

UNIT 7.8 GLOBALISATION



Mnr. M. Grobbelaar. 2021. Allen Glen High School



COVID-19 PRECAUTION



Wash your hands regularly with soap for at least 40 sec



Clean your hands regularly with sanitizer



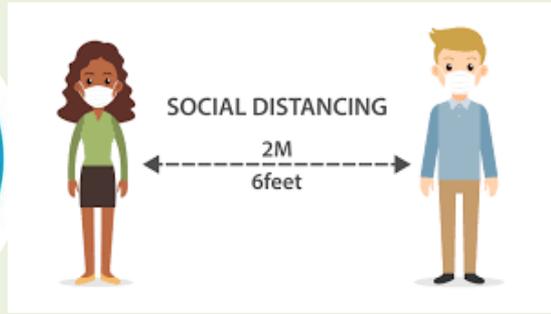
Cover your cough with your elbow if you don't have a tissue



Avoid touching your face, eyes, nose and mouth



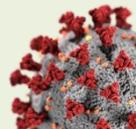
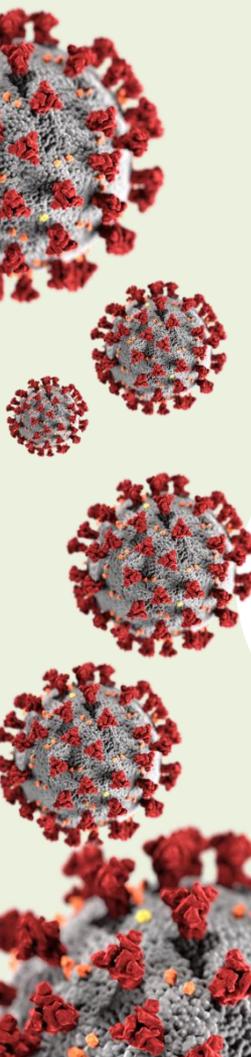
Wearing a cloth mask is mandatory



Avoid contact with others, crowds at all time and keep your social distance > 1.5m

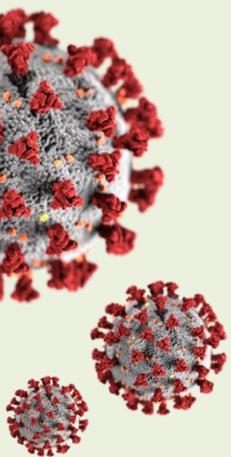


Avoid sharing personal items like stationary, water bottles, food and utensils





COVID-19 PRECAUTION



Dispose of used tissues immediately



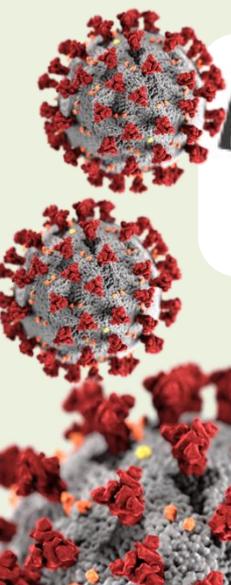
Clean all used surfaces regularly



Avoid coming in contact with people having fever or respiratory symptoms



Do not go to school and avoid any outside activities if you show any symptoms



Inform the school and take a rest at Home. Monitor the symptoms for 3-4 days



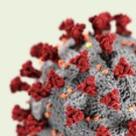
When fever ($> 37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$) and symptoms continues or gets worse. Consult with call center.
Whatsapp 'Hi'
0600 123 456



Use a personal vehicle/ambulance and wear a facemask when visiting a health facility



Inform the Healthcare provider of a travel history and contact history with persons with respiratory symptoms





WHAT IS GLOBALISATION

- Globalisation can be defined as the process of change, increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries and economies.



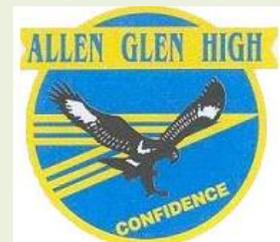
WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON DEVELOPMENT

- Globalisation brings countries closer through better communication, transport and trade links.
- This process is changing the world dramatically and quickly.
- Globalisation involves the flow goods, ideas and values across national boundaries.



THE FIVE MAJOR TYPES OF FLOWS ARE:

- Money through investments, trade, loans and international control of the world economy
- Ideas such as capitalism, democracy, and human rights
- Technology through machinery and business management
- Information through television, radio, movies, newspapers, magazines and books
 - People through tourism, immigration, refugees and migrant workers.





POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES OF GLOBALISATION

POSITIVE EFFECTS

improvements in local productivity
promote prosperity

the movement and sharing of information,
knowledge and expertise

the improvement of international
standards for variables such as education
and health

increases the variety of goods available to
the world market

provides a bigger range of markets for
internationally sourced products

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

the loss of employment in manufacturing
in
developed countries such as Britain

a drift towards a more homogenized
culture and society internationally

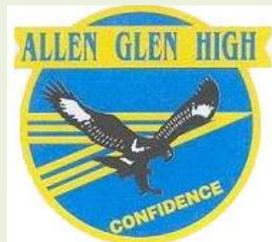
local economies may be more vulnerable
to fast changes in the international
economy

increased centralization of power in the
hands of large transnational corporations

the location of industry in less developed
countries, for many reasons, often leads
to environmental degradation

CRITICISMS OF GLOBALISATION

- Leads to a loss of family ties and undermines a country's identity.
- Leads to a type of “cultural uniformity” (Everyone and everything, everywhere is the same)
- Negatively affects people's lives, living conditions because of unemployment, low wages and environmental conditions.

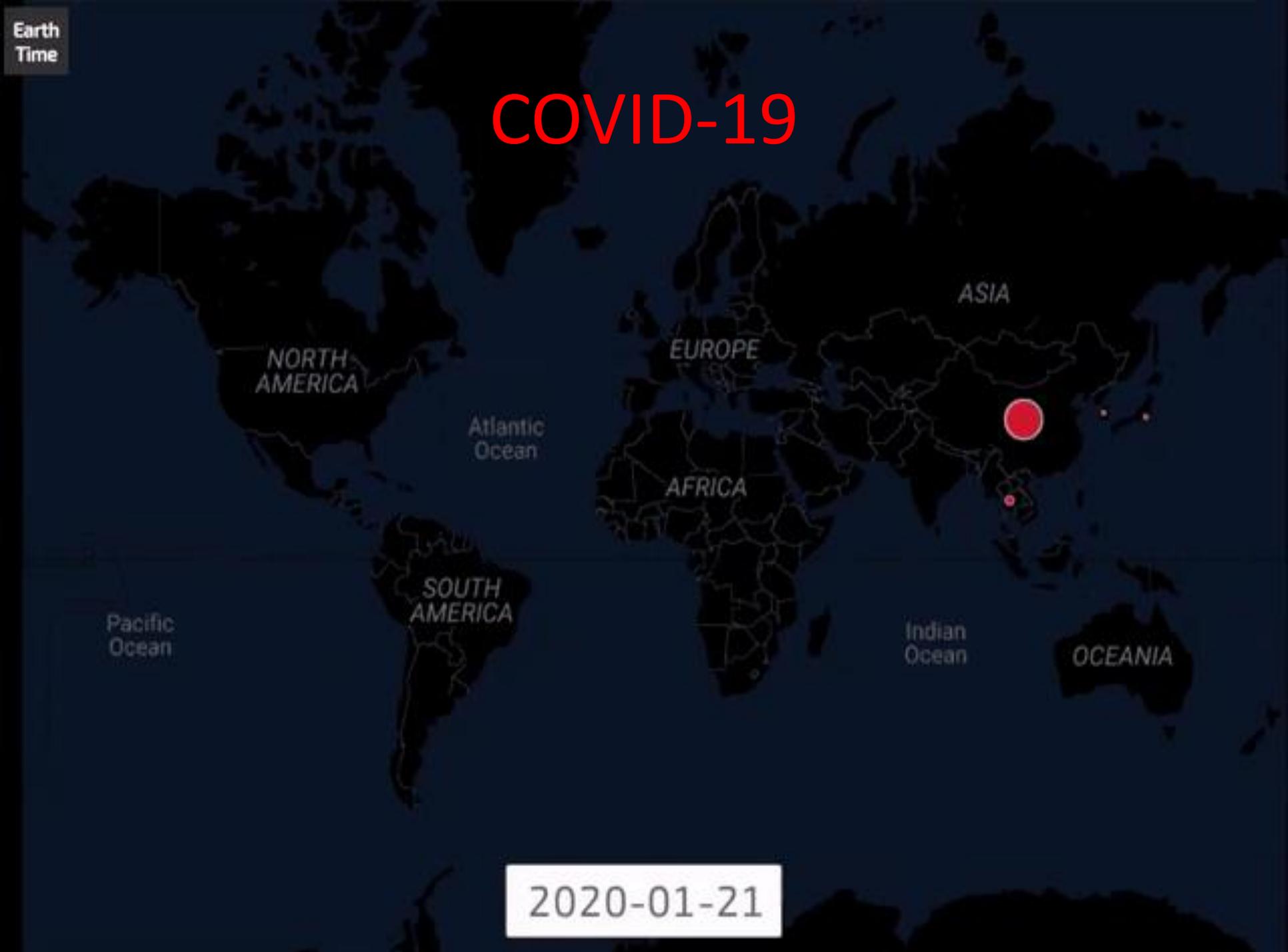


CRITICISMS OF GLOBALISATION

- Trade is still controlled by quotas, duties and tariffs. Helping the wealthy countries. Subsidies protect the farmers in the European countries.
- Environmental and ecological damage has increased. Exploitation has worsened.
- Globalization has enabled diseases such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, Birdflu, H1N1 (Swineflu) to spread more quickly and easier over a wide area **AND NOW COVID-19**



COVID-19



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