Exercise walk-through

4.2
HL: Human development and diversity

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · HL

Power, places and networks

- **Globalisation** is the growing connection between places through four kinds of **flow** :
- A **global network** has **nodes** (cities and ports) and **links** (shipping lanes, flight routes, undersea cables).
- A place with many links, such as Shanghai, Singapore or London, gains more trade, more investment and more power.
- A poorly connected place, such as a landlocked country with weak roads, finds it hard to join in.

$$\frac{0.06}{2.00} \times 100 = 3\%$$

Human development and diversity

- **Protectionism** : tariffs and quotas to protect local jobs.
- **Fairtrade** : a guaranteed minimum price for about 2 million farmers and workers.
- **Civil society** campaigns, such as protests against factory working conditions.
- Indigenous groups protecting their land, language and knowledge.

Key terms (2)

- **Human Development Index (HDI)**: a measure of development that combines health, education and income on a scale from 0 to 1.
- **Glocalisation**: adapting a global product to local tastes and culture.
- **Chokepoint**: a narrow point on a route, such as a canal or strait, where a blockage can stop a large share of trade.
- **Resilience**: the ability of a system or a place to recover from a shock.

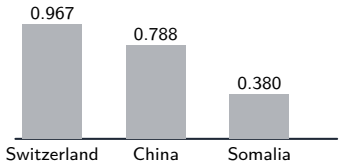
Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the **three** dimensions measured by the Human Development Index. [2]

health | ? | ?

each scored 0 to 1

2.2 In 2022 the HDI of China was 0.788 and of Somalia 0.380. Calculate the difference, and explain **one** limitation of using the HDI to compare development. [3]



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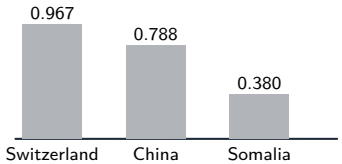
health | ? | ?

each scored 0 to 1

2.1

health (life expectancy at birth), education (years of schooling) and income (GNI per person): any two correct; all three correct

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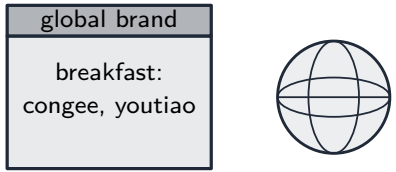


2.2

$0.788 - 0.380 = \mathbf{0.408}$; the HDI is a national average, so it hides inequality between regions, rich and poor or women and men

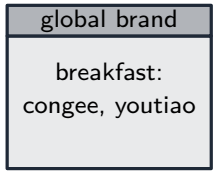
Exercise 2.3

2.3 Define **glocalization**, and give **one** example. [3]



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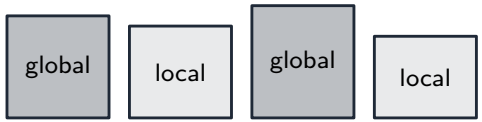


2.3

a global company changes its products or marketing to suit local tastes and culture; e.g. KFC in China sells congee and youtiao for breakfast / Shanghai Disneyland's Chinese designs and festivals

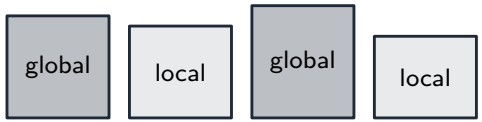
Exercise 2.4

2.4 Explain **two** ways in which global flows can change local cultures. [4]



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2.4

any two, explained: homogenization: global brands, films and music replace local shops, foods and languages, so places look more alike; glocalization: global products adapt to local tastes, so new local versions appear; hybridization: cultures mix to create new forms, e.g. K-pop; revival or resistance: people protect or promote local food, language and festivals as part of their identity

Exercise 2.5

2.5 Explain how **Fairtrade** aims to help farmers in developing countries, and evaluate its limits. [6]



minimum price

premium

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2.5

aims: a guaranteed minimum price protects farmers when world prices fall; a Fairtrade premium is paid to the community for schools, clinics or better farming; rules on working conditions and the environment; limits: it reaches only about 2 million farmers and workers, a small share of the world's farmers; certification costs money, so the poorest farmers may not join; most of the final price still goes to processing and retail in core countries

Exercise 3.1

3.1 *(Paper 3, part (a).)* Examine how global interactions can change the cultural identity of places. [12]



Exercise 3.1

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3.1

Mark with the markbands: [10-12] a well-developed explanation of each link, named examples with detail, more than one scale or perspective; [7-9] developed points with some examples; [4-6] relevant but partly developed points; [1-3] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: diffusion: flows of films, music, food and brands spread through trade, tourism, migration and the internet; homogenization: chain stores and global media make city centres look alike; but the effect is uneven: large cities change faster than rural places; glocalization: KFC in China sells congee and youtiao; Shanghai Disneyland added Chinese designs; so global products take on local identity, not just replace it; hybrid cultures: K-pop mixes Korean and American styles and is now exported; flows go both ways: places in the periphery also export culture; migration brings new foods, languages and festivals to cities; local responses: protecting languages, heritage and local food; Indigenous groups protecting knowledge; power: places with more power (core) export more culture; peripheral places are more often receivers; so identity changes, but in different ways and to different degrees in different places