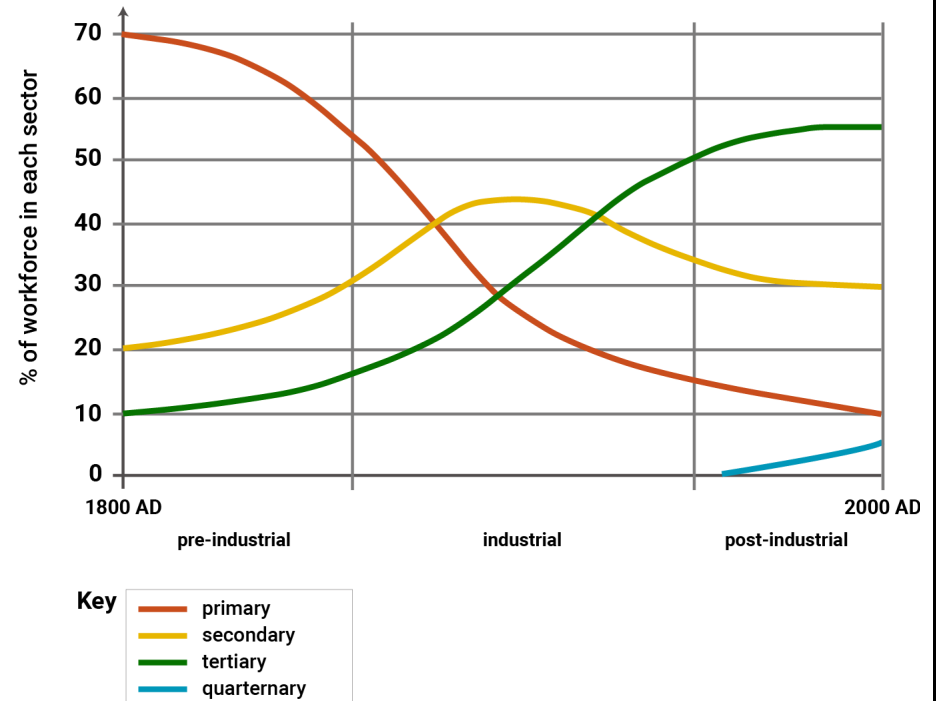


1 KEY VOCABULARY	
Primary Industry	industry, such as mining, agriculture, or forestry, that is concerned with obtaining or providing natural raw materials for conversion into commodities and products for the consumer.
Secondary Industry	Industry that converts raw materials provided by the primary industry into commodities and products for the consumer; manufacturing industry.
Tertiary Industry	the part of a country's economy concerned with the provision of services.
Quaternary Industry	The sector of industry that involves the intellectual services: research, development, and information
Globalisation	the process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.
Megacity	A megacity is a very large city, typically with a population of more than 10 million people.
LIC	Low income country—a developing poor country
HIC	A high income country—A developed rich country
NIC	Newly industrialising countries—Countries that are considered to be 'developing' but have experienced rapid growth (especially in manufacturing and industries) in recent years
MNC	A multinational company (MNC) is a corporate organization that owns and controls the production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.
Interdependence	The relationship between two or more living things where each one benefits from the other

2. EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

Figure 1: Changes over time in the employment structure of a country.



3. EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE EXPLAINED

Countries in the early stage of development usually have a high percentage of the population in primary employment. This is because most people are engaged in agricultural activities.

As a country begins to develop an industrial base there is an increase in the secondary sector. An increase in machinery on farms means fewer people are needed. People tend to migrate to urban areas to get jobs in factories.

When a country becomes more economically developed there is a greater demand for services such as education, healthcare and tourism. Therefore the tertiary sector undergoes growth. By this time computers, machinery and robots replace people in the secondary sector hence the decrease in secondary jobs.

YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY—GLOBALISATION

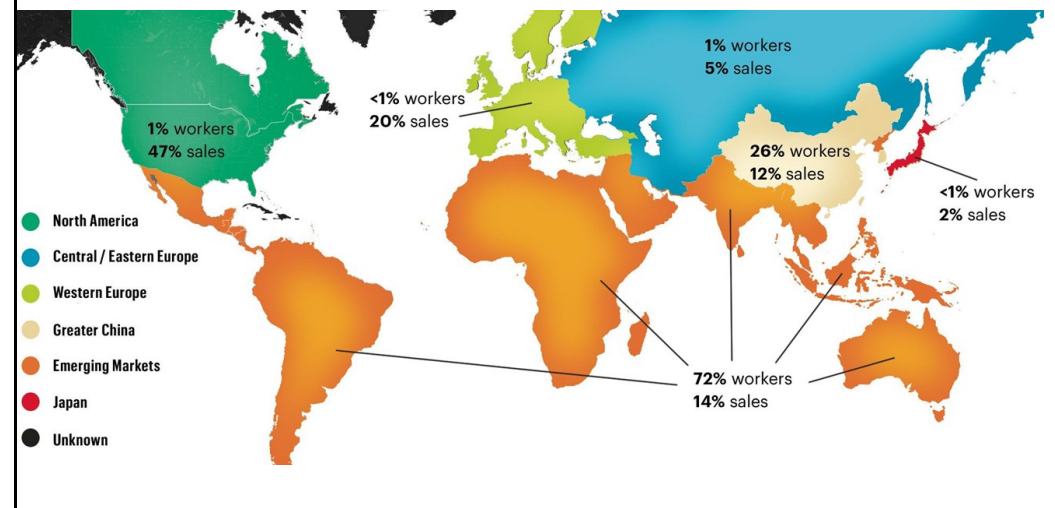
4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MNCs

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They create jobs with the wages often being higher than the local companies and more reliable • The amount of disposable income that people have increases, stimulating the growth of the economy • Local companies that supply MNCs increase their income • When they are located in LEDCs they create skilled jobs and this triggers more education and training in that area • MNCs spend money on infrastructure and services and pay taxes that are used to develop the economy and country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries can become over-reliant on MNCs which can lead to government decisions being influenced • Employees in LEDCs may have to work long hours in poor working conditions • Profits often go back to the country the MNC is based in • Local companies may struggle to compete or find workers so are forced to shut down • The jobs that are created are not always secure - the MNC could relocate at any time • Large sites attract large amounts of traffic, which increases air and noise pollution in the area • Employees in LEDCs may be paid lower wages than employees in MEDCs

5. NIKE SLAVE LABOUR

- Nike has been caught using slave labour to make its shoes at a low cost and making maximum profit. They have manufactured their shoes in multiple LIC countries. Recruiters in desperate countries can work for a company making their products. They must pay, sign contracts and give over their passports to get the job but once they start, they often find it difficult to escape.
- People are crammed into small spaces and live together with poor quality housing, little facilities and very poor sanitation.
- Workers are forced to work 6 days a week for very little money, this is an example of forced labour.
- Companies such as NIKE spend huge amounts of money on advertising and deals with sports persons but then have paid their workers very little money to make the shoes or clothes they are advertising.

6. MAPPING WHERE NIKE MAKES AND SELLS SHOES



7. CLEAN CLOTHES CAMPAIGN

The Clean Clothes Campaign is dedicated to improving working conditions and supporting the empowerment of workers in the global garment and sportswear industries. They educate and mobilise consumers; they lobby companies and governments at a regional and national scale; they train their workers. They also cooperate extensively with similar labour rights campaigns outside of their network to help others who aren't part of the campaign.