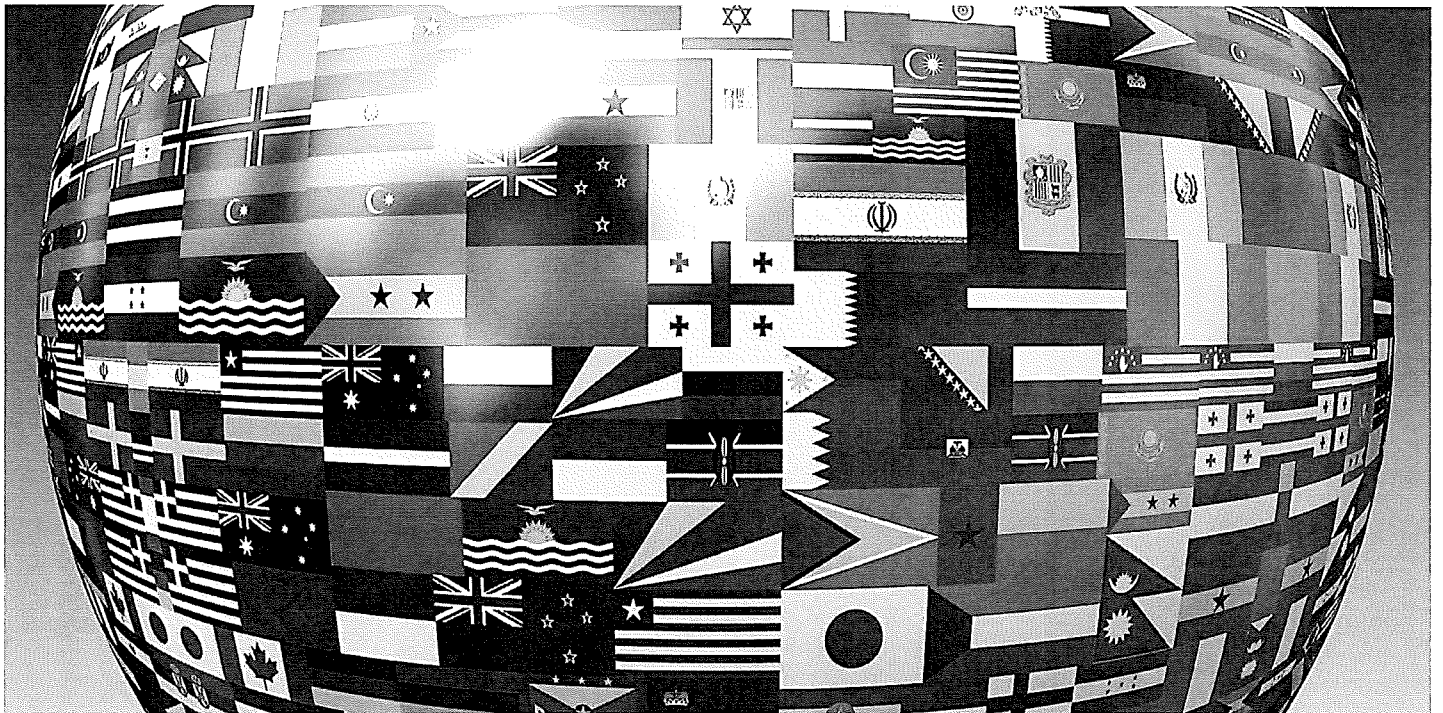


GEOGRAPHY

Transition Challenge Part 1 Section A



GLOBALISATION

NAME:		COMPLETION DEADLINE:	
TOPIC:	Y11 into 12 Geography Transition Challenge Part 1 Section A	CONCEPT:	Globalisation
CREDITS AVAILABLE:	420	Pass Mark = 250 credits; Merit Award = 320 credits; Distinction Award = 420 credits	

The following credit sheet is designed to help you manage your time completing the activities in this booklet. Each activity has been allocated a number of credits. Each credit represents AT LEAST one minute of study time so the total score gives you a guide for the MINIMUM time you should spend on each activity. Tick each activity off as you complete it and add up your total score – make sure you do enough to at least pass!

Articles [120 credits] <i>(Read and highlight each article and then create a set of Cornell Notes summarising the key elements of each article)</i>	Videos [120 credits] <i>(Carry out your own Independent Research into each of these topics and summarise into the table provided)</i>
1) Challenge of Globalisation [40 credits] []	1) Globalisation [40 credits] []
2) Measuring Globalisation [40 credits] []	2) Impacts of Globalisation [40 credits] []
3) Are we in an era of de-globalisation? [40 credits] []	3) Global Disparities [40 credits] []
Revision Activities [150 credits] <i>(Complete the revision activities to boost your knowledge before attempting the essay question)</i>	Essay [30 credits] <i>(Answer the exam question at the using everything you have learnt)</i>
1) Key Terms Glossary [60 credits] []	“Globalisation is <u>undoubtedly</u> a force for good” Do you agree with this statement?
2) Concept Map (create a mind map which summarises everything you have learnt) [60 credits] []	
3) Essay Plan (Complete the essay plan activity at the end of the booklet) [30 credits] []	

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

Globalisation is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information. Countries have built economic partnerships to facilitate these movements over many centuries, but the term gained popularity after the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Globalisation defines your everyday lives, it is as relatable, current and topical an issue as any you will find in today's world. Consider this quote from the great Martin Luther King Jr:

*“Did you ever stop to think that you can’t leave for your job in the morning without being dependent upon most of the world? You get up in the morning and go to the bathroom and reach over for the sponge, and that’s handed you by a Pacific Islander. You reach for a bar of soap, and that’s given to you at the hands of a Frenchman. And then you go into the kitchen to drink your coffee for the morning and that is poured into your cup by a South American. And maybe you want tea: that’s poured into your cup by a Chinese. Or maybe you desire to have cocoa for breakfast, and that’s poured into your cup by a West African. And then you reach over for your toast, and that’s given you at the hands of an English-speaking farmer, not to mention the baker. **And before you finish eating breakfast in the morning, you’ve depended on more than half the world.** This is the way our universe is structured. It is its interrelated quality. We aren’t going to have peace on earth until we recognize this basic fact of the interrelated structure of all reality.”*

He wrote this back in 1967, the world is far more interconnected and interdependent 53 years on!



“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

“...globalisation is a powerful force that has influenced global growth and development. Driven by the mobility of goods, services, capital, labour and technology, it has brought a large array of new opportunities and benefits. Yet globalisation also has attendant challenges and risks, manifested by imbalances in the distribution of its benefits and costs”

UN Assistant Secretary-General S. Akhtar, 2013.

“The whole of the global economy is based on supplying the cravings of 2% of the world's population”

Bill Bryson.



Globalisation Glossary

- There are a number of key terms associated with this topic. You may well need to do some research to match them up correctly.

Term
Structural adjustment plans (SAPs)
United Nations (UN)
Intergovernmental organisation (IGO)
BRICS
Globalisation
Trade bloc
Tariff
Quota
Failed state
Human Development Index (HDI)
Gini index/coefficient
Development
World Trade Organization (WTO)
Transnational corporation (TNC)
Superpower
Deindustrialisation
Ethical consumption
Localism
Fair trade
Multiculturalism
Nation state
Migration

Definition
A regional group of countries that are bound by an intergovernmental agreement to protect themselves from imports from non-members.
A country that is unable to function properly – it is unable to protect its national borders, and the government has no authority over its people.
The process of economic and social advancement. It can include a wide range of factors, from freedom to quality of life.
When a producer receives a guaranteed and fair price for their product, regardless of fluctuations in the global market.
A series of economic reforms that a country must undertake in exchange for loans from the IMF or World Bank.
A country with a shared national identity, clear physical borders and a single government.
A large country with a strong economy, large population, strong military power, stable government and global cultural influence.
An organisation made up of a number of independent states that have agreed to work together on areas of common interest and that are bound by a treaty.
Taxes on imports that make foreign goods more expensive than those made in the home country, thereby encouraging consumers to buy goods produced in their country.
The idea of buying locally and working together as a community.
The process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected due to trade and cultural exchange.
An intergovernmental organisation that aims to maintain world peace and security by developing friendly relationships between countries.
The process in which the industrial activity within a country declines or moves elsewhere due to major economic or social change or globalisation.
An acronym for the five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa.
A country that has a mixture of people from different cultures who live alongside each other and have added some of their culture to that of the host country.
A measurement of economic inequality within a country. It ranges from 0% to 100% (the higher the score, the more unequal the country).
A measurement of development that combines two social measures (life expectancy and mean years of schooling) with one economic measure (GNI per capita) to rank countries and give them a value from 0 to 1.
Limits on the number of goods that are imported into a country.
The movement of people from one place to another.
A company that operates in more than one country. Factories tend to be located in developing countries, while headquarters are in developed countries.
Deliberately choosing products that have been produced sustainably and have had a reduced impact on the environment, with the producers having been paid and treated fairly.
The only global organisation dealing with trade rules between countries.

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?



TASK 1

Watch this video showing the key features of Globalisation – you can use the QR code opposite or go to this web address.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZNejKHKSbI0>

Or go to You tube and search for ‘What is Globalisation?’

Create your own Cornell Notes summarising the video using the Cornell Note structure on the next page



TITLE:

Transform

Summarise

Summary

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

TASK 2

Read the Geofactsheet article Challenge of Globalisation in the following pages of your booklet. Highlight the key elements of the article which explain what globalisation is, its key features and the impacts of globalisation (good or bad)

Create a set of cornell notes based on this article using the notes page at the end of the article.





The Challenge of Globalisation

Globalisation is a buzz word of the moment. It is probably one of the most talked about yet least understood concepts of this new millennium.

Environmentalists, human rights advocates, trade unionists, dispossessed third world farmers and citizens groups decry it and sometimes violently protest at summits of the world's most powerful leaders, whether at Seattle, Washington, or Cancun. At the same time economists, business leaders and transnational companies and global institutions such as the World Bank, praise globalisation as a historical inevitability. The box below summarises some of these conflicting views and shows how divided global opinions are.

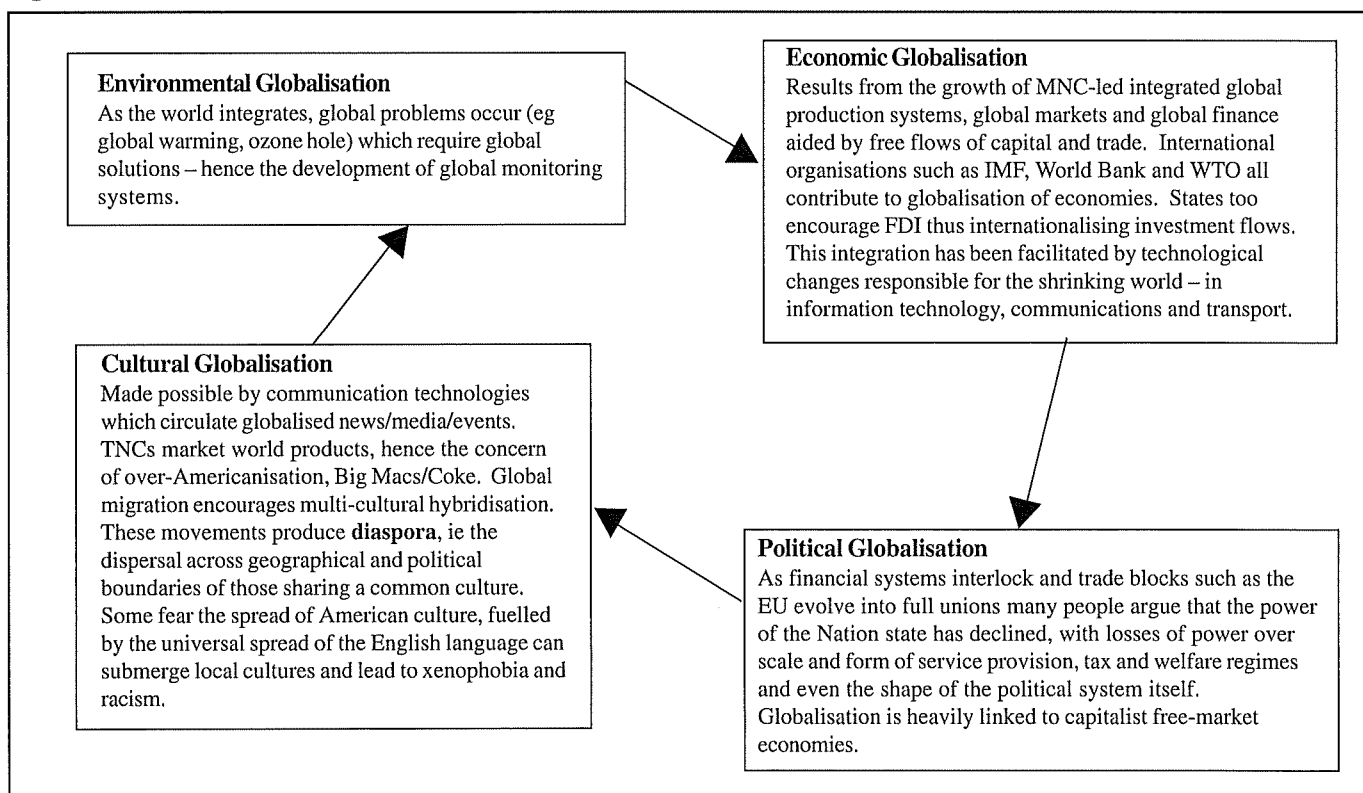
- 'Globalisation is irreversible and irresistible' (Tony Blair, UK Prime Minister)
- 'Globalisation, which centralises power, destroys livelihoods, and creates displacement of people and environmental destruction' (V Shriya, Indian environmentalist)
- 'Globalisation is not a policy choice, it's an economic and social-cultural fact' (Bill Clinton, ex US President)
- 'Globalisation is generating great wealth, which could be used to massively reduce poverty world wide and global inequality' (Director of Nike)
- 'Globalisation is destroying millions of livelihoods. We must fight back for our survival' (Sarath Fennando, Movement for Land & Agricultural Reform, Sri Lanka)
- 'Far from being the cause of poverty and other misery, globalisation is the solution' (Singapore Prime Minister)

Review

Sort them into for, against and neutral and explain why each has their opinion.

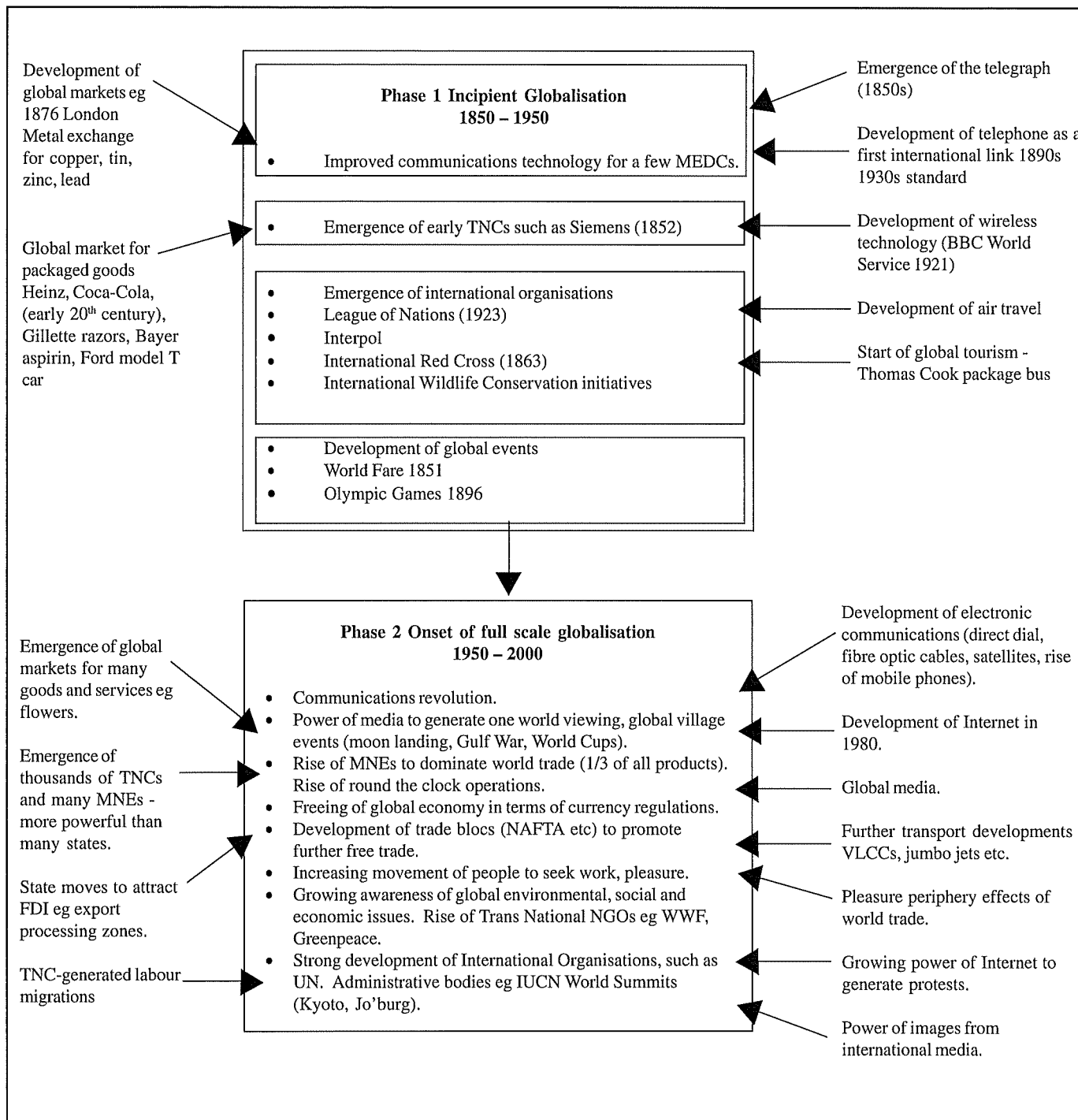
The purpose of this Factsheet is therefore to peel back the layers to find out what exactly globalisation is, and to assess its benefits and costs. Whilst globalisation is traditionally seen as a primarily economic concept, 'the functional integration of the World's economies', over time this has broadened (see Fig 2).

Fig 2



The Development of Globalisation

Fig 3a shows how globalisation has evolved over time. As can be seen, there are a number of factors which have promoted its development.

Fig 3a. Development of globalisation

The Effects of Globalisation may be described as:

- **extending activities** across the globe, networking across frontiers
- increasing **intensity** of interactions and flows between nations and societies
- increasing the **speed** of these flows and interactions
- magnifying the **impacts** of these flows and links between places and societies.

Review

Identify 5 main factors which have led to the development of globalisation and explain their contribution.

As can be seen from Fig 3b globalisation is in the balance with either a move to advanced globalisation, or the overthrow of its key features by an ever increasing anti-globalisation lobby.

Fig 3b In the balance



To help you to form your views as to which way globalisation should go, look at these two case studies on economic globalisation and its impacts.

1. Globalisation is Good – Industrialisation in Vietnam

One favourable aspect of economic globalisation cited is that it raises living standards in many poor countries such as Vietnam.

In the words of Lee Kuan Yew (father figure prime minister of Singapore) Vietnam has the necessary attributes to benefit from globalisation and achieve Newly Industrialised Country-style rapid growth (average 1992-2000) of 8-10% per year. These attributes include a resilient, increasingly broad-based economy, a comparatively well educated yet low cost workforce, and good access to world markets (in 2001 a Vietnam-US trade agreement was finally confirmed). Furthermore, the governing socialist party has recognised the significance of Economic Reform, and the need to develop a market economy based on public-private partnership, although some difficulties continue to occur. Until recently foreign investors have been put off by the lack of legal, banking and accounting systems and the archaic infrastructure compared to Malaysia, Thailand or Philippines. Much of the industrialisation has taken place in the South, especially in

Binh Duong province some 20 miles north of Ho-Chi Minh City leading to a marked disparity of wealth between this area, and Hanoi (the political power base) and even more so other Northern rural provinces such as Thai Binh or Ha Giang.

From being a country very dependent on rice and other agricultural exports the leading exports by value in 2002 were textiles and garments (19%), petroleum (13%), footwear (11%) with rice only taking number 4 position of just over 10%.

Case study of Vietnam Singapore Industrial Park

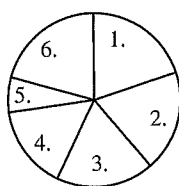
Vietnam Singapore Industrial Park (VSIP joint venture) was established with foreign investment from the two governments and other major investors. Work started in February 1996. The progress can be seen from the tables below. It represents just one of about 30 such new industrial and business parks, largely found in the favourable environment of Ho Chi Minh City.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cumulative number of projects	0	4	11	19	29	40	59	86	135
Investment capital annual (US \$ mill)	55	144	45	47	97	30	75	119	58
People employed	0	63	967	2,111	4,860	9,952	18,023	25,697	27,000+
Local sales US \$ mill	0	6.88	18.6	23.5	51.5	88.4	180.2	n/a	2.9+
Exports US \$ mill	0	0	1.3	4.4	11.22	36.8	128.3	189.8	38+

The success is dependent on the quality of the infrastructure and customer services established by VSIP.

Investors in VSIP

1. Japan 27 projects
2. Singapore 25 projects
3. Taiwan 25 projects
4. US & Europe 21 projects
5. Vietnam 9 projects
6. Other Asian countries 28 projects



Conclusion

- Globalisation is clearly raising living standards in Vietnam with a six-fold rise in GDP in six years.
- Globalisation initially accelerated disparities, but gradually industrial developments have spread to lower cost locations in Hanoi, Hue, Danang and Haiphong.
- Globalisation has given Vietnam a NIC style profile but 25% of people remain below a Vietnamese poverty line.
- If prices rise in Vietnam – its off to Lao Republic and Cambodia!

2. Globalisation is bad – Unfair World Trade?

Trade is one of the most powerful forces linking our lives, and a source of unprecedented wealth. Yet millions of the world's poorest people are being left behind. Increased prosperity has gone hand in hand with mass poverty. Already obscene inequalities between rich and poor are widening.

World trade could be a powerful motor to reduce poverty, and support economic growth, but that potential is being lost. The problem is not that international trade is inherently opposed to the needs and interests of the poor, but that the rules that govern it are rigged in favour of the rich.

If Africa, East Asia, South Asia, and Latin America were each to increase their share of world exports by one percent, the resulting gains in income could lift 128 million people out of poverty. In Africa alone, this would generate \$70bn – approximately five times what the continent receives in aid.

In their rhetoric, governments of rich countries constantly stress their commitment to poverty reduction. Yet in practice rigged rules and double standards lock poor people out of the benefits of trade, closing the door to an escape route from poverty. For example:

Rich countries spend \$1bn every day on agricultural subsidies. The resulting surpluses are dumped on world markets, undermining the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers in poor countries.

When developing countries export to rich-country markets, they face tariff barriers that are four times higher than those encountered by rich countries. Those barriers cost them \$100bn a year – twice as much as they receive in aid.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While rich countries keep their market closed, poor countries have been pressurised by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to open their markets at breakneck speed, often with damaging consequences for poor communities. The international community has failed to address the problem of low and unstable commodity prices, which consign millions of people to poverty. Coffee prices, for example, have fallen by 70 percent since 1997, costing exporters in developing countries \$8bn in lost foreign-exchange earnings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerful transnational companies (TNCs) have been left free to engage in investment and employment practices which contribute to poverty and insecurity, constrained only by weak voluntary guidelines. In many countries, export-led success is built on the exploitation of women and girls. Many of the rules of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on intellectual property, investment, and services protect the rich. |
|---|--|

Reform of world trade is only one of the requirements for ending social injustices that pervade globalisation. Action is also needed to reduce inequalities in health, education, and the distribution of income and opportunity, including those inequalities that exist between women and men. However, world trade rules are a key part of the poverty problem; fundamental reforms are needed to make them part of the solution.

Ultimately, there is a clear choice to be made. We can choose to allow unfair trade rules to continue causing poverty and distress, and face the consequences, or we can change them. We can allow globalisation to continue working for the few, rather than the many, or we can forge a new model of inclusive globalisation, based on shared values and principles of social justice. The choice is ours. And the time to choose is now.

Source – Make trade fair campaign.

Fig 4 - Globalisation – the balance sheet

	Pros	Cons
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diffusion of good values of environmental conservation and human rights. Global consciousness has led to greater ecological awareness. International co-operation in the management of the environment eg CITES. Improved technologies for monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many global economic activities are exploitative and degrade and pollute the environment. Global competition → overuse of environmental resources. Development → global ecological changes which lead to biodiversity loss and have led to fear and uncertainty about the future.
Improving quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global capitalisation has led to many countries having rapid economic growth (NICs, RICs, some LEDCs) but bypasses LDCs. Greater extremes of inequality and also internal disparities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many LDCs have just got poorer and face economic restructuring in order to solve their debt crises. This has hampered efforts to alleviate poverty of their citizens.
Economy and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNCs and globalised industries have generated millions of new jobs in NICs and LDCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of branch plants has brought job losses and fear for job security. Global capitalism is generally less labour intensive.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global links have increased opportunities for self development in global travel and tourism. Global technologies have reinvigorated some declining cultures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalisation has led to loss of some traditional cultures/ religions. Globalisation has become cultural Americanisation (hamburgers and cokes). The speeding up of social life with greater insecurity and fear of the future.
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater global co-operation to deal with problems in a structured way. e.g UN and wars in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline of the nation state.

Fig 4 shows the globalisation balance sheet. As can be seen from the case studies, there can be both good and bad effects. Indeed a good effect for some people may be bad for others. Also public opinion can change. Currently in an era of single Super Power supremacy there is much anti- American feeling, and this leads to associated protest about cultural globalisation as it is seen as McDonaldisation, or there is strong anti EU feeling throughout Europe, perhaps especially in the UK.

Fig 5. The impact of globalisation

Economic	Under the auspices of WTO world trade has expanded rapidly, especially between MEDCs and MECs and NICs. Most LDCs feel excluded from benefits
Socio-cultural	Western culture has diffused around the globe – for example global brands of drinks, shoes and clothes, global sports stars have emerged. Yet other cultures such as Islam have become global too. Cultural diffusion is a multiway process and leads to genuine fusion (cooking etc.)
Linguistic	English (American is now dominant as a world language at the expense of many native languages in the global village)
Political	The power of nation states has diminished at the expense of trade blocs. Many nation states have smaller economics than TNCs. New institutions such as EU, and a reinvigorated UN develop
Demographic	Global migrations are increasing leading to more and more multicultural communities. Economic migration underpins globalisation
Financial	A global network of world cities has evolved. Sophisticated mechanisms allow for global movement of capital / technology. Global terrorism can be financed from money laundering.
Environmental	Many environmental problems such as global warming or ozone depletion are truly global. Some international action is possible but slow to work e.g. kyoto
Media	Global village prevails with many sporting and cultural events genuinely global e.g. 2004 Athens Olympics, World Cup etc.

As can be seen for each negative impact a positive one can be found too.

Measuring Globalisation

Whilst globalisation and its impacts would seem to be increasing a number of countries are **excluded** because they attract so little foreign direct investment or TNC interest. These are largely LDCs where most of the world's poorest people live.

The degree of globalisation can be measured within a country by the following criteria

- **Use of global technology**
e.g. numbers of internet users, internet hosts and secure servers or the quality of international telephone linkages
- **Political engagement**
Number of memberships of international organisations or number of foreign embassies hosted.
- **Personal contacts**
Number of passport holders as a percentage of total population, or volume of international tourism, or cross border activity, or volume of international telephone calls.
- **Economic integration**
Amount of FDI attracted. Number of HQ of MNEs. Volume of trade flows visible and invisible size of financial markets
- **Cultural integration**
Degree of multi cultural of people. Attitudes to immigration, refugees etc. Number of world events hosted.

Highly globalised countries could include Switzerland, Singapore and the Netherlands as well as Ireland (Number 1)

Exam Hint – Use this factsheet and the further research suggestions to formulate your views for and against globalisation to make sure you always achieve a balanced argument, well-supported with case studies. Also make sure which type of globalisation you are discussing.

Further Research

Texts

- Rethinking Globalisation ed B Bigelow Rethinking Schools Resources
- Globalisation Gary Donnellan Independence
- The Challenge of Globalisation Oxfam
- Globalisation What's it all About Tide/Birmingham Development Centre
- No Nonsense Guide to Globalisation Ellwood Verso Books
- Development, Globalisation and Sustainability John Morgan Nelson Thornes
- Globalisation P Guinness Hodder Access series

Websites

- these websites will be a good starter to adopt a balanced view:
- www.tidec.org
- www.dea.org.uk
- www.hodderheadline.co.uk (new website for VI formers)
- www.iied.org
- www.oxfam.org.uk

Acknowledgements; This Factsheet was researched and written by Sue Warn inspired by a recent visit to Vietnam. Curriculum Press, Bank House, 105 King Street, Wellington, Shropshire, TF1 1NU. Geopress Factsheets may be copied free of charge by teaching staff or students, provided that their school is a registered subscriber.
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TITLE:

Transform

Summarise

Summary

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

TASK 3

Watch this video showing the Impacts of Globalisation – you can use the QR code opposite or go to this web address.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zfn0XHCfDHA>

Or go to You tube and search for ‘What are the impacts of Globalisation?’

Create your own Cornell Notes summarising the video using the Cornell Note structure on the next page



TITLE:

Transform

Summarise

Summary

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

TASK 4

Read the Geofactsheet article Measuring Globalisation in the following pages of your booklet.

Highlight the key elements of the article which explain what globalisation is, its key features and the impacts of globalisation (good or bad)

Create a set of cornell notes based on this article using the notes page at the end of the article.





MEASURING GLOBALISATION

Globalisation

The concept of **globalisation** developed in the 1960s after the Canadian academic Marshall McLuhan used the term **global village** to describe the breakdown of spatial barriers around the world. Globalisation refers to a range of processes and impacts that occur at a global scale, usually economic systems, but it can include physical systems (global warming) and socio-cultural systems (fashion, music, film industry).

Forms of globalisation

There are three main forms of globalisation:

- 1 **economic** – largely caused by the growth of MNCs/TNCs
- 2 **cultural** – the impact of western culture, art, media, sport and leisure pursuits on the world
- 3 **political** – the growth of western democracies and their influence on poor countries, and the decline of centralised economies.

McLuhan argued that the similarities between places were greater than the differences between them, and that much of the world had been caught up in the same economic, social and cultural processes. He suggested that economic activities operated at a global scale and that other scales were becoming less important and that this leads to an increasingly interconnected world.

Measuring global interactions

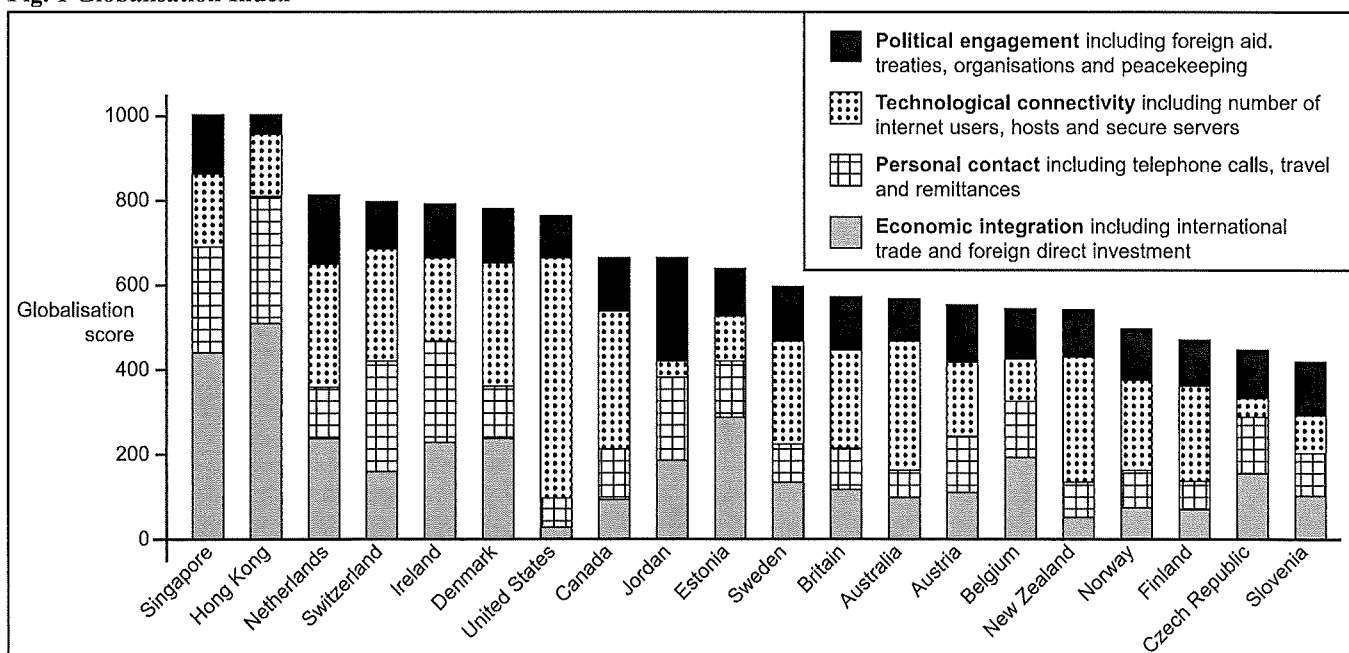
There are many ways of measuring globalisation and this Factsheet looks at two different globalisation indexes and then looks at the concept of interconnectivity as demonstrated by internet connections and landlines.

1. Globalisation Index

The Globalisation Index tracks and assesses changes in four key components of global integration (*Fig. 1*). The 72 countries ranked in the 2007 globalisation index account for 97% of the world's GDP and 88% of the world's population. Major regions of the world, including developed and developing countries, are covered to provide a comprehensive and comparative view of global integration. The information largely comes from the Kearney/Foreign Policy Magazine Index.

- Economic integration combines data on trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows and outflows, international travel and tourism.
- Personal contact includes international telephone calls, and cross-border remittances.
- Technological connectivity counts the number of internet users and internet hosts.
- Political engagement includes each country's memberships in a variety of representative international organisations.

Fig. 1 Globalisation Index



Methodology

The resulting data for each given variable are then “normalised” through a process that assigns the value of 1 to the highest data, with all other data points valued as fractions of 1. The base year (1998 in this case) is assigned a value of 100. The given variable’s scale factor for each subsequent year is the percentage growth or decline in the GDP – or population-weighted score of the highest data point, relative to 100. Globalisation index scores for every country and year are derived by summing all the indicator scores.

In 2007 Hong Kong, Jordan, and Estonia debuted among the top 10 most globalised nations in their first year on the Globalisation Index. Singapore was ranked first for the third consecutive year. However, Hong Kong came very close behind. The Netherlands was third, followed by Switzerland and Ireland. The USA dropped to seventh overall, despite its continued strength in the index’s technology score. Jordan and Estonia ranked ninth and tenth, respectively (*Fig. 2*).

The index measures 12 variables grouped into four categories: economic integration, personal contact, technological connectivity, and political engagement.

- Ranked second overall, Hong Kong ranked first in both the economic and personal contact categories of the index. Hong Kong’s ties with China also helped as China was responsible for a large and increasing share of the special administrative region’s tourist visits, direct investment, and trade.
- Jordan debuted at number nine after finishing in the top 10 for the economic, social, and political components of the index. Jordan has one of the highest levels of peacekeeping troop contributions of all U.N. member states.
- Belgium, another first-year index participant, debuted at 15 overall. The country scored in the top 20 in both the economic and social indexes.
- Estonia joined the index at number 10 due to its economy’s reliance on trade and investment, as well as openness to international tourists and business travellers. It received the third-highest economic score after Hong Kong and Singapore.
- The USA dropped to seventh place in the 2007 rankings, finishing second-to-last (just above Algeria) in economic measures as overall trade grew only modestly and inward foreign direct investment shrank.

- Vietnam ranked 10th in terms of trade, demonstrating its recent progress toward economic liberalisation. Export-driven sectors such as textiles and garments helped the economy grow and further integrated Vietnam into global supply chains.
- China fell 15 places. The country’s decline is in part a result of lower trade growth compared to the previous year—possibly as the country shifts its emphasis to domestic demand-led growth over export-led growth—and a decline in the political index due to smaller increases in contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations. However, its position is likely to increase when the 2008 figures are taken into account – it saw a huge increase in tourism due to the Beijing Olympics.
- India’s export of services and its total trade both rose by more than a third, but the country still finished near the bottom of the rankings at 71 overall. In many respects the country is still very poor – 70% of its population lives in rural areas. Despite a doubling of Internet users in 2005, only 5% of India’s population had access to the Internet and less than half of its population was attached to the power grid.

In addition to the rankings, the 2007 index also explores the relationships between a country’s global integration and its size, Web traffic, and urban growth. The results show that:

- Globalisation is a much larger imperative for smaller countries with small domestic markets and limited natural resources. Seven of the top 10 countries in the index have populations fewer than 8 million. However, total trade as a percentage of gross domestic product for countries such as Ireland and Singapore is more than twice that of economic heavyweights China and India.
- More globalised countries have more international Internet bandwidth. The bandwidth of the United States, for example, exceeds that of other countries so much that most of the e-mail traffic flowing between Latin America and Europe passes through the USA.
- Less globalised countries tend to have faster-growing cities. Low-ranking countries such as Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia have urban growth rates much higher than countries that performed well in the index.

Fig. 2 Top 20 most globalised countries 2007.



2. The KOF Index of Globalisation

The KOF index of globalisation was introduced in 2002 and covers the economic, social and political dimensions of globalisation. KOF defines globalisation as: *'the process of creating networks of connections among actors at multi-continental distances, mediated through a variety of flows including people, information and ideas, capital and goods (Fig. 3). Globalisation is conceptualised as a process that erodes national boundaries, integrates national economies, cultures, technologies and governance and produces complex relations of mutual interdependence.'*

More specifically, the three dimensions of the KOF index are defined as:

- **economic globalisation**, characterised as long-distance flows of goods, capital and services, as well as information and perceptions that accompany market exchanges
- **political globalisation**, characterised by a diffusion of government policies
- **social globalisation**, expressed as the spread of ideas, information, images and people.

In addition to the indices measuring these dimensions, KOF calculates an overall index of globalisation and sub-indices referring to actual economic flows, economic restrictions, data on information flows, data on personal contact and data on cultural proximity. The 2008 index introduced an updated version of the original index, employing more recent data than had been available previously.

• Economic globalisation

Broadly speaking, economic globalisation has two dimensions. First, actual economic flows, which are usually taken to be measures of globalisation; and, second, restrictions to trade and capital.

• Political globalisation

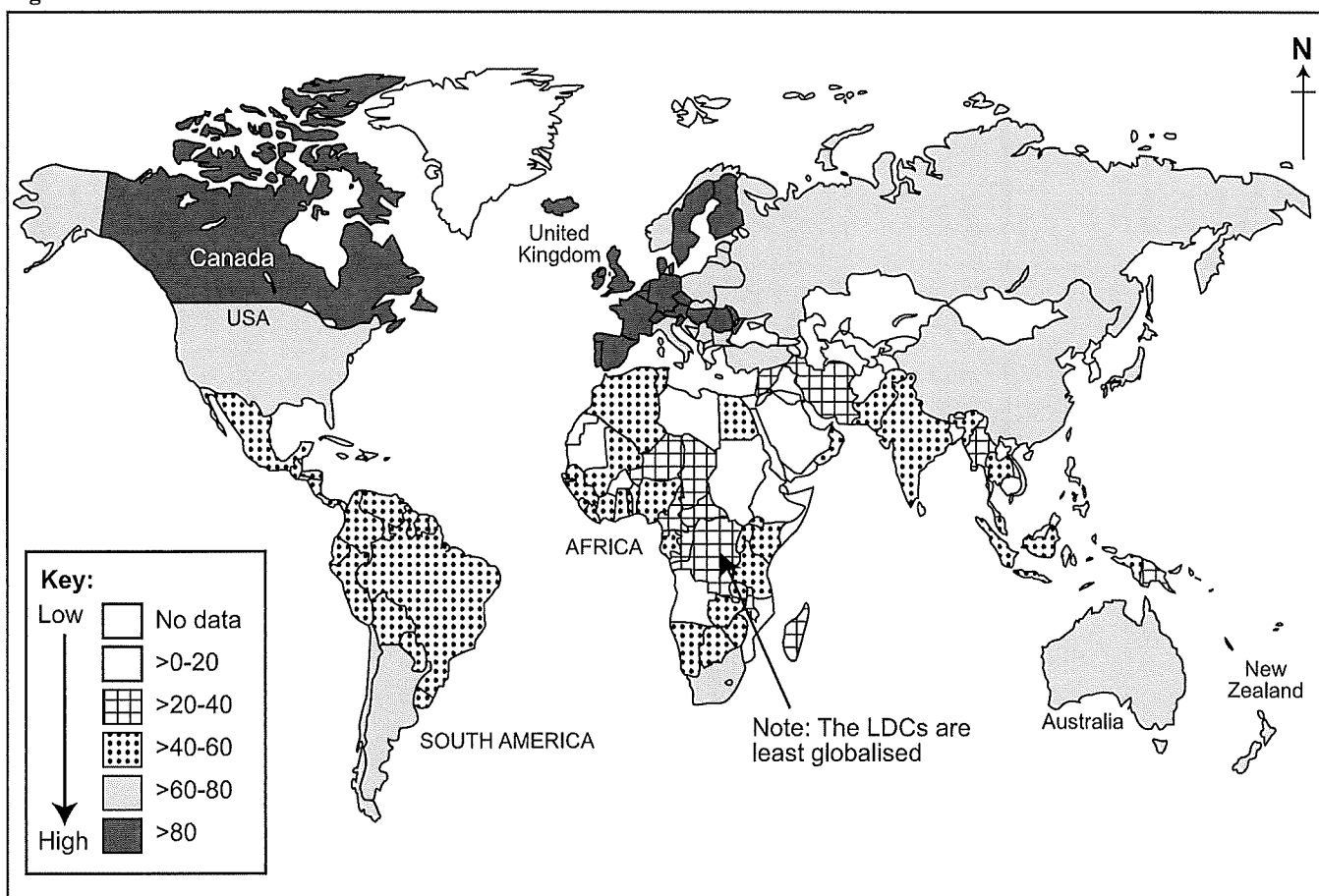
Political globalisation uses the number of embassies and high commissions in a country, the number of international organisations to which the country is a member and the number of UN peace missions a country has participated in.

• Social globalisation

The KOF index classifies social globalisation in three categories. The first covers personal contacts, the second includes data on information flows and the third measures cultural proximity.

- **Personal contacts** includes international telecom traffic (outgoing traffic in minutes per subscriber) and the degree of tourism (incoming and outgoing) a country's population is exposed to. Government and workers' transfers received and paid (as a percentage of GDP) measure whether and to what extent countries interact.
- **Information flows** include the number of internet users, cable television subscribers, number of radios (all per 1000 people), and international newspapers traded (as a percentage of GDP).
- **Cultural proximity** is arguably the dimension of globalisation most difficult to grasp. According to one geographer, cultural globalisation mostly refers to the domination of US cultural products. KOF includes the number of McDonald's restaurants located in a country. In a similar vein, it also uses the number of Ikea stores per country.

Fig. 3 The 2005 KOF Index.



3. Global internet use

The Internet is the fastest growing tool of communications ever. Radio took 38 years to reach its first 50 million users; television took 13 years, and the Internet just 4 years.

The global internet map (Fig. 4) is a striking image of how uneven development is. The bulk of internet traffic is between and within North America, Western Europe and, to a limited extent, East Asia. In Asia, Japan accounts for the major share of internet traffic. The amount of traffic to Africa and South America is very small, as would appear to be the case with Russia.

The digital divide refers to the inequalities in opportunities between individuals, households, businesses, nations to access ICT. The digital divide also occurs between urban and rural areas, and between different regions of a country. For example:

- over 75% of internet users come from rich countries which account for just 14% of the world's population
- in Thailand 90% of Internet users live in urban areas
- in Chile 74% of Internet Users are under 35 years
- in Ethiopia 86% of Internet users are male
- in the UK 30% of users have salaries of over \$120,000
- in the UK over 50% of users have degrees.

Instead of reducing inequalities between people the digital divide may well have reinforced them. There is a widening gap between rich and poor countries.

Within rich countries, such as the USA, Internet users are more likely to be white, middle class and male. There are many people that do not have access to ICT and they cannot benefit from the knowledge-based economy. To date there has been little action from rich countries to ensure that the benefits of ICT are extended to people in poorer countries, regions and areas.

Case Study: Contrasting Internet use in Iceland and India

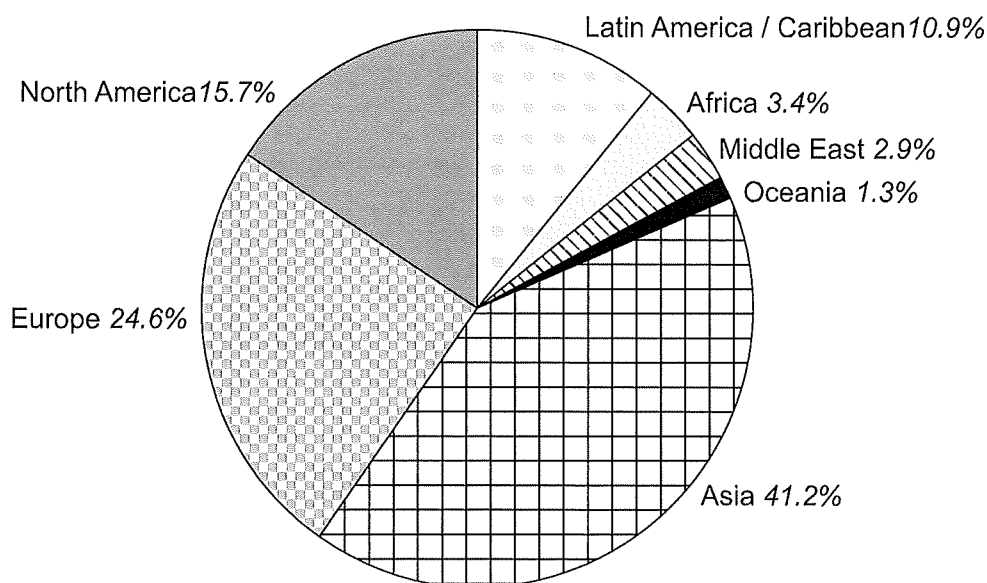
The number of Internet users in India has reached 42 million. Of these, the number of 'active users' has risen to over 21 million. India's population is over 1,130,000,000 so only 3.7% of the population has access to the Internet. 'Active Users' define users who have used the Internet at least once in the previous 30 days.

Young people are the main drivers of Internet usage in India. College students and those below the age of 35 are the biggest segment on the Internet. Both these segments have the highest proportion of conversion of 'Ever' users to 'Active' users of Internet. Besides the youth, small cities and towns are further fuelling the growth. As per the survey, smaller metros and towns are increasingly embracing the Internet evolution and are pushing growth from below.

The reasons for the low uptake of ICT in India are simple – poverty is the main one. People cannot afford the luxury of computers. In addition, not all areas have electricity. Rural areas and shanty towns in particular have limited access to electricity. Third, the distances in India are so vast that trying to connect all areas to the web is almost impossible as well as vastly expensive. Moreover, India has other issues to deal with – housing, health, food supply, water supply – access to the Internet has much to compete with.

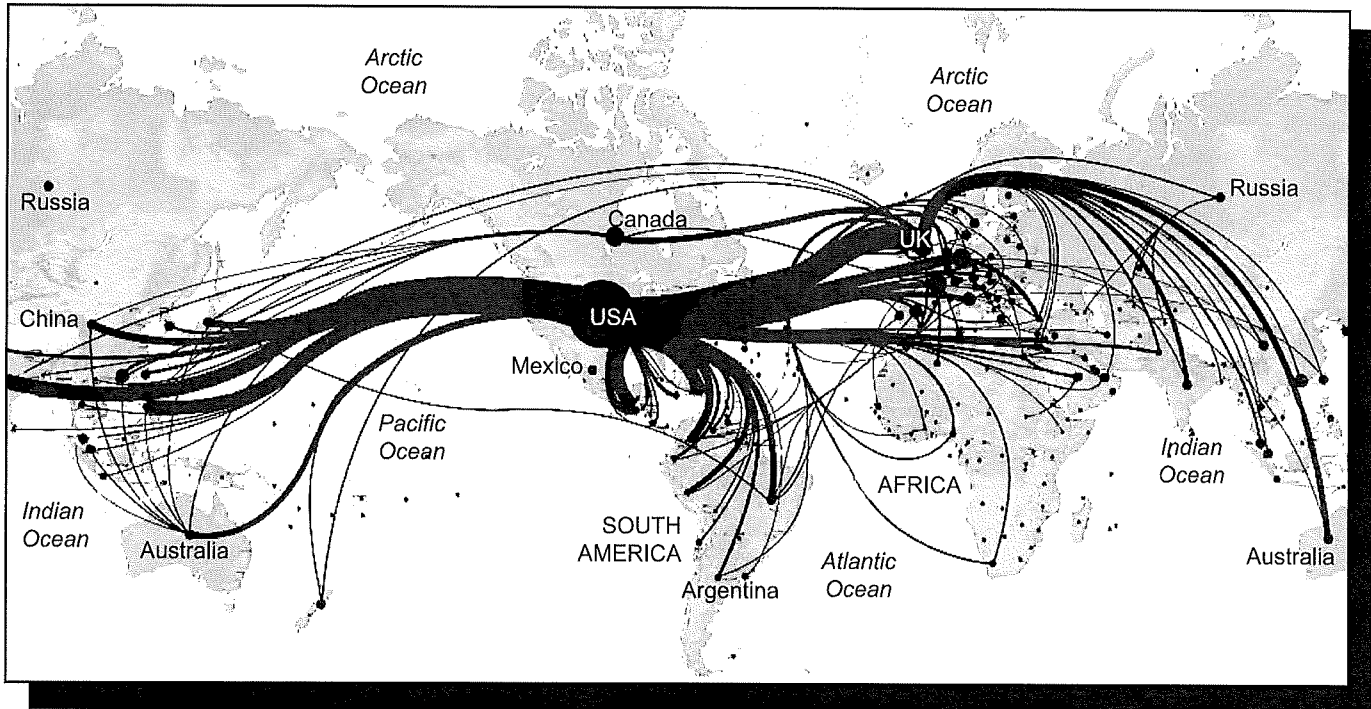
In contrast, in Iceland some 258,000 people out of a population of 299,076 are internet users. That is a staggering 86.3% of the population. Unlike India, Iceland is a rich country and a sparsely populated one. Almost half of the country's population live in the Reykjavik region. Being able to communicate by ICT is extremely useful in a country where the road network is limited and travel in winter is difficult.

Fig. 4 World internet users by world regions, 2009.



1,596,270,108 internet users, 31st March 2009

Source: www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm

Fig. 5 Global telephone landline calls.

4. Geographical variations in landlines

Fig. 5 shows the annual flow of inter-continental calls by fixed landline telephones (not cell phones) in 2007. Clearly the greatest volume of traffic is between North America and Europe followed by North America and South East Asia. There are also large flows between North America and the Caribbean and Latin America. There are relatively few flows between Africa and the other continents.

A number of reasons can help explain these patterns

- **population size** – countries with small populations, such as Greenland, are likely to generate a limited number of calls;
- **population density** – within the USA, for example, there is a small flow to and from Alaska but a very large flow to and from north-east USA;
- **wealth** – countries that are wealthy, such as Japan and the USA can afford more phones compared with poorer countries in Africa;
- **trading partners** – countries within a trading bloc, such as the EU, are likely to generate large volumes of calls;
- **TNC or MNC activities** – companies which have offices and factories in different countries are likely to create large volumes of calls between those countries;
- **migration** – there is likely to be a high volume of calls between the area a migrant moves to and their home country – however, the origin may be relatively poor and have relatively few phones;
- **colonial history** – it is likely that there will be political and historic ties between a former colonial power and its former colonies – the UK and the British Empire is a good example;
- **language** – it is likely that the volume of calls will be greater among countries that share the same language.

Conclusion

There are many aspects to globalisation. The most obvious is economic (e.g. trade) but increasingly social, cultural, and political aspects are being seen as important too. It would appear that globalisation may have increased inequalities between the switched on and switched off. This appears to be the case for internet use and use of phones, for example. Also, there appears to be a difference in the importance of globalisation with the size and type of country.

Globalisation affects all countries and all peoples – but how it affects them will differ from country to country, and within countries. Three different ways are shown of measuring globalisation giving three different results.

Review Questions

1. Explain why the LDCs of Africa are the least globalised countries.
2. Explain why the rankings in each index change from year to year.

Answer Hints

1. • Low levels of technology
• FDI by TNCs
• Poor interconnection by transport outside country
2. Look at what is measured – could be a range of factors such as wars, economy, recession etc.

Further Research

Books:

Bigelow, Rethinking Globalisation
Guinness, P. Globalisation. Access to Geography. Hodder
Globalisation . TIDE (Development Centre Publication)
Elwood, No Nonsense Guide to Globalisation. Virago

Articles:

Globalisation GeoFactsheet
www.bowneglobal.com

Websites - Global indexes:

GSGR Index www2.warwick.ac.uk
Kearney Index www.atkearney.com
Global Index www.transeurope-project.org/globalindex

Acknowledgements

This Factsheet was written by Garrett Nagle
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TITLE:

Transform

Summarise

Summary

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

TASK 5

Watch this video explain the issues Global Disparities – you can use the QR code opposite or go to this web address.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DoSTNRhoceY&t=2s>

Or go to You tube and search for ‘Hans Rosling on Global Income Disparity’

Create your own Cornell Notes summarising the video using the Cornell Note structure on the next page



TITLE:

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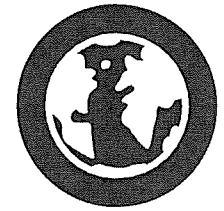
TASK 4

Read the Geofactsheet article Are we in an Era of De-Globalisation? in the following pages of your booklet.

Highlight the key elements of the article which explain what de-globalisation is, its key features and the impacts of de-globalisation (good or bad)

Create a set of cornell notes based on this article using the notes page at the end of the article.





Are We in an Era of De-Globalisation?

Introduction

There are many ways of defining the term 'globalisation'. However, in simple terms, we can think about it as 'the increasing inter-connectedness of people and places in an ever-shrinking world'. Globalisation is caused by numerous factors. Many A-level exam boards require you to study some of these factors including: the development of technology (including ICT and transport technology), the expansion of financial systems, changes in security arrangements and trade agreements. These factors work independently, or in many cases, together to encourage globalisation. This **Geo Factsheet** suggests that in the last few years, there have been indications such as decreases in the volume of trade, that globalisation in some areas is actually in decline and that a process of de-globalisation is occurring. A number of groups are against globalisation, for a whole array of reasons, it is precisely because of these negatives that some de-globalisation has occurred. For your exam preparation you are required to develop a critique of globalisation which assesses its advantages and disadvantages, environmentally, socio-economically and culturally.

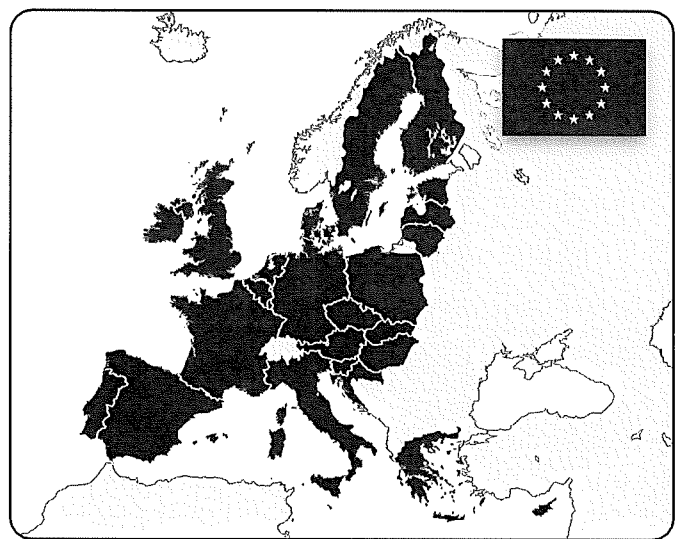
This **Geo Factsheet** will discuss a number of situations and events that themselves suggest that the world, or indeed parts of it, are involved in a process of de-globalisation with more nationalistic and self-sufficiency eras developing.

Brexit

On the 23rd of June 2016, the UK held a referendum on membership of the European Union (EU). 51.89% of the population voted to leave, whilst 48.11% voted to remain. The voter turnout was 72% of the population which is judged to be a very significant voter turnout. Following this vote, it has taken a very long time for the UK actually to leave the EU. There have been many debates since the referendum about the form of exit that the UK should take, including discussions on the details of what, if any, deal the UK will have with the EU. At the time that this Factsheet was written, Boris Johnson had held a general election on the 12th December 2019 which saw 365 Conservative MPs returned, giving him a sizeable majority of 80 seats. This allowed Johnson to get legislation through Parliament leading to the UK leaving the EU on January 31st, 2020. Existing arrangements will continue until 31st January 2021 leaving twelve months to negotiate a new relationship regarding trade and other matters. The global crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic may delay this agreement, but to date the UK Government are determined it will not do so.

At this stage, it may be worth noting what the claimed advantages and disadvantages of Brexit are. See the following tables.

Figure 1 Countries of the European Union



Advantages of EU and Disadvantages of EU

Advantages of EU Membership

- Although the UK contributed around £13.1 billion to the annual EU budget, some £4.5 billion a year found its way back to the UK through EU spending (e.g. Regional Fund) making the country a net contributor of around £8.5 billion. However, there were also other positive, financial gains in areas such as trade and investment from companies as a result of EU membership.
- The EU operates as a single market. In such a situation, imports and exports between countries are free from tariffs (taxes) and other barriers such as extensive border checks. Furthermore, the UK has been able to benefit from free trade deals that the EU has with other countries such as Canada and Japan. For people in favour of remaining in the EU, trade is a particularly important point as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures show that in the period 2006–18, 45% to 55% of the UK's exports went to the EU.
- As a result of being in the EU, many companies invested in London to gain access to the EU. For example, US banks. Some questioned whether this would continue following Brexit.

- As a result of EU membership, people in the UK were free to live and work across the EU (freedom of movement for workers). This had many advantages for businesses operating in the UK, especially hotel and catering, care homes and agriculture.
- The EU began to have a major world influence in global governance with some observers describing it as a 'super-power'.
- People in favour of remaining in the EU claimed that continued membership of the EU would allow for greater cooperation with European countries to reduce security threats and also allows greater cooperation in times of crisis.

Disadvantages of EU Membership

- Many saw the EU as diminishing the powers of individual sovereign states, in this case, the UK.
- Being a member of the EU means following EU laws and treaties. Many in favour of Brexit claimed that this meant the UK lost some control over domestic affairs. For example, under EU law it is illegal to make an employee work for an average of more than 48 hours a week.
- As a result of the free movement of labour mentioned above, the UK could not prevent someone from another EU nation coming to live and work in the UK. This resulted in a large amounts of migration and did cause some problems – namely relating to housing and service provision in pressurised areas such as Boston, Lincolnshire.
- Some also claimed that due to the free movement policy, the risk of terrorist attacks was enhanced'. This was because there were fewer checks against people entering the country.
- In some cases, people felt that membership of the EU had benefited the wealthy London population over the rest of the UK.

Whether you agree or disagree with Brexit, there is no doubt that this constitutes a form of de-globalisation. At present, it is unclear how the central issue of trade will be resolved in the coming years. However, what is clear is that there will never be the same confidence and stability regarding trade as afforded to EU members. This point has been confirmed by businesses who have been forced to stockpile products and even move aspects of their businesses to EU countries in the event of high tariffs on trade. Some have also claimed that if we do enter into some form of trade relationship with the EU in future, we will be bound to some degree by the rules of EU membership, but have little power or influence to alter the rules. Furthermore, as the right to freedom of movement is almost certain to be removed, with the development of a points based system for all migrants, a significant flow in terms of people (one of the central factors in creating globalisation) will be reduced. This will result in less globalisation. People bring with them ideas, cultures and investment. Returning the other way is a flow of capital in the form of migrant remittances. These flows are central to globalisation and without them, we are almost certainly less globalised. The Economist rather gloomily summed up the situation stating 'the UK might well find itself a scratchy outsider with somewhat limited access to the single market, almost no influence and few friends'.

President Trump – America First

Figure 2 President Trump



Donald Trump became the 45th president of the United States on the 20th of January 2017. Trump has been one of the most controversial world leaders ever. Since Trump's election, he has pursued political goals and policies which have had the effect of de-globalisation. Some in the USA trace these policies back to the financial crisis in 2008. Some have called this crisis 'peak globalisation' with less globalisation happening after this crisis.

The financial crisis is such a significant event that a whole Factsheet could be dedicated to it. However, in summary, the crisis started in America. Banks were giving out high-risk mortgages and eventually too many people failed to pay the bank back. This resulted in the bankruptcy of the Lehman Brothers company. As a result of the highly interconnected banking system, the collapse of this American company caused problems across the world. Eventually, banks had to be given money by governments in controversial 'bail out' schemes which were funded by taxpayers.

Possibly as a result of this crisis, and other factors, Trump has been engaged in a brand of politics which has sought to disengage America in some areas of global governance. Trump, famous for his use of Twitter, wrote the following on the issue of trade with China:

'Our country has lost, stupidly, Trillions of Dollars with China over many years. They have stolen our Intellectual Property at a rate of Hundreds of Billions of Dollars a year, & they want to continue. I won't let that happen! We don't need China and frankly, would be far better off without them. (...) Our great American companies are hereby ordered to immediately start looking for an alternative to China, including bringing your companies HOME and making your products in the USA'.

Source: Trump Twitter, 23rd August 2019

This Tweet refers to an ongoing trade battle between the two largest economies in the world. The above Tweet discusses the American position, whereas in China there is a feeling that the USA is trying to hold back China's rise as a global power (it must also be remembered that the USA has an approximate \$419 billion trade deficit with China). Essentially, what has happened is that both the USA and China have imposed tariffs on one another's goods. Trump aims to encourage consumers to buy American products by making imported goods more expensive (a form of protectionism). So far, the US has imposed tariffs on

more than \$360bn (£268bn) of Chinese goods, and China has retaliated with tariffs on more than \$110bn of US products. What is interesting about this situation is that the longer this goes on for, the worse it may be for American companies. Many American manufacturing businesses rely on raw materials and components from China. By increasing tariffs, these manufactured products actually become more expensive and so the incentive to buy American produced products diminishes.

It is hard to discuss Trump without mentioning climate change. In 2012, Trump claimed that *'the concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make U.S. manufacturing non-competitive'* (Trump Twitter, November 6th 2012). Since taking office, Trump has pursued policies aimed at helping fossil fuel companies and reducing investment in the environment and renewable energy. Famously, in June 2017, Trump announced that the USA would be formally exiting the Paris Climate agreement – the only country in the world to do so. For reference, the Paris agreement, among other aims, sought to keep global temperatures 'well below' 2.0°C. This is a clear case of de-globalisation and a weakening of international co-operation moving forwards. Most recently, Trump has withdrawn the USA from WHO over the row about what he calls the Chinese virus, Covid-19. Therefore, it is clear that Trump has caused some de-globalisation to occur. Trade is the cornerstone of globalisation and trade wars represent disconnect here. Furthermore, withdrawing from highly important international agreements also represent de-globalisation as America, following the exit of the Paris agreement, is now less interdependent in this area.

Trump's plans are also aimed at diminishing America's role as 'the policeman of the world' with the withdrawal of American troops from some areas such as Syria, and engaging in discussions about equalising contributions to NATO.

The rise against cultural globalisation

In less than 50 years, a coffee shop that started in Seattle has grown to 20,000 shops across 60 countries (see **Figure 3**). For the first time in history, thanks to globalisation, a cappuccino from Starbucks is the same no matter where you drink it. In geography, we call this phenomena cultural globalisation or

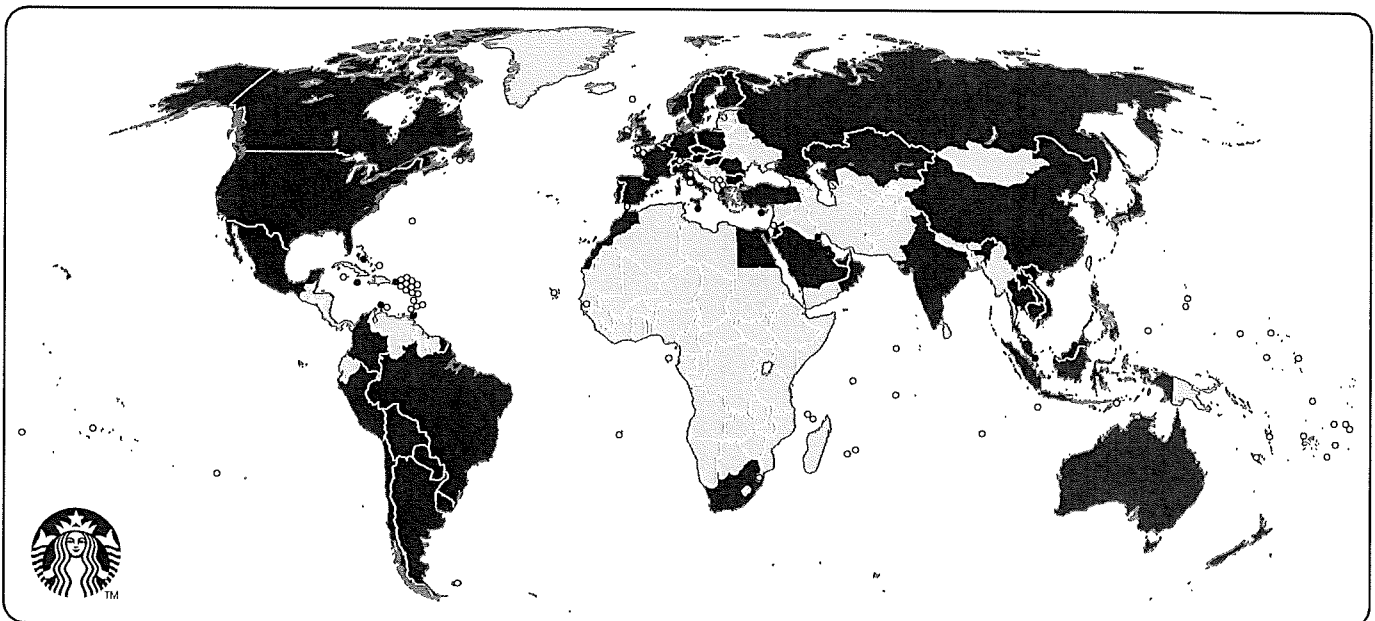
Figure 4 Starbucks in Seoul, South Korea



cultural homogenisation. Many see this process as a good thing, but there are many who would disagree. In our daily lives, cultural globalisation is everywhere you look. From tv programmes imported from the USA to the UK, fashion, food, the cars we drive, to technology. However, for each of these globalising forces, there is an emerging scene of de-globalising effects that rise against cultural globalisation. In the past, the news was dominated by a few major media outlets – these media outlets then shaped the cultural opinions of millions of people.

Now, thanks to technology and the internet, there are many media channels and outlets which cater to a vast number of audiences. Taking the coffee example, as much as Starbucks has grown, in many UK towns, the number of independent coffee shops has also grown. Perhaps, these independent stores represent a form of de-globalisation. Such coffee shops face stiff competition from established chains, however, analysis reveals that such shops are generally more flexible to market trends and can offer a more personalised local experience for their customers. However, it must be noted that many TNCs have actually adapted their products and practices to mesh with local culture. This is known as **glocalisation**. You could research this further by looking at McDonalds in India.

Figure 3 Countries that contain Starbucks coffee shops



Nevertheless, there is an increasing movement (mainly motivated by fears about climate change) to promote the concept of 'local produce' thereby reducing food miles. In the UK movements such as the development of Transition Towns reflect this.

The negatives of globalisation

As mentioned in the introduction, globalisation has both positives and negatives. This paragraph considers the idea that this possible era of de-globalisation is occurring because more and more people are becoming aware of the negatives of globalisation. Some of the well documented negatives include:

- job losses in developed countries as jobs are moved to developing countries,
- increased pollution as a result of greater levels of transportation and use of technology
- the ability of large companies to influence policies and practices in the countries in which they operate.

An example of this is Apple. Apple has made the news in recent years following reports of factory conditions in China where their famous iPhones are made. In some cases, staff are paid the equivalent of £1.26 an hour and Apple are said to disregard laws regarding overtime. There have also been reports that staff are regularly exposed to harmful chemicals. In one instance, over 90% of a factory had to be hospitalised following extreme exposure to sulphur and phosphorous. Such negative media coverage is clearly not good for Apple. However, stories such as this highlight the problems that globalisation causes. This helps to promote initiatives, often at grass roots level, that support local industries over large corporations. Increasingly, the term sustainability is heard more and more. It has become 'fashionable' and such people are more conscious about where their products, and increasingly their food, are being made. Initiatives such as 'buy local' represent an alternative to the well-established globalised options.

Conclusion

Globalisation is almost certainly going to continue. As some say, 'we have come too far' to stop now. We will continue to buy products from around the world and we will continue to share information like never before. However, there is uncertainty in the future. It is clear that there is de-globalisation taking place. The degree to which the world will become de-globalised is unclear, however, in the case of Brexit, the UK has taken the decision to de-couple itself from one of the world's most significant trading blocs. This is de-globalisation in its purest form.

Further Work

There are many other examples of de-globalisation. Can you research them?

Examination Question

You could attempt the following essay title: *'The world is going through a process of de-globalisation'*. To what extent do you agree with this statement? (20 marks)

The COVID-19 pandemic of 2020 may have fundamentally changed the world and people's visions of what things should be like. There is no doubt that the movement of people, goods and capital will flow less freely in the immediate future.

Guidelines for Examination Answer

In order to answer this question successfully, you will need a clear structure. This will allow for a well-reasoned argument to be put across for both positions. You should start by defining the key terms in the question and providing an outline of the essay. It would be useful to outline the examples you will use in your essay.

The first main paragraph should discuss the idea that the world is indeed going through a process of de-globalisation. You should discuss a number of ideas here. The contents of this Geo Factsheet, plus any wider reading and research you have conducted should help you here. You should try and use a PEEL structure in your paragraphs (point, explain, example and link back to the question).

The next paragraph should examine the idea that the world is not actually going through a process of de-globalisation. Key ideas to support this position include the increases in global trade that have taken place recently, the great flows of people that move from country to country each day, as well as the significant flows of capital that stimulate the global economy. It would also be possible to discuss cultural ideas here.

Finally, you should come to a conclusion. The conclusion should provide a solid judgement on whether the world is actually going through de-globalisation or not. Ideally, the conclusion you draw should be self-evident to the reader, it should not come as a surprise, and you should try and steer your reader towards this conclusion in the main body of your essay.

An alternative structure would be to look at flows associated with globalisation, such as migration.

Further Reading and Research

- Global systems – *A-level Geography Topic Master* by Simon Oakes. Published by Hodder Education 2019.
- Frequent articles from *The Economist*, available online, e.g. Goodbye Globalisation May 16th, 2020.
- <https://www.theweek.co.uk/brexit-0>
- <https://www.forbes.com/sites/patrickwwatson/2019/09/04/globalization-hits-a-brick-wall-named-trump/#1abda8277d1b>
- <https://www.binance.vision/economics/the-2008-financial-crisis-explained>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/nov/04/donald-trump-climate-crisis-exit-paris-agreement>
- <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20120522-one-world-order>
- <https://www.theinquirer.net/inquirer/news/3024628/apple-factory-conditions-lead-to-90-per-cent-of-workforce-taken-to-hospital>

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TITLE:

Transform

Summarise

Summary

Concept Map!

“Globalisation”

Essay time!

To conclude this work you are going to answer the following essay question

... but first I want you to take some time planning out your thoughts and what the answer to this essay might look like based on everything you have learnt in this transition booklet.

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

You have taken a journey through both sides of the globalisation argument and you now need to carefully plan your essay.

Planning your answers is a crucial part in essay writing and you need to hone this skill early on!

Just remember, you do not have to issue a blanket statement: “I agree fully” or “I do not agree at all” – Geography is a little more complicated than that: Even if you agree with the statement, you could argue globalisation is not a force for good everywhere nor for everyone (winner and losers).

Phrases you may want to use throughout your essay:

1 This means that... As a result of this...	2 This leads to... The result of this is...	3 This results in... In the future this may lead to...	4 Consequently... As a consequence of this...	5 This occurs because... The reason for this is...
6 This causes... This happens due to the fact that...	7 An example of this is... The reason for this is...	8 ... leading to... ... meaning that...	9 The impact of this is... This produces...	10 This may bring about... This gives rise to...
... and because of this... ... and given this...	This is due to... This suggests that...	... so this... ... and this means that...	One reason for this is... ... and due to this...	

Tips & P, D, DD

Use the following to help you during the planning stages:

1. P, D, DD

You all know that this stands for Point, Develop, Double Develop. You should still use this structure to help structure your paragraphs so everything you have been taught throughout the GCSE in terms of structuring a paragraph within an answer still applies

2. General tips:

- A paragraph contains one idea. The idea is generally introduced in the first sentence, discussed throughout the paragraph and resolved in the final sentence. A sentence is not a paragraph - although there are occasional exceptions to this rule. There needs to be a logical, well-structured flow of your paragraphs and argument as a whole, where the final sentence of the paragraph leads the reader logically into the next paragraph. You need to avoid jumping from one issue to another, and back. Each paragraph should link back to the main topic and support the argument being made.
- Ensure that **everything** being said relates back to the main question/argument, if it does not, it should not be included - quality over quantity.
- Make sure you are forming and presenting your own opinion through academic research, rather than just relaying the information.
- Ensure paragraphs stick to one idea/point and do not make them too long. There is no set limit. However, quality over quantity is important here as well.

Now use the planning grid on the next slide to plan out your answer to the question and outline what you are going to include in each paragraph, especially what specific facts and figures you are going to include.

Complete the table on the next page, thinking carefully about the arguments you will make as well as the key Facts you will use to support these.

Intro.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define globalisation 2. State your opinion in relation to the question 	<u>Academic language you will use throughout:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conversely...</i> • <i>Nevertheless...</i>
1	AGREE with the statement:	<u>Key Facts you will include:</u>
2	DISAGREE with the statement:	<u>Key Facts you will include:</u>
Conc.	<p>AGREE/DISAGREE with the statement - here you must pick whichever side of the argument you side with most strongly!</p> <p>Recap your arguments and end by directly answer the question- Pull the various strings of your argument together and relate it back to your introduction whilst covering what has been discussed in the essay.</p>	<u>Key Facts you will include:</u>

Essay time!

Using the previous guidance sheets, and your plan, you are now ready to write up your final answer to the question - it should be at least 1,500 words in length:

“Globalisation is undoubtedly a force for good”

Do you agree with this statement?

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance, typical of standard notebook or school paper. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

[illegible]

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.