

Year 8 Geography: Globalised Economies knowledge Organiser

Globalisation connects people and places in one part of the World to other parts of the World to create **global citizens**.

Factors that make the World more global are:

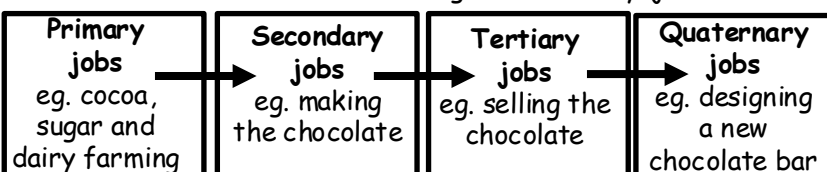
- **Technology** eg. internet
- **Trade** eg. containerisation
- **TNCs** eg. Coca cola
- **Migration** eg. for work
- **Trade Blocs** eg. the EU
- **Culture** eg. Western clothes

- A **producer** is someone who makes a product.
- A **consumer** is someone who buys a product.
- The UK **imports** more products than it **exports**. Examples include manufactured goods and food products,
- The distance food travels 'from field to fork' is called **food miles**.



- Exports have been made easier since the development of **containerisation** in the 1960's.
- World trade has increased from \$2 to \$18 trillion dollars in the past 50 years as countries become more **interdependent**.

Products are made in different 'stages of industry/jobs':



- A TNC is a '**Trans National Corporation**' or a **global business**.
- Often the headquarters are in ACs (**Advanced Countries**) and the factories are in LIDCs (**Low Income Developing Countries**).
- TNCs main aim is to make a **profit**. They are often '**footloose**', meaning that they can choose where to locate their factories and often **outsource** part of their business. e.g. call centres in India

TNCs make decisions about the **location of industry** based on different **factors**:

1. **Cost**
2. **Labour**
3. **Raw materials**
4. **Market access**
5. **Transport**
6. **Culture/laws.**



Factories with poor working conditions are known as **sweatshops**:

- **Low wages** eg. \$40/month
- **Unsafe working conditions**
- **Forced overtime**
- **Child labour**

Globalisation has had negative **environmental impacts**. Examples include:

- The drying up of the **Aral Sea** as water is diverted to grow cotton for the global fashion industry.
- Chemicals being dumped into the **Chitulum River** in Indonesia, leading to health problems for local residents.
- **Coca-cola** locating in drought prone areas of India, leading to water shortages for drinking, washing and farming.



Solutions to tackle the social and environmental problems caused by globalisation include:

- Producers joining **labour unions** to **protest** about their rights
- Factories enforcing **compliance standards**
- TNCs being **ethical** eg. **Fairtrade**
- **Consumers** demanding higher standards eg. Fashion Revolution
- The UN's **Sustainable Development Goals** gets countries to work together to reduce these impacts.

