

# **Processes and patterns of global migration**

## **2.2.1**

**Globalisation, migration and a shrinking world**

# Recommended text

**Student Guide 5**

**Global Governance: change and challenge; 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenges**

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Hodder Education (£9.99)

# Specialised Concepts

As an outcome of studying 2.2.1 to 2.2.5, learners will gain an understanding of specialised concepts:

**causality** (drivers of global patterns of migration)

**globalisation** (links between countries)

**risk** (associated with refugees)

**resilience** (ability of neighbouring countries to cope with refugees)

# Globalisation definition

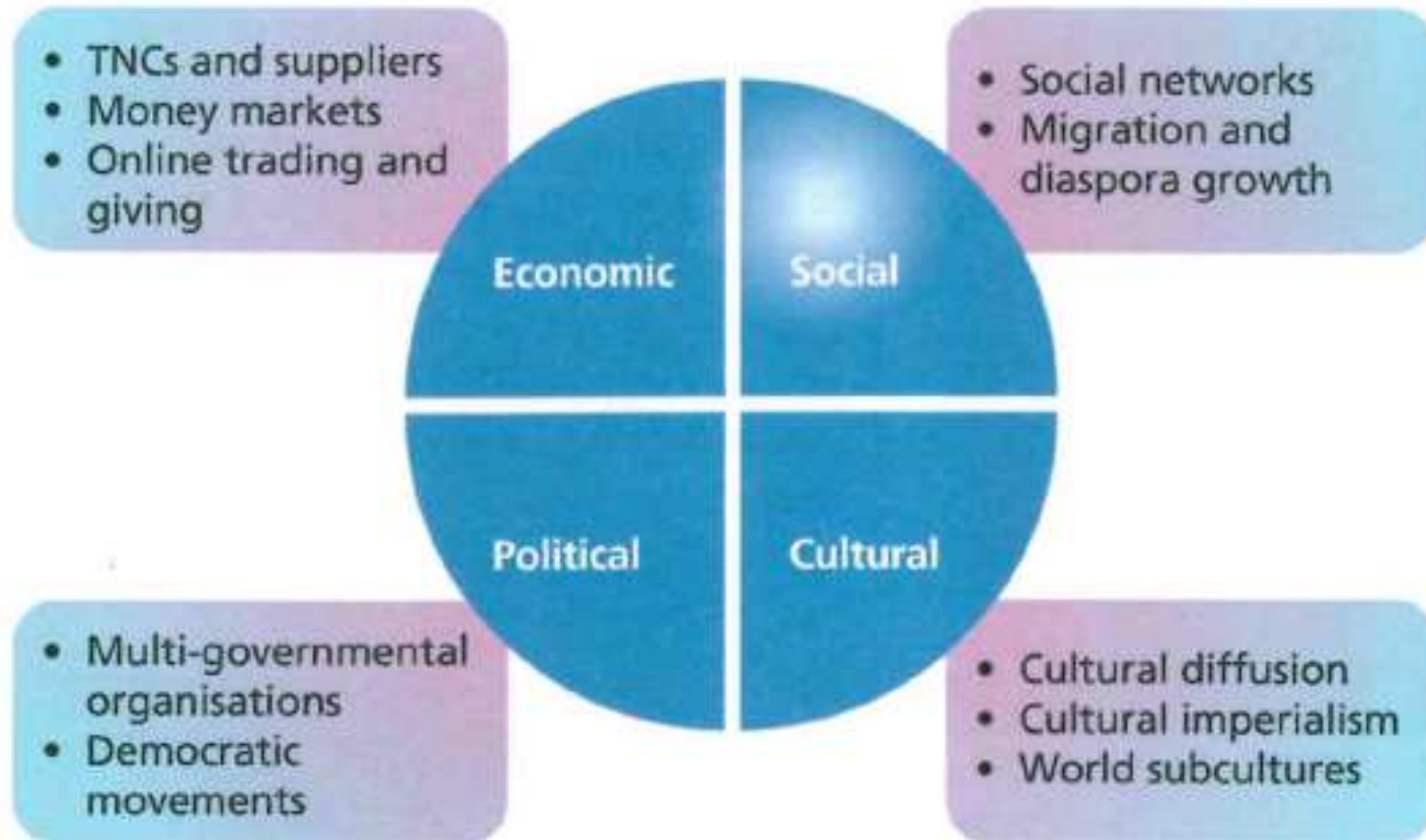
**International Monetary Fund:** “The process through which an increasingly free flow of ideas, people, goods, services and capital leads to the integration of economies and societies”

[quoted in *Causes of Globalisation*, **Geog Review**, Feb 2016, Emma West]

A good definition because it encapsulates three important aspects of the concept:

- It's a **process** – something that happens
- It's **dynamic** – changing/evolving all the time
- It has **outcomes** – a greater degree of social and economic integration between people and places

# Aspects of globalisation



**Figure 1** Different aspects of globalisation, or types of global interaction

# What drives globalisation?

## Trade

*Quicker and cheaper transport + improved technology means goods can be transported more easily across great distances*

*Demand for exotic or out-of-season items encourages production in distant countries*

## Technology (especially improvements in transport and communications)

*Improved planes and ships (e.g. containerisation) mean more can be transported further, more quickly – making it cheaper*

*Fibre-optic, satellite and mobile technology have vastly increased global connectivity*

## Geopolitics (international politics that are influenced by geographical factors)

*Decisions/actions made in one country now have much bigger impacts on the rest of the world and so there's a need for more international discussion and cooperation*

# What drives globalisation?

## **Cultural exchange**

*Music, films, literature, ideas flow quickly between different countries – often helped by technology*

## **Migration**

*People move to other countries to find jobs, a better standard of living or to escape oppressive regimes – often helped by improvements in communications*

## **Investment by multinational companies (MNCs)**

*Large international companies manufacture and sell their products across the world – improved communications allows them to locate factories in countries where production costs are lowest*

# Impacts of globalisation

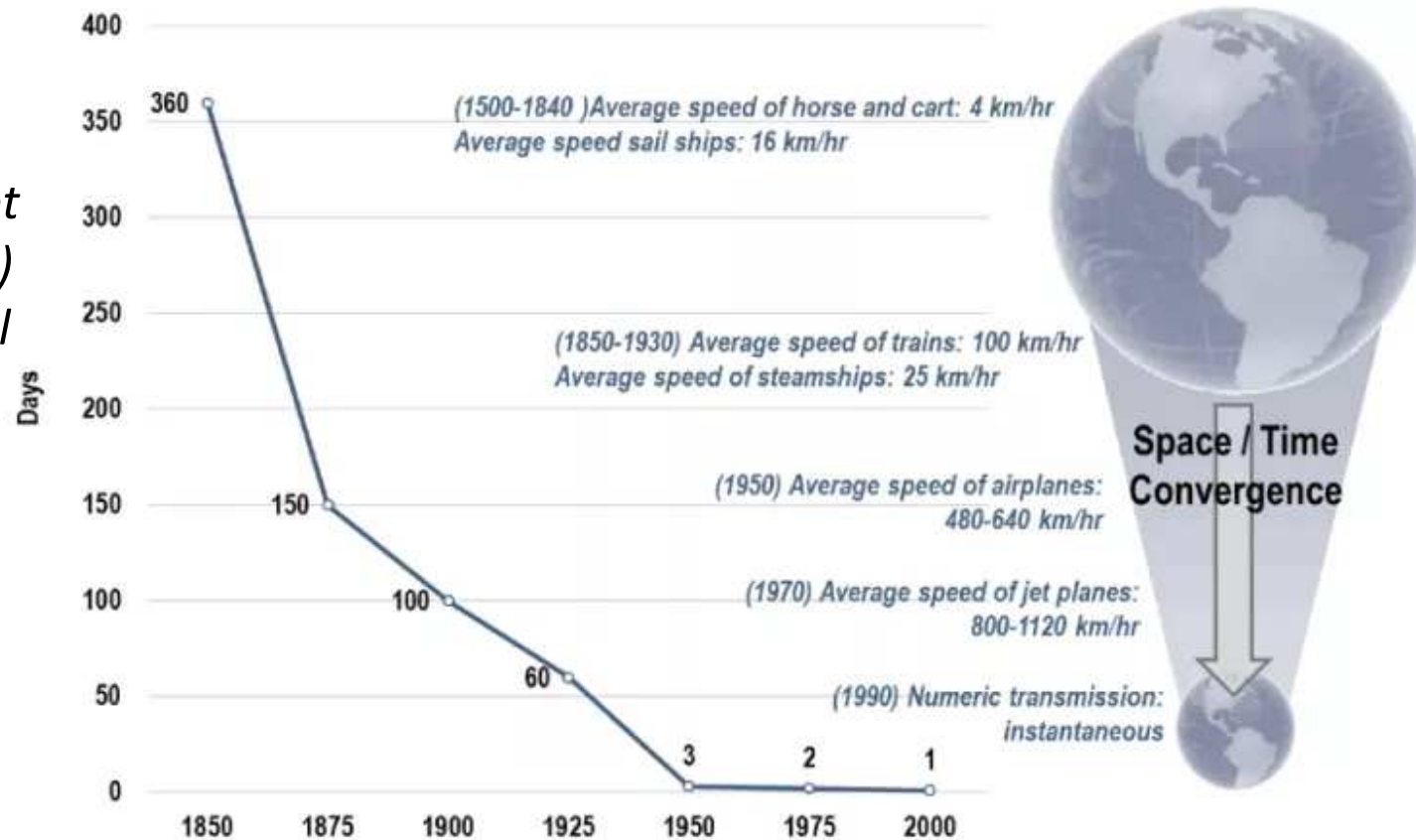
## The concept of a shrinking world – space-time convergence

*(aka space/time compression) refers to the decline in travel time between locations: the outcome of innovations in transport and telecommunications.*

*Explain the concept of a 'shrinking world'*

*How and why can this concept (and space-time convergence) be helpful in explaining global migration?*

*In theory, how might they reduce migration?*





# Impacts of globalisation

*What are some of the other ways in which globalisation has encouraged and enabled international migration?*

# Consolidating ideas

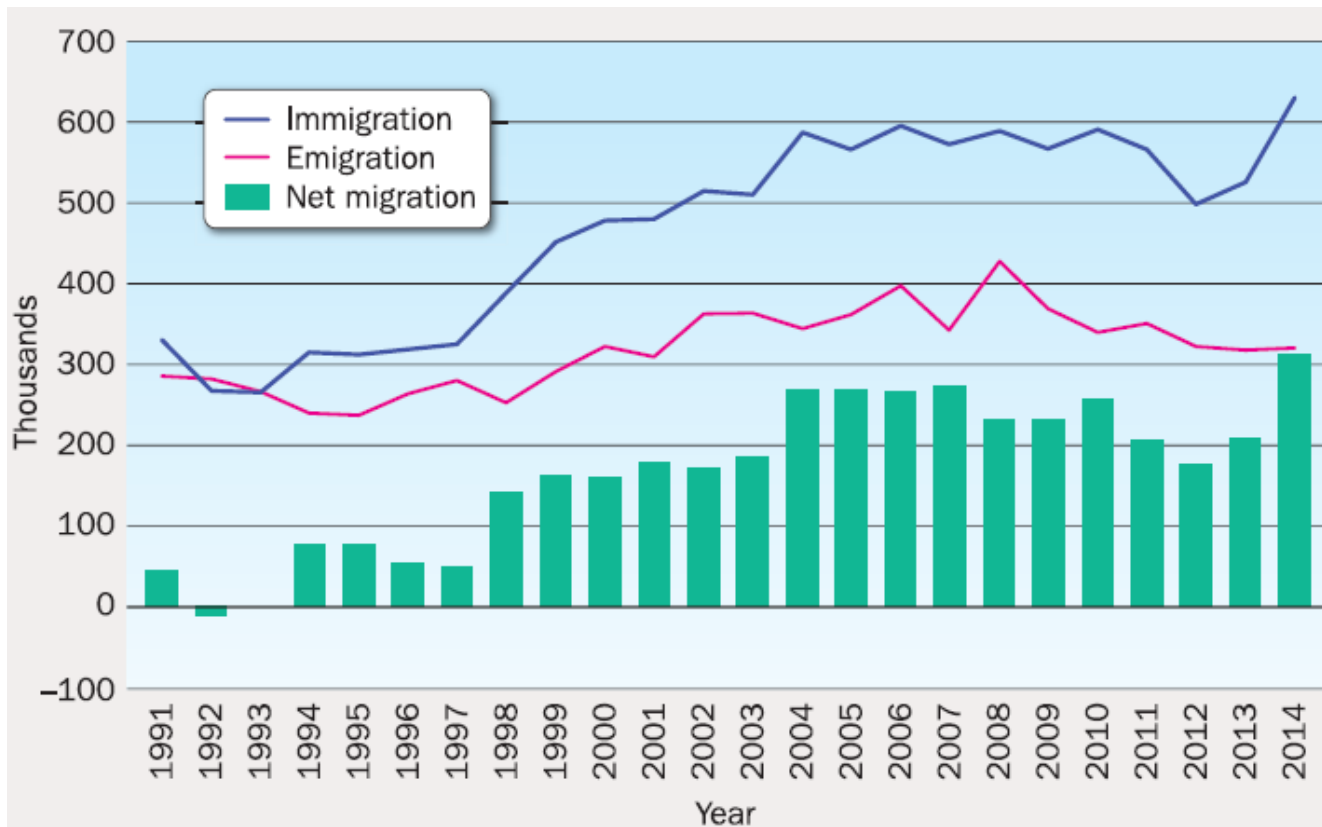
Describe, using examples, global connections and flows of ...

- Money
- Goods
- Technology
- Ideas

To what extent is the world 'borderless'? Use examples to support your answer.

What do you consider to be the most important factors in creating a shrinking world? Justify your answer.

# Data response questions



**Figure 2** Migration in the UK, 1991–2014

Source: House of Commons Briefing Paper

Comment on the trends shown in the graph above.

# Data response questions

This image was used to illustrate an article about Globalisation and Migration.

*Why do you think it was chosen?*

*How effective is it for this purpose?*



**Figure 5** A migrant sitting in his tent on a Greek Island whilst on his mobile phone in September 2015

Source: De Visu/Shutterstock.com

# Data response questions

What key patterns of global migration are illustrated by this circular diagram?

How can it be used to illustrate the concept of interdependency?

