According to the ecological perspective; the global environment is a macro system that serves as a mold for human behaviour.

Various family life style exist depending upon different geographical locations in the world.

Communication pattern, language, foods, custom, values, ideology etc differ accordingly.

Economic challenges, disaster, political climate etc that took place in various parts of the world may influence individuals & family all over the world.

Globalism = human’s membership in the global community where interactions between & among the global environment exist; thus impacting individuals & family.
1. Globalisation & Human Development

- The DIFFERENCES will always exist; - the geographical borders
- Issues & challenges faced by the people cut across the nations
- We need to be aware of the process & impact of globalization on our lives
- It influences the future of this world
- It is a challenge to nurture global awareness – the notion that considers the impact of individual’s decisions & actions
- Any decisions made will determine the extend in which resources will be consumed, hopefully in the direction that preserve & supportive of the environment ecologically
In the ICT era, 2 important global resources are knowledge & information which provides POWER.

Using them properly / accordingly will improve Q of life.

VV will create disaster for self & others.

2. POWER THAT PROMOTES CHANGE

- Exposure to knowledge & information produces power to change.

- 3 types of powers that are interrelated in shaping the world:
  - The fragile environment
  - The balance between power & Control of weapon
  - Population growth
The fragile environment

- Overall human’s living environments are fragile
- Many destructive human’s behaviour are uncontrolled
- Environmental pollutions; waste / toxic disposal; logging, neglect ➔ all which are destructive for the natural human environment
- The ecological ethics demand that human beings act within his global environment in such a way that considers the short / medium & long term effects
- Everyone has to be accountable for his/her own deeds

The balance between power & weapon control

- Nuclear weapon usage / production serve as a threat for the world’s wellbeing
- Planning for a peaceful world demands high commitment & responsibilities from the big POWER
  - Abolishing nuclear weapon
  - Identify potentials new area for producing nuclear weapon
Population growth

Overwhelming / uncontrolled growth will create many problems

> demands for resources ➔ food, protection, clothing, space & safety

Creates competition / abuse of power, a threat for safety

All 3 powers are interrelated, must be managed properly

Other issues that may promote changes: biotechnology, health, communication, cultural behaviour, justice, human rights, belief systems, group identity & collective decision making
3. **Biotechnology**

- Use of high technology (devices etc) – fiber optic, telecommunication, computer, laser technology, nano technology etc
- Geographically, natural resources that aids in developing techno development are available in tropical & subtropical countries
- However, these countries are left behind in terms of advancement in info & knowledge in developing the biotechnology
4. Health, Nutrition & Well-being

Food & nutrition as bases for healthy life / well-being

Major problems for many under-developed (poor) countries:
POOR food distribution system; not enough domestic supply

For some highly developed countries, the advanced medical technology are very costly; many of the people can not afford it

Health care model for many countries == still deal with treatment / cure (aftermath == SARS/ bird flu?)

A more productive health care system is the one that focuses on healthy life style to prevent diseases & promote balanced & healthy living

Adequate & quality food intake, stress management, & physical activities are necessary to prevent diseases.

Globally, sharing of information & knowledge through research, distributions of supply, availability of health care may improve quality of life
5. Communication & Cultural Behavior

- Electronic communication encourages exchange & sharing of info & knowledge; provides opportunities & choices for people.

- The people can learn different language, thus communicate verbal & non-verbally across culture.

- The goal of global communication is to establish a community that can communicate with each other with the authority focuses on education & well-being of human life.
6. Justice & Human Rights

Justice is a function of human rights & development

The basic gap of justice is between those who have accessibilities to modern knowledge & techno and those who don’t

7. Belief System / Trust

Justice demands beliefs; a difficult concept to nurture in a global community

The interdependence of trading system among countries demand for the belief element from all parties involved to generate an economic status that can benefit all
Believing / trusting is needed in many aspects of interdependence such as power and weapon control.

The war between the big power may be un-ending dispute which in turn may be harmful for the rest of the world.

8. Group Identity

High number of world population may create the feeling of “No IDENTITY” unless they have a group identity.

Knowing one’s own root and cultural identity may nurture the sense belonging within one’s community.

Global technology attracts people to reunite as a homogeneous group, while allowing for individual cultural growth & uniqueness (practices, languages etc).
The homogenous & heterogenous characteristics (variability & pluralism) if taken positively may serve as a source of energy to create a productive power.

Leadership that are based on collective decisions (musyawarah) are more acceptable as compared to authoritarian or dictatorship leadership styles.

New merging leaders who have global visions, thinking ecologically & appreciate differences of the country needs vs. its people; able at using creative problem solving methods are highly sought after.

These leaders encourage the involvement of people in all level to participate in decision making processes (individuals, family, community).
9. The Interrelationships between Global Issues & Problems

May determine safety & quality of life in general

Some issues cut across nations; which may attract others to be involved especially when safety & mankind are the main agenda

- issues pertinent to civil war, may attract many outsiders to be involved in ensuring human rights are to be preserved; health related services etc

Memberships in numerous bodies such as the United Nations, Commonwealth, ASEAN, NAM, OIC etc will create concerns of many other members of those bodies on events & issues happening in the member countries.

Major world problems may dissolve a nation, may impact other countries, families & individuals

Ecologically, using preventive approach is highly applaud, more economical in order to manage any problems
Prevention of diseases through immunisation & healthcare at reasonable cost

Encouraging / promoting healthy lifestyle through information & facilities
  - Poverty eradication / improve quality of life
  - Encourage students to obtain actual potential by providing resources for the needy

Providing housing facilities especially the needy

Prevent children from getting infections/malnourishment; provide rehabilitation programs; food & nutrition

Maintaining healthy environment; clean from pollutions

Managing any conflict strategically, for the benefit of the world