

32. Globalization – main features

Globalization = process common for the world since the WWII. Definitions:

1. Development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations.
2. Globalization refers to the worldwide integration of humanity and the compression of spatial dimensions of planetwide human interaction => many of the region's most chronic problems
 - e.g. the degree of economic exploitation and social inequality that have characterized Latin America or Africa since it came under European colonial domination in the 1500s.

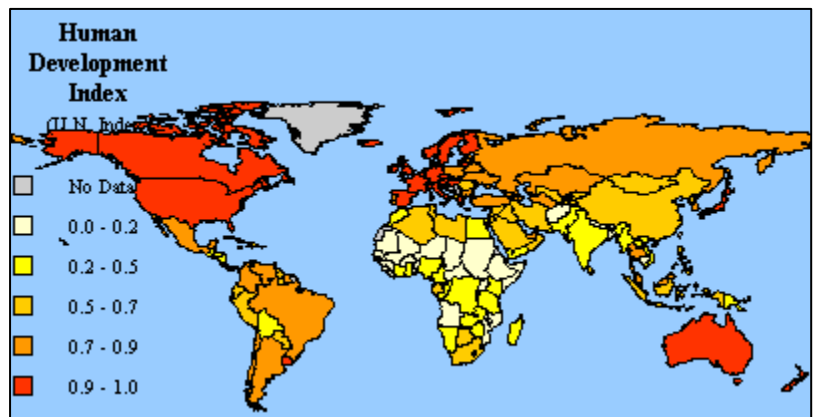
Development

North-South division:

- North = the richest countries, most economically DCs
- South = the poorest countries (just because a country is rich doesn't necessarily mean that it's developed)

Development index = a way how to measure a development:

- ❖ GDP/capita (USD)
- ❖ population growth rate (% , ‰)
- ❖ infant mortality rate (‰)
- ❖ adult literacy rate (%)
- ❖ urban population (%)
- ❖ % of population with access to health services
- ❖ human development index (HDI) – mix of indices on a country's wealth, health and education.



GDP vs. GNP

GDP – gross domestic product = the total value (amount) of goods and services produced in a country by all the companies located there

GNP – gross national product = the total value (amount) of goods and services produced in a country by national companies, enterprises, corporations and firms

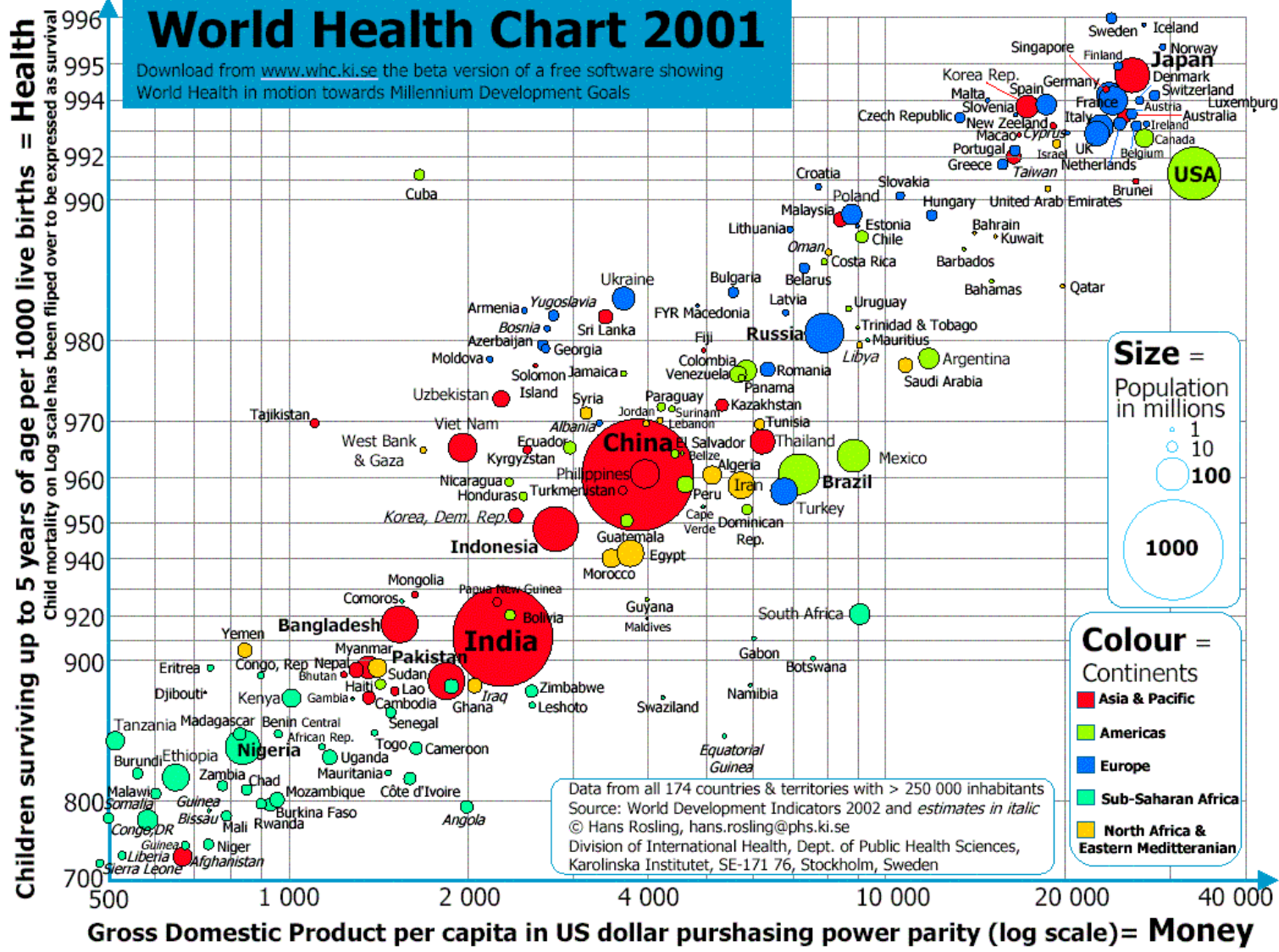
Some of the largest companies have higher turn-over than GDP in certain countries, e.g. BP vs. Netherlands

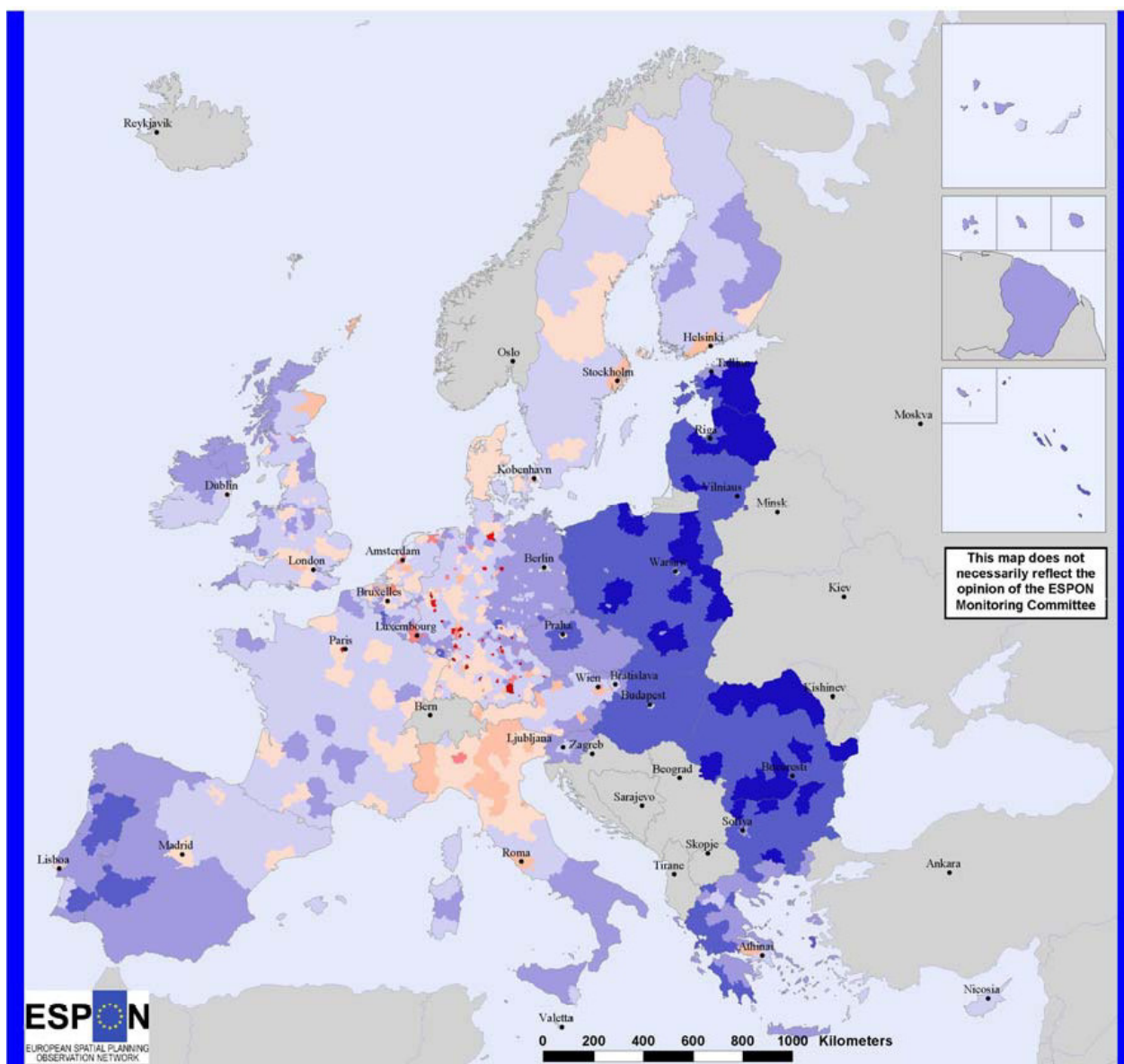
Web sources:

- GDP per capita by countries of the world:
http://www.worldfactsandfigures.com/gdp_country_desc.php

Keywords

globalization, north-south division, development index, HDI, GDP, GNP





This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

GDP per capita 1995 in PPS (EU average = 100)

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