

How has globalisation impacted society's economic production?

In earlier centuries, foraging was the mainstay of food collection. However, the exponential growth of the human population has led to the reliance on more complex economic systems.

Increasing volumes of evolving products, services, technologies, and economic resources represent these systems. The expression for this change is globalisation affecting many societies; some well, others not.

With increasing access to travel and communication services, migrating peoples can export their personal skills and cultures. For instance, apart from specialised skills in, say, health and medicine, science and engineering, a diaspora of a particular group may introduce their own from one nation to another and make a social imprint on their new nation's society. In Australia, this is evident in some regions of main cities such as Melbourne and Sydney, where the metropolitan areas' complexion shows integration through storefronts and other businesses oriented to non-traditional culture (like eateries). Chinese and Yugoslavian migration in earlier years to North Queensland made an impressive impact on sugar cane and mineral production.

However, one prominent example of how globalisation and its aligned protocols have yet to prove so positive is the role of NAFTA in replacing Mexico's centuries-old, well-established sustainable farming culture. The impact of NAFTA's arrangement with the Mexican economy was to destroy traditional small-scale farming, displace farmers and fuel massive migration to the United States (Kottak, 2019).

Globalisation has ushered in an era spurred on by increased technology and mass media. This has allowed communication between people who may

retain much of their culture through more accessible access to sophisticated travel opportunities. This offers more significant opportunities for developing culturally oriented businesses and sports. In Australia, these examples include traditional art, music and the Yulunga traditional Indigenous Games. These all contribute to society's economic production consumed internally and externally; it is a great enjoyment for Australians to hear, for instance, the didgeridoo being used so frequently in many international award-winning movies.

Society's economic production continues to draw people away from smaller and more subsistent economies to the possibilities offered by larger economies with denser populations. It is debatable whether this does produce healthier or greater than mere subsistence living for many people, given the also more significant risks of losing cultural identity and possibly greater risk of alienation from migrating to a hopefully better location.