

Key Terms

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Civil Society: any organisation or movement that works in the area between the household, the private sector and the state to negotiate matters of public concern. Includes NGOs, community groups, trade unions, academic institutions and faith-based organisations

Culture: a system of shared meanings used by people who belong to the same community, group or nation, to help them interpret and make sense of the world. These systems of meanings include language, religion, custom and tradition, and ideas about "place"

Cultural Diffusion: the spread of cultural ideas, from their place of origin to other regions, groups or nations

Cultural Imperialism: the practice of promoting the culture, values or language of one nation in another, less powerful one

Diaspora: the forced or voluntary dispersal of any population sharing a common racial, ethnic or cultural identity, after leaving their settled territory and migrating to new areas

Resource Nationalism: when a country decides to take all, or a part, of one or a number of natural resources under state ownership

Glocalisation: the adaption of a product or service to the locality or culture for which it is marketed

Protectionism: any economic policy that limits trade between countries so as to protect trade in the home country

Affirmative Action: an economic policy of favouring members of a disadvantaged group, it is sometimes described as positive discrimination

Action: discrimination

Case Studies

Case Studies

Affirmative Action:

Empowering Colombian Women - one of the longest armed conflicts in Latin American took place in Colombia, leading to women becoming mobilised and have influenced new laws and policies. Colombia now has more women in decision-making positions than ever before. Girls' enrolment in secondary and tertiary education exceeds that of boys. Women's participation in the labour force has also increased. A number of factors helped bring these changes about: legal reform and greater political opportunities for women, growth of women's social movements, international support for women's organisations, improvements in social and economical conditions. However, this progress has benefited well-educated urban women, whereas many rural women remain illiterate, poor and experience gender discrimination, often in forms of violence

Diaspora:

Chinese diasporas - 5.5% of the Australian population identifies with having Chinese ancestry, from the 2021 census, most living in large cities (Sydney). Originally, Chinese groups migrated during the gold rush, now migrants come for english education or jobs. Chinese traditions and culture has become present in the celebration of Chinese New Year and Chinatowns

Restriction of Freedom:

China - surveillance in China restricts freedom of locals.

