**HSB4U Chapter 10: Globalization Theories – Connecting to Case Studies**

Menu of Case Studies

Shipbreakers

Monsanto

Beef Inc.

Brazil (Bom Jesus)

The Market (you make your own connections)

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| **Case Study Connection** | **Theory It Comes From** | **Precise Connection** |
| Recycling of toxic ships |  |  |
| Brazil began to export sugar onto the world market and its GDP per capita increased |  |  |
| Monsanto sells seeds to poor Indian farmers |  |  |
| Alang jobs require toxic ships |  |  |
| Wages in India are low compared to developed countries |  |  |
| Monsanto bought many seed companies in India |  |  |
| Alang jobs depend on toxic ships from the west |  |  |
| Monsanto makes money from seed selling whereas farmers remain poor |  |  |
| Western countries benefit by getting rid of our toxic ships |  |  |
| The shipbreaking industry could be forced to move elsewhere (such as China or Bangladesh) if it were required to be more green (e.g., pay for environmental costs) |  |  |
| Health standards are low: the doctor paid by the shipbreaking companies told workers to stand upwind |  |  |
| In Alang wages and costs are low because there is no safety equipment to be paid for |  |  |
| Free trade allows companies to sell ships to Indian shipyard owners. |  |  |
| Small Brazilian subsistence farmers became workers on large sugar plantations |  |  |
| The Market: |  |  |
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