

## 5.1 Perspectives on Globalisation

### ◆ Key Definitions

- **Globalisation:** The increasing speed of connections between people, goods, ideas, and information.
- **Distanciation:** Separation of time and space (Giddens).
- **Deterritorialisation:** Culture and society are no longer tied to a specific place.
- **Glocalisation:** The blending of global and local influences.

### ◆ Perspectives on Globalisation

1. **Marxism:** Capitalism creates global inequality; world-systems theory (Wallerstein).
2. **Feminism:** Women are disproportionately exploited (sweatshops, care work).
3. **Postmodernism:** Globalisation leads to consumerism, hybrid identities, and uncertainty.
4. **Globalist Perspective:** Globalisation leads to economic growth, democracy, and prosperity.
5. **Globalisation Sceptics:** Globalisation benefits the rich, increases inequality, and spreads Western imperialism.
6. **Transformationalism:** Globalisation is complex, uncertain, and leads to cultural blending.

## 5.2 Globalisation and Identity

### ◆ Effects of Globalisation on Identity

- **National and ethnic identities are threatened** → leads to **ethnic revitalisation** and nationalism.
- **Hybrid Identities** (e.g., 'Brasian' – British + Asian).

### ◆ Cultural Convergence vs. Divergence

- **Convergence:** One global culture emerging.
- **Divergence:** Local cultures resist Westernisation.

### ◆ Westernisation & Cultural Imperialism

- **McDonaldisation:** Standardised, homogenised consumer culture.
- **Coca-colonisation:** American-style consumerism.
- **Disneyisation:** Themed consumption experiences dominate cultural life.

## 5.3 Globalisation, Power, and Politics

### ◆ Spread of Liberal Democracy

- 60% of the world's governments are now democracies.
- UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

### ◆ Opposition to Globalisation

- **New Social Movements (NSMs):** Environmentalism, feminism, anti-globalisation protests.
- Protests against **neo-liberalism** and corporate control.

## ◆ The Nation-State in a Global World

- **Ohmae:** The nation-state is losing power to corporations and global institutions.
- **Beck:** We live in a “risk society” requiring global cooperation (climate change, pandemics).
- **Paris Climate Accord (2016):** International cooperation needed for global problems.

## 5.4 Globalisation, Poverty, and Inequalities

### ◆ Effects on Education

- Literacy improved due to UN Millennium Development Goals.
- However, **rich-poor education gap has increased.**

### ◆ Effects on Income

- **World Bank:** Poverty defined as living on <\$2/day.
- **Globalists:** Integration into global economy reduces poverty.
- **Sceptics:** Globalisation worsens inequality, especially in Africa.

### ◆ Effects on Health

- Developing countries still struggle with **infectious diseases** (malaria, cholera).
- **TNCs** market unhealthy foods → rise in “**diseases of affluence**” (diabetes, obesity).

### ◆ Role of Global Organisations

- **UN, IMF, World Bank, WTO:** Aid, economic support, and trade policies.
- **Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs):** Reduce government spending, encourage privatization.

### ◆ Criticism of Aid & Globalisation

- Creates **dependency** rather than self-sufficiency.
- **TNCs exploit cheap labour** in developing nations.
- **Corruption** in aid distribution.

## 5.5 Globalisation and Migration

### ◆ Types of Migration

- **Economic Migration:** Moving for jobs.
- **Political Migration:** Refugees fleeing war.
- **Cultural Migration:** Mass tourism affecting local identities.

### ◆ Causes of Migration

- **Push Factors:** Poverty, war, persecution.
- **Pull Factors:** Better jobs, safety, education.

### ◆ Consequences of Migration

- **Brain Drain:** Skilled workers leave poor countries.
- **Fortress Europe:** Stricter border controls, treating migrants as criminals.
- **Mass Tourism:** Over-commercialisation of destinations (Ibiza, Majorca).

#### ◆ Economic Impacts

- **Migrant remittances** boost home economies.
- Migrants fill labour shortages (e.g., UK's NHS relies on foreign doctors).
- **Illegal migration & exploitation** (low pay, poor working conditions).

## 5.6 Globalisation and Crime

#### ◆ Global Crimes

- **Cybercrime:** Hacking, identity theft, fraud, child exploitation.
- **Human Trafficking:** Forced labour, sexual exploitation, organ trade.
- **Drug Trade:** \$322 billion industry.
- **Corporate Crime:** Environmental damage, financial fraud.
- **Environmental Crime:** Pollution, illegal deforestation, wildlife smuggling.

#### ◆ The Role of TNCs in Crime

- **Corporate crime** often goes unpunished (small fines, no jail time).
- **Marxist View:** Capitalism encourages global crime.
- **Feminist View:** Global crime reinforces **violence against women** (sex trafficking, honour killings).

#### ◆ Policing Global Crime

- **Interpol:** Coordinates international crime-fighting.
- **Challenges:** Crime crosses borders faster than laws can adapt.