**What is Globalization?**

* a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions, expressed in transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power.

**Globalization Brings Four Types of Change:**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of social, political and economic activities across frontiers, regions and continents.
* Intensification of interconnectedness and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up of global interactions and processes, the diffusion of ideas, goods, information, capital and people.
* Deepening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such that the effects of distant events can be highly significant elsewhere and specific local developments can come to have considerable global consequences.
* **Globalization, in short, can be thought of as the widening, intensifying, speeding up, and growing impact of world-wide interconnectedness.**

**Some Big-Ticket Issues:**

* Very personal:
  + The meaning of work?
* Organizational:
  + Who’s in charge, and of what? Supply chain ethics?
* National:
  + Do nations matter anymore?
* Supranational:
  + What does it mean that some areas are ‘developing’?
* Global:
  + Systems change? Justice?

**JOB DISPLACEMENT:**

* U.S. – more jobs overall, but many industries in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A shift in skills and education \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for higher-paying jobs.
* Loss of economic viability for many communities.
* Increasing competition among polities for job-providing ventures.
* In the developing world:
  + The opposite is true … more jobs and industry growth, rising wealth, etc….
  + BUT … there are major issues of human rights and environmental protection at stake.

**SWEATSHOPS:**

* *“a shop or factory in which employees work for long hours at low wages and under unhealthy conditions.”*

**Sweatshop abuses:**

* Child labor, sometimes children as young as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
* Piece rates instead of wages, requiring long hours to earn an income that does not come close to raising the worker out of poverty,
* Mandatory overtime, sometimes \_\_\_\_-hour shifts,
* Dangerous, unhealthy workplaces; no protective equipment to guard against toxic exposures,
* Verbal intimidation, harassment, and bullying,
* Forced pregnancy tests and firing of pregnant women,
* Physical and sexual abuse by supervisors, managers, and armed guards,
* No breaks during the work day, even to go to the bathroom,
* Lock-ins to prevent workers from stealing or leaving the factory, creating fire hazards,
* Violent ends for those who try to organize unions.

**Addressing Sweatshop Problems:**

* Supplier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specify how supplier relations are to be handled and what suppliers must do in order to get and keep contracts with the company.
* Factory monitoring, often by independent NGOs, to check for prevailing wage rates, underage workers, workplace hazards, or human rights violations.

**HEALTH THREATS:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_million Workers worldwide infected with HIV/AIDS (ILO data).
* Health care not widely available.
* Disease is poorly understood and often subject to prejudice.
* Sufferers can’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_drugs.
* Families can’t afford to lose their productive workers.

**Other health threats::**

**1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Underlying problems:**

* Lack of health care and related infrastructure
* Very limited access to vaccines, anti- parasitic’s, and other pharmaceuticals
* Lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water.

**“RACE TO THE BOTTOM”:**

* Global price pressures lead to search for lower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as labor costs.
* This affects worker treatment and benefits, human rights, consumer & investor protection, environmental protection.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: “Eco Top Ten”**

* **Agriculture** *– use of rural lands and development of sustainable farming; pesticide/herbicide use; bioengineering and genetically modified organisms.*
* **Atmosphere** – *climate change/global warming, acid rain, smog, ozone depletion.*
* **Biodiversity** – *“types of biodiversity and the plight of endangered species.”*
* **Energy** – *the use of fossil fuels (oil, coal); the need to develop alternative energy sources.*
* **Forests** – *deforestation and regrowth; forest ecologies.*
* **Fresh water** – *changing patterns, desalination, declining supplies of fresh water.*
* **Habitat loss** – *threats to species survival, causes, and solutions.*
* **Industry** – *the environmental impacts of industrial globalization.*
* **Marine** – *life*
* **Ecology** – *threats to the seas and the living things therein.*
* **Population** *– growth, pressure, geographic patterns.*
* **Financial crashes tend to be immediate and the consequences are readily seen. However, environmental disasters tend to develop over a longer period of time, and the consequences are not so easy to discern.**
* **Industries are not so eager to establish international environmental regulation, and the temptations are great to find lowest-cost solutions to pesky developed-world environmental problems.**