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| **Assess whether the economic benefits of globalisation always outweigh the social costs. (2019 AS)****CUBE (Circle command word, Underline key content, Box parameters, Explain/ Rephrase question):………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………****……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………** |
| **Essential content:*** **What knowledge do you want to demonstrate?**
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| **Example paragraph:***Special Economic Zones (ECZs) are a form of economic globalisation set up by national governments and brings a number of economic benefits. In 1978, China introduced its Open Door Policy. The policy included the formation of four ECZs in the coastal regions of China. This was done to increase the number of imports and exports in and out of China, which ultimately increases China’s annual GDP. More specifically, by the 1990s, 50% of China’s GDP was generated in China’s ECZs. This growth in GDP is as a result of the increase in TNCs set up in the ECZs. TNCs are more likely to set up in these regions due to the economic incentives provided by governments, such as tax breaks and foreign direct investmen. These incentives have certainly brought economic benefits to those citizens that moved to the newly created urban regions along the coastline, such as Shenzen. Arguably the biggest benefit was the creation of employment opportunities. Consequently, by 2015, many workers were earning US$40 per day making products such as iPhones that were then exported globally and therefore increased China’s GDP and resulted in China’s economy outgrowing the USA’s in 2013. However, this economic globalisation has not had a positive impact on rural areas in China. Prior to 1978, China’s economic policies were focused on their traditional industries, such as agriculture. This encouraged an isolated, ‘switched off,’ country, however these government policies were proven to be unsuccessful and there was little economic gain to be made within China This was because there was very little money to be made in these industries, especially as the world had become an increasingly globalised place. China’s open door policy resulted in the country being transformed into an urban, industrialised nation, one that had a high level of internal migration from the rural to urban areas. China saw the largest ever rate of internal migration occurring, with 300 million people leaving the rural areas to move to the newly-industrialised urban environments where there were many economic opportunities. This high rate of migration might have resulted in a total emptying of rural areas had the government not introduced the hukou policies, that prevented too many rural citizens leaving these areas. This was to ensure the survival of traditional agricultural industries, however, this clearly had a negative impact on those citizens who were unable to move to the SEZs and find employment that could result in higher levels of pay for Chinese citizens. The evidence above regarding employment in China (as a result of the creation of SEZs) shows that there were benefits created for those people that were able to move to the coastal regions where urban areas were created. However, not everyone benefited economically. Those citizens that were forced to stay in the rural regions and worked in traditionally agricultural jobs, stayed in a ‘switched off’ world and did not have access to the opportunities that had been developed in the industrialised coastal regions.* *Other paragraphs you could focus on:** *Other economic benefits – such as an increase in exported goods, creation of global links*
* *Economic costs – revenue losses for TNCs, loss of agricultural land*
* *Social benefits – a focus on how employment = benefits socially*
* *Social costs - China limits screening of foreign films, communism, exploitation of workers*
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| **Assess the impacts of rural-urban migration on the well-being of people in cities in developing countries. (2018 AS)****CUBE (Circle command word, Underline key content, Box parameters, Explain/ Rephrase question):………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………****……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………** |
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**Use pages 172-73 in book and 185-7 in Hodder.**  | **Essay Plan**

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*In 2013, 750 internal migrants were residing in cities across the world, of which one third were Chinese rural to urban migrants). Furthermore global urbanisation passed the threshold of 50% in 2008, meaning more people live in urban areas than rural.* *By 2050, 75% of us will be city-dwellers resulting in the creation of million cities and megacities. In 1970 there were just three megacities, while today there are approximately 30.* *Rural to urban migration is one of the principal reasons for the creation of megacities. Every year millions of people leave rural areas to move to urban areas searching for a better quality of life or avoiding poor living conditions in rural regions.*  | **Thesis (support the thesis)**:* Agree with the questions thesis with a developed description of evidence that supports the thesis. Always linking the description back to the content and conceptual focus of the question. Think: **W**hen? **W**hat? **W**hy? **C**onsequences (WWWC)***> …***
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| **Example paragraph:***The movement of people from rural to urban regions can bring a number of socio-economic impacts for its population.**Economic opportunities for migrants include better access to higher paying jobs. TNCs are common in developing nation’s cities such as Mumbai, New Delhi and Rio de Janeiro. In New Delhi’s case, increase FDI has created many new jobs, with its financial district becoming a global finance hub, persuading TNCs like Coca-Cola and Microsoft to base their Indian operations there. These provide a variety of jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors. There are also unskilled jobs in construction as the city rapidly grows. Employment opportunities mean migrants have more disposable income which they spend in their local area, improving the local economy and generating a new market for goods a services, stimulating further economic development. Unfortunately often the economic success for new migrants comes at the cost of existing residents. New migrants are willing to work for lower wages impacting on employment opportunities for existing residents. Furthermore, the increase in demand for housing drives up rent prices, again having a negative economic impact for existing residents. Employment opportunities and their associated economic benefits demonstrates the positive impact rural-urban migration has on newly arrived migrants. While there are some negative repercussions on the economic well-being of existing residents the rapid growth of industries and city’s infrastructure helps to alleviate some of these concerns offering new jobs.* *Other paragraphs you could focus on:** *Economic improvements – businesses gain new workers willing to do unpopular jobs which helps keep wages low and businesses profitable.*
* *Social improvements: access to healthcare (trained doctors and maternity care – while these might be overcrowded they are better than the rural offering where there is no trained support at all – how does this impact on infant mortality rate/death rate/life expectancy), improved diets, access to secondary education and universities (this is especially true when considering women and minority groups), LGBT migrants find more acceptance,*
* *Social challenges: pressure on housing = squatter settlements, pressure on services (water, sanitation, transport, healthcare…etc.)*
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| **Assess the view that globalisation inevitably damages the physical environment. (2018)****CUBE (Circle command word, Underline key content, Box parameters, Explain/ Rephrase question):………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………****……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………** |
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| **Example paragraph:**High levels of environmental problems are caused by:* Globalisation of manufacturing industry, leading to global shift of much heavy industry to Asia, particularly cities (links to rural-urban population movement) with resulting pollution of the natural environment.
* Lengthening food distribution networks, increase in carbon footprints, reduced local water supplies, and encouraging global use of fertilisers with resultant eutrophication and species loss
* Trade blocs and other international organisations encourage trade, which is facilitated by transport and ICT developments in communication, which leads to more use of fossil fuels.
* Supply routes for food and manufactured goods are getting longer.

Indirect effects of globalisation on the environment:* Environmental regulations outside EU/USA/Japan are often less clear and are less strictly enforced, so lasting damage occurs.
* Economic development increases personal wealth for many, leading to more car ownership, second homes abroad and air travel on holiday.
* Pollution often spreads across boundaries, e.g. acid rain, Asian haze, nuclear contamination, global warming.

However, discussion points might explore whether this is inevitable for all areas:* A few countries have pursued a route to development (e.g. Costa Rica’s ecotourism, Denmark’s investment in green energy) that deliberately seeks to minimise environmental problems. *This could possibly be linked to the carbon and water cycle.*
* Wealthy countries having “exported” their pollution-creating industries are able to invest in improving and protecting habitats and cleaning up rivers etc., particularly on a local scale where volunteers help.
* Many TNCs have taken major steps to reduce their environmental impacts, cutting supply chains and reducing packaging, for example.
* ICT improvements may reduce travel, as Skype etc. allow remote conferencing, reducing carbon footprints.
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| **Assess the role of trade blocs in contributing to the growth of both the global economy and national economies. (2017 AS)****CUBE (Circle command word, Underline key content, Box parameters, Explain/ Rephrase question):………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………****……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………** |
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| **Example paragraph:***Examples of paragraphs or points you could make:** The number of trade blocs has grown globally over time, suggesting a willingness to cooperate in this way, perhaps to ensure countries are not left out of useful trade deals with regional partners. Countries excluded from trade blocs have to pay higher tariffs to import coffee into the EU, restricting their opportunities and making exports more expensive. *Think about how the EU prevents FDI from China within the EU to enable companies within EU countries to profit. Within the bloc, members’ industries are protected from cheap imports (e.g. coffee processing industries, or clothes from China)*
* Trade blocs facilitate business development within regions, for example trade within the EU has grown. This has encouraged countries to specialise as they know they can sell within the trade bloc, gaining comparative advantage.
* Trade blocs influence global trade as non-members may seek to invest within the bloc to open access to markets (e.g. Japan investing in UK)
* Inefficient producers within the bloc can be protected from more efficient ones outside the bloc. For example, inefficient European processors may be protected from low-cost imports from developing countries. So global trade patterns are distorted by trade blocs.
* Specialising in specific products can also make a country vulnerable if relations change.
* However, UK also has trading partners outside the EU, and through Brexit seeks to widen these, suggesting the EU trade bloc is not necessarily the most important factor for the UK economy.
* Other factors also play a key contribution, such as changes in transport and communications.
* Trade disputes can grow up between trade blocs/countries (e.g. Russia blocking access to its markets for EU members over Ukraine) which hampers regional trade
* Global organisations including WTO exist to encourage global trade by opening up markets. This can be restricted by the actions of trade blocs.
* Some switched off nations benefit economically and politically from this decision.
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