominates in developing countries where landline infrastructure is limited. People from developing and developed nations are able to share ideas and cultures through social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

The Internet 1991 – Information can now be shared instantly, allowing TNCs to operate efficiently to maximise profits, sourcing raw materials in developing countries, manufacturing in emerging economies, and retailing, researching and developing in developed nations. Internet access is Government controlled however in China the internet is heavily censored. More than half of UK adults are accessing news content online, another milestone in the switch from reading newspapers and magazines to picking up tablets and smartphones.

Electronic Banking 1997 – Global investments can be adjusted instantly and purchases can be made on the internet.

Political and Economic Organisations – Political and economic bodies are set up to control and oversee international agreements.

Tariff: A tax imposed on imports.

Subsidy: financial assistance to a business by the government to make it competitive or prevent collapse.

Quota: a limit on the quantity of a good that a country allows into the country.

Protectionism: policies to protect businesses and workers in a country by restricting /regulating trade with foreign nations.

Free- market economy: A market economy based on supply and demand with little or no government control.

Free-trade: a policy where a government does not interfere with imports or exports by applying tariffs, subsidies or quotas.

Neoliberalism: a political philosophy of free markets, free trade, privatisation and increasing the role of business in society (while decreasing the influence of government). It is thought that by making trade easier, there will be more of it, meaning wealth and reduction of poverty.

The Bi –Polar world – 1945-1990	
Communism	Capitalism
BUSINESSES BELONG TO THE STATE	BUSINESSES ARE PRIVATELY OWNED
DICTATORSHIP NO FREE ELECTIONS	DEMOCRACY WITH ELECTED LEADERS
GOVERNMENT PLANNED ECONOMY	FREE MARKET ECONOMY
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)	THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)
WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED BY THE STATE	WORKERS ARE EMPLOYED BY PROFIT MAKING

Political and Economic Organisation Examples –

The World Bank (WB)– Provided low-interest loans for infrastructure e.g. power plants, dams, roads, airports, ports and agriculture to promote FDI by TNCs and therefore reduce poverty. The WB funded post WWII reconstruction. The WB gave Tunisia \$500M in 2020 for job developments. In 2014 the highest receiver of loan money from the WB was China.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)– Grew in power throughout the 20th century. Provide emergency loans to countries in trade deficit and poverty. In turn the countries receiving the loans must adopt a free market economy.

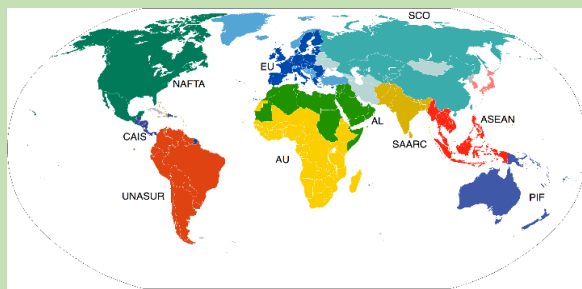
The World Trade organisation (WTO) – Established internationally agreed rules to prevent unfair trading arrangements which excluded some countries. Reduced or removed trade quotas (limits on quantity of commodities exchanged between countries). Reduced or removed trade tariffs (taxes charged). Promotes free trade. The WB has not had the power to stop the UK and US subsidising their food produce however.

Strict conditions are imposed on countries receiving loans from the IMF and WB. Receiving governments may be required to make cuts to healthcare, education, sanitation and housing. For example Argentina have had to cut costs by reducing teachers and doctors salaries and social security payments after receiving a loan from the IMF. This is to reduce the role of government in a country, and open it up to private investment. It also cuts government spending so they can repay the loans with interest. There are also environmental issues associated with the Bretton Woods institutions, for example IMF loans are often spent on exploiting a countries natural resources, this has happened in the Ivory Coast where 2/3rd of the countries forest have been lost exporting cocoa beans.

Key term	Definition
Trade Bloc	A trade bloc is a type of intergovernmental agreement, where barriers to trade are reduced or eliminated among the member states.
Special economic zone (SEZ)	An area within a country that is subject to different economic regulations than other regions within the same country.
Technopoles	A cluster of technologically innovative businesses and research institutes e.g. Silicon Valley in California.
Business clustering	A concentration of similar businesses in a location.
Cumulative Causation	The introduction of a new business in an area which also encourages growth in other sectors (Multiplier Effect at GCSE).
Switched On	Places that are strongly connected to other places through the production and consumption of goods and services.
Switched Off	Places that are poorly connected to other places through production and consumption of goods and services.
GDP	The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
Per Capita	Per person
Offshoring/Out sourcing/ Subcontracted	The relocation of business activities from the home country to a different international location.
Glocalisation	A product or service that gets adapted to meet the needs of both the global and the local population.
Cultural Imperialism	The process of promoting and imposing a countries culture onto another country.

Trade Blocs - A trade bloc is a type of intergovernmental agreement where flows of goods, money and sometimes workers can flow freely over national boundaries. Trade blocs exist for trading purposes; bring economic strength and security to nations. Free trade is encouraged by the removal of internal tariffs and can also protect members by establishing a common external tariff for foreign imports. This ensures that it is more expensive to import goods and therefore customers will prefer to purchase trade bloc goods instead. Some argue that trade blocs distort world trade and exclude poorer nations from trading and therefore developing economically.

Example Trade Blocs -
ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations. 10 Members - Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam & Brunei.
NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement. 3 Members - Canada, Mexico & The United States.
AU – African Union. 55 Members including Kenya, Ethiopia and Madagascar.
EU - European Union. 28 members including France, Greece and Poland. The UK voted to leave the EU in 2016. The EU operates with no tariffs or quotas, allowing access to single market of 500 million people. Also free movement of people, without Visas or passports, for travel or migration.



Enquiry Question 1 – What is globalisation and why has it accelerated in recent decades?

Foreign Direct Investment is an investment made by a firm or individual in one country into business interests located in another country. A country may be attractive to investors if it has, a high population that are skilled and cheap to employ, a good economy, politically stable, physically accessible and raw materials.



What makes India attractive for FDI?

Government backing The Indian government has opened up India to TNCs bringing in valuable FDI.

Technical skills India has a vast pool of highly qualified quaternary-sector labour, especially in IT, medicine, biotech.

English speaking India boasts 2 million English speaking graduates annually. Broadband and VOIP technology enables outsourcing of tertiary services e.g. call centres.

Emerging market As wealth trickles-down into the vast Indian population via the multiplier effect there is a huge potential market to sell goods.

Politically stable Political stability reduces risk for TNCs

What makes China attractive for FDI?



Government backing The Chinese government has set up SEZs where businesses can import raw materials, process, manufacture & re-export them paying reduced tariffs or duties (taxes). This cuts costs and maximises profits. SEZs have economic laws which are more liberal and open than in the mainland. It is much easier for TNCs to operate in SEZs. The SEZ's are located in in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Shenzhen and Macau.

Good infrastructure The Chinese government will build large industrial estates with mega-buildings, roads, reliable water and electricity supply.

Positive image China used the 2008 Olympics to reimage itself as a forward looking, powerful and wealthy country. This was very successful.

Low wages mean 95% lower labour cost in China than USA.

Switched Off - Countries can be switched on or switched off to production and consumption of goods and services. There can be both human and physical causes for countries being switched off.

Human – Lack of a population, the population lack skills/knowledge, war, corrupt governments and poor trading rules.

Physical – High vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards, poor natural resources and physical isolation.

The Gambia is a switched off country in the West of Africa for the following reasons, **poor infrastructure**, only 35% of The Gambia's 1.8 million citizens have access to electricity, this means they are cut off from the internet too. The **price for internet** in The Gambia is among the highest price in the world. The Gambia has a **lack of natural resources** unlike many other African countries, the Gambia was controlled by the British Empire up until 1965, the **British Empire** took the Gambia's natural resources. 75% of population rely on subsistence farming to live and the **unpredictable climate** can have severe impacts on production; in 2012 severe food shortages were reported for 40% of the population due to a drought that limited production.

Measuring Globalisation – the extent to which a country is switched on to globalisation can be measured.

KOF Index - measures globalisation in three main dimensions - **Social globalisation** is expressed as the spread of ideas, information, and people. This includes telephone traffic, tourism, migration and the number of McDonalds. **Economic globalisation** is measured through trade and FDI. **Political globalisation** is measured through the membership of international organisations (e.g. WTO) and political cooperation.

KOF has been used since 1970 for over 200 countries so is therefore good for country/time comparisons. Ireland, Belgium and Netherlands are top 3 in spite of US TNC dominance. However, large countries have big domestic market so have fewer cross-border interactions.

AT Kearney Index – measures globalisation in four main dimensions - **Economic Integration** – trade and FDI. **Social Flows** – cross-border calls, tourists, migrant remittances etc. **Political engagement**–membership of international organisations (e.g. WTO) and political cooperation. **Technological Connectivity** – Number of internet users. It is calculated using a points system, FDI, Internet and Telephone Traffic is weighted double. The AT Kearney Index has been used since 2008 only 64 countries are included in the index. The US, Canada and Germany are top 3. Several small countries feature in the AT Kearney top rankings due to their small domestic markets and therefore high levels of FDI. Heavy weighting given to ICT connectivity enables the USA to gain a high index score despite low political engagement in terms of treaties signed.

TNC's

There are two key characteristics of TNC's - They grow by buying up foreign firms in mergers (joining with rival companies) and acquisitions (buying and taking over other companies) and that much of their manufacturing is subcontracted or outsourced to third parties. TNC's link together groups of countries through the production of goods. TNCs also forge connections between people in different countries by shaping common patterns of consumption, TNC's have been accused of cultural imperialism but some try to 'glocalise' to help remove this label. TNCs are helped and hindered by trade blocs who can either make it simpler for TNCs to invest/imported or can complicate the process.

TNC Positives – Employment - In the UK in 2007, FDI generated more than 700 projects which created over 50,000 jobs.

Cumulative Causation - bringing wealth to the local economy, more disposable income creates demands for housing, transport and services. **Upskilling** – new skills and knowledge for local people.

TNC Negatives – Competition – with local smaller firms. **Environmental** – TNC'S often cause environmental damage and may cause relaxed environmental laws in some countries. **Labour** – Some TNC's exploit cheap informal labour, in India wages on average are 20% lower than in the UK. Most **profits are returned** to the TNC's HQ country which is often a HIC.

Disney a TNC – Disney started as a small animation studio in California in 1950s. Disney now has operations in 45 countries and employs 200,000 people. Disney has a revenue of \$70 Billion annually. Disney has often been accused of poor working conditions in countries such as China, Bangladesh and Haiti. Research into a Disney clothing factory in Haiti found that workers were being paid 12 cents per hour, which is less than the countries minimum wage. Employees in Haiti were also required to work 14-to-15-hour shifts and seven-day workweeks but were not paid overtime as required by law. When workers complained about the working conditions, Disney moved its factory elsewhere.



Enquiry Question 1 Practice Exam Questions

Assess the main factors that have accelerated globalisation (12)

Describe how globalisation has accelerated throughout the 20th century (4)

Describe how politics has contributed to globalisation in the 20th century (4)

Assess how the internet has helped build a more interconnected world (12)

Assess how political and economic organisations have a positive impact on the countries involved? (12)

Assess the view that trade blocs accelerate globalisation (12)

Assess the importance of governments in facilitating globalisation (12)

Describe how levels of connectivity vary for the countries shown (4)

Suggest reasons for the variations you have described (4)

How can globalisation be measured? (4)

How reliable are measures of globalisation? (4)

Assess the role played by TNC's in the globalisation process (12)

Key term	Definition
The Global Shift	The movement of the global economic centre of gravity towards Asia since the 1960's.
Deindustrialisation	The reduction of industrial activity in an area.
Remittances	Transfers of money across national boundaries by migrant workers.
Dereliction	The state of having been abandoned.
Degradation	The process of degrading, wearing away, falling into disrepair.
Megacities	A city with a total population in excess of 10 million people.
World City/ Global City	A city with major political and economic power.
Urbanisation	The movement of people from a rural to an urban area.
Counter – urbanisation	Movement of people out of the cities and into rural areas.
Urban Sprawl	Urban areas growing outwards in an uncontrollable way.
Suburbanisation	The wealthy choosing to live on the city edge to escape poverty, crime, congestion and pollution in the city centre.

Industries - There are four types of industry. These are **primary, secondary, tertiary** and **quaternary**. Primary industry involves getting raw materials e.g. mining, farming and fishing. Secondary industry involves manufacturing e.g. making cars and steel. Tertiary industries provide a service e.g. teaching and nursing. Quaternary industry involves research and development industries e.g. IT.

The Global Shift – Refers to the shift of manufacturing and services (secondary and tertiary) from developed nations in the US and Europe to developing nations, mainly in Asia, China for manufacturing and India for services in particular. China has been the worlds largest recipient of FDI since 2000.

The Global Shift Impacts on Developing Nations

Positive Impacts for China
+ Reduction in Poverty - Over 300 million Chinese people are now considered to be middle class, nearly as many as the entire US population. Although 20% of the population still live on less than \$2 per day, particularly in rural areas, many are better-off as family members working in the city will send remittances to the countryside, improving standard of living.
+ Improved Infrastructure- Increased government spending has allowed China to establish the world's longest highway network. Their High Speed Railway system has doubled in length in 10 years, connecting Beijing with Shanghai. This allows industrial development to spread beyond the capital city as industries will be attracted to cheaper production costs elsewhere.
+ Improved Education - Government income from corporation tax has enabled further investment in education. They provide free, compulsory schooling for children aged 6-16 and literacy rates are now 94%, compared to 20% in 1950.

Negative Impacts for China

- Air and Water Pollution - China depends heavily on coal-fired power stations to power industry. Beijing is actually classified as 'unfit for human habitation' as the air pollution levels cause asthma, lung cancer and heart problems. Furthermore, 70% of Chinese rivers experience eutrophication from over-intensive farming.
- Land Degradation - Over 40% of farmland is suffering degradation due to acidification from industrial emissions and soil erosion from intensive soybean farming for increased Chinese consumption of pork as diets are westernising. Deforestation for expanding settlements, industrial areas and intensive agriculture has also caused a 50% decline in biodiversity since 1970. China's demand for resources is so high that the country also has to exploit resources from abroad for example farming of soybeans in Brazil causing further deforestation there.
- Growth of Informal Settlements - As manufacturing develops in urban areas e.g. Shanghai and Beijing, rural-urban migrants are attracted by the promise of higher wages than agriculture. When migrants are unable to find work and low-cost housing is not constructed fast enough, unplanned squatter settlements develop. 50% of Shenzhen's housing is classed as being informal, and lacks basic services like sanitation and clean water.

Enquiry Question 2 - What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures and the physical environment?

The Global Shift Impacts on Developed Nations

Positive Impacts for the UK

+ Cheaper Goods/Services – Cheaper cost of manufactured goods and services which can help to keep the cost of living down.
+ Focus on Quaternary industries – A decline in secondary and tertiary industries has allowed focus on quaternary industries. The IT industry in the UK is worth £58 billion a year.
+ Reduction in Pollution – a reduced level of air and water pollution.

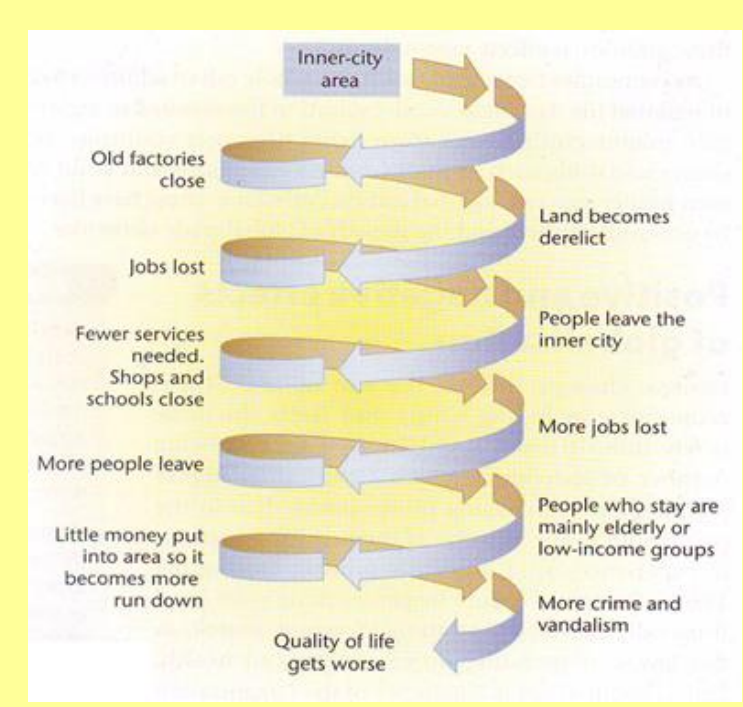
Negative impacts for the UK

- Dereliction – Pockets of land that were once used for industry now unused and derelict. For example Frog Island in City Centre Leicester is now a collection of derelict mills as it is contaminated with textile dye waste. Frog Island contributes to a poor image and low aesthetic appeal of the area.
- Crime – when places are abandoned crime can occur for example Frog Island has a high arson crime rate. Additionally Leicester as a City has high levels of racial abuse as ethnic minority populations came to the City to work in the textiles industry. Once the industry declined however deprivation coincided with the ethnic populations.
- Unemployment - The rate of claiming any benefit is more than 25% higher in Leicester than the national average, suggesting that many people maybe unemployed or on a low salary.

Megacities – Tokyo and New York were the worlds first megacities. We now have **33 megacities**, China alone is home to 6 megacities, while India 5. Nine of the 10 cities projected to become megacities between 2018 and 2030 are located in **developing countries**. This is predominantly due to **rural to urban migration**. Between 2007-08 the world reached a crucial tipping point when over 50% of people are urban for the first time ever. By 2030, the urban population will be 5 billion/ 60% of global population. A large amount of people in developing nations may end up living in slums.



Spiral of Decline



Push Factors **Pull Factors**



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

Rural to Urban Migration - Mumbai, India - Mumbai does have a **natural increase** due to its falling death rates as it develops its healthcare as well as lack of contraception due to religious beliefs. Most of Mumbai's growth is through **rural (Maharashtra state) to urban migration** however. The high rate of urbanisation in Mumbai has lead to problems.

50% of Mumbai's residents live in **slums**, Dharavi in Mumbai is now India's largest slum. In **Dharavi** the **death rate is 50% higher** than the rest of Mumbai, there is **1 toilet per 1,500 occupants** and **1 tap per 100 occupants**. Diseases such as **Cholera** are rife in the slum as human and industrial waste is left untreated. The police don't have control of the slums and therefore **drugs, gangs and violence** are a part of everyday life. **Air and water is polluted** through vehicles, industrial processes, cooking and heating.

Key term	Definition
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
Global Hubs	Switched-on places that possess qualities that make other places want to connect with them.
Elite Migrants	Are migrants who have high levels of wealth, social status, and cultural/political influence.
Oligarch	One of a small group of powerful people who control a country or an industry.
Refugee/ Asylum Seeker	A person who has been forced to migrate e.g. due to war.
Voluntary Migrant	A person who has chose to migrate for e.g. due to their quality of life.
Illegal Migrant	A person who has no legal right to migrate to a country.
Culture	Is the norm which includes art, music, dance, rituals, religion, and technologies of a group of people.
Cultural Diffusion	Describes the spread of a countries culture past its borders.
Cultural Erosion	Describes the process of a country losing its culture.
Cultural Assimilation	The process by which a group's culture come to resemble those of another group.
Homogenisation	Refers to the reduction in cultural diversity.
Global Culture	The idea that there is a universal culture.
Non – Government Organisation (NGO)	A organisation that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue.
Boycott	To withdraw from relations as a form of punishment.

International Migration
Global Hubs such as **London** have seen a flow of **international elite migrants**. **300,000** Russians now call London their home, **1/3** of property purchases by foreign buyers in London are by Russian oligarchs. This has caused price inflation and unaffordability for Londoners. Elite migrants can migrate with ease to the UK under the Highly Skilled Migrants Programme.

Around **1.5 million economic** migrants from the **Philippines** have arrived in **Saudi Arabia** since **1973** when rising oil prices first began to bring enormous wealth to the country. Most work in construction. Around **US\$7 billion** is returned to the Philippines annually as remittances. There are reports of **ill-treatment** of the migrants.

Refugee/asylum seekers or voluntary migrants may find it more difficult to be granted access to move to the UK and therefore may become illegal migrants. In 2008 for example **58** Chinese citizens suffocated while being smuggled in the back of a lorry bound for Dover from Zeebrugge. While globalisation has made it easier to move money and goods around the world, it is not true that all people are free to move It is easier for people with money and skills to migrate than it is for the poor – there is not a 'level playing field' for global migrants.

International Migration	Benefits	Costs
Source Country	+ Remittances boost the incomes of families. + Reduces pressure of large population.	- Loss of skilled and educated workers, brain drain. - Families are broken up.
Host Country	+ Migrants filling low wage, often physically difficult work e.g. Migrants from Nepal in Qatar constructing world cup stadiums for \$4 per day. + Contact with a different culture.	- Increase cost and pressure on education and healthcare. - Cultural tensions with migrant population.

Enquiry Question 2 - What are the impacts of globalisation for countries, different groups of people and cultures and the physical environment?

Cultural Diffusion - TNCs, global media, tourism and migration create and spread an increasingly westernised global culture.



Western culture is viewed as having both positive and negative impacts on the physical environment and people. The spread of a western diet (high fat, high sugar, fast food based) is changing diets around the world, especially in Asian cities, with the spread of McDonald's. There are 700 McDonald's in China alone. This has been linked to rising obesity and diabetes in China, there are **100 million people in China with obesity**, this is five times 2002 levels and almost **10%** of the population has **diabetes**, compared to 11% in the US. A fast-food, consumer culture is also very wasteful in terms of resources such as discarded fast food packaging. This can be linked to deforestation, as well as air and water pollution. McDonalds like many other TNC's have tried to localise their product range for example they have chicken and rice bowls as well as a pear apple pie you can only get from Chinese McDonalds.

Some countries have tried to remain switched off from TNC's and therefore cultural erosion, at present there is only one McDonalds in Cuba, a communist ruled country. The one McDonalds sits on Guantanamo Bay home to the US Naval Base and Cubans are not allowed to use it.

The spread of a global culture has also led to new **awareness of opportunities for disadvantaged groups** however. For example Increased media coverage of Paralympic Games has focused on potential and ability of disabled athletes, rather than disability, affording them increased respect and understanding from the global community, particularly in developing countries. The same can be said for other disadvantaged groups such as women and the LGBTQ community.

Cultural Erosion – Almost no where on earth is untouched by globalisation, the number of people able to live isolated, traditional lifestyles is now very small.



In **Papua New Guinea biodiversity** and **linguistic diversity** are decreasing hand in hand.

Disappearance of a wide range of languages spoken by tribal communities as languages such as English become more popular through migration, **12** original Papua New Guinea tribal languages now have no known speakers. As well as this the forests which the tribes once inhabited are being cut down. The Chinese have invested in deforesting Papua New Guinea to make way for new roads to transport and export timber to China. The Chinese have also introduced broadband and TV to Papua New Guinea and as a result the increase in technology has been linked to an increase in violence. **80%** of Dani tribes in Papua New Guinea are now Christian and no-longer practice traditional religion, food, music, clothes and social relations. Papua New Guinea is developing more extensive global partnerships with a \$19bn Exxon Mobil natural gas investment which has seen an increase in oil spills, cyanide and acid deposited in the countries rivers and coasts.

Reactions to a global culture - Protests, boycotts, bans, websites and NGO's.

The first protest against globalisation occurred in **Seattle in 1999**, an estimated **40,000** people gathered outside the Washington State Convention and Trade Centre where inside the World Trade Organisation were discussing trade negotiations for the new millennium.

Global boycott movements easily develop on social media sites, for example global boycott of **Nike in 1990s** in response to human rights abuses in Vietnamese factories.

In **2012 in Iran** Barbie Dolls that depicted western Influence, wearing swimsuits, miniskirts and makeup were banned by the Government. The police went in and shut the toy shop down if they were selling the doll.

Académie française, a **Paris** based institution whos role is to standardise and improve the French language took on the task in **2019** to safeguard the French language from English influences with an interactive website.

Canada's First Nation – Indigenous people of Canada had their land taken off them when the country was colonised. They are now receiving compensation payments for this. The indigenous people fight against TNC's trying to take Canada's natural resources. In 2013 6/21 proposed resource projects in Canada failed due to first nation people protests.



Greenpeace is a **50 year old NGO**, it was first established in Canada but now has offices in **55** countries. Greenpeace is most well known for its action against environmental concerns. Greenpeace focusses on 5 key areas stopping climate change, saving the Arctic, defending oceans, protecting forests and working for peace. Taking **non violent direct action** is an important part of how Greenpeace achieves change, they highlight environmental issues caused by globalisation through means such as peaceful protests, their website, videos and leaflets.

Some of their recent campaigns include sending a crew of Greenpeace activists set out to stop a BP oil rig setting out drill a new well in the North Sea. Occupying a platform on the side of the rig, the climbers had enough supplies for several days. But with some sneaky re-supplying from the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise, they stayed in place for two full weeks.

A dumping truck and a crew of activists left 625 kilos of plastic waste outside Downing Street, the same amount that the UK sends overseas every 30 seconds.

Activist performers dressed as spider monkeys and their minders communicated with Burger King customers outside their flagship restaurant in London's Leicester Square. Burger King buys huge quantities of meat and soya from Brazil, where farmers are deliberately burning the Amazon Rainforest to make way for more ranches and plantations.

Enquiry Question 2 Practice Exam Questions	
What is The Global Shift? (4)	
What industries have moved through the 'Global Shift' process? (4)	
Assess how the global shift impacted countries in the developing world? (12)	
Assess the effects of the global shift on both developed and developing regions (12)	
Identify four ways in which the growth model for a developed world megacity might differ from the one shown in Figure 6 (4)	
Outline the rural problems that cause migrants to leave rural areas in the developing world. (4)	
Study Figure 10. Assess why the UK government welcome some migrants but not others. (12)	
Using examples, explain the process of cultural diffusion. (4)	
Why might some groups object to cultural globalisation? (4)	
Assess the contribution of globalisation to cultural diffusion (12)	
Using examples, assess why globalisation an global culture creates tensions (12)	

Key term	Definition
The Development Gap	Refers to the widening difference in levels of development between the world's richest and poorest countries.
The Gini Coefficient	A measurement of inequality within countries.
Diaspora	The name given to the dispersal of a population overseas.
Post Accession Migration	An increase of migrants after joining a group such as the EU.
Ethnoscape	Refers to people that move around in the world, as well as the ideas that move with them, and the impact such motion has.

Measuring Development

Economic Indicators – Focus on the wealth of a country, usually measured in US Dollars.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – The total value of goods and services produced domestically and overseas each year.

Economic Sector Balance - % contribution of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries to GDP.

Income Per Capita - a measure of the amount of money earned per person annually within a nation.

Social Indicators – Focus on the well being of the nations people.

Human Development Index (HDI) - Combines life expectancy, education and GDP. It is hard to measure a countries development overall due to development disparities within countries.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII)- combines the reproductive health of women, their participation in the workforce and empowerment to measure gender-based development.

Environmental Indicators – Focus on the nature of a nation.

Air Pollution Index - Combines measures of pollutants e.g. sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates & volatiles.

Development measurements can be **single** (measures one factor, usually economic) or **composite** measures multi-dimensional factors, usually social), composite indicators are more **comprehensive**.

Criticisms
It is hard to measure a countries overall development due to **the development gap** for example in China coastal cities incomes per capita are over \$10,000 whereas in the rural west they are under \$2000. The measures of development vary in there **validity and reliability**. As soon as the development data is collected it is out of date, and some developing nations may lack the financial resources to collect accurate data.

The Gini Coefficient—an index with values between 0 and 100. A value of 0 means everyone has the same income therefore equality, whereas 100 means high income inequality, one person earns all income.

A **Lorenz Curve** is used to show how much inequality exists in a situation.

UK – 35%
Tanzania - 45%
Brazil - 55%

Enquiry Question 3 – What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment and how should different players respond to its challenges?

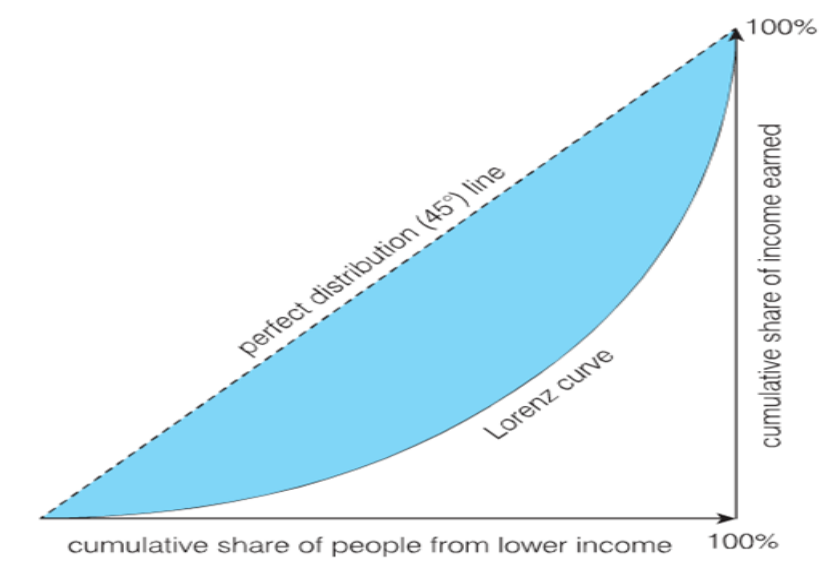
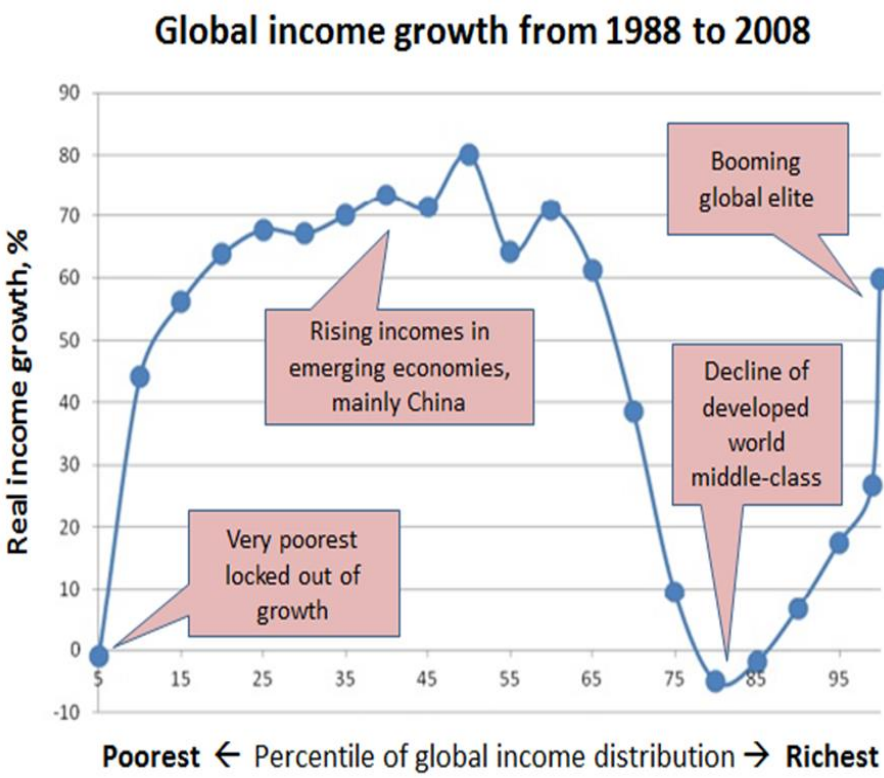


Figure 2 A Lorenz curve graph outline. To use this to plot your own data, scale each of the axes 0-100% in graduations of 10%.



Country	Environmental Impacts of Globalisation	Social Impacts of Globalisation	Economic impacts of Globalisation
UK (Developed) Lower/middle classes are the losers economically however global elites are benefitting. Social and environmentally could be seen either way.	<p>The UK has switched from a primary/secondary based economy to a tertiary/quaternary based economy now having cleaner air and water than in the industrial revolution.</p> <p>The UK however now imports a lot of its food and clothing creating high food miles. Developed nations like the UK have a consuming class and throw away culture causing high levels of landfill.</p>	<p>Although developing nations like the UK lead the way for social issues like LGBTQ rights there are tensions between different groups of people (see next page).</p>	<p>Deindustrialisation in the UK led to unemployment and economic problems in some areas for the middle/lower classes (see previous page).</p> <p>The UK is home to 105 billionaires.</p>
Brazil (Emerging) Winners economically and socially not environmentally.	<p>Emerging economies like Brazil may be forced to use high amounts of their natural resources. The Amazon Rainforest lost 2 million hectares between 2017-2020 by exporting Soya Beans.</p>	<p>Brazil hosted the 2016 Olympics spreading their culture globally.</p> <p>In Brazil 50% of the population now have access to modern technology like the internet.</p>	<p>Brazil introduced a travel tax in 2016 for any tourists.</p> <p>Brazils 'Middle Class' has doubled between 1980 to today. Many however still live in Favelas in Cities like Rio De Janeiro so the development gap is widening.</p>
Tanzania (Developing) Losers in all three categories tend to be switched off from globalisation.	<p>China's infrastructure developments in Tanzania have been accused of ruining the natural landscape and adding air/water pollution levels in the country, an example of this is the Tanzania include the Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) which China funded.</p>	<p>Tanzania receives aid from charities like UNICEF.</p> <p>The Maasai Tribe in Tanzania feel threatened by globalisation.</p> <p>Poor human rights prevail in developing nations.</p>	<p>Around 65% of the population live below the poverty line.</p> <p>China however has directed FDI into Tanzania. A port in Tanzania has been funded by China for \$10 billion.</p>

Key term	Definition
Censorship	The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc. that are considered politically unacceptable.
Trade Protectionism	The Deliberate attempt to limit imports or promote exports by putting up barriers to trade.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of people alive today whilst not compromising the needs of future generations.
Transition Town	Is a Town who come together to become self sufficient and therefore non reliant on globalisation.
Consuming Class	A group that have a high disposable income to spend on non essential items.
Scale	The size at which something works at.
Ethical Consumption	When the consumer has considered the social and environmental costs of production of the goods purchased.
Top Down Approaches	An approach in which a powerful executive decision maker/person e.g. the Government makes the decisions of how something should be done.
Bottom Up Approaches	An approach in which a individual or group with little power e.g. a group of residents make the decisions of how something should be done.
The Circular Economy	A model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible.
Grassroots Movements	Use collective action from the local level to effect change (similar to a bottom up approach).

Rising Tensions – Globalisation has created culturally mixed societies and thriving migrant diasporas in some locations, but tensions have resulted elsewhere.

Why has migration increased?

- Open borders to migration, such as within the EU
- FDI encouraging TNC workers to move overseas
- Deregulation of some job markets allowing foreign businesses and therefore workers
- Humanitarian crises like civil war leading to refugees

UK - 11% of the UK's population is made up of immigrants. Some peoples views are that we have too many migrants to support them with our NHS, jobs, housing, social and education services. Others in the UK however would welcome immigrants as they spread their culture and support our economy. The UK Brexit vote in 2016 to leave the EU had the scale and pace of immigration as a key area of debate. Anti-immigration political parties have been rising in popularity since 2010, for example UKIP. Right wing politics is becoming more popular not just in the UK but in the US and the rest of Europe. Some people have accounted the rise of extremist groups like ISIS to globalisation.

Globalisation has also been linked to causing environmental tensions, the Mekong River in South East Asia flows through 6 countries. In 1995 the Mekong River Agreement required the governments of 4 of the 6 countries to agree to any dam proposals along the river. However Laos dam developments test this agreement. Each country would like water to share with their populations, for economic and industrial development.

In Ogoni Nigeria, Shell have been accused of environmental damage including oil spills and deforestation as well as human right abuses. MOSOP The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People made a lawsuit against Shell and it was settled for \$15.5 Million, it was a milestone moment in corporate responsibility.

Enquiry Question 3 – What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment and how should different players respond to its challenges?

Controlling Globalisation

Censorship – China a communist state use censorship to control globalisation. State controlled censorship allows only Chinese TV, radio and publishing and state monitored censorship monitors and blocks overseas internet. North Korea also censor their citizens.

Limiting Immigration - Australia use a points based immigration system to match immigrants to actual economic needs and job vacancies. This awards points to potential immigrants based on education, skills, language proficiency and other criteria so that migrants are matched to a country's needs. When Trump was the US president he started to build a wall to physically block Mexican migrants from entering the US.

Trade protectionism - China once had restrictions on rare earth exports. Japan, the USA and the EU all expressed concerns to the WTO. As a result, China finally relaxed restrictions in 2014. India restricts foreign companies investing in its retail sector to protect Indian small shopkeepers from competition.

Local Actions

By 2025 the consuming class will be 4.2 billion people, consumption in emerging markets will account for 50% of the global total. This is going to have a knock on effect on the environment, pollution and landfill will increase.

Transition Towns - Totnes in South Devon was the world's first Transition Town. A global network now exists using internet and social media to spread the concept. Towns in 50 countries now promote reducing consumption through repairing, reusing and reducing waste, as well as using food from your locality. Totness also introduced the Totness pound to promote spending in local businesses. These initiatives are small scale, but some elements like 'grow your own' could have a big impact if widely adopted and promoting local sourcing becomes more widespread.

Ethical Consumption – **Fairtrade** – Rather than free trade, fair trade is a social movement who's goal is to help farmers in developing countries achieve fair trading policies and a guaranteed fair price for their cocoa, cotton, tea, and coffee etc. This attempts to reduce the inequalities of global trade. The aim is to make income sustainable for farming families, and use some of the additional money to support community facilities like wells and schools. The downsides of fair trade are that the extra income is small, and fair trade products are more expensive for consumers. In 2009, Starbucks served its first Fairtrade coffees from Guatemalan beans but still only 8.5% of sales are Fairtrade.

Ethical Consumption – **Supply Chain Monitoring** – Supply chain monitoring is when businesses highlight each area of their supply chain from manufacturing, supplying and producing products. It is hard for companies to do but when it is done properly companies can say they have good working conditions and a small environmental footprint. Unilever are a UK/Netherlands company that lead the way for supply chain monitoring.

Ethical Consumption - **NGO Action** – Pressure groups like the UK's War on Want can help pressure companies into good working conditions and equality. War on Want's 'Tax Transparency Now' campaign is an online petition that aims to raise enough support to help persuade the government to change laws that allow big companies and wealthy individuals to pay less tax than they should. NGO's like War on Want often have limited finance and support however.

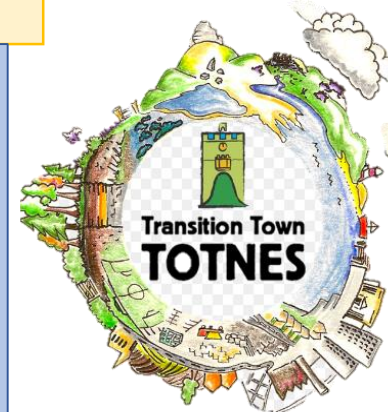
Recycling –

The amount the UK recycles is increasing but it is still only around 40%. Rates between authorities vary with only 18% recycled in London, compared to 60% in Oxfordshire. Often due to varied education levels. Rate of recycling varies by product as not all materials are easily recyclable - these and valuable materials are recycled most (e.g. metals, paper, glass). Those that are difficult or dangerous to extract will not be (razor blades, medicines, cling film, crockery).

In 1990s, recycling was almost exclusively done at bottle banks or local recycling centres now it is done at your kerbside. Local councils in the UK play a key role in reducing waste and ecological footprints through recycling and councils' waste collection service. In Adur and Worthing a scheme was put in place in 2016 to encourage the citizens to recycle. They received a £10 voucher, a gold star and enter a prize draw to win £100.

Keep Britain Tidy is an NGO set up in 1954. In 1969 they introduced the 'tidyman' logo on bins and packaging to encourage people to dispose of litter appropriately.

San Francisco have tried to adopt a circular economy in regards to their waste, the % of waste not going to landfill in San Francisco has gone from 38% to 80% in 20 years.



Enquiry Question 3 Practice Questions

Assess how economic and human indicators can sometimes give different impressions of a country's development. (12)

Use the map to describe how equality has changed in different countries from 1980-2010. (4)

Assess the statement that globalisation produces as many losers as it does winners (12)

Assess why globalisation can create tensions between different groups of people (12)

Assess the methods that some countries have adopted in order to control globalisation (12)

Study figure 9. Assess why increasing numbers of people support green strategies such as this (12)

Assess why different groups of people may have different views about the need for a 'Greener Christmas' (12)

Assess the extent to which ethical consumption schemes can minimise the environmental costs of globalisation (12)