



KENYA NATIONAL
SPELLING
BEE
LEARN THAT WORD

GLOBALISATION

(/gləʊb(ə)lɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/)

Globalisation can be defined as:

Economic Globalisation:

The integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, direct foreign investment, capital flows, migration, and the spread of technology.

Simply, it is the establishment of a global common market, based on the freedom of exchange of goods and capital.

Cultural Globalisation:

Sharing of ideas, attitudes and values across national borders. This sharing generally leads to an interconnectedness and interaction between peoples of diverse cultures and ways of life.

Mass media and communication technologies are the primary instruments for cultural globalisation.

Other aspects of globalisation are:



Industrial Globalisation

development of worldwide production markets and broader access to a range of foreign products for consumers and companies involving particularly movement of material and goods between and within national boundaries.



Financial Globalisation

development of worldwide financial markets and better access to external financing for borrowers.



Political Globalisation

creation of international organizations to regulate the relationships among governments and to guarantee the rights arising from social and economic globalization.



Informational Globalisation

increase in information flows between geographically remote locations. *(This can also be seen as a technological change related to the advent of fibre optic communications, satellites, and increased availability of telephone and Internet)*

Fact 1: Globalisation has had a positive impact on education. People move from one country to another in search of educational opportunities. It has become convenient for students to move globally in search of better quality education, which has led to the integration of cultures. People from poorer countries seeking improved education move to developed countries in order to acquire it. Here in Kenya, students move to countries like the UK and USA to pursue higher education. Can you identify other positive impacts of globalisation?

Effects of globalisation in Kenya

1.

There was a **rise in democracy** through multiparty elections in Kenya. Finally, people had the authority and power to elect the leader they wanted without any fear.

2.

Liberalisation of the economy in Kenya has led to the privatisation of state corporations for efficiency and better service provision. Kenya privatised its entities owned in telecommunication, water, and railway as it sought better service delivery to Kenyans.

3.

Digital awakening. Kenya is now an IT hub in Africa with some of the greatest innovations being born as a result of this. Mobile money transfer businesses and mobile banking services have revolutionised Kenya.

4.

Diplomatic relations with other countries has been made much easier through the use of technology. It is easier to have a Skype/video conference with someone thousands of miles away in real time.

5.

Globalisation has also led to **international mobility** among Kenyans. Thousands of Kenyans work, study, and live abroad and many more are either going or planning to go abroad. It has provided a lot of opportunities for Kenyans, an idea that was once considered impossible.

Globalisation Vocabulary Sheet

Can you identify the words to these definitions?

1. The exchange of products/services without money, OR commerce generally.....
2. Wealth, in money or property, used to finance business operations.....
3. Work; the employees who perform work; organized workers (as in a union)
4. Exchange of goods or services of equal value; reciprocal giving or interchange.....
5. The behaviours, beliefs and characteristic of a particular group.....
6. The condition of being mutually reliant.....
7. A group of nations or peoples ruled over by another nation or powerful ruler.....
8. A place where buyers and sellers interact OR the potential customers.....
9. To obtain goods or send services to an outside source, usually a separate country.....
10. Trade between countries, free from governmental restrictions or duties.....

(Empire, Trade, Market, Capital, Culture, Labour, Outsourcing, Free Trade, Globalisation, Exchange, Interdependence)

Fact 2: Globalisation has had its own share of negatives. Due to the rise in worldly travels, traditional cultures are fading or are being fused to create new cultures. In Kenya, the urban contemporary culture is synonymous with city dwellers. The traditional cultures are slowly being replaced or are dying in Kenya and there is a need to do something to preserve them. Can you identify other negative impacts of globalisation?

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