



Teacher Ronald Aguilera
3° medio
Task N° 9

Objective:
Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales e información explícita en textos auténticos simples, acerca de temas variados.

Instructions:

- Lee atentamente las preguntas, complete de acuerdo a lo indicado en cada ítem.
- Dudas y Consultas: tareasinglesjbd@gmail.com
- Imprime esta Guía, si no es posible imprimirla puedes desarrollarla en tu cuaderno.



The impacts of Globalization

Watch the following video

◊ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dWjVfyzmk1Q>



Read the following text: The Impact of Globalization on the World's Poor

-  The process of globalization provides a golden opportunity for mankind to contribute to a major reduction of poverty world-wide. While the potential for poverty reduction is great, the extent of it will depend on many factors including, in particular, the pattern of growth followed by the developed and developing countries and the overall global policy framework. A question that is often raised is whether the actual distribution of gains is fair and whether the poor benefit less than proportionately from globalization—and could under some circumstances actually be hurt by it.
-  The risks and costs brought about by globalization can be significant for fragile developing economies and the world's poor. The downside of globalization is most vividly epitomized at times of periodical global financial and economic crises. The costs of the repeated crises associated with economic and financial globalization appear to have been borne overwhelmingly by the developing world, and often disproportionately so by the poor who are the most vulnerable. On the other hand, benefits from globalization in booming times are not necessarily shared widely and equally in the global community.

○ The fear that the poor have in some instances been by-passed or actually hurt by globalization was highlighted by recent studies which point towards limited—if not a lack of—convergence among participating national economies and across regions as globalization has proceeded. The observed trend towards greater inequality in the world income distribution between countries and regions (when the latter are not weighed by population size) and within many developing countries has a close bearing on conditions affecting the world's poor, as inequality acts as

○ a filter between growth and poverty. In particular, inequality may affect growth and thereby poverty alleviation in the future. The most recent estimate suggests the share of the population of the developing countries living below US\$1 per day declined from 40% in 1981 to 21% in 2001. However, this progress on poverty reduction was mainly achieved by the substantial reduction of the poor in China (400 million fewer people were poor in China in 2001, compared to the estimate in 1981).



Further, it is reported that the absolute number of the poor has fallen only in Asia and risen elsewhere and the total number of people living under US\$2 per day actually increased worldwide. In particular, poverty has increased significantly in Africa in terms of poverty incidence as well as depth of poverty. Though any trend in poverty and income inequality observed so far cannot be exclusively or even mainly attributed to the 'globalization' effect, as such, without rigorous analyses, these various estimates, even the most optimistic ones, can not dismiss the concerns raised that

the globalization process may have had at least some adverse effects on poverty and income distribution. These concerns have generated a passionate debate worldwide as well as a powerful anti-globalization movement. The globalization-poverty relationship is complex and heterogeneous, involving multifaceted channels. It is highly probable that globalization-poverty relationships may be non-linear in many aspects, involving several threshold effects. It may be futile to attempt to establish theoretically, on an a priori basis, the effects of globalization on poverty as universally observable

conditions. Indeed, each subset of links embedded in the globalization (openness)-growth-income distribution-poverty nexus can be contentious and controversial. Besides the 'growth' effects of globalization on poverty (i.e. the effects of globalization on poverty filtered directly through economic growth), the globalization/ integration

process operating through various other channels is known to create winners and losers, affecting both vertical and horizontal inequalities. These channels include changes in relative factor and good prices, factor movements, the nature of technological change and diffusion, the impact of globalization on volatility and vulnerability, the world-wide flow of information, and global disinflation.

After the Reading, go to the quizziz

<https://quizizz.com/join/quiz/5eec4f60c97502001c026c09/start?studentShare=true>