**MODULE FIVE QUESTIONS**

Name of student: Daniel Majur Majok

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1. **Define Environmental Health, what is its purpose?**

**Environmental Health**

 is the field of science that studies how the environment influences human health and disease. “**Environment**,” in this context, means things in the natural environment like air, water and soil, and also all the physical, chemical, biological and social features of our surroundings. Other environmental health functions necessary in industrial countries are measures to ensure clean air and safe food.

**Purpose of environmental health:**

 is a fundamental component of a comprehensive public health system, environmental health works to advance policies and programs to reduce chemical and other **environmental** exposures in air, water, soil and food to protect residents and provide communities with healthier environments.Therefore **Environmental health** consists of preventing or controlling disease, injury, and disability related to the interactions between.

1. **Identify and explain the five focal practice areas of environmental health**

We present these factors according to the **five pillars of environmental health**. These **pillars** include: disease control, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), built environment, occupational health and food safety and hygiene (FSH)

1. Disease Control

Disease control whose mission is to protect public health by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability, it keeps track of health trends, tries to find the cause of health problems and outbreaks of disease, and responds to new public health threats.

Preventing the spread of infectious diseases decrease your risk of infecting yourself or others, below are some of the critical practice use to prevent or control diseases:

* Wash your hands often. This is especially important before and after preparing food, before eating and after using the toilet.
* Get vaccinated. Immunization can drastically reduce your chances of contracting many diseases. Keep your recommended vaccinations up-to-date.
* Use antibiotics sensibly. Take antibiotics only when prescribed. Unless otherwise directed, or unless you are allergic to them, take all prescribed doses of your antibiotic, even if you begin to feel better before you have completed the medication.
* Stay at home if you have signs and symptoms of an infection. Don't go to work or class if you're vomiting, have diarrhea or are running a fever.
* Be smart about food preparation. Keep counters and other kitchen surfaces clean when preparing meals. In addition, promptly refrigerate leftovers. Don't let cooked foods remain at room temperature for an extended period of time.
* Disinfect the 'hot zones' in your residence. These include the kitchen and bathroom — two rooms that can have a high concentration of bacteria and other infectious agents.
* Practice safer sex. Use condoms. Get tested for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and have your partner get tested or, abstain altogether.
* Don't share personal items. Use your own toothbrush, comb or razor blade. Avoid sharing drinking glasses or dining utensils.
* Travel wisely. Don't fly when you're ill. With so many people confined to such a small area, you may infect other passengers in the plane. And your trip won't be comfortable, either. Depending on where your travels take you, talk to your doctor about any special immunizations you may need. with a little common sense and the proper precautions, you can avoid infectious diseases and avoid spreading them.

1. **WATER SERVICES**

Water for human consumption is one of the focal areas for Agua consult in the provision of technical services. Access to potable water, coupled with improved environmental sanitation and positive hygiene behaviors are all critical factors in public health and broader social welfare. Improving water services can also provide livelihood opportunities for the poor and thereby contribute to poverty reduction efforts. Unfortunately, for many millions of poor people around the world such access to sustained services is still lacking, despite the large-scale investments made in the sector over the past decades.

Despite the tens of billions of Euros invested in delivering new and improving existing water infrastructure, there is evidence that many such physical systems cannot be maintained, fall into disrepair and all too often fail. Agua consult has been at the forefront of driving change particularly in the context of rural water provision and has been instrumental in building a new paradigm in policy and practice. Our work in the late 1990s and early 2000s challenged the long-standing orthodoxy that community management of systems was a panacea and we carried out research into the provision of long-term support, specifically in the Latin American region. Since that time we have been at the forefront of the global debate, bringing new insights and action research findings, and building a compelling case for addressing rural water supply as a service rather than the provision of one-off infrastructure projects.

Evidence from a range of countries including Ghana, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Uganda, India and elsewhere suggests that to sustain true services the development community at large – including national governments, donor agencies and civil society implementers – needs to change policy, practice and funding to support a ‘whole system’ to function better. This system includes not only sound construction and appropriate technologies, but also effective support for communities, strong and well-trained local government, a vibrant private sector supplier of goods and services, robust monitoring and some form of asset management to ensure physical systems are maintained.

Above all services will only be sustained properly when there is a clear intuitional framework in place, in which different actors understand their mandates and where national governments and regulators show effective leadership. This requires a commitment to public finance as well as relying on strategic aid funding. Agua consult has deep expertise in the analysis and development of the institutional context of water services in developing and transition countries. Examples in this core area include:

* The organization of the water supply sector
* The design and execution of sect oral analysis of water supply
* Strategic support to decentralization efforts and policy reform
* The role of national and local government in service provision
* Support to planning for scaling up of service provision
* Research into sustainability issues for community-managed models
* The design of long-term institutional support mechanisms for community-management models
* Establishment of alternative management models, including self supply and private build and operation

1. **Sanitation and Hygiene**

Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation. This refers to the total environment in which food is prepared and consumed. The preparation and service of food requires handling of materials which are extremely vulnerable to becoming the media of contamination thereby leading to the spread of infection and disease. Environmental hygiene encompasses effective cleaning of surfaces using appropriate products, decontamination of medical equipment and devices used in patient-care procedures, safe and appropriate handling of sharps, blood and body fluid spills, waste and linen. Of which the overall purposes of sanitation are to provide a healthy living environment for everyone, to protect the natural resources (such as surface water, groundwater, soil), and to provide safety, security and dignity for people when they defecate or urinate.

1. **Built environment**

Our environment the air we breathe, the food we consume and the climate around us profoundly impacts our health.

Communities of color and low-income populations are disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards and the impacts of climate change.

Public Health Institute is in the vanguard of improving health and equity by addressing some of the most pressing environmental issues of our time.

We undertake groundbreaking studies that show how the built environment can influence whether or not an individual will develop asthma, cancer and other illnesses. And we public health personnel educate the public and policy makers about the impacts of climate change on public health, and more issues of general health. So the built environment influences a person's level of physical activity. For example, inaccessible or nonexistent sidewalks and bicycle or walking paths contribute to sedentary habits. These habits lead to poor health outcomes such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and some types of cancer. The built environment includes the human-made, physical characteristics that provide the setting for human activities where people live, work, learn and play whether rural, urban or suburban communities’ works, healthy built environments are places that are designed to support good health for all living creatures.

1. **occupational health and food safety and hygiene (FSH)**

The main focus in occupational health is on three different objectives: (i) the maintenance and promotion of workers' health and working capacity; (ii) the improvement of working environment and work to become conducive to safety and health and (iii) development of work organizations and working cultures in a direction.

Food safety is used as a scientific discipline describing handle, preparation and storage of food in ways that prevent food-borne illness. The occurrence of two or more cases of a similar illnesses resulting from the ingestion of a common food is known as a food-borne disease outbreak. This includes a number of routines that should be followed to avoid potential health hazards. In this way food safety often overlaps with food defense to prevent harm to consumers. The tracks within this line of thought are safety between industry and the market and then between the market and the consumer. In considering industry to market practices, food safety considerations include the origins of food including the practices relating to food labeling, food hygiene, food additives and pesticide residues, as well as policies on biotechnology and food and guidelines for the management of governmental import and export inspection and certification systems for foods. In considering market to consumer practices, the usual thought is that food ought to be safe in the market and the concern is safe delivery and preparation of the food for the consumer.

Food can transmit pathogens which can result in the illness or death of the person or other animals. The main mediums are bacteria, viruses, mold, and fungus (which is Latin for mushroom). It can also serve as a growth and reproductive medium for pathogens. In developed countries there are intricate standards for food preparation, whereas in lesser developed countries there are fewer standards and less enforcement of those standards. Another main issue is simply the availability of adequate safe water, which is usually a critical item in the spreading of diseases. In theory, food poisoning is 100% preventable. However this cannot be achieved due to the number of persons involved in the supply chain, as well as the fact that pathogens can be introduced into foods no matter how many precautions are taken. The five key principles of food hygiene, according to WHO, are:

Prevent contaminating food with pathogens spreading from people, pets, and pests.

Separate raw and cooked foods to prevent contaminating the cooked foods.

Cook foods for the appropriate length of time and at the appropriate temperature to kill pathogens.

Store food at the proper temperature. use safe water and safe raw materials

Food hygiene are the conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety of food from production to consumption. Food can become contaminated at any point during slaughtering or harvesting, processing, storage, distribution, transportation and preparation Food safety is important for the following reasons. Every day people get ill from the food they eat. Bacteria, viruses and parasites found in food can cause food poisoning. Food poisoning can lead to gastroenteritis and dehydration or potentially even more serious health problems such as kidney failure. An effective way to communicate this information is through food hygiene training, which teaches food handlers how to apply proper handling, storage, and cleaning techniques. These good practices prevent customers from suffering food poisoning and allergic reactions, help minimize food waste, and boost efficiency. Prevent food spoilage, i.e. changes that make food unfit for consumption due to microbial or chemical contamination. Inform and educate people about simple and practical methods of keeping food safe to protect them against food borne diseases. Protect food from adulteration (intentional contamination).

1. **What role can the government in your Country play to ensure environmental health**

Environmental health is clearly the responsibility of government. Many environmental exposures, such as air pollution, are beyond the control of the individual. Others can be avoided only at significant trouble and expense, for example, if people grow their own vegetables, or buy them from farmers whose agricultural methods they have inspected themselves. Governments ensure a healthy environment by various means, sometimes providing services directly, in other cases by setting standards and regulating how the services should be provided.

One of the top priorities of the Government of South Sudan is to develop and implement sustainable management plans in the sub-sectors of the environment sector, so that the exploitation of natural resources does not adversely impact the environment. Until that is achieved, there is enormous pressure on natural resources, especially on the forests, as over 99 percent of the population of South Sudan depends on forests as their source of energy fuel wood and charcoal, and timber for construction and furniture.

The lack of environmental standards and guidelines to safeguard the exploration and exploitation in the extractive industry has led to pollution in the oil fields and in the surrounding areas. This trend needs to be checked through the formulation of environmental policies, standards and guidelines, and enforcement of these instruments. South Sudan needs support from the international community on this front, particularly from the countries that have successfully and sustainably managed their extractive industry and natural resources.

1. **Older people are more vulnerable to diseases, why is this so? Identify and explain four diseases that are common among the older generation**

Older adults become more susceptible to infections or diseases due to several factors because the combination of increased of co-morbid conditions become less, and the decrease in activity of the immune system that can make people more prone to infections of older people, and other syndrome occurs when people become old is frailty. Therefore older people tend to be in poorer health than younger ones. They tend to have more chronic illness, and they are more likely to suffer limitations on their ability to participate fully in the activities of their community. These truths have two unhappy consequences: The quality of life of the elderly is, on average, poorer than that for younger people, and their medical costs are higher. Both issues are of great concern for public health.

Quality of life in later years depends significantly on lifestyle in youth and middle age. Therefore, to the extent that public health succeeds in promoting healthy behavior throughout life, there is a payoff in improved health and quality of life for older people. Public health must also address the inevitability that there will be limits to society’s willingness to pay the medical costs of the aged. Although the Medicare program was created in the hope of enabling all older people to receive adequate care, financial barriers are increasing and, like the system as a whole, medical care for the elderly is being rationed.

**Four diseases that are common among the older generation are describes below**

1. **Osteoporosis**

Bone loss is common with age, especially in women. This loss leads to osteoporosis “porous bones,” which tend to break easily. Bone loss among women is greatest in the years following menopause. Smoking and alcohol consumption increase the risk of osteoporosis; obesity reduces the risk (one of the few health benefits of being overweight). White women have the greatest risk for the condition; black men have the lowest, and Asians have intermediate risk. A number of medications commonly used by older people cause bone loss. Some diseases also cause bone loss. The degree of osteoporosis depends on bone density earlier in life, which is determined by a number of factors including genetics, diet, and physical activity. Thus, drinking milk and exercising during youth can protect women against osteoporosis in old age. Unfortunately, girls tend to not take the threat seriously when these habits could do them the most good. Surveys have found that the average amount of calcium women obtain in their diet is significantly below the recommended amount.

Osteoporosis itself has no symptoms, and older people are unaware that they have the problem until they suffer a broken bone. Hip fractures are the most serious consequence of osteoporosis; there is a significant risk that a hip fracture might lead to substantial disability and death. Of those aged 65 or older who suffer a hip fracture, about 20 percent die within a year.19 About 20 percent of the survivors end up in nursing homes because they are unable to walk or care for themselves. Wrist fractures are also a frequent result of osteoporosis, but there is little data on their frequency. Fractures of the vertebrae, even more common, might go unrecognized but often lead to progressive loss of height and the curvature of the upper spine called “dowager’s hump.” Some osteoporotic fractures are untreatable and cause chronic, debilitating pain. A Surgeon General’s report on bone health, published in 2004, estimated that about 1.5 million people per year suffer a bone fracture related to osteoporosis, and the cost of caring for these patients was up to $18 billion per year.

Considerable research has been done on how to prevent osteoporosis. The Framingham Study, among others, found that taking estrogen after menopause can protect women from bone loss and reduce the risk of hip fracture.20 However, HRT is no longer recommended for older women. The Surgeon General’s report makes a number of recommendations for preventing osteoporosis. These include getting adequate amounts of calcium (1000 milligrams [mg] per day for adults under 50 years and 1200 mg for those over 50) and vitamin D (200 mg per day for everyone up to 50 years, 400 mg for those 51 to 70, and 600 mg for those over 70). Good sources of calcium are milk, leafy green vegetables, soybeans, yogurt, and cheese. Vitamin D is produced in the skin by exposure to the sun and is found in fortified milk and other foods. Other recommendations include being physically active at least 30 minutes per day for adults and 60 minutes per day for children, including weight-bearing activities, which have been shown to increase bone strength.

Bone scan tests can screen for risk of osteoporosis, and the Surgeon General’s report recommends that the test be used to screen all women over 65 and younger men and women who have risk factors, including previous fractures. When the test shows bone thinning, drugs are available that help to prevent further loss of bone mass. The drugs have been found to reduce the fracture rate by about 50 percent.

1. **Falls**

Most osteoporotic fractures occur when elderly people fall. Thus, in addition to osteoporosis prevention, public health efforts focus on preventing falls. More than one-third of people 65 - 75 older falls each year; many of them fall repeatedly. About 2 fall in 20 results in a serious injury, such as a fracture or head injury. Many older people have a high risk of falls because of medical conditions that affect their mobility, such as arthritis, stroke, and Parkinson’s disease. Other risk factors include vision impairment, muscular weakness, problems with balance, and the side effects of medications. The use of four or more prescription drugs is considered a risk factor for falls. Psychoactive drugs such as antidepressants, tranquilizers, and sleeping pills are especially dangerous.

The CDC recommends five measures older people can take to prevent falls. They should exercise regularly. Muscle strengthening exercises can significantly increase their mobility, strength, and balance. People should have their medications reviewed, as discussed above, to reduce drug interactions and side effects. They should have yearly eye exams. They should improve the lighting in their homes, and they should reduce fall hazards in the home. The environment can be fall-proofed by such means as covering floors with tacked-down carpets; keeping walkways clear of obstacles, equipping bathrooms with grab bars around toilets and tubs, keeping stairways well lit, and using night lights.21

Clinical trials have shown that vitamin D supplements can reduce the risk of falls independently of their value in osteoporosis prevention. The vitamin appears to directly improve muscle strength.22

1. **impairment of Vision and Hearing**

Loss of vision and hearing are among the most prevalent conditions among elderly Americans. Either condition may be disabling, limiting the individual’s ability to interact with the environment and communicate with others. Loss of vision increases the risk of falls and other injuries. It may restrict the individual’s ability to drive, a significant handicap in many parts of the country. Impairment of either vision or hearing is likely to lead to social isolation, a risk factor for poor health at any age and an even greater

risk factor in the elderly. Sensory loss also is associated with depression and cognitive impairment in the elderly.

The leading causes of visual impairment among the elderly are cataracts, glaucoma, macular degeneration, and diabetic retinopathy. Cataracts clouding of the lens are the most prevalent cause of eye disease; by age 80, more than half of Americans either have a cataract or have had cataract surgery. Exposure to sunlight contributes to the lens damage, so wearing sunglasses and hats with brims can help protect the eyes. Smoking increases the risk of cataracts, as doe’s diabetes. Most cataracts can be effectively corrected by surgery in which the clouded lens is removed and replaced with a synthetic lens.

Glaucoma is a gradual increase in pressure within the eye that causes damage to the optic nerve. It is not known why this occurs or how it can be prevented. It is a common cause of blindness, especially in blacks and Hispanics. People with a family history of the disease have an increased risk. Secondary prevention is the best approach to controlling glaucoma: Regular eye checkups can catch the increase in pressure before it causes harm, and the pressure can be reduced with medication in the form of eye drops.

Age-related macular degeneration involves the breakdown of the light-sensing cells in the macula, the central part of the retina. The risk of macular degeneration increases with age. People with a family history have a greater risk. Whites are at greater risk than blacks, and women have a higher risk than men. Smoking may increase the risk. The cause of macular degeneration is not well understood, and there is no known way to prevent the disease. Progression of some forms of the disease can be slowed by drugs that are injected into the eye. Researchers are studying whether certain vitamins and minerals might help to slow the progress of the disease.

There is some evidence that high levels of vitamin D in the blood may protect against macular degeneration.

Diabetic retinopathy is a common complication of diabetes that poses a major risk to vision. The condition occurs when high blood sugar damages the tiny blood vessels in the retina. Strict blood sugar control helps to reduce the extent of this damage, and the condition can be treated with laser surgery.

The most common form of hearing loss among the elderly is characterized by reduced sensitivity to higher frequency tones and, therefore, difficulty in comprehending speech. This pattern is similar to that associated with exposure to excessive noise. In fact, populations living in relatively noise-free environments are less likely to suffer age-related hearing loss. The proportion of Americans affected by hearing impairment ranges from about one-third of individuals 65 to 74 to nearly half of those 75 and older, and that proportion is expected to increase with the aging of generations that thrive on rock concerts and iPods. Many products can help people to hear better, including hearing aids, telephone amplifying devices, and assistive listening devices in public places such as movie theaters, churches and synagogues, and auditoriums.

One barrier that limits the access of many older individuals to services and devices that correct the effects of sensory loss, such as glasses and hearing aids, is that Medicare does not cover them.

1. **Oral Health**

As people age, they suffer increasingly from diseases and impairments of the mouth, including tooth loss, dental caries, periodontal disease, salivary dysfunction, cancer and precancerous conditions, and chronic

pain. Such problems can have a severe impact on quality of life. They may impair the individual’s ability to chew, taste, and swallow, thereby posing a threat to physical health and nutrition far beyond the anatomical parts that are primarily affected. Like sensory impairments, disorders of the mouth may diminish social functioning by affecting speech, facial esthetics, and self-esteem. Oral health in old age, like overall health, depends on healthy behaviors throughout life, but older people can improve their health status by instituting healthier habits at any time. They can quit smoking, use better oral hygiene self-care practices, and use professional dental services. Unfortunately, many of the elderly do not have access to dental services for financial reasons, and Medicare does not cover them.

1. **Identify one health effect that is associated with contaminants in the work place**

Food safety standards is one of the health effect that associated with contaminants in the work place example on unwanted substances that accidentally get into food contaminants as well as on additives, which are purposely incorporated into food to improve its taste, color, and resistance to deterioration. Contaminants that can be detected by inspection include dirt, hairs, rodent feces, and insect parts. Pesticide residue may be left on food as a result of crop spraying or when livestock eat pesticide-contaminated fodder. A pesticide law passed by Congress in 1996 requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish tolerance levels the maximum allowable residues for all pesticides used on food crops. While earlier health concerns focused on cancer, the new law requires testing of pesticides for damage to the endocrine system and for effects on developing fetuses, infants, and young children.

However, the monitoring system has been criticized because only a fraction of the food supply is tested, when contaminants are detected, it is often too late to prevent the food from being marketed. This is especially a problem with imported foods, which may contain residues of pesticides that are banned in the work place.

Other possible contaminants include hormones and antibiotics. The use of antibiotics in livestock feed is believed to have led to increased antibiotic resistance in many bacteria. The sex hormone diethylstilbestrol, a form of estrogen, used to be fed to chickens to promote their growth. Because of concerns that hormone residues in the meat might increase human breast cancer risk, the practice was banned in 1977. In 1994, the FDA approved the use of bovine growth hormone in dairy cows to increase their milk production. Although hormone residues are generally not found in the milk, many consumers are concerned about the safety of the practice. Many people choose foods labeled “organic,” believing that these foods are safer than foods grown by common commercial methods. Until 2000, however, there was no federal standard that regulated what foods could be labeled organic. A 1990 law required the USDA to set standards, but there was so much controversy and objections from the conventional food industry that it took over a decade for the standards setting process to be completed and the standards to finally become fully effective in 2002. The standards require that organic meat, poultry, eggs, and dairy products must be grown without antibiotics or growth hormones, and organic produce

Must be grown without pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, or sewage sludge. Genetically engineered products and radiation are also not allowed for organic foods. Then in early 2004, the Bush administration “clarified” the standards, weakening some of the prohibitions on antibiotics and pesticides. So there was such a clamor of protest that the agriculture secretary reversed the new ruling. Studies have shown that organic produce contains only one-third as many pesticide residues as conventionally grown foods and that children fed organic produce and juice had only one-sixth the level of pesticide byproducts in their urine compared with those that ate conventionally farmed foods. A law passed in 2014 expanded federal support for organic farming and encouraged consumer access to local produce by means such as farmers markets.

1. **Globalization has played a major role in environmental health. Discuss both positive and negative effects of globalization on environmental health**

Globalization describes how different world cultures, populations, and economies are interdependent from each other. It is a consequence of cross-border business. Technology, goods, investments, information, and services along with the labor market are the most popular components of such activity. Nations have established worldwide integration over many centuries by enabling economic, political, and social partnerships.  
In ancient times people moved to distant places to settle, exchange goods with others, and to produce food and unprocessed materials. In the early 19th century, trains, steamships, and telegraphs opened the way to global interaction and integration through economic collaboration among states. Global trade was affected by World War I and II, the post-war protectionism and the Great Depression. Many countries were affected economically, and there was an increased rivalry between various nations. Today the same endeavor has improved due to innovations and intensified transportation. When someone needs to sell goods overseas, it takes a few minutes to get in touch with a buyer.  
The revival of trade between nations is associated with particular efforts of the United States. They began popularizing their conception of investments as well as preaching some positive impacts of cross-border trade on the global community. They encouraged funding to resurrect states’ domestic economies which softened and agreed to make their natural resources be an object of trading. At the same time, they allow the building of infrastructure to alleviate transportation.  
This term became popular in the 1990s when ordinary people got access to the global net. Globalization pertains to the trans-border business along with cross-boundaries investments. Multinational institutions have organized a global order to operate trade relations through accepted rules. This concept was created to make intercultural cooperation easy and prevent conflicts from being escalated into unmanageable disputes. Among established INGOs and NGOs are IMF, World Bank, WTO, UN, and NATO.  
Effects of globalization are politically charged. They benefit corporate elites, while a small group of people is enormously harmed. People should understand future benefits apart from costs of globalization effects to solve problems and sustain the discounted payoffs. As a result, we’ve drawn attention to the good things about globalization in both developed countries and developing countries as well as some bad things about globalization in these states.

**Some Positive effects of Globalization are describe below**

Globalization has had numerous positive effects on some developing countries. It’s the reason for the fast growth and development of these countries as people invest in these states improving their infrastructure, technology, and total production. Below are some positive effects of worldwide integration on developing countries.

**Poverty Eradication**

Before globalization, developing countries have had plenty of resources which they didn’t know how to use. Their population was uneducated as well as there were no roads or means of transport. Nowadays people understood the significance of education and standards of living as foreigners settled in these countries. Consequently, locals went to schools established by the settlers and got employment in their companies and industries. Some of them went abroad for further studies. They were able to raise the living standard of their families by using new knowledge. Today, due to globalization, companies established by locals of some developing states are the major competitors of those from developed states. Although the fight against poverty is not over, there is a great improvement.

**Education**

Globalization has enabled further studies. Most developed countries have advanced schools and colleges. They encourage people from overseas to study there. While it is just a business venture like any other, students from developing countries take it as an advantage to get further education and skills to use in their careers. The investors from developed countries settle abroad with their families, what’s more, they want to have good schools for their children. As a result, they donate to local schools, advance the curriculum and hire qualified teachers. Following this way, most developing countries have very advanced high schools and universities. There is no need to move to developed states to seek education because it is readily available in these countries. Enhanced education is a positive impact of globalization in developing countries. The governments of most developing nations provide free training to encourage parents to school their children. Education is compulsory in most developing countries due to globalization because, without it, investors and traders would have a hard time hiring locals.

**Technology**

Globalization has helped to transport technology to developing countries. Some investors and foreigners who have got a bargain with the people from developing countries needed to communicate with them and exchange ideas as well as information. The fastest way to do it was through using of modern technology. It has greatly helped people from developing countries. Most of them can buy and sell goods online at a low price. They work remotely with companies in developed countries. Interaction with people through social media, the Internet and other platforms have opened new horizons on how to improve standards of living. Media coverage has attracted lots of volunteers from developed countries. Consequently, most people can satisfy their basic needs such as food, clothing or medicines.

**Foreign Investments**

Globalization brought in the need for people from developed states to invest in some developing countries. Foreign investment is one of the results of globalization that culminates in many developments in these countries. For instance, some investors want raw materials and goods to be transferred faster to the industry and the market respectively. The only way to do this is to help each government in the building of efficient infrastructure. The local people get jobs from these industries and companies established in their country. Investors boost the country’s economy by paying taxes to the government. They help to improve institutions such as schools and hospital through the government agencies which benefits the locals and their family members.

**Global Market**

Among all effects of globalization, this one is beneficial. It means encouraging nations to specialize and produce plenty of goods available in their local market. Different countries produce different products and what is most surprising there is no country which is self-sufficient. Some countries with developed economies don’t have enough raw materials for their factories, while the rest accumulate costs more than it should. Worldwide integration has led the way to cheap raw materials. Now states can purchase them and produce low price products with a good profit.  
Developed countries advertise for the low-income community to buy their products with compatible prices. They also sell goods to developing countries because they are affordable. They are supposed to promote the economic growth of the country from where they buy their raw materials as they invest their money overseas by building industries to produce cheap goods.

The larger the market, the more the returns. This concept has extended businesses in developed countries. They have also expanded by acquiring companies in developing countries, partnering and merging with others to reach out to a big market and produce cheaper goods due to the availability of materials and labor. Availability of cross-border market encourages companies from developed countries to create various goods because they have consumers worldwide. Some of them produce vehicles, other clothes or foods. There are a range of products invented in developed countries and sold elsewhere.

**Cross-Cultural Management**

Each country has got its own culture. Culture pertains to the way particular people do things as well as their values and believes. Incorporating all cultures to form a global one is not easy. For instance, gender equality is not recognized in some legal systems, and they do not allow women to lead or engage in business. Before globalization, many countries would not allow females to acquire education, and even if they did, they were supposed to do jobs such as teaching or nursing. Now a lot of states have adopted features of American culture even in the way they carry out business. For instance, one of the United States features is keeping time as well as understanding its value. They don’t like procrastinating with ridiculous activities. Population in developed and underdeveloped countries has a culture of engaging in activities which are profitable either socially, economically or spiritually. Here becomes a new global culture. Globalization is a causality of cultural erosion in communities from both developed and developing countries.

**Competition**

Competition is a healthy way of doing business. Without it, companies would not pioneer some innovations in cross-border trade. It is the main reason why the quality of goods and services improve as well as why the prices drop. Competition affected industries in some developed countries to source cheap raw materials and labor to decrease prices. People from the first-world can afford themselves to buy products from domestic industries and foreign ones. Competition causes increased communication of ideas and innovation as people try to find a competitive advantage for their business.

**Job Opportunity**  
About 90 percent of the first-world population earns for living through employment. Initially, job opportunities were quite scarce, and everyone who graduated from college applied in a certain government sector, but most of them ended up working as a casual laborer in industries with a low income. Globalization has brought this trend to a halt as more job opportunities are now available locally and internationally. By using technology, one can access employment opportunities, work remotely and even have more than one job. Many students come out as entrepreneurs ready to grow their own business and create job opportunities for others. Globalization has brought in diversification which helps student interact with foreigners. They exchange ideas on available opportunities in various countries, and such discussions broaden their mind on how to find employment or other ways of making a decent living. The major standards of living have improved due to an **extended labor market.**

Reducing the Gap between the Rich and the Poor

Globalization has notably declined the gap between rich and poor people. For many centuries there has been a wide gap between these groups, a gap that seemed to widen every year. Globalization enabled poor people to have access to job opportunities. A long time ago people who worked in government sectors and companies got high salaries, but now even overeducated employees earn a little money. As a result, many employers hire qualified workers and pay them less than they deserve. Due to their expenses of maintaining companies’ specific image, the highly paid workers live a stressful life while the low-income people seem to have a stress-free experience.  
The number of low-income people working as casual laborers has continued to decrease as most young people acquire education. These young, educated people perform multitasking jobs to get enough money to enable themselves and their family to live a decent life. Consequently, a constant difference between the rich and the poor reduce considerably. Most industries employ only skilled workers due to complicated systems of operation. Those without skills seek employment in other states. Instead of staying without an income, most people don’t mind the displacement as long as they are going to earn for a living.

**Investments**

The population of developed countries prefers to invest money in profitable businesses rather than deposit it in banks. The reason is, they strive to earn for a living remotely because investments assure they will gain good profits without any efforts. Unfortunately, such an option is available only for those people in developed countries as usual defaults of economies in third-world states make it insecure. People are afraid to invest their earnings because they cannot predict whether their national currency will be equivalent to the US dollar next year. Others spend it by establishing firms and industries in foreign countries where they gain profits.

**Although the developing countries have had many benefits from globalization, there are a few negative impacts it has caused in the developing countries**

* **Terrorism**

It is a significant problem in most developed countries. Due to worldwide integration, people travel a lot. Some of them move abroad for studying, business, visiting relatives, work and access hospitals services. However, not all of them are totally honest. Lots of terrorists came to a foreign country with a worker visa having a hidden goal to perform a terrorist attack. It’s a problem that has posed fear among citizens who can’t trust their neighbors. Unfortunately, terrorists recruit young people, residents of the country and make them believe they are doing the right things. That’s why there are fear, mistrust, and tension in society.

* **Job Insecurity**

Before globalization, skilled people got employment in government sectors and companies where they received high salaries. Job opportunities were waiting for those who completed colleges and earned a degree. People would resign a job and quickly get another. Due to globalization, there are many people seeking employment all over the world. Employers take advantage of cheap labor. One can get a dismissal because of a slight mistake as the employer can find a skilled worker who is ready to be paid less.

* **Price Instability**

Price instability is a significant effect of globalization on business. Some people establish industries overseas where they get cheap raw materials and labor. They can cut production costs and sell their goods at a low price. Due to competition, some high-quality products differ in prices. No matter how the World Trade Organization has tried to control price fluctuation, their efforts are not successful. These companies reach out to consumers using modern technology. Successful businesses are for those who can find a competitive advantage and especially make high-quality products for a low price.

* **Currency Fluctuation**

International trade buys and sells products using the US dollar. The price of dollar fluctuates day-to-day in developing countries, this results in imbalanced economy and un normal prices for goods and services. National currencies are affected the most by IGOs..

* **Displacements of Workers**

Thanks to globalization, there are employment opportunities all over our huge world. However, most people have had to leave their families for many years as they work abroad. As a result, couples have divorced, remarried and left destitute children at the mercy of volunteers and shelters. Some children haven’t been able to meet their old-aged parents’ needs because the money they earn from their job is not enough. Lots of seniors die due to sicknesses and lack of financial and emotional support from their children.

* **Unemployment**

In almost all developing countries over half of the working population relied on casual jobs in industries until globalization took root. The advancement of technology has reduced such employment and increased global need for skilled professionals. Majority of people in developing countries don’t have skills, while the available jobs are poorly paid due to high demand caused by globalization. Most of the people are left unemployed and unable to meet their basic needs resulting in increased criminal activities such as burglary, pick pocketing, and murder and drug abuse. The rate of unemployment and poverty keeps growing as the gap between the rich and the poor widens.

* **Increased Lifestyle diseases**

Globalization has brought in the consumption of processed foods, planting crops using chemicals to minimize the duration of growth and increase profit. In order to benefit from business, animals such as the cows are fed on chemicals that make them produce a lot of milk or increase in weight for those that are sold for the meat industry. Due to increased ingestion of chemicals from foods, chronic diseases are on the rise. The mortality rate is high. Furthermore, there is a reduction in the lifespan in the developing countries.

* **Abandonment of Culture**

Every community, society, or nation has its values and beliefs, that is to say – own culture. They are essential because they mold the acceptable behavior of the people in a particular community. The elders or leaders ensure that the people behave in a morally upright way. However, globalization mixed different cultures. Then people reconsidered their authentic rules and customs regarding their culture as primitive. Some nations from developing countries adopt the western culture and abandon there’s own. The community leaders can no longer pursue their own domestic policy punishing citizens for crimes them as they did before because they are regarded as backward and primitive by international society. They adopt the culture which is quite strange and distant from their nature, due to such policy, people conduct themselves regardless of actual

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