GRADE 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

UNIT 3

PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

TOPIC 1: **GLOBALISATION AND ITS EFFECT ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
TOPIC 2: **WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS?**
TOPIC 3: **CONFLICTS AND RESOLUTIONS**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the contributions of all Secondary Teachers who in one way or another have helped to develop this Course.

Our profound gratitude goes to the former Principal of FODE, Mr. Demas Tongogo for leading FODE team towards this great achievement. Special thanks to the Staff of the English Department of FODE who played an active role in coordinating writing workshops, outsourcing lesson writing and editing processes, involving selected teachers of Central Province and NCD.

We also acknowledge the professional guidance provided by Curriculum and Development Assessment Division throughout the processes of writing, and the services given by member of the English Review and Academic Committees.

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DIANA TEIT AKIS

PRINCIPAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

Achieving a better future by individual students and their families, communities or the nation as a whole, depends on the kind of curriculum and the way it is delivered.

This course is a part of the new Flexible, Open and Distance Education curriculum. The learning outcomes are student-centred and allows for them to be demonstrated and assessed.

It maintains the rationale, goals, aims and principles of the national curriculum and identifies the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that students should achieve.

This is a provision by Flexible, Open and Distance Education as an alternative pathway of formal education.

The course promotes Papua New Guinea values and beliefs which are found in our Constitution, Government Policies and Reports. It is developed in line with the National Education Plan (2005 -2014) and addresses an increase in the number of school leavers affected by the lack of access into secondary and higher educational institutions.

Flexible, Open and Distance Education curriculum is guided by the Department of Education's Mission which is fivefold:
- To facilitate and promote the integral development of every individual
- To develop and encourage an education system satisfies the requirements of   Papua New Guinea and its people
- To establish, preserve and improve standards of education throughout Papua New Guinea
- To make the benefits of such education available as widely as possible to all of the people
- To make the education accessible to the poor and physically, mentally and socially handicapped as well as to those who are educationally disadvantaged.

The college is enhanced to provide alternative and comparable pathways for students and adults to complete their education through a one system, many pathways and same outcomes.

It is our vision that Papua New Guineans' harness all appropriate and affordable technologies to pursue this program.

I commend all those teachers, curriculum writers, university lecturers and many others who have contributed in developing this course.

UKE KOMBRA, PhD

UNIT 3:   PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Dear Student,

Welcome to Unit 3 of the Grade 10 Social Science Course. This Unit is about Papua New Guinea and the Global Community.

In this Unit, you will:

- describe and explain the cultural, social, political and economic relations that exist between Papua New Guinea and the global community.
- compare and contrast types of national and global conflicts.
- collect, organise and present information for a variety of purposes.

The three (3) Topics you will study are;

1.   Globalisation and Its Effect on Papua New Guinea.

2.   What is International Relation?

3.   Conflicts and Resolutions.

STUDY GUIDE

Follow these steps given below to work through the Lessons.

Step 1   Start with Topic 1, Lesson 1 and work through it in order.

Step 2   When you complete Lesson 1, you must do Practice Exercise 1.

Step 3   After you have completed the Exercise, you must correct your work. The answers are given at the end of the Topic.

Step 4   Then, revise well and correct your mistakes, if any.

Step 5   When you have completed all these steps, tick the check-box for Lesson 1, on the content page, like this:

√   Lesson 1: What is Globalisation?

This will help you, check your progress.

Then go on to the next Lesson. You are to repeat the same procedure until you complete all the Lessons in a Topic.

Assignment: Topic Tests

When you have completed all the Lessons in a Topic, do the Topic Test for that Topic, in your Assignment Booklet. The Unit Book tells you when to do this.

Marking:

The Topic Tests in each **Assignment** will be marked by your **Distance Teacher**. The marks you score in each Assignment will count towards the final result. If you score less than 50%, you will have to repeat that Assignment.

Remember, if you score less than 80% in three (3) Assignments, your enrolment will be cancelled. So, you are encouraged to do your work carefully and make sure that you pass all Assignments.

Here is a sample Study Timetable to use as a guide. Refer to it as a reminder of your study times. A timetable will help you to remember when you should be doing some of your FODE work each day.

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
8:00 am – 10:00 am	FODE STUDY TIME				
10:00 am – 11:00 am					
1:00 pm – 2:00 pm					
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm					
6:00 pm – 7:00 pm					
7.00 pm – 9:00 pm	Listen to or watch current affairs programs. Write your diary, read a book.				

TOPIC 1

GLOBALISATION AND ITS EFFECT ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA

In this Topic, you will learn about:

- **What is Globalisation?**

- **Globalisation and Papua New Guinea**

- **Economic Globalisation and Multinational Corporations**

- **Globalisation and Global International Brands**

- **Globalisation and Culture – Westernisation**

- **Globalisation and Tourism**

TOPIC 1:   GLOBALISATION AND ITS EFFECT ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA

In this Topic, you will learn about globalisation and how it affects Papua New Guinea.

Globalisation is a process of **interaction** and i**ntegration** among the people, companies and governments of different nations. It is driven by trade and investment which is aided by information technology.

Papua New Guinea has gradually moved away from its traditional way of life. Its governance, social and economic systems have become more modernised but with a lot of challenges. This is the road to face the globalised world.

Globalisation is made possible by the **multi-national companies** all over the world. These giant companies make their product names or brands known and used worldwide. In doing so, people accept and adopt the ideas, practices and customs of the western world.

This has made it possible for people to travel and interact with others. They travel around the world for leisure and recreation, adventure, or to experience other cultures. And it all depends on globalisation and information technology.

Interaction is forming relationships by talking, sharing or working together.

Integration is coming together to form a group or to be one.

Multi-national companies are big companies which have brands of their products all over the world.

Lesson 1:   What is Globalisation?

Welcome to Lesson 1 of Topic 1. It is about Globalisation and Its Effects on Papua New Guinea.   You will start by studying the meaning of Globalisation.

Your Aims

- define globalisation

- state the importance of globalisation

- list the factors which enable globalisation

- identify and discuss the effects of globalisation

What is Globalisation?

Globalisation has come to be a principal characteristic feature of the new millennium and an inescapable reality in today's society. No community and society can remain isolated from the forces of globalisation. The computer culture is spreading very quickly. Even in a poorer country, coke cola, cars, cosmetics and clothes seen in the cities and towns hide the reality of poverty and suffering of the people. We have almost reached a point to believe that, 'we cannot reverse the trend; we can only go forward'.

> **Globalisation is about connecting or integrating people with the world through the interchange of worldviews, products, ideas, and other aspects of cultures.**
>
> **It is a process of integration or interconnection between countries. Their economies are oriented to a global market and are controlled by multi-national companies and financial institutions.**

Globalisation is to make people more connected as though living in a small village. People of different cultures, governments and countries are able to connect with each other through communication, transportation and trade. It is a social change in which geographical and cultural barriers are reduced and a mono-culture is created.

> **Millennium refers to a period of thousand years, calculated from the traditional date of the birth of Christ.**
>
> **Inescapable means cannot escape from or avoid the global changes.**
>
> **Mono-culture is a culture of the rich and powerful people which people try to adopt**.

> **Globalisation is important because it reduces barriers between people and makes them more accessible to each other and links people from all over the world**.

For instance,

- A terrorist attack in USA about an hour ago is known by everyone throughout the world within a few minutes.

- Someone who lives in Papua New Guinea can be a registered student of the University of California through online studies using the internet services.

- A business man in Papua New Guinea can visit three countries within few hours in a day.

Factors which have enabled globalisation

1. Transportation
Improved transport has made global travel easier. For example, there has been a rapid growth in air-travel, enabling greater movement of people and goods across the globe. People are more willing to move between different countries in search for work.

From 1970, there was a rapid adoption of the steel transport container. This reduced the costs of inter-modal transport making trade cheaper and more efficient.

2. Communication
Improved technology makes it easier to communicate and share information around the world. Without technologies such as the internet and global communication, it would not have been possible to witness the increased interdependence of companies and countries. Communication occurs through newspapers, television, radios and mass media broadcasts, telephones and postal services. Many people are becoming educated and have excess to internet which enables them to conduct their businesses and professional work more easily.

3. International Trade
Since early history, global trade has been connecting mankind. Silk route of early history helped in connecting Asia to the rest of the world. This trade route not only facilitated the movement of goods but also the movement of people and ideas. The early phase of globalisation involved the export of raw materials from Asia and the import of finished products from Europe. But from the mid twentieth century, things began to change. Certain companies became multinationals as they spread their economic activities to various parts of the world. Multinational companies have grown and spread to many different economies.

Papua New Guineans are now coming to an age where life is becoming much easier due to improved technology.

Below are some examples of globalisation in action in Papua New Guinea.

- Mobile phone companies have set up towers in remote parts of the country to make communication easier. The once excommunicated districts and rural areas by successive governments of Papua New Guinea have been relieved by Digicel and Telikom B-Mobile services. This is like giving light to someone who lived in darkness for ages. As a result, many people in Papua New Guinea own a mobile phone and are

connected to face book and internet services. They can communicate with people in USA or Australia directly from their mobile phones.

• Transportation of heavy equipment for the LNG Project was delivered by planes and ships that are specialised in transportation services.

• Air Niugini proudly announced that, an exciting new era of global travel for its customers.

'Our new partnership with Air France now allows for easy connection to Europe through international hubs such as Singapore and Hong Kong. Your Europe connections with Air France can now be handled through any Air Niugini sales office or your travel agent. Air Niugini has initiated this bridge to make travel much easier and accessible. It makes the globe become a small village and people can travel anywhere at any time'.

This is a cultural revolution that everyone is embracing. In other words, it is a sudden change and it's happening very fast.

• Australia and New Zealand Banking Corporation (ANZ) is connecting Papua New Guineans throughout the Asia – Pacific Region. This means, your money saved in the bank can be accessed anywhere in the Asia Pacific Region.
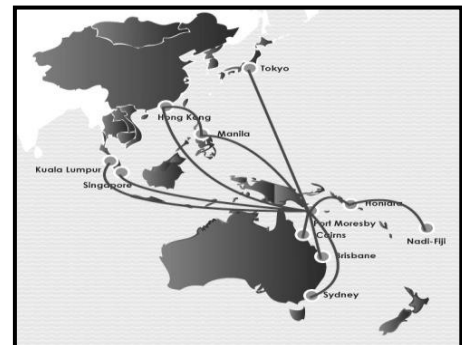

Russian Aircraft landing at KOMO International Airport on its 74th flight in Hela Province.

www.panoramio.com.

Ghta.logo.png

Air Nuigini 8: 2013 International Routes.

Worldairlinenews.com.

The Effects of Globalisation

1. Positive Effects

- Better employment opportunities in the third world

Workers in developing countries now have more occupational choices than ever before.

Educated workers in developing countries are able to compete on the global job market for high paying jobs.

Production workers in developing countries are not only able to compete but have the choice of emigrating and taking jobs in industrial countries or staying at home to work in outsourced industries.

- Equal distribution of income among nations

In the past, workers in industrialised countries occupied the privileged positions. With the advent of the global job market, this is no longer the case. Production workers in industrial countries are losing ground, as jobs and income are being transferred to production workers in developing countries.

- The development of Third World nations

Globalisation is a very positive force that lifts countries out of poverty through trade and especially multi-national companies.

- Change in the lifestyle

- Better educational opportunities

- Multi-national companies in developing countries increase business activities, create employment, build and improve infrastructure and provide technical training to local people. For instance, the multi-national company 'Exxon Mobil' brings in huge amounts of money which increases our money supply.

2. Negative Effects

- In many poorer nations, globalisation is the result of foreign businesses utilising workers in a country to take advantage of the lower wage rates.

- Brain Drain

Opportunities in rich countries drive talent away from poor countries, leading to brain drains.

- Income Inequality

The globalisation of the job market has had negative consequences in developed countries. "Mind workers" Intellectuals (engineers, attorneys, scientists, professors, executives, journalists, consultants) are able to compete successfully in the world market and command high wages.

Conversely, production workers and service workers in industrialised nations are unable to compete with workers in third world countries and either lose their jobs through outsourcing or are forced to accept wage cuts.

- Cultural values and customs become valueless as people begin to adopt western culture.

- Resource Exploitation

In the past, people used resources to meet their own immediate needs. Today, people need a cash income and practices have changed. Now, people exploit resources in order to make a profit. In Papua New Guinea, you have seen how resources have been used without concern for the future generation.

- Environmental Destruction

So much destruction has been caused by multi-national companies to our natural environment in the name of money for themselves, and may be a few services such as road for the local people.

Globalisation is a reality which is here to stay. Globalisation has given more benefits than problems. The economists and policy makers of the world need to fine tune their strategy so that benefits of globalisation can reach everyone. The ultimate success of globalisation can only be realised when it helps achieve all the goals of development. These goals of development are not only about monetary income, but also about better healthcare, education, security and overall quality of life for all.

> **Exploitation means using resources unwisely.**

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 1. In this Lesson you have learnt that;

- Globalisation is about connecting or integrating people with the world through the interchange of worldviews, products, ideas, and other aspects of cultures.

- It is important because it reduces barriers between people and make them more accessible to each other. Globalisation makes the world become like a small global village.

  Globalisation is made possible by technology through transportation, communication and international trade.

- Communication occurs through newspapers, television, radios, telephones and postal services, internet and face book

  Positive effects of globalisation include; employment opportunities, equal distribution of income between nations, change in lifestyle, educational opportunities and increased investment in poorer countries by multi-national companies.

- Education paves way for better knowledge about what the world is like and people are exposed to new ideas that have a greater influence on the people.

- Negative effects of globalisation include; brain drain, income inequality, resource exploitation and environmental destruction and cheap labour in developing countries.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 1 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 1

1. What is globalisation?

   _____

   _____

2. Describe how globalisation links people to the rest of the world.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Name four (4) modes of communication.

   i. _____ ii. _____

   iii. _____ iv. _____

4. List at least four (4) companies that globalise Papua New Guinea.

   i. _____ ii. _____

   iii. _____ iv. _____

5. Identify and explain the effects of globalisation.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 1.

Lesson 2:   Globalisation and Papua New Guinea

Welcome to Lesson 2. In Lesson 1, you have learnt about globalisation and its affects. In this lesson, you will learn about Globalisation and Papua New Guinea.

Your Aims

- identify globalisation in Papua New Guinea and its benefits
- describe features of global culture
- discuss impacts of global culture in rural and urban areas

Brief history of Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea was formerly colonised as British Papua and German New Guinea, until 16th September, 1975, when Australia granted independence and it became one unified country. Since then, there has been a lot of western influence on our traditional cultures. It affected our traditional values of governance, economic systems, social and tribal groupings. Before the arrival of Europeans and other foreigners, Papua New Guineans lived a simple subsistence livelihood. Their economic activities were based around small communities. As Papua New Guinea moves away from traditional governance, social and economic systems become more modernised.

For instance, today, the National Parliament's decisions are more powerful than the traditional haus tambaran of Sepik. This means, we are practicing a more globalised political system. The traditional governance systems are no longer powerful and important as they were in the past.

The National Parliament
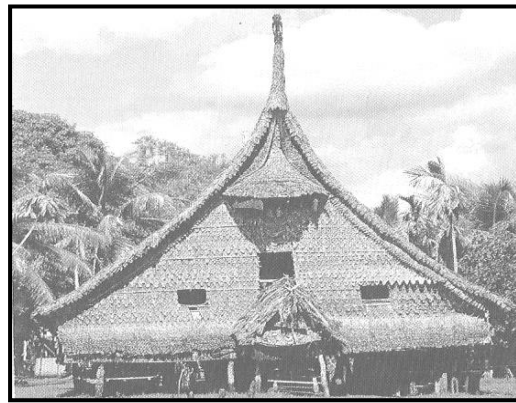
Sepik Haus Tambaran

A lot of challenges are faced as we try to match up with the rest of the world to improve our standard of living. In the process we are confronted with law and order, poverty and corruption. The western influence which is part of globalisation has changed the worldviews of Papua New Guineans to look broader and beyond. However, almost half of our population is illiterate to understand globalisation fully, even though, it directly affects our lives. Today, the effects of globalisation are felt by everyone.

Evidences of Globalisation in Papua New Guinea

For ordinary people, the word globalisation is too big for them to understand. There are so many social and economic changes happening in Papua New Guinea which indicate globalisation.

Almost half of the citizens have mobile phones to communicate with their friends, here and aboard. The access to internet and e-mail brings the world much closer.

Transportation is much easier for people and the movement of goods and services. For example, Air Niugini has enabled high level of travel by Papua New Guineans to other parts of the world.

Papua New Guineans are able to get better jobs in other countries depending on their skills and knowledge. They market their skills and are competing with others in the world.

Business activities have increased rapidly with investors from other countries coming into Papua New Guinea to do business. Multi-national companies operating in Papua New Guinea have contributed a lot in terms of infrastructure and employment.

PNG LNG provides employment Papua New Guineans.

Two Papua New Guinean medical doctors working in USA.

The locally grown products like coffee, cocoa, copra, sugar, tea and vanilla are able to reach world markets. Coffee is PNG's champion money maker as it is enjoying markets in Australia, the United States, Germany and Japan. As reported by the Paradise Magazine, volume 5, Germany buys 40%, Australia 22%, the US 20%, and Japan 8%. While the rest is absorbed throughout Europe, only 10% is sold within Papua New Guinea.

PNG Coffee hit the world market.

> PNG products are wanted worldwide. Chinese favour PNG Coffee. We not only sell locally but it's done globally.

This is all about globalising our locally grown produce at the world markets. The coffee or coconut grown in our local communities is served to everyone across the world.

The Asylum seekers issue has hit the people with critical opposition and protest against the signing of this agreement. Prime Minister, Peter O'Neill proclaimed that Papua New Guinea will benefit greatly from the signing of this regional settlement arrangement.
This is globalisation in action, where people from different cultures are fleeing from their home countries due to civil unrest or natural disasters.

Effects of Globalisation in Papua New Guinea *(Please Revise Lesson 1)*

Positive	Negative
1. Papua New Guinea receives aids and grants from other countries to fund its economy especially infrastructure and other areas.	1. Introduction of new diseases such as bird flu, AIDS.
2. We export our resources to other countries to get an income.	2. Introduction of phonographic materials
	3. Human trafficking and Illegal migrants
3. Papua New Guinea is a member of many international groups such as; the Melanesian Spear Head Group, the Commonwealth nations and many more. These groups provide security and support to Papua New Guinea when needed.	4. Trading of weapons and drugs
	5. Many couples separate or divorce because of mobile phones, face book and others. They suspect their partner has met someone else through these modes of communication.
4. Scholarships are made available for Papua New Guinean students to study overseas.	6. Traditional beliefs and customs are no longer important to the youth. They are slowly losing value and forgotten in towns and cities of Papua New Guinea.
5. Efficient communication and transportation to speed up economic activities.	7. Our politicians use the people's money to invest in other countries for their personal gain.
	8. Exploitation of resources and labour by foreigners and the profit goes back to their

6. Create employment for Papua New Guineans by foreign investors.	home country.

Therefore, globalisation is about introducing new ideas, practices and technologies to others to make them uniform. It is about creating deeper connectedness of worldwide social relations.

As such, globalisation is both good and bad. Good in a sense that it makes live much easier than before. Bad in the sense that it creates various social problems. Today, we are living in a changing society and we will continue to face these challenges. In the long run, globalisation is good because we need to move on with the rest of the world.

The negative effects that Papua New Guineans face all depend on how we embrace globalisation. As we always say, "*the ball is in our hands*". It is up to Papua New Guineans to play it better, so that every citizen benefits from the outcomes of globalisation.

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 2. In this Lesson, you have learnt that;

- Papua New Guinea went through globalisation before independence in the history.

- Papua New Guinea has established relationships with many countries around the world.

- Through globalisation, we have advance communication networks and transport systems that make the world become more connected than ever before.

- Globalisation has enabled Papua New Guinea to be connected to the rest of the world and experience the changes that come with it.

- The negative effects that Papua New Guineans face all depend on how we deal with globalisation.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 2 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 2

1. How was Papua New Guinea globalised before independence?

_____

_____

2. Complete the table on the **changes** that have taken place in Papua New Guinea as a result of globalisation.

Before Globalisation	After Globalisation
1. Traditional Marriages Parents chose and arranged marriages for their children and conducted proper marriage ceremonies. 2. Production in small-scale for self-consumption	1. Young people choose their own partners and marry anytime and anywhere which suits them. 2. Production in large-scale for money.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.

3. Explain the effects of globalisation on our traditional values, beliefs, customs and cultures. Give an example from your own area to justify your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. How has Papua New Guinea benefitted from globalisation?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What is your opinion about globalisation? Justify your answer.

_____

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NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 1.

Lesson 3:   Economic Globalisation and Multinational Corporations

Welcome to Lesson 3. In the last Lesson, you have studied globalisation
and Papua New Guinea. In this Lesson, you will learn about Economic Globalisation and Multinational Corporations

Your Aims

- define and explain economic globalisation
- identify and explain the roles of multinational corporations
- identify advantages and disadvantages of multinational corporations

Economic Globalisation

Before we discuss economic globalisation, let us discuss the meaning of the word economic. Economics is the study of the production and consumption of goods and the transfer of wealth to produce and obtain those goods. Economics explains how people interact within markets to get what they want or accomplish certain goals. Since economics is a driving force of human interaction, studying it often reveals why people and governments behave in particular ways.

Economic globalisation is the increasing economic **interdependence** across the world through an increase in cross border movements of goods, services, and technology.

The everyday things that we take for granted often connect us to people and places far away. For instance, the clothes, shoes and watches that we wear come from different countries around the world.

International trade is vital for economic globalisation. We export or sell our raw materials to other countries and import or buy finished goods from developed countries. This process of exporting and importing makes us become part of the globalised economy.

> **Interdependence is the dependence between two or more groups or things. Dependence is to rely on something or someone for support.**

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Diagram A: Exports and imports by commodity
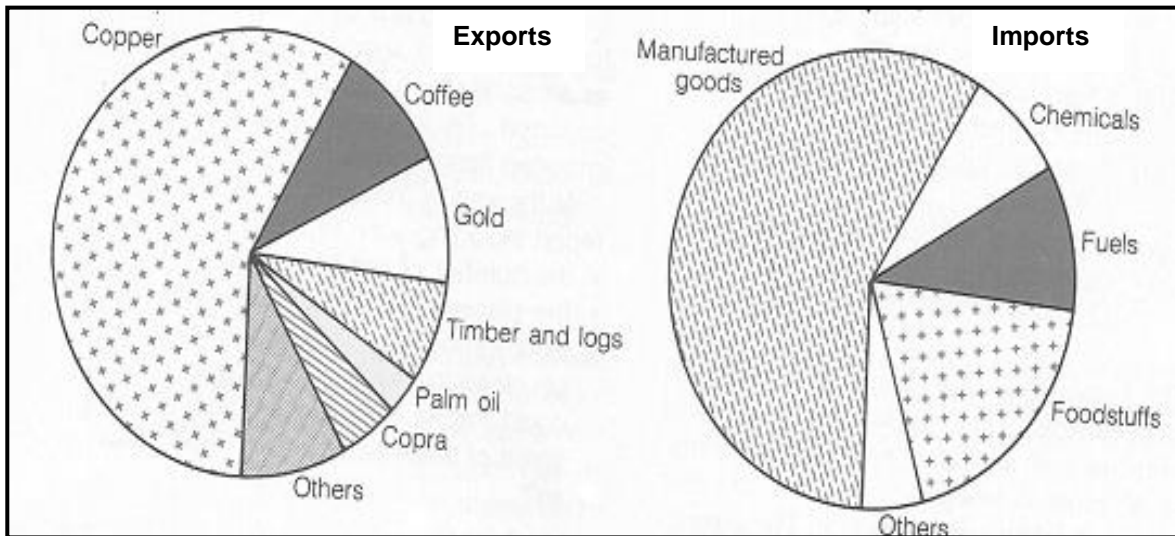
Diagram B: Exports and imports by country

(Before the Bougainville crisis)
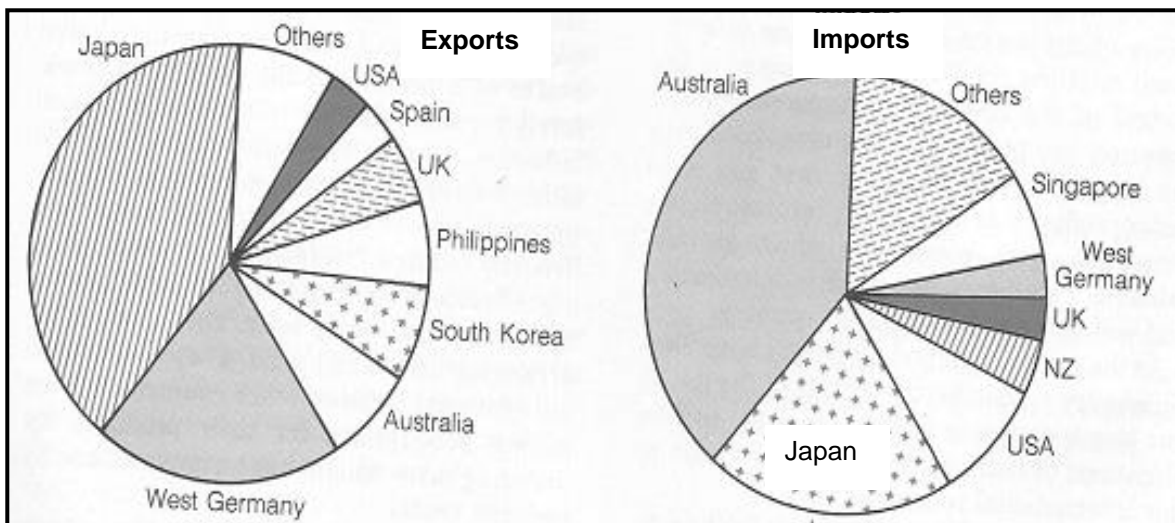
A country cannot exist on its own, so they depend on each other. No country has everything to satisfy its citizens' needs and wants. They have to trade with others to have what they do not have or if they want a variety of these goods and services.

For instance, someone buys a ripe banana at a local supermarket that grew on a tree in Fiji. The indigenous Fijian farmers harvested the banana and packed it for shipment to Los Angeles. From there, it was sent to the supermarket's warehouse and finally to the supermarket itself, where the banana was bought and eaten.

Therefore, through international trade countries have established links and relationships with each other. They depend on each other for the good of their people and the world as a whole. International trade is the driving force for economic globalisation.

Activity

Study the pie graphs on the exports and imports of Papua New Guinea and answer these questions. Check your answers at the end of the summary.

1. Which was the highest and the lowest commodity exported in that year?

    i. highest export commodity _____

    ii. lowest export commodity   _____

2. Which country bought most of our raw materials?

    _____

3. What is Papua New Guinea's highest import commodity recorded?

    _____

4. Describe Papua New Guinea's trade with West Germany during that year.

    _____

    _____

What are Multi-National Corporations?

- Multinational Corporations are companies that own or control production in more than one nation/country.
- MNCs set up their offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labor and other resources.
- MNCs go to countries where the cost of production is low thus earning greater profits.

Following are the main features of MNCs:

- Location – MNCs have their headquarters in their home countries and have their operational division spread across foreign countries to minimise the cost.
- Capital Assets – major portion of the capital assets of the parent company is owned by the citizens of the company's home country.
- Board of Directors – majority of the members of the Board of Directors are citizens of the home country.
- MNCs are large-sized corporations and exercise a great degree of economic dominance.

Here are some brands and examples of multinational corporations in Papua New Guinea:

Coca-Cola, BHP, Exxon Mobil, Nescafe, Samsung, Gillette, Ford, Chevron and many more

The ultimate goal of every business is to make profit. Businesses always seek to sell more products and services so as to bring in more revenue and generate profits for its owners.

These giant companies generate profits that can be larger than the gross domestic products of some of the countries in which they operate. This means the amount of money they make is bigger than the annual budget of a country. Multinational corporations are capable of buying off a country and running a country's affairs.

A Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all goods and services produced within a year, minus the net income from investments in other countries.

Advantages of Multinational Corporations

MNCs have contributed significantly to the development of the world economy at large. They have also served as an engine of growth in many host countries.

- MNCs help a developing host country by increasing investment, income and employment in its economy.

- They contribute to the rapid process of development of the country through transfer of technology, finance and management.

- MNCs promote professionalised management in the companies of the host countries.

- MNCs help in promoting exports of the host country.

- MNCs, by producing certain required goods in the host country, help in reducing its dependence on imports.

- MNCs, due to their wide network of productive activity equalise the cost of production in the global market.

- Entry of MNCs in the host country makes its market more competitive and breaks the domestic monopolies.

- MNCs speed up the growth process in the host country through rapid industrialisation and allied activities.

- The growth of MNCs creates a positive impact on the business environment in the host country.

- MNCs are regarded as agents of modernisation and rapid growth.

- MNCs are the vehicles for peace in the world. They help in developing cordial political relations among the countries of the world.

- MNCs bring ideas and help in exchange of cultural values.

- MNCs through their positive attitude and efforts work for the establishment of social welfare institutions and improvement of health facilities in the host countries.

- Growth of MNCs helps in improving the balance of payment status of the host country. This can be achieved by the increase in exports and decrease in the imports.

- The MNCs integrate national and international markets. Their growth these days has remarkably influenced economic, industrial, social environmental and business conditions.

In short, by seeking to maximise profits using all types of resources and strategies, of the global economy, eventually globalisation has become the main focus of their business. In this way, it has become a main propelling force behind the expansion of the world's economy at large.

Disadvantages of Multinational Corporations

- **Laws**

One of the major disadvantages is the strict and stringent laws applicable in the country. MNCs are subject to more laws and regulations than other companies. It is seen that certain countries do not allow companies to run their operations, as it has been doing in other countries, which results in a conflict within the country and also results in problems in the organisation.

- **Political Risks**

Because the operations of the MNCs spread across national boundaries of several countries, they may become a threat to the economic and political sovereignty of these host countries.

- **Loss of Local Businesses**

MNCs products sometimes suppress and even put domestic companies out of operation. The MNCs establish their monopoly in the country where they operate, thus suppressing the local businesses which exists in the country.

- **Loss of Natural Resources**

MNCs use natural resources of the home country in order to make huge profit which results in the depletion of the resources, thus causing a loss of natural resources for the economy

- **Money flows**

As MNCs operate in different countries, a large sum of money flows to foreign countries as payment towards profit, which results in less efficiency for the host country where the MNCs operations are based.

- **Transfer of Capital**

Transfer of capital takes place from the home country to the foreign ground which is unfavorable for the economy.

Multinational Companies in Papua New Guinea

In Papua New Guinea, the government decided to become a partner or a shareholder in all major developments. The government once owned 20 per cent of the shares in Bougainville Copper Limited until 1989, Porgera Joint Venture and the OK Tedi Mining Company.

Private Citizens and local companies also own shares. Through such involvement, the multinational corporations contribute quite a lot to the annual budget of Papua New Guinea. The government's involvement makes sure that the interest of the company is protected from government influence or involvement.

Exxon Mobil allows the government and private businesses to buy shares. This is the agreement that was signed before the company began its operation. As such, multinational corporations do bring in a lot of benefits as well as damages to our economy and livelihoods.

| LNG built schools –Gulf | Roads-bridges – Tari (LNG) | Health Services – Komo (LNG) |

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 3. In this lesson, you have learnt that:

- Economics is the study of the production and consumption of goods and the transfer of wealth to produce and obtain those goods.

- Studying economics reveals why people and governments behave in particular ways, because it is the driving force of human interaction.

- Economic globalisation is the increasing economic interdependence across the world, through an increase in cross border movements of goods, service, and technology.

- The everyday things that we take for granted often connect us to far away people and places.

- International trade is a very important tool for economic globalization, because through it, countries have established links and relationships.

- Multinational companies own and control production in more than one country.

- Multinational corporations always seek to sell more products and services, so as to bring in more revenue and generate profits for their owners.

- Globalisation has become the main focus of their business. In this way, globalisation has become the main propelling force behind the expansion of the world economy at large.

- MNCs have also served as an engine of economic growth and development in many host countries.

Answers to Activity

1. i. copper   ii. oil palm

2. Japan   3. manufactured goods

4. Papua New Guinea's export to Germany was more than its imports at that time.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 3 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 3

1. Explain economic globalisation in your own words.

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Describe multinational corporations.

   _____

   _____

3. Name five (5) multi-national corporations operating in Papua New Guinea.

   i. _____ ii. _____

   iii._____ iv. _____

   v. _____

4. How is economic globalisation connected to Multinational Corporations?

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. Write a short paragraph about a multinational company operating in Papua New Guinea. That is, identify the type of business it is engaged in and the positive and negative effects on Papua New Guineans.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 1.

Lesson 4:   Globalisation and Global International Brands

Welcome to Lesson 4. In this Lesson, you will learn about Globalisation and Global International Brands.

Your Aims

- define international brands
- identify international brands and explain how it is globalised
- discuss the influence of American brands and products
- identify the effects of international brands to developing countries like Papua New Guinea

What are International Brands?

It is a product that is well known internationally, usually by a trademark of a product or manufacturer. A product is identified by a name which can be known world-wide.
For instance, coca cola is the brand name of the soft drink manufacturing company. Coca Cola is sold all over the world, but we only know the brand name and not the owner and origin of the company. Likewise, a farmer decides to burn the ear of a pig to identify the pig as his property or pig farm, when it goes to market.

Here, we are talking about a brand of a product that is globally used and connecting everyone. Globalisation is about connecting or integrating people with the world through interchange of worldviews, products, ideas and other aspects of cultures. Therefore, some of these big companies around the world have made their brands felt or used all over the world. In this process, they also make the world become a very small global village. Some of the biggest multinational corporations with their own brands operating throughout the world are shown below.

These are Japanese companies' brands which operate throughout the world. Papua New Guinea is one of the major consumers of Japanese brand products. They buy raw materials from PNG and other countries and make them into finished products. Big name brands like Yamaha and Toyota come from Japan.

The Japanese brand products like the Toyota, Yamaha, Hino and Mitsubishi are some of the most demanding brands. These multinational companies have a very good reputation in producing quality products that make them to be known worldwide.

Global International Brands Trade

Trade between countries is called international trade. International trade depends on what goods each country has to supply, the demand for those goods and the system of transportation that exist between them. Countries sell the produce they do not need themselves or have a surplus to other countries that need them.

All countries are interdependent in trade. The very smallest country in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and big countries like the USA still depend on each other. No country can entirely depend on itself. Some countries need raw materials for their industry and others import manufactured goods which they cannot produce themselves. In trade, both parties would like to make the best deal for themselves meaning that both of them want to be on the winning side.

> **Globalisation of the international brand is like selling a particular country's product that is labeled by a name is shared around the world.**

These brands are advertised to be viewed by everyone through mass media. Today, many multinational corporations are using the internet for everyone to have a view of their products and packages that go together.

DUNLOP seems to be the world's leading supplier of quality brands of tyres. Is this the only type in the world? Of course not, but they maintain to be the first and the best brand.

Apart from the Dunlop brand, other MNCs such as Bridgestone produce tyres too.
These companies try to hook up with the rest of the world by selling internationally. For them, there are no barriers. It is just like having links with one village to the next. That is why we use the term global international brands.

> **Global international brands are products that are known worldwide. Dunlop is one of the brands that are used worldwide.**

Another very good example of global international brands is the mobile phones. Today, the world has moved quite rapidly in terms of technology, especially the communication sector. The invention of telephones allowed people to talk to others who were a long way away. The mobile phone, shown here, enables people to make calls from almost anywhere. The purpose is one and that is to communicate with people as well as having access to internet. Some famous mobile phone brands are Nokia, Motorola, Samsung, and Alcatel. Many people favor Nokia brands because it can last longer and the network is received clearly.

An example of Nokia Brands
of mobile phones

Communicating through
mobile phones

The products we buy and use here are also sold anywhere around the globe, therefore, we refer to them as global brands.

American Brands and Products

Late in the 19th century, many firms began to market packaged goods under brand names. This development brought a new era in the history of advertising. Previously, everyday household products such as sugar, soap, rice, cooking utensils, butter, milk, lard, beans, candles, and tinned food were sold in local shops from bulk packages. As a result, consumers had to go by the brand names. They normally buy by looking at the brands. The American brands are sold throughout the world using media. They convince the customers how powerful or good their brands are.

Sometimes, they use famous people to promote their brands. The message is that when you consume or use these brands, one can definitely be like these people. Fashion model Cindy Crawford here lends her beauty to Omega watches brand. Different manufacturers often advertise their brands to attract the customers.
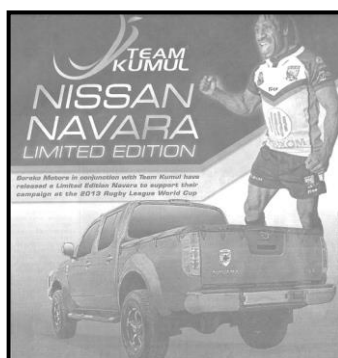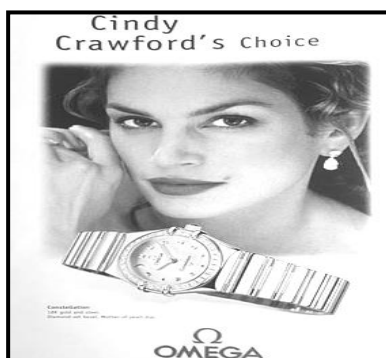
Our famous rugby player and PNG Kumul – Charlie Wabo is used to advertise this Nissan Navara Brand. This is how international brands capture people's attention.

In United States, soap-makers were early advertisers of packaged and branded products. The first "household name" soap brands, which date to about 1880, include Ivory, and Colgate. Soon afterwards, such brands as Royal Baking Powder were nationally advertised.

Most companies in USA consider this function so important, that they allocate extensive budgets and engage specialist advertising agencies to make popular their products. By repeatedly exposing the consumer to a brand name or trademark, to the appearance or package of a product, and to special features of an item. Advertisers hope to attract consumers towards their particular product or brand. Advertising is most frequently done on television, radio, the Internet, and billboards or other large displays, in newspapers, magazines, and catalogues and through direct mail to consumers. In recent years, advertising agencies have been joining forces to become giants, making it possible for them to offer their clients a comprehensive range of worldwide promotion services.

Many American motor vehicle firms operate in world markets. This is where products are differentiated by branding which provide an advantage in highly competitive operating conditions. In the mass markets, consumers look for the maximum value at competitive prices. In order to survive in such an environment, the major car-makers stress the quality and how powerful the brand will last. In the mass market, conditions are too competitive but the strength of the brand can allow firms to make sales in competition with their rivals.

Effects of International Brands to Developing Countries

These international brands bring in competition and influence to the developing countries. Sometimes, their influences are harmful to the society or community. The influences on cultural practices and people's worldviews can easily change. Many of these international brands control the prices of goods and services in a country and also affect locally owned businesses.

For instance, Papua New Guinea is unable to come up with its own soft drink company because Coco-Cola is operating here by providing varieties of soft drinks. This is the reason why locals cannot come up with a new soft drink company. Coca Cola pays a lot of tax to the government of the day and sometimes, they can also influence the decisions of the government.

Sometimes, competition is very good. When the mobile company Digicel came into Papua New Guinea, it brought tremendous change to the lives of the people. It also gave competition to B-Mobile which was used by a minority. When Digicel was established in Papua New Guinea, different brands of mobiles were introduced. However, it also had many cultural effects like domestic violence through the use of mobile phones.

Local communication businesses like public landline telephone systems were affected, when people went after the cheapest network provided by Digicel PNG.

They provide employment opportunities to the locals. These are products or brands that are on demand most times on the world markets. If you travel around the world, coca cola will operate in all seven continents of the earth.

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 4. In this Lesson, you have learnt that;

- An international brand is a product that is well known worldwide, marked by a trademark of a product or manufacturer.

- Globalisation is about connecting or integrating people with the world through interchange of worldviews, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture.

- Papua New Guinea is one of the major consumers of Japanese brand products.

- Multinational companies use media as a bridge to advertise their brands of goods.

- USA brands of products use a lot of media to influence and attract customers.

- International brands provide employment opportunities as well as suppress and influence local business cultures.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 4 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 4

1. What are international global brands?

   _____

   _____

2. How does United States of America make its brands popular to the customers?

   _____

   _____

3. Name three Toyota brands of vehicles used in Papua New Guinea.

   a. _____ b. _____

   c. _____

4. Name three mobile brands that are commonly used in Papua New Guinea.

   a. _____ b. _____

   c. _____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 1.

Lesson 5:   Globalisation and the Western Culture

Welcome to Lesson 5. In this lesson, you will learn about globalisation and culture Westernisation.

Your Aims

- describe the impact of globalisation on culture.

- identify factors that influence the process of globalisation.

- explain how technology promotes spread of western and American cultures.

- identify advantages and disadvantages of globalisation on world cultures.

- explain media giants and its influence on globalisation.

What is Globalisation and The Westernization?

Westernisation is to accept the ideas, practices, and customs of the Western world. The process of adopting to the new cultures undermine the traditional ways and ideas. Societies come under or adopt Western culture in areas such as industry, technology, law, politics, economics, lifestyle, diet, language, alphabet, religion, philosophy, and values. Westernisation has grown so fast and influenced many countries of the world in the last few centuries. The overall process of westernisation has advantages and disadvantages which have long lasting effects.

The way of dressing has changed from traditional grass skirt to modern clothing.

Traditional way of Dressing

Modern way of Dressing

This is an example of westernisation; a change from traditional to modern clothing. Westernisation can also be related to acculturation and enculturation.

Acculturation is "the process of cultural change that takes place as a result of contact between cultural groups by their ideas and beliefs.

Enculturation is acceptance of another culture by a person or group of the practices of another person or culture.

Traditional worship house

We were told to do away with our traditional worship and foreigners introduced us to the new type of worship house – God Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Modern worship house

This is a practical example of acculturation where, we were easily convinced to change our traditional systems and values of worshiping gods. We are now introduced to Christianity to worship one GOD. The one in which we have faith in the Three in One GOD – the Trinity. This is acculturation or westernisation of modern ideas. Traditional social structure has faded away with the modernised political systems that we are now using.

The European contact brought tremendous changes to the developing countries. Foreign cultures were adopted due to their very strong influence. This is practically evident in Papua New Guinea where the first European settlers used English and Pidgin as the only medium of communication. When the locals used these introduced languages, many of them began to lose their traditional languages. Today, as more and more Papua New Guineans are introduced to the education system, there is a great danger of losing one of our cultural identities which is our language. We are being westernised to use a global language. We are able to communicate globally but it also affects our cultural identities. We have to be mindful of these western influences on our cultures.

Factors that influence globalisation process

- communication systems (mobile phones, telephones, internet, face book, radios, magazines, newspapers, linked in, and other modes of communication)

- business networks such as the MNCs

- political connections

- social and sporting activities

These factors make us more connected with people of different cultural back grounds, race, religion and mindset and their ways of life. It makes us live as one single community in unity. Therefore, globalisation is also good in nature in the sense that we care for each other. When one community is affected by a natural disaster, we quickly

respond by helping in cash and material support, like what we did to Indonesia when it was hit by a Tsunami on the 26th of December, 2004.

Westernisation does have domination, destruction, resistance, survival, adaptation or modification effects on a native culture. In a situation where a native culture experiences destruction as a result of a more powerful outside force, a **"culture shock"** can often result from the encounter. The foreign cultures "will attempt to remake the native culture within their own image, ignoring the fact that the models of culture that they have created, are dangerous to the local cultures. This is evident in most of the developing countries where the western cultures dominate.

For instance, the education system in Papua New Guinea has this focus where everyone who gets an education is gearing towards an employment. Employment then comes with a paid job. That means, the traditional money becomes valueless and we begin to use modern money which is the medium of exchange world-wide. Being educated means to be westernised with new ideas to face this globalised and competitive world that we live in.

Westernisation is often regarded as part of the ongoing process of globalisation. Many Western technologies and customs like music, clothing and cars have been introduced across various parts of the world. These ideas are copied and created in traditionally non-Western countries like Japan and China.

The government of Papua New Guinea makes the decisions here. We have the democratic system of governance which is a modern style of government systems. We were introduced to this system by foreigners and we have adopted some of our Melanesian cultures into the constitution that makes up the government. Therefore, we are politically influenced and globalised to communicate in trade and other political relations with other world democracies.

Technology promotes Western and American Cultures

Technology is a purposeful human activity which involves designing and making diverse products such as clothing, foods, artefacts, machines, structures, electronic devices and computer systems. Technology can also mean the special kind of knowledge which technologists use when solving practical problems (for example, designing and building an irrigation system for tropical systems). Technology has a major role to play in improving the nation's economic competitiveness and the quality of life.

The western world is indeed more developed than the third world countries. At the same time, we perceive that their way of doing things are more perfect than ours. The American company like EXXON Mobil operating the LNG Project in the Hela Province of Papua New Guinea is seen as a major player in driving the development benefits. Generally, they have the ability and money power to make Papua New Guinea become like a small town by developing our infrastructures.

They are bringing with them huge machinery and highly developed technology into our country. The western cultures of technology are being used in our country. We also have the opportunity to learn new ideas and skills from them and move on. On this note technology has been displaying a lot of Western and American cultures and in the process it also convinces and influences a lot of developing countries.

Mass Media's Influence on Globalisation

The term "mass media" is used to describe the forms of communication namely newspapers, radio, television and the internet that reach a large audience. Newspapers were the first means of mass communication. Very few things affect our daily lives as much as the media. The media tells us about all the latest events from around the world such as music, art, science, sport and entertainment; about places to travel to and all kinds of things to buy. In fact, it is about every aspect of our world.

However, the media is not always good: Sometimes, it can make us dissatisfied. For example, when a TV advertisement shows a wonderful product that we really want but cannot afford. Newspaper editors may present only one side of a complicated story in order to make it more sensational, and so sell more copies. Corrupt governments might use the **censorship board** to **forbid** the truth from being reported to the public. Some people even use the media to harm others on purpose. For example, criminals have been known to contact their victims via the internet. For good or bad, the media has a huge influence on our lives today.

> Every democracy of the world has a right to media freedom for all events affecting people's life.

> Be careful! Some countries have strong censorship and do so much injustice to people.

Many people say that advertising is a good way of spreading up-to-date information and creating healthy competition between manufacturers and service providers. However, others disapprove of advertising. These people argue that advertisements often promote products that people do not really need and present an image of an **"ideal"** way of life that does not really exist and is impossible to live up to. Whatever your opinion, advertising is another reason why today's media has more power than ever to form and change our ideas and actions and shape the world we live in.

Censorship is examining materials to be published and stopping information that is considered offensive or a threat to security.

Forbid means to stop or ban.

Ideal means most suitable or perfect but existing only in imagination.

Culture shock means the impact you may feel when you enter a culture that is very different from the one to which you are accustomed. Culture shock is common among immigrants and foreign students.

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 5. In this Lesson you have learnt that:

- Westernisation is to accept the ideas, practices, and customs of the Western world or outside influence by people.

- Westernisation is evident when societies adopt western culture, industry, technology, law, politics, economics, lifestyle, diet, language, alphabet, religion, philosophy, and values.

- Acculturation is the process of cultural change that takes place as a result of contact between cultural groups by their ideas and beliefs.

- Globalisation takes roots through banking systems, airline services, communication systems, business networks, political connections and social and sporting activities.

- Technology is a human activity which involves designing and making diverse products as clothing, foods, artefacts, machines, structures, electronic devices and computer systems.

- Mass media is used to describe the forms of communication such as newspapers, radio, television and the internet that reach a large

---

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 5 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 5

1. What is Westernisation?

    _____

    _____

2. What is acculturation?

    _____

    _____

3. How does mass media influence the globalisation process?

    _____

    _____

4. Is westernisation good or bad in Papua New Guinea?

    _____

    _____

5. Define censorship.

    _____

    _____

    _____

> **NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 1.**

Lesson 6:   Globalisation and Tourism

Welcome to Lesson 6. You will begin by looking at what tourism means and the factors influencing the growth of tourism. We will also discuss the benefits and setbacks of tourism.

Your Aims

- define tourism
- identify the reasons for travelling
- identify popular tourist destinations
- identify factors which influence the growth of tourism
- identify the benefits and setbacks of global tourism

Over 2000 years, ago there were tourists who travelled the world. Some wealthy ancient Romans would visit Egypt to see pyramids and other monuments. However, it has only been in the last 100 years that travelling has become affordable to ordinary income earners, at least in developed countries.
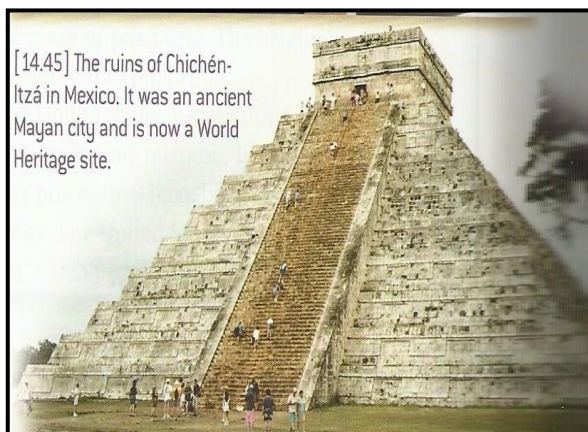
[14.45] The ruins of Chichén-Itzá in Mexico. It was an ancient Mayan city and is now a World Heritage site.

The ruins in Mexico were tourist attractions   The pyramid at Giza in Egypt
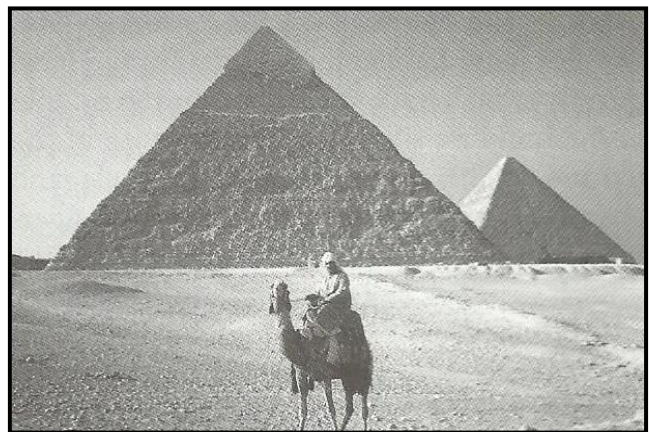
So what then is a tourist? A tourist is someone who travels away from where they live to another destination, either within their own country or to a foreign country. This person does not travel for the purpose of working but only intends to stay away for a short period of time. The main purpose of this travel is for enjoyment.

A tourist should not be confused with an expatriate. An expatriate is a term used to describe people who have come from other countries to either work or do business or act as volunteers or missionaries.

Reasons for travelling as a tourist

- leisure and recreation
- adventure
- to escape from routine
- to experience other cultures
- to visit relatives

While travel involves the movement of people for a variety of reasons, tourism involves the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal place of work and residence for leisure and recreation. It involves the activities taken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities they use while they are there.

Tourism was considered a luxury that only wealthy people could afford which mostly occurred between the richer and developed countries. However, since the 1900, more and more people have been travelling and developing countries have now become popular tourist destinations.

Tourism can take many forms, from package tours to independent travel. The packaged tour industry has grown tremendously over the years. Tour companies negotiate special deals with hotels, airline companies, car hire firms and land tour operators. Such deals have made international travel very affordable.

Independent travel and adventure travel have become increasingly popular, as people search the globe for new and interesting places to visit, and more exciting things to do. Trekking in mountain regions, canoeing or rafting down the rapids of swift flowing rivers are just some of the popular activities that tourist look for.
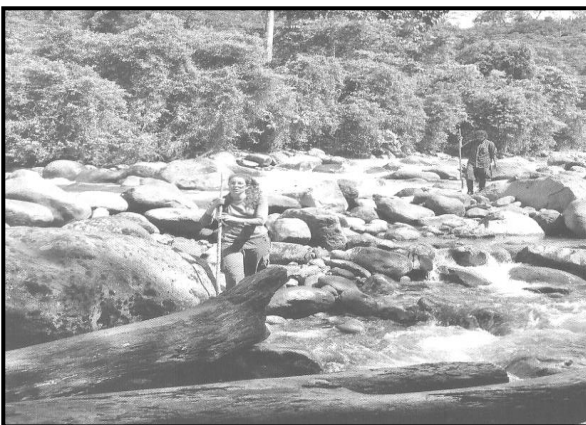
Trekking and diving are some popular activities tourist enjoy

Popular Destinations

More than 70 per cent of tourism is still concentrated in Europe and North America, although the Asia- Pacific and the Middle East have been growing strongly. According to

the World Tourism Organisation, the number of tourist arrivals across the globe has been increasing every year. The year 2011 saw a higher than expected increase in tourist arrivals with the Asia-Pacific region achieving the strongest growth at 9 per cent.

TOURIST DESTINATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Europe
• Steeped in history
• Art treasures, architecture, cultural variety

North America
• Great variety of natural features
• Large cities
• Cultural diversity

Asia
• Home to half the world's population
• Variety of food, cultures and lifestyles

Middle East
• Wealth of religious and cultural attractions

Central America
• Rainforests, rivers, coasts, island nations

Pacific
• Large and small countries
• Variety of landscapes and cultures

South America
• Ancient civilisations
• Natural attractions
• Indigenous cultures

Africa
• Wildlife in abundance
• Tribal cultures
• Diversity of environments

Antarctica
• The last wilderness
• Increased tourist activity

0   3000 km

The importance of tourism to the global economy

Tourism today with all its associated functions is a major global activity. In fact it is the largest industry in the world. It is part of the **hospitality industry** and includes tour operators, travel agents, hotels, hostels, resorts, back packers duty free, shopping outlets and many other related activities. Major world sporting or cultural events can also lead to growth in specific regions or countries. Examples of such include the Olympic and Commonwealth games and various world cup events. Australia, for example, benefited with increased tourist numbers during the Sydney 2000 Olympic games.

Tourism is also the world's largest generator of jobs and provides 10 per cent of global employment. Tourism makes a vital contribution to the economy of nearly every country, both developed and developing. The importance of tourism to local communities, countries and to the world as a whole has greatly increased in importance in the period since World War II.

Factors contributing to the growth of the tourism industry

- Increasing levels of wealth in many countries
- Technological advances in transport, communications and electronic information
- Individuals have more flexible times
- Competition in the tourism market
- A good business for generating income

The effects of major world events on tourism

The growth in international travel, particularly over the last ten years has experienced some ups and downs as a result of major world events.

a) Conflict and War

Tourism is naturally affected by armed conflicts and wars in certain parts of the world. They are what is called 'trouble spots' in Africa and the Middle East is a region considered to be unstable and therefore risky for visitors.

i) The war in Iraq-since the invasion by American forces in 2003 has made Iraq to be in chaos. Travelling to Iraq for leisure and recreation is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

ii) The Arab-Israeli conflict continues between Israelis and the Palestinians over land dispute.

Despite this unrest, there has been an increase in tourism to other parts of the Middle East such as Egypt, Jordan and the Gulf countries (especially Dubai) are popular destinations.

b) Health Scares

With air travel so popular and so readily available worldwide, diseases can now be more easily transferred from country to country. This can become serious if the disease is potentially fatal or highly infectious and can result in a pandemic.

i) The SARS health scare was a serious outbreak in 2003 of a viral infection known as SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) spread rapidly from China to other countries through airline travel.

ii) Bird flu-cases of avian influenza have recently been reported. It is transmitted among domestic and wild bird populations but humans have contracted the disease, in some cases resulting in death.

iii) Recently, hundreds of people died in Africa due to Ebola.

c) The ongoing threat of terrorism

Probably the most significant factor to influence world tourism in recent years has been the ongoing threat of terrorism attacks.

i) Terrorism attacks using airplanes on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon, September 11, 2001 led to a downturn in international travel, especially in the United States.

ii) The Bali bombing in 2002 where a terrorist bomb destroyed a nightclub severely affected the island's tourist industry.

iii) The Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia was attacked by terrorists in 2003. Another attack was in 2004 outside the Australian Embassy. Travel to Indonesia is considered dangerous.

iv) The Madrid train bombing in 2004, where terrorists attacked the commuter train network in the Spanish capital.

Travel Security

As a result of the increased threat of terrorism, there has been some change of attitude towards travel. Some people prefer to travel closer to home, or at least within their own country. Others refuse to give into terrorism and change their lifestyles and are prepared to continue with their travel plans. The threat of future terrorism strikes now seems to be an unfortunate fact of life.

Tourism in Papua New Guinea

In 2005, the most visited tourist attraction in Papua New Guinea was the Kokoda Trail. Some 3,750 people, mainly Australians, walked the difficult path along the Owen Stanley ranges. The main reason so many Australians are interested in doing this goes back to the Second World War. Tourists are also coming from non- western countries such as Japan and China.

The tourism industry of Papua New Guinea is motivated by the fact that tourism is and will continue to be based on Papua New Guinea's rich environmental and cultural resources. The tourism industry recognises that it is the sensitive management of these resources that will foster growth of the industry into the future. The Papua New Guinea Tourism Industry Association is committed to providing one strong voice when representing members to all stakeholders in PNG tourism.

Some of PNG's cultural diversity that attract tourists to the country

Now, do the activity below. Check your answers at the end of the summary.

Activity

---

1.   Explain the difference between a Tourist and an Expatriate.

    _____

2.   Which area in Papua New Guinea is a tourist hot spot especially for Australians?

    _____

3.   List two (2) examples of major events around the world that helps boost the tourist industry?

i) _____ ii). _____

Refer to the tables below to answer questions 4 and 5.

WORLD'S TOP TOURIST DESTINATIONS

Rank	Country	Arrivals 2004 (millions)	Market share 2004 (%)
1	France	75.1	9.8
2	Spain	52.4	6.9
3	United States	46.1	6.0
4	China	41.8	5.5
5	Italy	37.1	4.9
6	United Kingdom	27.8	3.6
7	Mexico	20.6	2.7
8	Turkey	16.8	2.2
9	Germany	20.1	2.6
10	Russian Federation	19.9	2.6

4. Which country was the top tourist destination in 2007?

_____

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS

	World	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Middle East
International tourism receipts (US$, billion)						
1950	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.04	0.9	0.03
1960	6.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	3.9	0.1
1970	17.9	0.5	4.8	1.2	11.0	0.4
1980	104.4	3.4	24.7	11.2	61.6	3.5
1990	270.2	6.4	69.3	46.5	142.9	5.1
2000	481.6	10.5	130.8	90.2	232.5	17.6
2001	469.9	11.5	119.8	92.9	227.5	18.1
2002	488.2	12.0	113.5	101.4	241.9	19.4
2003	534.6	16.1	114.2	98.4	283.4	22.5
2004	634.7	19.2	132.0	129.5	328.5	25.5
2005	682.7	21.5	144.6	140.8	348.3	27.6

5. Which two regions experienced the greatest growth in tourism since 1990?

i) _____ ii) _____

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 6. In this Lesson, you have learnt that:

- A tourist is someone who travels away from where they live to another destination, either within their own country or to a foreign country

- Tourism can take many forms, from package tours to independent travel.

- Tourism is the largest industry in the world

- Tourism is also the world's largest generator of jobs and provides 10 per cent of global employment.

- Some of the factors that can affect tourism activities of a country are conflict or war and health issues

- People travel for various reasons like leisure, recreation, experiencing other cultures and personal reasons.

Answers to Activity

1. Tourists travel for enjoyment and expatriates travel to work

2. France

3. Olympics and commonwealth games

4. France

5. Europe and Americas

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 6 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 6

Read the articles given to answer Questions.

By Dion Kombeng - EM TV Sports, Port Moresby

Governor for NCD, Powes Parkop, believes sport can be used to boost tourism, not only for NCD but for the entirety of Papua New Guinea.This new found confidence follows on from the successful delivery of the 2015 Pacific Games, and with Port Moresby set to host the FIFA under 20 Women's World Cup and co-host the upcoming Rugby League World Cup.

With the price of commodities fluctuating, rather than relying on natural resources, sport can be a contributing factor to the economy. With all eyes from within the region on PNG following the Pacific Games, the recent announcement of PNG to be a co-host for the Rugby League World Cup is a step in the right direction to elevate sport in the country.

With world class sporting facilities available and with the construction of the new national football stadium continuing, Port Moresby is right on track to becoming the sporting hub of the region.

1. How can sports boost tourism and contribute to the economy of Papua New Guinea?
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Culture and Tourism

Culture influences and is influenced by tourism. Many people choose to travel to learn about different cultures. Heritage travel allows visitors to historic and culturally significant sites. Heritage travellers often gain opportunities to meet with local members of the community and learn about their customs and ways of life. Promotion of the heritage sites and the provision of translation and related educational services increase the likelihood that tourists will visit the heritage sites. Local cultures are often impacted by tourists and many fear that contact changes the local culture. In response, many institutions promote sustainable tourism in which local cultures are preserved.

2. How can tourism promote culture?

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Case Study: Polar Regions

www.globalisation.101.org.

The Sustainability Challenge,"15 highlights the impacts of tourism on the Polar Regions (Arctic areas and Antarctica). In Antarctica, ship-borne tourists increased 344 percent in the past 13 years and land-based tourists increased 917 percent in the past nine years. Visitors to the Arctic have grown tremendously as well.

Increased tourism has impacted the polar environment. The Polar Regions hold most of the world's ice and snow and serve as a crucial habitat for migrating land, bird, and marine species, whose survival is dependent on the availability of food and nesting areas found only in these regions.

Global warming is changing the environment and making it easier for tourists to come. For example, the sea ice cover is being reduced for longer periods of time, which lengthens the tourist season and makes it easier for tourists to visit. Wildlife viewing and sports fishing are being impacted by decreasing wildlife habitat boundaries and changing migratory routes.

Other tourist impacts on the environment include: trampling of vegetation and forest tundra in accessible and highly trafficked spots; noise pollution from helicopter flights that scares local birds and could lead to dropped eggs; garbage, waste, and pollution from cruise ships and land-visitors; and disturbance of cetaceans, specifically in Antarctica.

Tourism provides both negative and positive outcomes for native Arctic people (there are no indigenous communities in Antarctica). Positive outcomes include much-needed income and jobs in the tourist industry, tax revenue from tourist fees, as well as opportunities to showcase and perpetuate local languages, traditional ceremonies, and artwork. Negative outcomes include the costs to upkeep of the tourism infrastructure, potential loss of lives associated with carrying out rescue operations and violation of traditional customs.

Addressing the multiple of environmental, cultural, and economic impacts are difficult due to the scarcity of resources. There are not enough personnel to monitor the natural resources and the tourists, to collect and dispose of waste, to respond to emergency calls, and to implement appropriate sustainable, environmental measures. One tool that has been used effectively by the Arctic regions and is being considered for Antarctica is the use of licensed guides and special permits for recreation activities such as rafting, mountaineering and wildlife photograph, which benefit the recipient as well as the community, since many native people are employed as guides.

3. List the negative impacts of tourism in the Polar Regions.

i._____

ii. _____

iii. _____

4. What are the positive impacts of tourism in the Polar Regions?

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

The influence of globalisation on tourism

Globalisation has opened new opportunities for tourism development. It has facilitated growth in tourism through developments in electronic technology, communication, and transportation. It has also affected worldwide suppliers and computerised information which have become more flexible and cost-effective; decreased costs of air travel; and offered easier access to destinations. The rapid spread of information technology has improved the efficiency of the tourism industry, its operations as well as the quality of services provided to consumers.

It has also generated increased demand for new travel services, such as computerised hotel and car bookings, online reservation services, video brochures, smart cards, and electronic funds transfer. The increasing use of the Internet in destination marketing, direct sales and bookings has given rise to electronic tourism markets. The development of websites has allowed for the direct **dissemination** of travel information to potential clients. The Internet has made travel products globally accessible at much lower costs.

As a result, customer demand has become more technology and Internet-driven. In fact, the Internet has become the most **sought-after amenity** in hotel rooms, airports, travel information, entertainment centres and educational institutions.

The impact of technology and the Internet has dramatically affected all operations of the travel industry and significantly reduced the need for travel intermediaries.

5. Write a short essay describing how globalisation has made it possible for the growth of the tourism industry.

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> **NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 1.**

ANSWERS TO PRACTICE EXERCISES 1- 6

Practice Exercise 1

1. Globalisation is about connecting or integrating people with the entire world through the interchange of worldviews, products, ideas, and other aspects of cultures.

2. It makes the world become a small global village through the use of internet and other telecommunication network like the mobile phone systems.

3. Communication occurs through:

    i. telephones
    ii. postal services
    iii. radios
    iv. internet
    v. face book
    vi. LinkedIn and many more

4. There are many companies, but these are some major ones operating in Papua New Guinea.

    i. Digicel PNG
    Ii.PNG LNG
    ii. Coco Cola Company
    iii. Banking companies (BSP, ANZ,WESTPAC)

5. Good effects of globalisation include; employment opportunities, equal distribution of income between nations, change in lifestyle, educational opportunities and increased investment in poorer countries by multi-national companies.

Bad effects of globalisation include; brain drain, income inequality, resource exploitation and environmental destruction and cheap labor in developing countries.

Most people have embraced the changes taking place. They are coping up well with these changes, especially: with communication systems like the mobile phones.

Practice Exercise 2

1. Before independence, Papua New Guinea had people from other countries that lived here. These were the explorers, traders, missionaries, government representatives and others from all over the world. They introduced new ideas, views, goods and aspects of culture to connect Papua New Guineans to the rest of the world. These foreigners had great influence on our system of government and way of life.(*Globalisation occurred mainly through the Germans and the British when they ruled over Papua New Guinea*)

2.

Before Globalisation	**After Globalisation**
1. Traditional Marriages Parents chose and arrange marriages for their children and conduct proper marriage ceremonies	1. Young people choose their own partners and marry anytime and anywhere which suits them
2. Production in small-scale for self-consumption	2. Production in large-scale for money.
3. Respect for old people and followed what was said by them	3. No respect for old people and what they say.
4. No organised religion	4. Christianity
5. No infrastructure .e.g. roads, bridges	5. Many infrastructure development since independence

6. Traditional governing system	6. Western governing system
7.People's residence was restricted to rural areas	7.Rural–urban drift(movement of people from rural areas)
8. Traditional cultures were intact	8. Western culture is eroding traditional cultures
9. Population grew steadily	9. Population grew rapidly

3. Globalisation has negative impact on our traditional values, beliefs, customs and culture. The old ways of living and doing things have gone, especially in the cities and towns. For example, in the Highlands, when a woman sees her menstruation period, she is to leave the family and stay away in a small hut and should not cook for the family especially the males. Nowadays, this is no longer practiced. Instead the woman stays in the same house and carries on with her normal duties.

Another example is the youth, who are no longer interested in traditional songs and dances. They are influenced by western songs and dances. Therefore, our customs and beliefs are slowly becoming valueless.

4. Papua New Guinea has benefitted a lot from globalisation in areas such as; communication, transportation, business activities and employment, infrastructure development, educational scholarships, international trade, international aids and grants, technical trainings for local people by multi-national companies such as Exxon Mobil and many more.

5. This answer will vary among the students but as long as you justify your views. There is no right or wrong answer to this question. It is an individual's judgement or opinion on globalisation and the changes taking place.

Practice Exercise 3

1. Countries depending on each other for the production, consumption and movement of goods and services to satisfy their needs and wants.

2. Big companies that have established their branches all over the world. MNCs have their headquarters and the board of directors in their home countries, so the profit they make is sent to their home countries.

3. i. Coco-Cola   ii. Toyota

   iii. Digicel   iv. Mobil/Shell

   v. LNG EXXON Mobil   vi. Proma

   vii. Samsung   viii. Adidas

4. Multinational corporations play an important role in the world economy, through the process of economic globalisation; in other words, the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, services, technology and capital.

Multinational corporations have played a leading role in this globalization, establishing multiple links between the economies of various countries. They use capital from developed countries, to establish factories and plants in developing countries, where they can access raw materials and labour more cheaply. The finished products are then shipped back to wealthy countries where there is a consumer market.

These multiple links lead to an increasing economic integration between various economies, resulting in the emergence of a global market place or a single world market.

5. Answers will vary amongst students but as long as the answers contain advantages and disadvantages of those MNCs operating in Papua New Guinea.

Practice Exercise 4

1. An international brand is a product that is well known worldwide, marked by a trademark of a product or manufacturer.

2. USA use media to advertise its brands of products worldwide

3. a. Toyota Camry   b. Toyota Land Cruiser   c. Toyota Hilux

4. a. Nokia   b. Motorola   c. Samsung

Practice Exercise 5

1. Westernisation is to accept the ideas, practices, and customs of the Western world or outside influence by people.

2. Acculturation is the process of cultural change that takes place as a result of contact between cultural groups by their ideas and beliefs.

3. Mass media tells us about all the latest events from around the world; about music, art, science, sport and entertainment; about places to travel to and all kinds of things to buy. In fact, it is about every aspect of our world.

4. It is good because living standards have improved and we can travel all over the world. It is bad because our social structure and local cultures have collapsed.

5. It is to forbid the truth from being reported to the public. This is normally done by the governments of some countries.

Practice Exercise 6

1. Sports bring in people from other countries into Papua New Guinea. These are participants as well as observers or tourists who are here to have time away from work

and relax. When they are here, they pay for the accommodation, transportation, food and of course shopping, especially for cultural items such as artefacts. The money they spend increases the money supply of Papua New Guinea. This money is then used for other developments within Papua New Guinea.

2. Some people argue that, tourism has a negative impact on our culture. Yes, there are times when tourists disrespect our culture and do things that are not acceptable in our society which influence the young people.

However, tourism also promotes culture by preserving cultural sites like the National Museum. They encourage traditional dances to entertain tourists and perform traditional ceremonies like traditional marriages and initiation for the youth. These things are done in order to be rewarded but without realising that we are still practicing and preserving our culture. The tourism industry makes sure cultural entertainment is present to attract more tourists into the country. Tourists hear of our cultural diversity and come here to see for themselves so it is the work of the tourism industry to make it happen.

3. i. noise pollution from helicopters scaring local birds

   ii. throwing of rubbish

   iii. pollution from cruise ships

4. i. employment and income for local people

   ii. tax revenues from tourist fees

  iii. infrastructure development

5. Globalisation has enabled the growth of tourism through electronic technology, communication and transportation. Students may expand their answers based on this.

YOU HAVE COMPLETED TOPIC 1 OF UNIT 3. NOW COMPLETE TOPIC TEST 1 IN YOUR ASSIGNMENT BOOK.

TOPIC 2

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

> **In this Topic, you will learn about:**
>
> - **What is International Relation?**
> - **Papua New Guinea and International Trade**
> - **Papua New Guinea and Immigration**
> - **Papua New Guinea and International Aid**
> - **International and Regional Security**
> - **Papua New Guinea and Regional Groups**

TOPIC 2:   INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In this Topic, you will learn about international relations between Papua New Guinea and other countries.

International Relations is the study and practice of political relationships among the world's nations, especially their governments. International relation may also refer to the interactions between non-government groups, such as multinational corporations (companies that operate in more than one country) or international organisations such as the Red Cross or the United Nations (UN)

International Relations is a broad and complex topic both for countries engaged in relationships with other nations, and for observers trying to understand those interactions. These relationships are influenced by many factors they are shaped by the primary participants in the international relations, including national leaders, other politicians and non-government participants, such as private citizens, corporations and non-government organisations. They are also affected by domestic political events and

non-political influences, including economic, geography and culture. Despite all of these other influences, the primary focus of international relations is on the interaction between nations.

The most important individual actor within a nation is the top leader of that country. The top leader is the person who has the primary political power or authority in the country. For example, the top leader in Great Britain is the Prime Minister, who is the head of government and has the most political power, even though the king or queen of that country is considered the head of state. The top leader in the United States is the President. Likewise, the top leader in Papua New Guinea is the Prime Minister.

In Papua New Guinea, international relation covers international trade, migration, International Aid and security.

You will learn about Papua New Guinea's trading partners and the commodities on the market. International Aid plays a major role in Papua New Guinea's economy through infrastructure development.

Immigration is a vital issue in Papua New Guinea. You will see many foreigners coming into Papua New Guinea especially to do business. Asylum seekers are another group on Papua New Guinea land.

The security of a country is very important. Countries are responsible for securing their borders and other countries assist in ensuring that everything is well. There is greater cooperation between nations for the good of all their citizens.

Therefore, in Topic 2, you will learn about Papua New Guinea and other countries about all the aspects mentioned above.

Lesson 7: International Relations

Welcome to Lesson 7. In the previous Lesson, you learnt about what globalisation and tourism is all about. In this Lesson, you will learn about international relations.

Your Aims

- define international relations
- identify and state the purpose of international relations
- identify and state the roles of diplomatic missions

- explain the types of international relations
- list and explain the factors that influence international relations

---

Before we start the Lesson, you need to know the meaning of the terms below. You will come across them frequently in the Lesson.

Embassy is a place for the ambassador and representative of one country to be located

Ambassador is the highest ranking diplomat who represents his or her country in another country especially for non-commonwealth countries.

High commission is a permanent place for the high commissioner and representatives of one country to be located in another country.

High commissioner is the highest ranking diplomat who represents his or her country in another country (for commonwealth countries only)

Diplomatic mission is the representatives of one country in another country.

Consular services are the services countries provide overseas to assist their citizens in foreign countries and represent their interest.

Treaty is a formally signed legal agreement (on law) between two or more independent countries.

What is International Relations?

International means between nations so international relations refers to how different countries relate to each other, how they get on with each other and how they cooperate with each other. It can also be looked at as the relationship between people of different countries or nations.

Another term for international relations is foreign affairs. How and why people from different countries meet and mix with each other is what international relations is all about.

So why do people from different countries meet and mix with each other?

Well Patrick, there are lots of reasons as to why they do that so let's find out now.
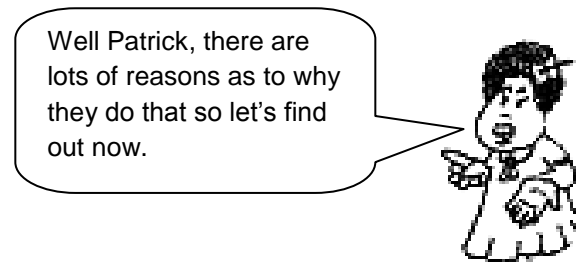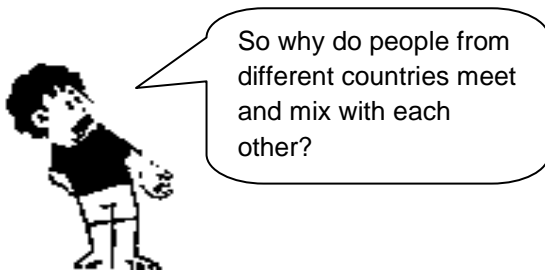
Some countries have very close relationships with a lot of cooperation between them. Some countries do not have a close relationship with each other. In some cases, international relations may not be so good, and can even lead to war.

The Purpose of International Relations

The purpose of international relations is to advance the interest of a country. These interests include:

- **Security**: Examples include protecting borders, staying independent and protecting a nation from external threats. Usually, this means pursuing peace and avoiding war.

- **Economic Activities:** Examples include encouraging trade and economic activity that will benefit the nation such as importing or exporting labour, seeking new markets for new products and expanding markets for existing products.

- **Social Activities:** Examples include maintaining shared interest, religious activity, sport and exchanging culture.

The security and the economic interests of the state are at the heart of international relations. International laws and treaties have rules to make the world safer. They also have many trade and international business rules to help the economy of a country.

Prime Minister, Peter O'Neil meeting USA Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abal meeting with Australian's Minister of Foreign affairs

It is in the interest of promoting a peaceful world that various nations try to cooperate and have good relations between themselves. Relations with other countries are very important to an independent country. No country exists entirely on its own. There have always been interactions between groups of people. International relations can be both very complicated and very simple and that depends entirely on the type of countries having that relationship.

Who is responsible for handling International relations?

The government department that is responsible for handling Papua New Guinea's relation with other countries is the department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Immigration. It has set up offices in a number of countries that are most important for Papua New Guinea. These offices are called embassies in non-commonwealth countries or high commissions in commonwealth countries.
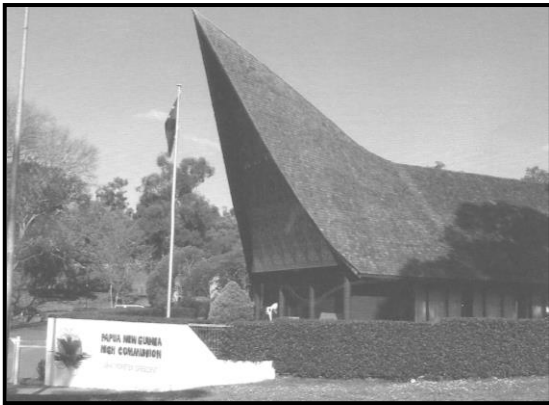
Diplomatic Missions

Many international relations are between countries. Countries can have treaties or agreements between them. A nation will have diplomatic missions in countries that are most important to them. A diplomatic mission is called an embassy or a high commission.

Commonwealth countries are those countries that were once colonies of the United Kingdom.

The Head of the commonwealth is the monarch of Great Britain, who is also the head of state of many of the commonwealth countries-Queen Elisabeth the Second. She is also the head of state of Papua New Guinea as well as Australia, New Zealand and the Solomon Islands. The Commonwealth of Nations is just one of the groupings PNG belongs to. Embassies and High Commissions are usually set up in the capital cities of other countries. Overall, they are the same but only the title is different. Sometimes, smaller offices are set up in other cities and these other offices are called consulates. The queens' representative is known as the Governor General.

The person in charge of an embassy is called an ambassador and the person in charge of a high commission is called a high commission. It is the role of these officers to help develop relations with the government and the people of the country in which they are located.

The PNG High Commission in Canberra
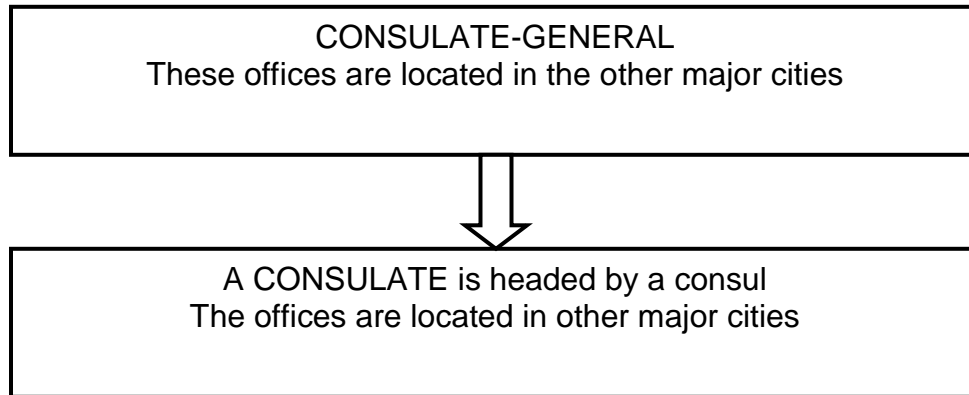

The Japanese Embassy in PNG

The Structure of Diplomatic Missions

Embassies and High Commissions are the highest bodies representing a nation in another country. Nations may have other offices that work for them in the same country. The next level office is consulate-general. Below that is an office called a consulate. This office has a consul.

A HIGH COMMISSION is headed by a High Commissioner
An EMBASSY is headed by an ambassador
These offices are located in the Capital Cities of the countries

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                   CONSULATE-GENERAL                       │
│    These offices are located in the other major cities    │
│                                                           │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                            ⇓
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│          A CONSULATE is headed by a consul                │
│      The offices are located in other major cities        │
│                                                           │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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The table below shows diplomatic missions of Papua New Guinea in other countries.

Type of Diplomatic Mission	City	Country
PNG High Commission	Canberra	Australia
PNG Consulate-General	Brisbane	Australia
PNG Consulate-General	Sydney	Australia
PNG Consul	Cairns	Australia
PNG Embassy	Brussels	Belgium
PNG Embassy	Beijing	People's Republic of China
PNG High Commission	Suva	Fiji
PNG Embassy	Jakarta	Indonesia
PNG Consulate-General	Jayapura	Indonesia
PNG Embassy	Tokyo	Japan
PNG Embassy	Seoul	South Korea
PNG High Commission	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
PNG High Commission	Wellington	New Zealand
PNG Embassy	Manilla	Philippines
PNG Consulate-General (honorary)	Singapore	Singapore
PNG High Commission	Honiara	Solomon Islands
PNG High Commission	London	United Kingdom
PNG Embassy	Washington DC	USA

The person ultimately responsible for managing relationships with other countries is the head of the government, for example in PNG, it is the Prime Minister. The types of international relationships established between countries vary according to the needs of the country.

The role of the Diplomatic Missions

The activities of a diplomatic mission vary. They range from such serious tasks as:
1. Negotiating issues of great political significance
2. Reporting and commenting on important events in the foreign country
3. Meeting with foreign students

4. Arranging itineraries of exhibits about life in the home country
5. Issuing visas

In addition to their diplomatic and political roles, missions are also in charge of the consular work of the home government. Consular work involves a variety of activities such as:

1. Issuing of birth, death and marriage certificates to citizens residing or traveling in the foreign country
2. Regulate shipping
3. Aid(assist) their country's citizens when they travel on business or as tourists
4. Report on economic and business conditions abroad

Activities are often carried out in consulates located in major trading and commercial cities as well as in the capital cities.

Today, many nations recruit public servants who are selected on the basis of competitive examinations.

Types of International Relations

1. Bilateral Relations

The relationship between two countries is called a bilateral relationship (bi-meaning two).For instance, Papua New Guinea and Australia or Papua New Guinea and Japan. A bilateral relationship covers many aspects, such as:

I. Trade between two countries

II. Cultural ties

III.   Possible strategic alliances

IV.   Aid or assistance given by one country to the other

Bilateral relations are handed by each country's embassy or high commission located in the other country's capital city.

2. Multilateral Relations

Relationship between more than two countries it is called a multilateral relationship. The Melanesian Spearhead group between PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji is a multilateral relationship. So too is the Pacific Islands Forum. The largest example of a multilateral relationship is the United Nation Organisations.

Factors which influence International Relations

1. Defence

All governments believe that it is their responsibility to protect their land and people. Most countries are unable to defend themselves alone. For this reason, they make alliances or agreements with other countries. For example, Australia and Papua New Guinea reached an agreement through international relation to help defend each other. That is why we see the Australian Police and Defence Force here in Papua New Guinea. They help in relief activities and policing.

2. Trade

Economic relations in trade and business take place between individuals, companies and governments. Papua New Guinea has many special trading agreements with other countries of the world.

3. History

Countries that were linked in the past through colonialism, war or common descent usually have special relations. Australia's closest relationships have traditionally been with the United Kingdom which was seen as the mother. Likewise, Australia and PNG have a close relation due to their history.

4. Geography

Countries which share borders, that is land or sea boundary establish strong relations with each other .Papua New Guinea and Indonesia share a common land boundary. This is the important reason for the international relations between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. PNG also shares sea borders with Australia and other countries in the region.

5. Culture

Many countries share similar languages, customs, sports or religions. The Melanesian countries of Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands have very close international relations. They have joined together to form the Melanesian Spearhead Group to co-operate in matters of common interest.

6. Politics

Political relations take place between governments. Governments negotiate defence, trade and other major issues. Countries with similar aims and interests and systems of government have close relations.

Now do Activity 1. Check your answers at the end of the summary.

Activity

1. What is the other name used for international relations?

    _____

2. Papua New Guinea has embassies, high commissions consulate-generals and consulates in the capital cities of the following countries.

    Write the name of the diplomatic mission found in this countries/city.

COUNTRY/CITY	DIPLOMATIC MISSION
1. People's Republic of China Beijing 2. New Zealand Wellington 3. Australia Cairns 4. Indonesia Jayapura 5. Solomon Islands Honiara	a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____

3. What are some areas that are covered in a bilateral relationship?

    i. _____   ii. _____

    iii. _____   iv. _____

4. List four (4) things that affect foreign relations?

    i. _____   ii. _____

    iii. _____iv. _____

NOW READTHE SUMMARY ON THE NEXT PAGE

SUMMARY

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 7. In this Lesson, you have learnt that:

- International relations is also called Foreign Affairs

- international relations refers to how different countries relate and interact with each other

- The purpose of international relations is to advance the interest of a country through security, economical activities and social activities

- Many countries' interest is to cooperate and have good relations between themselves in order to promote world peace

- International relations can be both very complicated or it can be very simple.

- The government department that is responsible for handling Papua New Guinea's relation with other countries is the department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Immigration

- A diplomatic mission is called an embassy or a high commission. The next level office is the consulate and the lowest level office is the consulate

- An ambassador is in-charge of an embassy while a high commissioner is in charge of a high commission
- The Prime Minister is ultimately responsible for managing relationships with other countries

- A bilateral relationship is a relationship between two countries

- A multilateral relationship is a relationship between more than two countries

- Diplomatic missions are responsible for negotiating issues of great political significance, reporting and commenting on important events in the foreign country. They meet with foreign students, arrange itineraries' of exhibits about life in the home country, and issue visas

- Consoles work involve a variety of activities such as, issuing of birth, death, and marriage certificates to citizens residing or travelling in the foreign country, regulate shipping, aid (assist) their country's citizens when they travel on business or as tourists and report on economic and business conditions abroad

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY

1. Foreign Affairs

2.

COUNTRY/CITY		DIPLOMATIC MISSION
1. People's Republic of China	(Beijing)	a. Embassy
2. New Zealand	(Wellington)	b. High Commission
3. Australia	(Cairns)	c. Consulate
4. Indonesia	(Jayapura)	d. Consulate-Genera
5. Solomon Islands	(Honiara)	e. High Commission

3. i. Trade   ii. Cultural Ties   iii. Strategic Alliances   iv. Aid or Assistance

4. i. Defence   ii. Trade   iii. Politics   iv. Geography

Practice Exercise 7

1. Why do countries establish relations?

    _____
    _____
    _____

2. Make a list of the high commissions and embassies in Papua New Guinea.

    _____
    _____
    _____

3. Distinguish between the role of an ambassador or high commissioner and a
    consul.

    _____
    _____
    _____

4. Differentiate between a bilateral relationship and a multilateral relationship.

    _____
    _____
    _____

5. How does culture influence international relations? Give an example.

    _____
    _____
    _____

6. How does politics influence international relations? Give an example.

    _____
    _____
    _____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 2.

Lesson 8:   Papua New Guinea and International Trade

Welcome to Lesson 8. In the last Lesson, you learnt about International Relations. In this lesson, you will continue to study about international relations but focusing on international trade that exists between PNG government and other countries.

Your Aims

- define international trade

- state the importance of trade

- explain interdependence in international trade

- identify Papua New Guinea's trading partners

- interpret pie graphs in relation to international trade

If you walk into a supermarket or a simple local trade store and are able to buy a Chinese made cooking pot or a bar of Australian chocolate, you are experiencing the effects of international trade. Trade is the system of buying and selling which exists between two or more partners. People specialize in producing more than what they need themselves. This is known as producing surpluses which are then traded or exchanged with those who do not have them.

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries.

Countries sell (export) the produce they do not need themselves to other countries that need them. Similarly, they buy (import) the things they need but do not produce themselves from other countries.

The Importance of International Trade

1. International Trade enables a nation to specialize in those goods it can produce most cheaply and efficiently.

2. Trade also enables a country to consume more than it could be able to produce if it depended only on its own resources.

3. Finally, trade enlarges the potential market for the goods of a particular economy. Trade has always been the major force behind the economic relations among nations.

INTERDEPENDENCE IN TRADE

All countries are interdependent in trade. No country exists entirely on its own. This is called **interdependence.** The very smallest country in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and the biggest countries in the world like the United States of America, Japan and China, all depend on others to maintain their livelihood by developing trade relations. Some countries need raw materials for their industries and others import manufactured goods which they cannot produce themselves.

Let us look at the sample diagram below to see how countries depend on each other

INTERDEPENDENCE IN TRADE
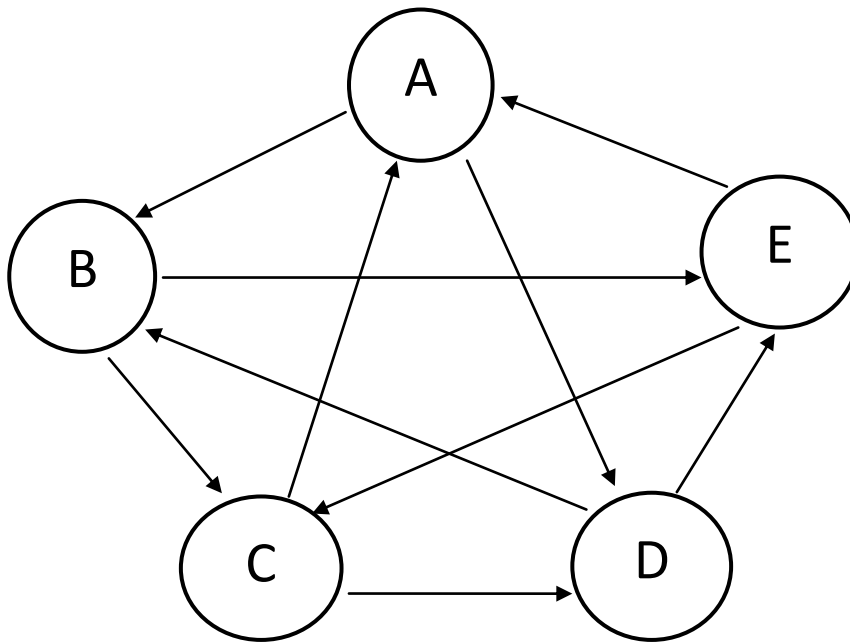
The arrows represent trade while the letters represent countries.

If country **A** wants to import from **C** and **E**, then it must export to **B** and **D**

If country **B** wants to import from **D** and **A**, then it must export to **E** and **C**

Companies and businesses are largely involved in international trade. Governments however, through their international relations, still play an important role. Effective political relations are most important for trade between countries.

A country's control of its international trade relations depends on the state of its economy. A country with surplus natural resources, manufactured goods, technical skills and capital has much more choice and control of its international trade. Countries that have only one major export commodity have very few choices in that area of international trade. These countries are very dependent on changes in prices.

Papua New Guinea and International Trade

Like all other countries, PNG is dependent on international trade despite being a country rich in natural resources. The main resources of PNG which are traded internationally are coffee, copra, cocoa, rubber, timber, tea, copper, gold, timber and marine products. Most of these natural resources are exported to other countries in a totally raw (raw=unprocessed) state.
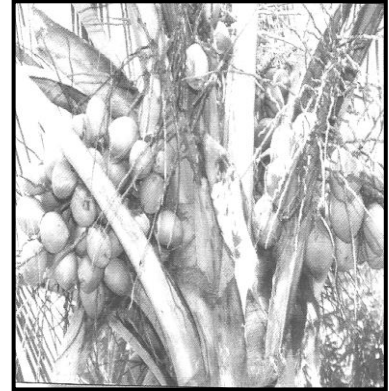
Given below are some of Papua New Guinea's natural resources that are exported.

Oil palm   Cocoa   Coconut

We will now look at the reasons why Papua New Guinea imports and exports commodities.

Reasons for Importing Goods

1) Papua New Guinea does not produce all the goods that are needed and wanted because of technology (machinery) and skills and knowledge required to produce some goods. Therefore, it buys goods and services for overseas to satisfy the needs and wants of its citizens.

There is no manufacturing of cars, trucks or electrical goods such as television or computers in Papua New Guinea. Wholesale businesses in Papua New Guinea arrange for these goods to be brought in and then sold to retailers who resell to consumers.
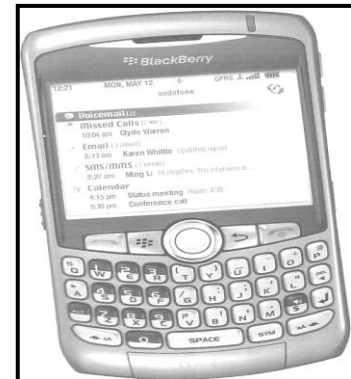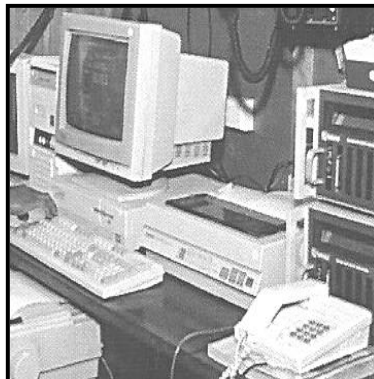
Some goods that are not made in PNG

2) Variety of Goods

Food is produced in PNG, but in order to provide people with a greater variety, different types of food are imported. This also applies to clothing and a range of other products.

3) Capital Goods/Machinery

Machinery is needed to increase production.

4) Papua New Guinea imports to improve and strengthen its international relations with other countries.

Reasons for Exporting Goods

1) To sell off surplus resources

Papua New Guinea has been blessed with abundant natural resources, such as oil, natural gas, gold, nickel, copper, coffee, tea, fish, trees and others. However, at present it does not have the factories or the processing plants to turn some of these raw materials into finished products. Therefore, some of these raw materials are sold to other countries.

2) To generate the country's income

It is every country's goal to increase their income to improve the lives of their citizens.

The movement of goods

Just as there are border controls over movement of people, there are also border controls over movement of goods. It is against the law to bring certain goods into the country. For example, drugs, weapons and pornographic are forbidden materials. And it is also against the law to take some goods out of the country without special permission. For example, the feathers of the bird of paradise or very old traditional artifacts such as carvings and shields.

Some Papua New Guinean items or goods that are prohibited from being taken out of the country

People are allowed to bring goods into the country (import) and send goods out of the country (export). Some goods brought in to the country may have a tax imposed on them, and this is called customs duty. Goods coming into a country are checked by customs officials to see if any tax needs to be paid.

Goods coming from another country may also be subjected to quarantine laws. These laws are aimed at preventing goods that may contain disease or foreign pest that may threaten livestock or crops from getting into PNG. If foreign diseases and pest were to spread, they could destroy lives and local industries.

International Trading Groups

The most important way in which countries cooperate in trade is to form international trading groups. Papua New Guinea is a member of several of these, including producer groups for coffee, copper, sugar and cocoa. Papua New Guinea is also a member of geographical and political groups such as the South Pacific Forum, ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations), and the ACPEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) groupings which promote trade as well.

Sir Michael Somare representing PNG in the South Pacific Forum
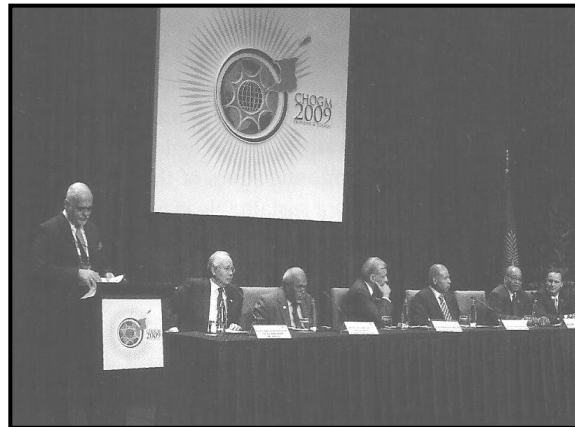
Sir Michael Somare representing PNG in the Commonwealth Heads of Government in 2009

PNG-Australia Trade

Australia and Papua New Guinea have a special relationship. This has extended from the colonial times to the present. Trade with Australia was worth about A$ 200 million at independence. This has changed completely over time and Papua New Guinea is now a resource-rich country. Australia has benefited a lot from developing some of PNG resources. In 2010, trade between the two countries was worth around A$ 5 billion or more than 12 times the value of the aid.

PNG exports crude oil, gold, coffee, cocoa and palm oil to Australia. The oil and gold is refined overseas. PNG imports a wide range of products from Australia. This includes items for the mining industry (which needs many special machines and equipment) food,

beverages and business services. Education is a different kind of import. Papua New Guineans send their children to Australia and pay for their education there.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PARTNERS, 2010

EXPORTS By value from the highest to the lowest.	IMPORTS By value from the highest to the lowest.
Australia	Australia
USA	USA
Singapore	Singapore
Japan	Japan
China	China
New Zealand	New Zealand
Malaysia	Malaysia
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Indonesia	Indonesia
United Kingdom	Seoul

PNG exports mainly raw materials. In 2007, PNG exported items worth over K11 billion. The major items were gold, copper ore, oil, timber, oil palm and coffee. After 2010, nickel should become a valuable export item. Minerals and oil have made up over 80% of the value of exports. This trend continues and it will get stronger in the future.

The biggest new export should be the liquefied natural gas, (LNG.) Investment to produce this is around US$15 billion. The proven LNG reserve in PNG is worth twice the initial investment.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA LNG PROJECT

Summary

_____
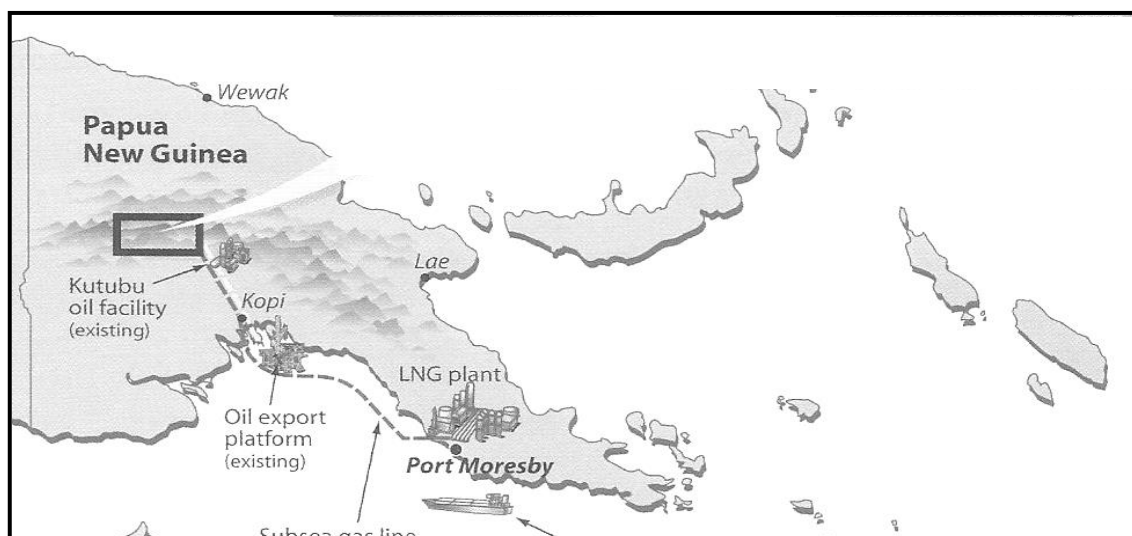
**You have come to the end of Lesson 8. In this Lesson, you have learnt that:**

- All countries have trading relations and are therefore interdependent in trade
- International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services between countries
- Papua New Guinea, like most developing countries exports mainly raw materials and imports mainly manufactured or processed goods
- Papua New Guinea belongs to a number of international trading organizations
- Much of the international trade is controlled by large international companies
- The main reason a country imports goods is because, it does not produce those goods itself
- The main condition for any trade to take place is to have a surplus and that is the main reason a country exports its goods
- Papua New Guinea trades with: Australia, USA, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and others
- Interdependence is when countries interact and depend on each other to get resources available to satisfy the needs and wants of their citizens
- International trade is important because it:
    - Enables a nation to specialize in those goods it can produce most cheaply and efficiently.
    - Enables a country to consume more and have a variety of goods and services
    - Enlarges the potential market for the goods of a particular economy

<div style="border:1px solid black; text-align:center;">

Now do Practice Exercise 8 on the next page

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Practice Exercise 8

Use the pie graphs showing exports and imports by commodity and country in 1988 to answer the following questions.

Figure 4.4.   Papua New Guinea's international trade in 1988.
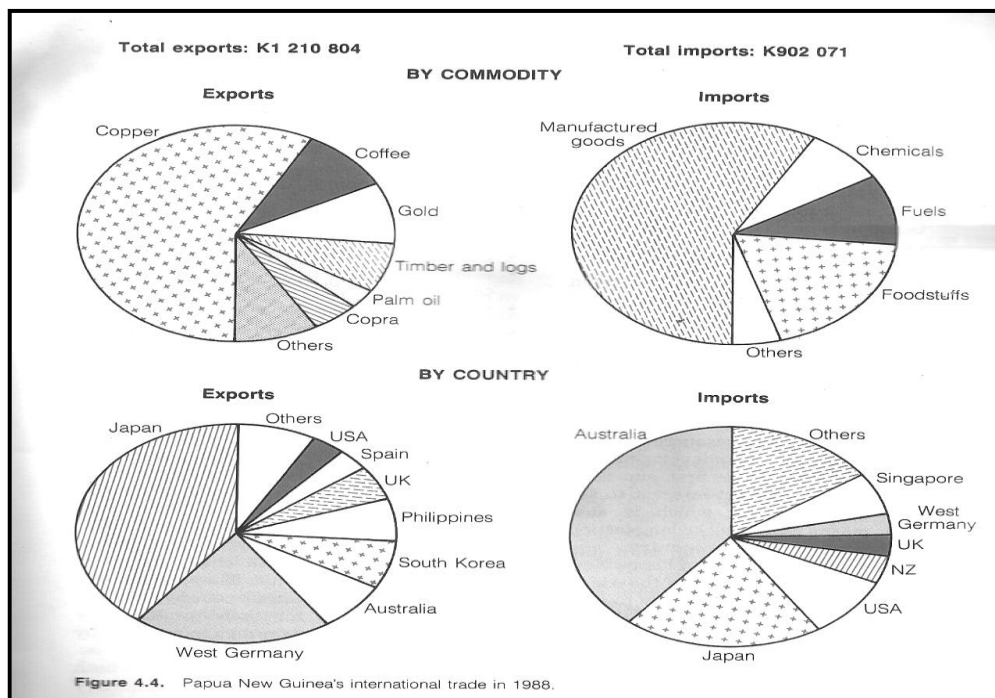
1.   Write the correct word on the space provided after each statement.

   a. Papua New Guinea's imports are mainly _____.
      (chemicals / manufactured goods)

   b. Papua New Guinea's exports are mainly _____.
      (processed goods / raw materials)

c. Papua New Guinea's main trading partners are _____.
   (developing nations/developed nations)

d. In 1988, which commodity was the highest imported for Papua New Guinea?
   _____

e. Papua New Guinea was the major exporter of which raw material?
   _____

f. Most of Papua New Guinea's raw materials were exported to
   _____

g. Which country would Papua New Guinea have imported most of its manufactured
   goods from? _____

2. Using the diagram on interdependence in trade and complete the sentences below.

INTERDEPENDENCE IN TRADE
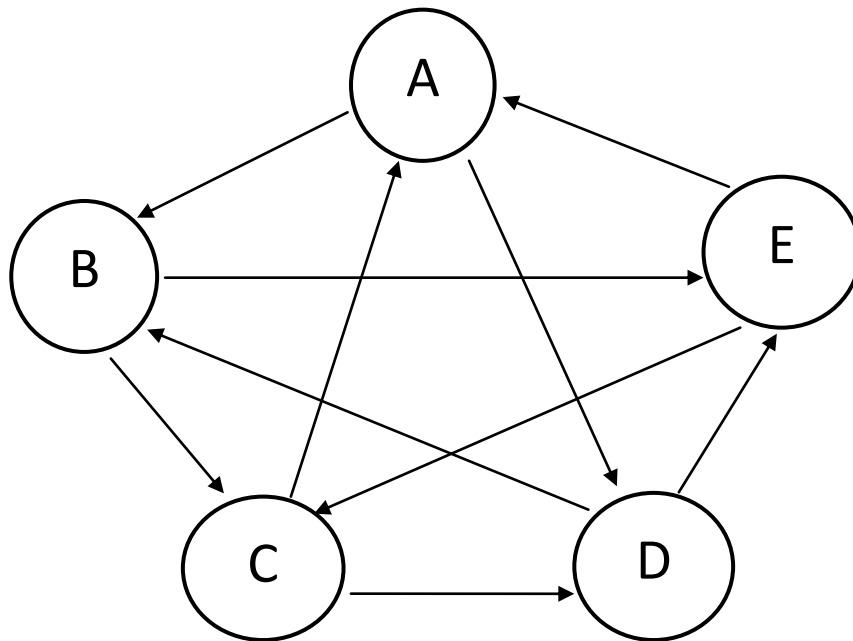
a. If country A wants to import from C and E, then it must export to _____
   and _____.

b. If country B wants to import from _____ and _____, then it
   must export to _____ and _____.

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF THE TOPIC 2

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY

1.
    a. manufactured goods

    b. raw materials

    c. developed nations

    d. manufactured goods

    e. copper

    f. Japan

    g. Australia

2. a. B and D

  b. A and D it will export to C and E

Lesson 9:   Papua New Guinea and Immigration

Welcome to Lesson 9. In this lesson, you will learn about immigration and causes and effects of immigration into Papua New Guinea.

Your Aims

- define migration, emigration and immigration
- identify the types of migration patterns
- discuss the pull and push factors of immigration
- identify the first and present Immigrants to PNG
- discuss the roles of PNG agencies responsible for immigration

What is Migration?

Migration is the permanent or semi-permanent change in the residence or home of an individual or group of people. Migration can occur within countries (internal migration), and between countries (external or international migration). Migrants who will be going to leave a country permanently are known as **emigrants**. On entry, to another, country they become **immigrants.**

Who studies Migration and for what Reason?

Migration is studied by geographers who are called demographers. Migration together with birth and death rates, determines the size and structure of an area's population. Furthermore, because migration affects the redistribution of people, it is likely to have important consequences on the use and development of land and other resources, on living conditions and on the availability of jobs.

Types of Migration

1. Forced Migration

Forced migration refers to the movement of people in or out of an area because of an unpleasant happening. For example, a volcanic eruption that forces people to leave an area.

2. Voluntary Migration

Voluntary migration refers to those who move in or out of a place at their own choice or free will. Example, foreign missionary coming to live and work in

Papua New Guinea

Emigrants are people who are leaving a country permanently.

Immigrants refer to people who are coming into a country permanently or semi permanently.

Forced migrants are people who have moved in or out of a place because of something unpleasant.

Voluntary migrants refer to those who have moved in or out of a place at their own free will

---

What are the Reasons for Forced and Voluntary Migration?

The reasons for forced migration include natural and human-made disasters, such as drought, floods, earthquakes, and contamination by radiation or chemicals; war; religious, ethnic, and political persecution; environmental problems, such as soil degradation and deforestation; and slavery and forced labour and resettlement.

Voluntary migrants move in an effort to improve their lives in some way, such as to get a better or more secured job, to avoid taxation, to improve their access to social services such as schools or hospitals, to live in a better climate, or to escape the problems and stresses of urban life.

Push and Pull Factors Causing Migration

Push factors are factors that push people out of an area while pull factors attract people to move to an area. Natural and man-made factors cause people to migrate.

Force migration occurs because of natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, earthquakes, and contamination by radiation or chemicals.

Man-made disasters that force people to migrate include; wars, religious, ethnic and political persecution, environmental problems such as soil degradation and deforestation, slavery, forced labour and resettlement.

Voluntary migrants move in an effort to improve their lives in some way, such as to get a better or a more secure job, to avoid taxation, to improve their access to special services such as schools or hospitals, to live in a better climate, or to escape the problems and stresses of urban life.

Activity

State whether the following are examples of forced or voluntary migration.

1. The resettlement of people in Kokopo because of the Rabaul volcanic eruptions._____

2. Movement of rural people into Port Moresby city during the LNG project. _____

3. A North Korean family that decided to migrate to PNG. _____

4. An illegal migrant from Bangladesh that arrived in PNG in 2011. _____

Who are the Early Immigrants to Papua New Guinea?

In 1884, the British and Germans annexed Papua and New Guinea respectively. In 1905, Australia under the Papuan Act took responsibility of Papua. Many Australians migrated to New Guinea at certain stages of colonisation.

Factors that pushed those out of Australia were:

- The great depression of 1930
- Failure to get their first choice
- Boredom
- Social embarrassment

Papua New Guinea seemed to offer the opposites such as adventure, opportunity, the exotic and a chance to serve their country. Some that came were planters who wanted to plant tropical crops to sell in the European markets. Few became permanent settlers while many left during the Second World War when the Japanese invaded New Guinea.

Many Germans that came were planters. They stayed until 1914 when the Australian army took over German New Guinea. While the Germans governed the northern areas of PNG, they encouraged Chinese people to come there. Some of these people were: labourers who worked in the plantations, others were tradesmen who worked as cooks and carpenters, some were businessmen who opened trade stores and tailors' shops. Many of these Chinese stayed only a few years and were replaced by new arrivals. During this time, the government of Papua was trying to prevent Chinese immigration. In 1914, when the Australian army replaced the Germans in German New Guinea there was a small Chinese community living in the area.

By 1940, the Chinese population numbered about 2,000. At this time, Papua, continuing its policy of discouragement, had practically no resident Chinese at all. Between World War I and World War II, many restrictions remained on the Chinese. About 1957, many Chinese became Australian citizens. Others chose to remain in PNG, which was the land of their birth, sometimes going back four generations.

Who are today's Immigrants to PNG?

PNG's population stands at more than 7.6 million according to the 2011 population census. This also included approximately 33,000 expatriates, including some 17, 000 Australians, who were mostly employed on a contract basis. Others are from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States. The presence of expatriates is descriptive of the way in which labour migration has been a part of the country's development process.

Chinese people in Papua New Guinea form a very diverse community. As of 2008, only about 1,000 of the "old Chinese"- locally-born descendants of late 19th and early 20th century immigrants remain in the country. However, their numbers have increased significantly by new arrivals from overseas Chinese communities in South East Asia and later from mainland China.

Due to the administration and delays involved in obtaining a work permit for foreigners, many companies bring in workers from China illegally, with some estimates suggesting as many as 300 Chinese people arrive each week without proper documentation.

What are the pull factors to Immigration in PNG?

Papua New Guinea has a total mainland and island area of some 460,700 km. It is also important to acknowledge that PNG is rich in terms of its agricultural land, mineral deposits, extensive forests, fisheries resources, hydroelectricity potential and its strategic location in the Pacific and Asian Regions. This has attracted migrant workers and illegal migrants alike to the core centres of developmental activities.

Which Agency is Responsible for processing working permits for these new Immigrants?

The PNG Immigration & Citizenship Service Authority (PNGICSA) is responsible for managing Papua New Guinea's borders in relation to the movement of persons into and out of the country. This work includes visa processing, integrity checking and compliance and enforcement activities. In addition, the PNG Immigration & Citizenship Service Authority is responsible for assessing and issuing applications for PNG Passports and supporting the Citizenship Advisory Committee in relation to application for PNG Citizenship.

Now let us see how a foreigner becomes a citizen of PNG?

Who is Eligible for PNG Citizenship under Section 67 of the National Constitution?

A person who has resided continuously in the country, for at least eight years, may apply to the Minister responsible for Citizenship matters to be naturalized as a citizen and the Minister may, if he is satisfied as to the matters there in, in his deliberate judgment, but subject to the advice of the Committee, grant or refuse the application.

To be eligible for naturalization, a person must:

- be of good character
- intend to reside permanently in the country
- speak and understand Tok Pisin or Hiri Motu, or a language of the country, sufficiently for normal conversational purpose
- Have respect for the customs and cultures of the country
- Be unlikely to be or become a charge on public funds
- Have a reasonable knowledge and understanding of the rights, privileges, responsibilities and duties of citizenship and
- Renounce in such manner as is prescribed by or under an Act of Parliament, any other citizenship and make the Declaration of Loyalty.

Since independence, about 900 foreigners have become naturalized citizens.

Advantages of Immigration in Papua New Guinea

Immigrants usually arrive because of:

- **Employment Preference**. This means that they offer skills that are very scares in the country. This will bring about various advantages, examples builders, boilers and welders. More immigrants mean more sales tax, real estate tax, more insurance, more loans, more contributions and all these lead to economic growth.

- **Increase Product Diversity**. An immigrant moving in means more ethnic restaurants to dine in, more cultural centers to enjoy and easier access to products only available in other countries.

- **Exchange of Values**. It results in an exchange of knowledge and know-how between two nations. Immigration serves as a chance to interact with general public of other countries. It gives a raised area for people from varied backgrounds to get together and share their views.

Disadvantages of Immigration in Papua New Guinea

- High population or overcrowding is one of the basic drawbacks of immigration. The migration of citizens from one country to another causes crowding in one nation. This results in an over use of the resources of one state that might lead to an inequity of the natural resources. It can further initiate an inequity in the economic wealth within a country. For a third world country like PNG the rich is usually the foreign minority.

- Introducing foreign diseases. Many nations have started carrying out a screening of immigrants on their arrival. Allegedly, AIDS is one issue that many countries are very concerned about and so is PNG.

- Conflicts between the nationals and the immigrants on certain matters. The local population can retaliate against the immigrants for losing out on jobs. For example, in September 2007, there were anti-Chinese riots in Mount Hagen. Chinese-owned warehouses became targets for arsonists and armed robbers.

- Tensions exist between different groups of immigrants. For example, local Chinese in particular, blame mainland Chinese for disrupting previously-peaceful inter-ethnic relationships between the Chinese community and indigenous peoples. In particular, mainland Chinese migrants' activities have earned them a poor reputation, not just among indigenous people, but among local Chinese and ethnic Chinese expatriates from Southeast Asia as well.

- Increase in crime rate. There are traces of organized crime in Port Moresby city that involve immigrants.

- Economic competition between the locals and immigrants. Many times mainland Chinese migrants illegally open shops in sectors that are restricted to PNG nationals, such as fast food outlets.

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 9. In this Lesson, you have learnt that;

- Migration is the permanent or semi-permanent change in the residence or home of an individual or group of people.

- Migration can be forced or voluntary. Forced migration is moving away from natural or man-made disasters and voluntary migration is moving to another place at your own free will because of better conditions.

- Push factors are things that force people to leave their homeland or country while pull factors are things that attract people to move into a new place.

- PNG's early immigrants were the Australians, Germans and the Chinese.

- Today's immigrants in Papua New Guinea include; Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States, Japan and China.

- The PNG Immigration & Citizenship Service Authority (PNGICSA) is responsible for managing Papua New Guinea's borders in relation to the movement of persons into and out of the country and assessing and issuing applications for PNG passports and supporting the Citizenship Advisory Committee in relation to application for PNG Citizenship

- ✔e Advantages of immigration includes employment preference, increase product diversity and exchange of values

- The disadvantages of immigration include high population or overcrowding, introducing foreign diseases, conflict between the nationals and immigrants, increase in crime rate and economic competition between the locals and immigrants.

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY

1. Forced migration

2. Voluntary migration

3. Voluntary migration

4. Forced migration

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 9 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 9

Read the article below and answer the questions after the article.

Aliens in AROB must follow laws

By WINTERFORD TOREAS

FOREIGNERS thinking of using Bougainville as a cheap destination to conduct their illegal business activities have been warned that they will not easily be allowed into Bougainville.

That's the warning from the acting chief of Bougainville police service (BPS) Paul Kamuai.

Superintendent Kamuai said a joint operation team consisting of BPS, PNG Customs Office in Buka and the PNG Immigration Department has already started conducting thorough investigations into the operations of Asian owned businesses operation in Buka town.

Many of these Asians, especially of Chinese origin, have already been interrogated since this joint

on their work permits. However, the investigating team uncovered that instead of working as managers or supervisors these Asians are posing as security guards in their shops.

Even some of them do not know how to speak English or Tok Pisin, which then makes it very hard for customers to communicate with them.

Superintendent Paul Kamuai said those Asians found without any valid documents will be severely dealt with.

"If they came in the wrong way than we will have to get them out of Bougainville. If we need to deport them then we will deport them," Mr Kamuai said.

Mr Kamuai said they are not stopping foreign investors from coming into Bougainville.

must come through the ABG and you must meet all requirements approved and set by the ABG.

"If you are thinking of coming into Bougainville, you must ensure that you have all the necessary documents ready," Mr Kamuai said.

Mr Kamuai added that those foreigners entering Bougainville must also strictly be performing the roles that they are supposed to do as outlined in their work permits.

After completing their investigations in Buka, the investigation team is expected to head to Buin in South Bougainville to interrogate other Chinese operating their businesses there.

Meanwhile, the joint operation has already received praise from Bougainvilleans. Many said this

1. What is the problem identified or discussed in this article?
_____
_____

2. Who are the immigrants in Bougainville?
_____
_____

3. What does interrogate mean?

_____
_____

4. Why are the immigrants in Bougainville interrogated?

_____
_____

5. Which Government Department has failed in addressing this problem?

_____
_____

6. List one advantage and one disadvantage in Bougainville as a result of this situation;

Advantage: _____

Disadvantage: _____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 2.

Lesson 10:   Papua New Guinea and International Aid

Welcome to Lesson 10. In the previous Lesson, you learnt about immigration and PNG. In this Lesson, you will learn about Papua New Guinea and International Aid.

Your Aims

- define international Aid

- identify donors of aid to PNG and the motives

- identify the different types of aid that PNG receives

- discuss advantages and disadvantages of aid to PNG

What is International or Foreign Aid?

Foreign aid is help or assistance from one nation to another or by international Organisations. Foreign aid is given to poorer countries by the countries which are more developed and richer. For example, Australia (aid donor) gives aid to Papua New Guinea (recipient) or from the World Bank. The country or organization which gives aid is called the **aid donor** and the receiving country is the **recipient**.

Reasons for International Aid
　　1. Promoting the interest of the aid donor
　　These interests could include:
　　　　-   National security, especially if the geographical location of the recipient country makes it an important link in the donor country's defence

- To have friends in a region country where there might also be unfriendly countries
- Creating markets for its export of technology and manufactured goods
- Encouraging a situation of dependency by the recipient country, so that it can continue to use and buy products from the donor country
- Advertising how good a donor country is in giving aid in the hope of strengthening its image in the international community.

2. From former colonial powers to their past colonies who built their riches on the land, resources and labour of the past colonies

3. To establish foreign relations

4. To address humanitarian concerns and assist in the long- term development of the recipient countries

The types of Aid offered varies according to the recipient and the objective involved

Types of foreign Aid

1. Bilateral Aid

Aid given by one country to another. About two-thirds of all aid is provided directly from the donor country to the receiver as a bilateral aid. Most of this bilateral aid is **tied** which means that it is given for a particular project.

Often with such aid, goods and services must be obtained from the donor country. A receiver may use un-tied aid to shop around and buy what is required from anyone.

Tied aid reduces its real value and allows the donor to control the receiver. Another reason donors favor tied aid is that, there is less chance of the aid money being misused by the receiver. The remaining aid is channeled through international organisations such as the UNO and its agencies such as the World Bank as **Multilateral aid**

2. Multilateral Aid

Multilateral aid is an aid from an international organisation. A group of countries from an international organization for example, the United Nations. Multilateral aid gives the donor less political power over the receiver.

Some are listed below;

- The European Community

- The United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

- The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), which gives technical assistance and scholarships for overseas study;

- The European Investment Bank, which loans money to the PNG government for projects such as oil palm growing and to invest in OK Tedi mining;

- The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which gives technical assistance and loans for education, roads, communications, electricity and agricultural projects.

Forms of Foreign Aid to Papua New Guinea

The forms that aid takes are varied, ranging from the provision of long-term loans on favorable terms to the provision of technical skills and training.

1. Development Aid

Development aid is often inexpensive. Development aid may be provided in the form of money. This money is used for such projects as water supplies, health services and road building, or helping countries with financial difficulties. The aid can either be a **grant**, which is a gift or a **loan** which must be paid back. Receivers of loans have to pay back the money borrowed plus a yearly interest.

2. Military Aid

The largest component of international aid is given in the form of military aid. Military aid can be:
- training of military personnel
- providing military advisers to the recipient country
- exchange of military personnel
- provision of military weapons and technology

Papua New Guinea receives most of its military aid from Australia. Australia supplies weapons and technology, such as helicopters. Papua New Guinea officers train at military schools in Australia and specialist Australian advisers and trainers work with the Papua New Guinea Defence Force in PNG.

3. Financial Aid

The total bilateral and multilateral financial assistance provided to a country through project and non - project aid (excluding that for technical cooperation-manpower aid).

4. Project Aid

Grants, loans and technical assistance provided for particular development initiatives (projects) in contrast to non-specific program aid. Projects may involve the establishment, expansion, or improvement of infrastructure and production facilities; rural development schemes, urban rehabilitation programs and natural resource conservation.

5. Grant Aid

Aid which does not have to be repaid, either as a capital sum or in the form of interest.

6. Tied Aid

In a "tied aid", the condition is for the recipient nation to buy specified goods and services from the donor country. Most countries offer 'tied aid' for special projects. This aid takes the form of technical assistance, materials and products, not money, which can be spent in the government budget. Often, personnel experts and equipment from the donor country must be used for tied aid projects. When Japan gave money to upgrade the radio transmitter systems in PNG, they had to be bought from Japan. Australia has provided police trainers to improve police efficiency. Most aid given to Papua New Guinea is 'tied'.

7. Technical Assistance Aid

Aid provided in the form of technical expertise (man-power) and advice, often through technical cooperation programs. About one quarter of all international aid is given as technical assistance in the form of skills of expert workers, relevant equipment and training of local technicians, operation of skills to the training of lawyers, government officials or business people.

8. Emergency Aid/Disaster Relief

Financial and material aid (tents, blankets, medicines, and so on) provided in response to disasters such as earthquakes and famines. Such aid is provided both by governments and public donations through private voluntary charities. Only about 5 per cent of all international aid given is **humanitarian**. That means that it is given for the good of the receiver only. All countries provide and receive this type of aid when disasters occur.

9. Voluntary Aid

Aid provided for development and relief programs by (non-governmental) voluntary agencies with charitable status and raised from voluntary and private sources. Churches are the largest among the many NGOs giving aid to Papua New Guinea. Their contribution to education, health and welfare services is enormous. Others are volunteer organisations such as CUSO of Canada, the Peace Corps from the USA and JICA from Japan

Foreign Aid Donors to Papua New Guinea

The most generous aid donors in recent years have been:
1. Australia
2. Japan
3. United States
4. Industrialised nations of Western Europe

5. Others such as the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway and Sweden, dedicate a fairly high percentage of their gross national product to foreign aid.
6. Kuwait
7. The nine Western countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) give about two-thirds of the aid currently available for distribution
8. The rich oil producing countries that belong to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) also provide large sums of aid.

Advantages of Foreign Aid

Aid can be helpful to the receiving country, if it is:

- given as a grant for the receiving country to decide how best to use it
- what the receiving country wants and not what the donor wants to give
- designed to meet a specific development need of the country
- used for the benefit of the millions of ordinary people

Disadvantages of Foreign Aid

Aid may have negative impact on developing countries.

 It may:

- be used to support a government that most people in the poorer country don't want in power
- help make the receiving country dependent on the donor
- be used in a way which only helps the rich people in the receiver country
- be used to 'dump' goods that the rich country does not want
- be used to force a different way of life on the people

- some developing countries have borrowed so much money that they can no longer afford to even repay the annual interest on their loans
- used for the benefit of the millions of ordinary poor working people
- misuse and mismanagement of foreign aid by the receiving countries

---

Now do Activity 1. Check your answers at the end of the summary.

Activity 1

Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

AusAID gives K25m for education

By KOLOPU WAIMA

THE Australian government through AusAID has paid K25 million to compliment the free education policy for the PNG government.

The money was paid as a cash grant to the Department of Education.

The acting secretary for the department of education, Luke Taita, announced this on Tuesday.

Mr Taita said that these funds will be disbursed to all the elementary schools throughout the country. The government of Papua New Guinea, especially the O'Neill-Dion government, is fulfilling its policy by paying school fees for 1.3 million students throughout the country.

The acting secretary said on behalf of the people of Papua New Guinea, the department of education is thanking the Australian government for its great support and contribution to the human resource of this country.

"We the people of Papua New Guinea thank the Australian government, especially the tax payers for helping Papua New Guinean in this very important sector, the education sector," Mr Taita said.

Elementary level is the important stage in education where the children are first introduced to education, and they will come to learn the basics and steps to further their education.

Mr Taita said that as elementary is the first part of the education system, kids attending elementary schools will now be taught in English as an introduction at the start as children are being introduced to education system.

He said that this is one of many strategies the department of education has to slowly exit the outcome based education system in 2014.

The acting secretary appealed to all school administrators and board members to make sure to enroll all elementary students and do not chase them away when they turn up for classes when it formally begins next Monday February 4th.

1. What type of aid is mentioned in the article?

   _____

2. What is the reason for your answer in Question 1?

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. What form of aid is this?

   _____

Summary

_____

- Foreign aid is an extension of economic assistance from one nation to another or by international organisations.

- Aid may be given directly from one country to another, or through multilateral institutions.

- Papua New Guinea negotiates bilateral aid with countries such as Japan, New Zealand, China, the United States of America, the developed countries of Europe and Australia.

- Aid comes in various form, ranging from the provision of long-term loans on favorable terms to the provision of technical skills and training..

- Developed countries use aid to promote their interests in countries which cooperate with them and deny aid to countries with which they are in conflict.

- Aid has its advantages and disadvantages

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY 1

1. Bilateral Aid
2. Promote its interest in Papua New Guinea and colonial power to its past colony
3. Grant Aid

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NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 10 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

</div>

Practice Exercise 10

Read the article and answer the questions.

Minister praises $US6 billion China loan

By KOLOPU WAIMA

THE Vice Minister for Works and Implementation, De Kewanu, yesterday thanked the Chinese Government for having confidence in the O'Neill-Dion Government by approving what is to be the biggest loan under taken by any government in the short history of this county.

Mr Kewanu said that the Prime Minister Peter O'Neill and his team, which includes Works and Implementation minister, Francis Awesa, and Treasure, Don Polye, and other ministers, have to be commended for taking a bold step to address the country's ailing infrastructure by securing a US$6 billion soft loan from China's Exim Bank.

He said that China's recognition of PNG as a growing economy in the Pacific and having confidence in the Government, is a plus for this country, as China is the second largest economy in the world.

Mr Kewanu said that it would definitely be a plus factor for PNG if the loan is used specially for its intended purposes - investing into major impact infrastructure.

He said: "We have to invest in our national assets now in preparation for the windfall the country will experience once income flows into the country through the LNG and other mineral projects."

1. This loan may be an example of a country trying to promote its own interest in the recipient country. Which point under promoting self-interest best suits this loan?

_____

_____

_____

2. What is a soft loan?

_____

_____

_____

3. What would be the cost and benefits of this loan?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 2.

Lesson 11:   International and Regional Security

Welcome to Lesson 11. In this Lesson, you will study how our country is affected by regional and global issues. You will also see what actions have been taken by PNG and its regional members to deal with such issues.

Your Aims

- define international and regional security

- discuss security issues affecting PNG and the region

- discuss the various plans and actions taken by the region on these issues

- discuss the role of Australia as a leader in our region

Security is the search of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their useful integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile."

What is International Security?

International security consists of the measures taken by nations and international organisations, such as the United Nations, to ensure universal survival and safety. These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. International and National Security are always linked. **International security is national security or state security in the global arena**.

Today, it covers a variety of interconnected issues in the world that have an impact on survival. It ranges from the traditional form of military power, the causes and consequences of war between states, economic strength, to ethnic differences, religious and ideological conflicts, trade and economic conflicts, energy supplies, science and technology, food, as well as threats to human security and the stability of states from environmental degradation, infectious diseases, climate change and the activities of **non-state actors.** While the wider viewpoint of international security regards everything as a security matter, the traditional approach focuses mainly on military concerns

> **Non-state actors are entities that participate or act in international relations. They are organisations with sufficient power to influence and cause a change even though they do not belong to any established institution of a state. E.g.: Mercenaries**

What is Regional Security?

It is a group of states whose primary security concerns are linked together closely with that of their national securities. Some examples are listed below.

- NATO stands for **'North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**. NATO promotes the defense of all NATO member countries.

- **Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe** (OSCE). It is the largest regional security organisation in the world with 55 participating states from Europe, Central Asia and North America. The main tasks of the OSCE are early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

- Another example of security integration is the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

What are some Major Security Issues Affecting Papua New Guinea?

- Papua New Guinea's external security threats are mostly economic. Its considerable fish resources, in particular, are under threat from foreign fishing fleets. In addition, vessels involved in this illegal fishing not only violate PNG's sovereignty and steal its resources, they also engage in a range of other transnational criminal activities which undermine regional security.

- Human trafficking and forced labour, the smuggling of migrants, illicit traffic in drugs and weapons, and the harvesting of other valuable marine resources.

- Illegal migrants crossing PNG borders every week. This has posed a great threat to our security.

- White collar crime involving foreigners have increased greatly.

- Grabbing traditional land from indigenous and land owners.

What has PNG done to confront these Issues?

The mission of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force is to defend Papua New Guinea and its national interests. At just over 2,000 personnel, the PNGDF is divided into three distinct elements;

1. Land
2. Maritime and
3. Air

The PNGDF has clearly defined Constitutional Roles.

- PNGDF must defend Papua New Guinea and its **territory**.
- PNGDF must support the civil authorities in protecting the country's **internal security**.
- It may also be directed to perform **civil construction tasks**, **nation building** or to **promote national development and improvement**.
- Assist PNG to fulfill its international obligations that is to be part of the nation's contribution to regional and global security through such things as peacekeeping operations.

The PNGDF's maritime element is required to patrol PNG's maritime borders and the 200 miles Economic Exclusive Zone. Meanwhile, the PNGDF's land element must monitor the long, porous land border with Indonesia.

At a regional level, the Papua New Guinea Defence Force has contributed to regional security and support regional contingencies. It has done so through its contributions to the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands or RAMSI - since 2003.

So, it is clear, as a small force, in a large land and dynamic region, the PNGDF has many responsibilities and challenges to manage. And together with the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, they are striving to do just that.

What are the Major Security Issues in the Pacific Region?

It has almost become a fact of life that, since the end of the Cold War, the majority of the world's armed conflicts have occurred within states. This is certainly true of the South Pacific region, where internal conflicts have tended to be the main security concern. Since the late 1970s for example, various levels of internal conflict have occurred in Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The Pacific Islands Forum identified ethnic differences, land disputes, economic inequalities, and a general lack of confidence in corrupt or ineffective governments as the main causes of conflict in the region. These four elements have led in some cases to what political analyst are calling "**fail state**" and at the very least have contributed to breakdowns in law and order and to declining education and health services and living standards.

The Forum also highlighted economic stagnation, environmental degradation and food security issues as adding to the overall decline in security across the South Pacific.
The nature of these threats has been such that they not only have an impact on neighboring states but they have also raised fears that the security environment is open to the development of other threats. The occurrence of weak states in the region for example, has been ideal for the growth of transnational crime, money laundering, illegal immigration, arms smuggling, drug trafficking and of course, terrorism. These issues have been made worse by both the region's unmanned borders and the failure of governments to control them.

What kinds of Actions have been taken to Improve Security in the Pacific Region?

Despite the tensions that have occurred in the South Pacific, regional leaders have nevertheless been successful in creating institutions to deal with a variety of issues. In the next lesson (lesson 12) we will discuss some of these groups and their roles.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (formerly the South Pacific Commission) is responsible for delivering development assistance. There are also programs in place that cover customs and immigration, law officers and Chiefs of Police conferences and criminal intelligence.

The Pacific Islands Forum however, is the most important regional grouping. The Forum's mandate extends from regional trade and economic issues, to law enforcement and security. It also has observer status at the United Nations and the **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation** forum **(APEC)**, thus representing the Pacific community internationally. As a regional grouping, the Pacific Islands Forum, has generally been a success and has achieved a number of significant accomplishments in its time.

However, one of the biggest criticisms of the organisation is that its ability to provide any meaningful assistance to states in need has been severely disadvantaged by both the unwillingness of regional leaders to address controversial issues and the lack of institutionalised arrangements within the organisation itself.

What is the main Problem that Pacific Governments face when Dealing with Regional Issues?

There is growing change, both within the Pacific and internationally, about the view of **sovereignty**. Traditionally, sovereignty has been held up as a primary principle of international law – it is a right of states to control their own affairs without foreign interference. As such, states have generally stopped from intervening in the internal problems of others. In the Pacific region, this norm of non-intervention come to life in the so-called 'Pacific Way', a doctrine that requires all decisions to be made by means of consensus, and which has led to the Pacific Islands Forum unwillingness to discuss issues that might violate a member state's rights as a sovereign entity.

However, the Pacific Islands Forum has become less sensitive to concerns over sovereignty and has become more willing to deal with issues that would otherwise be considered off-limits to open discussion. A major cause of this change in thinking has been the realisation that events in one country can have a big impact on neighbouring states and on regions as a whole. It is no longer seen as appropriate to ignore the problems faced by one state just because they are internal to that state, particularly when the security of others might be affected as a result.

The South Pacific has already seen the spread of violence from one country to another. The Bougainville conflict of the 1990s spread into the Solomon Islands across the PNG-Solomon Islands border in the form of refugees, guns and a glorification of 'gun culture'. The types of security threats faced by the South Pacific, together with its overall geography make it particularly vulnerable to the spread of conflict throughout the region.

The existence of weak states and political institutions, its open borders and relative remoteness for example, make it vulnerable to transnational crime, terrorism, and to flows of drugs, weapons, or refugees.

> **Sovereignty refers to** the right to self-government without interference from outside.

The Australian government in particular has become cautious of the fact that, in today's environment, security interests are not confined to national boundaries. The terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001 and in Bali in 2002 have also had an impact on both the way these traditionally "grey area" threats are viewed and how they are dealt with. The **Nasonini Declaration** for example, provides evidence of the region's concern about the potential for the evolution of international crime and terrorism, stating that regional leaders 'expressed their concern about the recent sharp threat to global and regional security following the events of September 11th, 2001. The alleged threat of terrorism in the region has had a particular effect on Australia, with the past Howard government undertaking a complete re-think of its policies towards the Pacific region.

After September 11 and the Bali bombings however, the focus of policy makers shifted to terrorism and the potential for **failed states** to become targets of terrorist groups. For Australia, the closeness of the troubled Pacific Island nations to its own shores meant that it now had a vested interest in helping to maintain security in the region; its policy was now to become increasingly engaged. This attitude was also reflected within the wider regional community, with ASEAN and Pacific nations making commitments to the "war on terrorism" or at the very least, making symbolic statements on counter terrorism and proposing certain practical measures.

How has the Australians helped in terms of Capacity Building?

The first major product of the Howard Government's change in policy was the Australian led intervention in the Solomon Islands. This was the first time that Australia had intervened in one of its Pacific neighbours with long term development assistance. Operation "Helpem Fren," which later became the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), represents an ideal example of how security cooperation in the South Pacific can be conducted.

Australia's Defence Cooperation Program (DCP) in the Pacific islands includes a range of assistance, including Australian Defence Force advisers, a range of training initiatives and bilateral exercises, capacity building initiatives and equipment and infrastructure projects.

A major commitment since the 1980s has been the Pacific Patrol Boat Program, with the provision of patrol boats, material support and Royal Australian Navy maritime advisers to Pacific island nations. The program which engages Pacific navies and police maritime wings is designed to help Pacific island countries improve their ability to independently police their maritime zones.

In recent years, the Australian government has provided over $10 million in Defence Cooperation Program to Papua New Guinea per annum and over $30 million per annum to other island states in the Pacific, along with deployments of Australian personnel in Timor, Tonga, Solomon Islands and other nations. Defence Cooperation Program costs

in the South Pacific amounted to $36.55 million (2005-06), $33.44 million (2006-07) and $35.86 million (2007-08).

> **Nasonini Declaration refers to the declaration made by Pacific island countries to deal with law enforcement co-operation, backed up by consistent legislation. It urged members to develop strategies to combat money laundering, drug trafficking, terrorism and people smuggling.**
>
> **Fail state, is a state that has failed to provide basic rights to its citizens.**

Summary

- International security consists of the measures taken by nations and international organisations, such as the United Nations, to ensure universal survival and safety.

- While the wider viewpoint of international security regards everything as a security matter, the traditional approach focuses mainly on military concerns

- The Pacific Islands Forum identified ethnic differences, land disputes, economic inequalities and a general lack of confidence in corrupt or ineffective governments as the main causes of conflict in the region.

- Despite the tensions that have occurred in the South Pacific, regional leaders have nevertheless been successful in creating institutions to deal with a variety of issues that affect them

- Pacific Islanders are reluctant to help deal with each other's problems because that might violate a member state's rights as a sovereign entity

- The alleged threat of terrorism in the region has had a particular effect on Australia, with the Australian government undertaking a complete rethink of its policies towards the Pacific region

- Australia has provided millions of Kina to Defence programs in the Pacific

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 11 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 11

Read the article and answer the questions on your right.

Parliament confirms Tjandra as PNG citizen

By TODAGIA KELOLA

CONTROVERSIAL Interpol fugitive Djoko Tjandra is a Papua New Guinea citizen.

This was confirmed by the former Foreign Affairs Minister Ano Pala and the current Minister Rimbink Pato during Question Time in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Pala, who is now Minister for Transport, made the clarification when raising a Point of Order on a question raised by Oro Governor Gary Juffa who had directed a question to the Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pato. He asked why Mr Tjandra was granted a citizenship when he was wanted by Interpol and Indonesian authorities.

Governor Juffa said Mr Tjandra is an international criminal fugitive who is wanted in relation to embezzlement of US$65 million in Indonesia.

1. Which county is Djoko Tjandra from?
   _____
   _____

2. How did Mr.Juffa describe Mr.Tjandra?
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Why is it bad for PNG to give citizenship to such a person?
   _____
   _____
   _____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 2.

Lesson 12: Papua New Guinea and the Regional Groups

Welcome to Lesson 12. In this Lesson, you will look at PNG's regional international relations. You will see some of the regional groups that PNG is a member off. You will discuss the functions of these groups and the roles they play in international relations in our region.

Your Aims

- discuss why it is important to be part of regional groups
- identify regional groups that PNG is a member of.
- identify some regional issues that these groups promote or try to solve.

Many of Papua New Guinea's international relations are with individual countries. Our common border with Indonesia causes us to have special relations with that country. Our colonial past has left us with close relations with Australia. Trade and defence relations are particularly strong between Papua New Guinea and Australia. Relations of this type are called bilateral or two-sided relations. Papua New Guinea also has **bilateral relations** with the USA, China and several other countries. Countries often join together to satisfy their common needs. These **multilateral** or many-sided relations are entered into by groups of countries having similar historical or cultural backgrounds or because of common trade or political needs.

Which Regional Organisation is PNG a member of in the South Pacific Region?

1. The Melanesian Spearhead Group

This is a small group of three independent nations - Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu. It was formed in 1987 to bring the Melanesian

countries together to foster their common interests as a group in the Pacific area and in international organisations. Among the broad social, political and economic issues being taken up by this group is the cause of the independence movement in New Caledonia, where the Melanesian **Kanak** people are now a minority. The FLNKS (Fronte de Liberation Nationale Kanake Socialiste), the main Kanak political group in New Caledonia, was admitted as an associate member.

> **Bilateral relations are relations between two countries.**
>
> **Multilateral relations are relations with many countries or group of countries.**

2.   The Pacific Islands Forum

The Pacific Islands Forum (the South Pacific Forum) is made up of the heads of government of the 16 independent island nations of the Pacific. Its secretariat, Forum Secretariat, executes the needs of the Heads of Government as set forth during annual meetings. Forum Secretariat mission is to improve the economic and social well-being of the people of the Pacific islands, in support of efforts of national governments. Since its beginning, it has established a permanent bureau for economic affairs, adopted a treaty for a nuclear-free zone in the south Pacific and made agreements about fisheries and the protection of marine resources. The Pacific Islands Forum has supported and opposed various happenings in the South Pacific, including: opposing nuclear weapons, nuclear testing and nuclear waste dumping in the Pacific; supporting the claim of a 200-mile economic and fishing zone in the waters of member countries; supporting the independence of the Kanaks in New Caledonia.

3.   Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) provides technical support to the Pacific Islands Forum and its members. The heart of SPC is its integrated Work Programme. This powerful combination of diverse disciplines offers a unique approach to the development of the region's LAND-based, MARINE-based and SOCIAL resources.

The focus of the Work Programme is now technical assistance, education and training, delivered through courses, workshops and seminars at the in-country, sub-regional and regional levels. However, the Commission still has strong applied research components, particularly in its Oceanic Fisheries and Agriculture Programmes. Health, Marine Resources,Forestry, Statistics, Demography, Women, Culture, Youth, Rural Technology, Economics, Media Centre, Maritime, Community Education Training Centre, Agriculture and Renewable Energy.

4. The Forum Fisheries Agency

The Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) assists its 16 National members with the sustainable development and management of their fisheries. It advises on marine boundary

delimitation, legal, technical and economic issues, monitoring and surveillance of foreign fishing activity, human resource and institutional strengthening, applied fisheries research, policy assessments and organization and representation at international fisheries meetings.

5.   The South Pacific Tourism Organisation

The South Pacific Tourism Organisation assists member countries with the sustainable promotion of tourism in the region and produces travel guides, exhibitions at international travel meetings, maintains tourism oriented Internet site, collects tourism statistics and produces sector reviews, environmental guidelines and visitor surveys.

6.   The South Pacific Regional Environment Program

The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is the regional technical and coordinating body responsible for environmental matters in the Pacific, with membership comprising 26 Pacific Island States, territories and metropolitan countries. The mission of SPREP is to: "Promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

7.   The South Pacific Economic Council

The South Pacific Economic Council (SPEC) in Suva is an agency of the Forum which tries to co-ordinate development projects in the Pacific. There is also a regional Forum Fisheries Office based in Honiara in the Solomon Islands

Papua New Guinea and the Pacific countries are also members of the **United Nations Regional Mission** in the areas of:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAO-SAPA): Based in Apia
- FAO South Pacific Aquaculture Development Project Phase II (SPADP)
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Suva,
- United Nations Fund For Population Activities (UNFPA): The UNFPA Country Support Team for the South Pacific, based in Suva, Fiji
- United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Office for the Pacific States:

Which Regional Organisation is PNG a member of in the South East Asian Region?

1.   **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), is a grouping of Asian and Pacific economies founded in November 1989 and dedicated to promoting regional economic incorporation and free trade. The organization has 21 members: They are; Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, United States, and Vietnam.

With combined gross national product of around US$19 trillion (2005), these states represent roughly half of total annual global output, and around 47 per cent of global commodities trade. APEC also holds an annual meeting of member heads of government. APEC's members are formally committed to the creation of a Pacific free-trade area between developed nations by 2010 and between all members by 2020.

At the seventh APEC meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, in September 1999, the membership heads of government confirmed the organisation's commitment to achieve free and open trade and investment by 2010-2020.

2. **ASEAN Regional Forum**

In 1994, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established. The ARF was designed to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern and make significant contributions to efforts towards confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region. Through political dialogue and confidence-building, no tension has escalated into armed confrontation among ASEAN members since its establishment more than three decades ago.

3. **The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a geo-political and economic organisation of ten countries located in Southeast Asia, which was formed on 8 August 1967, by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Since then, membership has expanded to include Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Its aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress and cultural development among its members, protection of regional peace and stability and opportunities for member countries to discuss differences peacefully. Papua New Guinea is a full time observer in this organization.

4. **Asian Development Bank South Pacific Regional Mission (ADB-SPRM)**:

The Asian Development Bank, a multilateral development finance institution, was founded in 1966 by 31 member governments to promote the social and economic progress of the Asian and Pacific region. The Bank gives special attention to the needs of the smaller or less-developed countries and priority to regional, sub-regional, and national projects and programs.

Summary

- Papua New Guinea has bilateral relations with several countries of the world.
- PNG also has multilateral or many-sided relations with groups of countries having similar historical or cultural backgrounds or because of common trade or political needs.
- PNG is part and partial as a leader in many regional groupings of the Pacific region
- Many of the regional groups that PNG is a member of, tries to develop the wellbeing of the people.

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITY

1. France

2. South Pacific forum

3. Kanaks are the indigenous people of New Caledonia

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 12 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 12

Read the newspaper article and answer the questions on the right of it.

MSG urged to back Kanaky independence

MELANESIA will not be free from its fight to demand self determination for other Melanesian countries and territories until the Kanaks of New Caledonia are independent from France.

This was one of the main threads of discussion at the one day 'Melanesian Leaders Tok-tok' convened in Port Vila Saturday to kick-start the 25 anniversary celebrations of the sub-regional organisation formed in 1988 to represent the interests of its member countries – Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and the FLNKS of New Caledonia.

Reflecting on the political emancipation of the people of Kanaky, the President of the New Caledonia Congress, Roc Wamytan reiterated a timely reminder for the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) to step up its support for the people of Kanaky as they prepare for referendum on independence from France in 2014.

Wamytan didn't mince his words

1. In which country is Port Vila?
_____

2. When was the MSG formed?
_____

3. Who are the member countries?
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. When is the proposed Kanak referendum?
_____

5. Which country does not want to give independence to the Kanaks?

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NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 2.

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ANSWERS TO PRACTICE EXERCISES 7-12

_____

Practice Exercise 7

1. Countries establish international relations to advance the interest of a country through security, economic and social activities.

2. The Australian High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, Indonesian Embassy, The British High Commission, Japanese Embassy and the others.

3. High commissioners or ambassadors are responsible for negotiating issues of great political significance, reporting and commenting on important events in the foreign country. They meet with foreign students, arrange itineraries of exhibits about life in the home country, and issue visas. A consul's work involves a variety of activities such as, issuing of birth, death and marriage certificates to citizens residing or travelling in the foreign country, regulate shipping, aid (assist) their country's citizens when they travel on business or as tourists, and report on economic and business conditions abroad.

4. Bilateral relationship is between two countries and a multilateral relationship is between more than two countries.

5. Countries having the same or similar culture cooperate well with each other. They share ideas and principles based on their culture. In this way, they establish links with them.

6. Countries with similar aims and interests and systems of government have special relationships.

Practice Exercise 8

1.

   a) Manufactured goods

   b) Manufactured goods

   c) Raw materials

   d) Developed nations

   e) Manufactured goods

   f) Copper

   g) Japan

   h) Australia

2. B and D

   b). A and D, it will export to C and E

Practice Exercise 9

1. Illegal immigrants doing business in Bougainville

2. Asians especially Chinese.

3. Interrogate means questioning somebody thoroughly often in an aggressive or threatening manner, especially as part of a formal investigation in a courtroom or a police station.

4. Because of illegal businesses involving the selling of fake goods.

5. PNG Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority is responsible for this problem.

6. **Advantages**: increase in cash flow in Bougainville; create employment, more provincial tax.

   Disadvantage: competition to local businesses, over-crowding, fake or low quality goods, human resource exploitation through cheap labor.

Practice Exercise 10

1. Promoting self-interest especially, creating market for its exports and encouraging dependency by the recipient country.

2. Soft loan is a loan given to be repaid over a longer period of time at a lower interest rate.

3. **Benefits**: increase in money supply, infrastructure development creating employment which leads to an increase in income.

   Cost: extra money paid as interest with the loan amount.

Practice Exercise 11

1. Indonesia

2. International criminal fugitive

3. He may cause serious damage to PNG's Security

Practice Exercise 12

1. Vanuatu

2. 1968

3. PNG, Fiji and Vanuatu

4. France

5. USA and China

TOPIC 3

CONFLICTS AND RESOLUTIONS

In this Topic, you will learn about:

- **Ethnic Conflicts**

- **Ethnic Conflicts in Papua New Guinea**

- **Conflicts in the Pacific: Coup in Fiji**

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

This topic is about conflicts and resolutions in Papua New Guinea and other parts of the world. A conflict is a situation where two parties disagree or clash between ideas or principles. A resolution is when an agreement is reached in order to solve a problem.

The most common type of conflict is known as the ethnic conflict which occurs within a country. It occurs between people of a different culture, language and heritage. This happens as a result of protecting their cultural and language groupings.

You will learn about ethnic conflicts in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Rwanda. The causes, damages and resolutions of each conflict are explained in the lessons.

Apart from ethnic conflicts, there are religious conflicts between people of different denominations and their beliefs in the existence, nature and worship of God, a god or gods.

A social conflict results in fighting or a struggle between different groups over power in society. One group may have supreme power over another. For example, a group has complete control over the ownership of resources of the country and prevents the opposing group to enter and have access to these resources. This causes disagreements and eventually leads to social conflicts.

Other forms of violence discussed in this Topic include terrorism and civil wars. Terrorism is violence caused by a certain group against innocent people to get the attention of a government. For instance, the September, 11 attack of the twin tower of the United States of America in 2001.

Civil wars are organised wars between groups in the same country. It results in greater damage to properties and many lives' being lost. For example, the civil wars in Yugoslavia. The states were divided and broke away from Yugoslavia forming their own governments.

NOW COMPLETE LESSONS 13 -17 OF TOPIC 3.

Lesson 13:   Ethnic Conflicts

Welcome to Lesson 13. This is the first Lesson of topic 3. In this lesson, you will learn about Ethnic Conflicts and their effects.

Your Aims

- define ethnic conflicts

- analyse conflicts and customs
- identify the effects of ethnic conflict on the people

Definition of Ethnic Conflict

Ethnic Conflict or disputes between groups of people can be defined by a common heritage, language, and/or culture. Ethnic conflict is when people feel that they belong to a particular group and that they use violence to protect their groupings.

An ethnic conflict or ethnic war arises from hatred or differences that cause people to resolve this hatred through violence when other sources of conflict settlements fail. An **ethnic conflict** or **ethnic war** can result in severe destruction to the lives of people and infrastructure. A lot of people across the world have suffered the effects of ethnic conflicts

Conflicts can happen at any level of a human organization. The simplest level is between individuals. In most cases, it begins with words, arguments and heated discussions. It becomes violent with the use of firearms and the violence increases to a certain magnitude of uncontrolled destruction. Here are categories of ethnic conflicts that happen at any human organization.

Categories of Conflicts

- **Territory and Resources** – in many conflicts you will find that territory and resources are involved. For example, conflict over water is growing in many parts of the world.

- **Security** – a conflict may start because people think their security is threatened. Usually this includes threat to their territory and/or resources.

- **Values** – sometimes conflicts can occur over values. The American Civil War was fought between two systems – one valued slavery and the other did not. Today, we see conflict over issues like gay rights and gay marriages but no one has fought a war about this.

- **Religious Conflict** – there have been many religious wars. A close look at them often shows it is not values but territory and resources that are at the bottom of the conflict. Example, the conflicts in the Middle-East countries, (Gulf War).

- **Domestic Conflict** – is complex. At the base is dominance in the family. In 90% of cases, this is male dominance over females and children. Domestic violence is violence inside the family – between mother and father.

- **Business and Political conflict** – is part of competition. It can also rise to unlawful and violent conflict if the rule of law is disregarded. Again, at the base is conflict for resources and market dominance.

- **Other conflicts** – are a combination of the above.

   For example;

- **Civil wars are wars inside the nation**. They can be over territory or and they can involve one religious or ethnic group trying to dominate another.

- **Terrorism or guerilla warfare**: these are terms referring to a determined group fighting a dominant group that is much stronger. This warfare maybe about religion, territory and dominance. Terrorism uses fear as its strongest weapon. For example; the September 11 – 2001 attack on the United States of America.

Effects of Ethnic Conflicts across the World - Case studies

This picture shows one of the worst conflicts that displaced thousands of people due to an ethnic conflict in Rwanda. These people are living in refugee camps in Zaire. Ethnic conflicts are dangerous because they cause massive humanitarian suffering and civil wars that create large numbers of refugees. There is a lot of instances of ethnic conflicts around the world which are provoked by changes in lifestyle and developments of various nature.

A refugee camp for displaced Rwandans in Zaire

There are so many different ethnic conflicts around the world that are connected with social, economic, political, religious differences and resources ownership disputes. We will further investigate some of these major conflicts around the world. An ethnic conflict becomes more violent with the use of firearms and the military involvement. The larger the conflict, the more organisation it requires as well as cooperation within the same ethnic groups to form alliances as a strength.

The 20th century has sometimes been called the '**Killing Century'**. The latter half of that century saw more deaths and murder than many previous centuries. This was seen in large massive world wars fought between the superpowers. The century also saw the common practice of large-scale **genocide**-the mass murder of one group of people. This is also referred to as *ethnic cleansing*.

The term **ethnic cleansing** literally refers to the attempt to completely wipe out entire ethnicities. An ethnic group, or ethnicity, is defined as a large group of people who share a distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or otherwise cultural heritage. When borders were redrawn at the close of World War II, ill feeling and hatred grew. Many ethnicities were grouped together within the same nation. As a result, conflicts arose and some conflicts escalated to mass murder.

Israeli War for Independence

The Zionist claimed the ancient state of Israel in Palestine. Zionist are Jews who wanted to give up their lives for the state of Israel. Palestine was a British colony and Britain agreed to offer the Jews a national home called Israel, because a lot of Jews living in foreign land were persecuted, in Germany under Adolf Hitler. The Zionist aggression grew stronger after Hitler's attacks on the European Jews. Under Adolf Hitler, over six million Jews in Germany were killed.

Jewish family leaving Germany in fear of persecution

Germany's Nazi soldiers monitor as this Jewish family as they left Memel, Germany to Palestine in April 6, 1939. There was a collapse of Jewish-owned businesses due to discrimination and persecution which forced many Jewish families to flee their homes in Germany. After WWII, United Nations gave Israel as a national home for all Jews. This conflict continues to exist today between the Israelis and Palestinians. Arab Palestinians feel that their land was forcefully divided between Jews.

In the Middle-East, there is a long history of conflict and cooperation between the various groups. Religion cuts across the groups. There are both Muslims and Christian Arabs for that matter. There are Jews from Africa, Europe and the Middle-East. Christians also cover various ethnic groups. The Christians and Muslims have differences within their religions as well. The involvement of USA and Russia initiated conflict in the Middle-East continues today. Presently, Middle East is a major area of ethnic and religious conflict. People who once lived peacefully together no longer do. Conflicts have escalated for many years. This allows violence and radicalism to grow
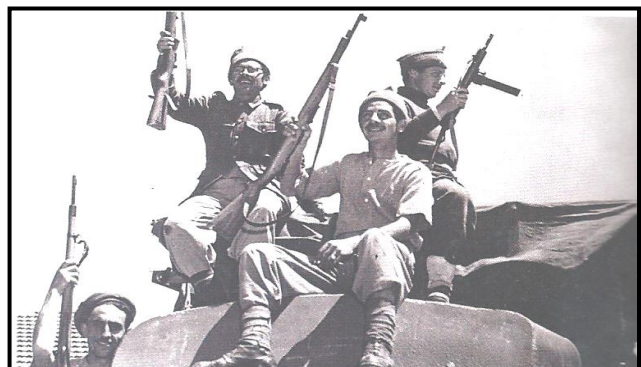
I

Ethnic Conflict in Africa

Africa has the highest ethnic conflict caused by tribal groupings. A lot of disunity and violence faced in Africa can be blamed on the European Imperialism or **colonisation**. After the **decolonisation** period most of the European colonial governments left without setting stable governments in the colonies. Ethnic tensions exist because the borders that the Europeans created were made without any thought given to the tribal system. **Tribalism** is one of the biggest blockages for Africa because traditional enemies were contained within one European-made border.

In November, 1996, some 800,000 Rwandan Hutu refugees journeyed home from camps in eastern Zaïre (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Most of the Hutu who returned had been held in the camps against their will by armed Hutu military. These refugees were kept in captivity for a reason really unknown to them. The two ethnic groups involved in this conflict were the Hutus and the Tutsis

These innocent families like mothers and children are suffering.

Victims of unrest in Rwanda cueing in refugee camps

These are some typical examples of ethnic conflicts that resulted in the loss of lives and tremendous destruction to properties.

Like in Africa, one other place that ethnic conflict was common is the Middle East. It has been a region of long lasting conflicts. Often, smaller Middle East countries are supported by larger powers. These powers compete for dominance or influence.

Victims of gas poisoning in the Iran-Iraq War

Stories about conflict and fighting between different ethnic groups fill news reports every day. These groups comprise of people united by a common culture, religion, custom, origin or family history. These similarities cause outsiders to group these people under the banner of an "ethnic group," regardless of the fact that there may be vast differences between people in that group. While disagreement between groups labeled as ethnic groups constitutes so-called ethnic conflict, the truth is not always so simple.

All in all, ethnic conflicts are sometimes hard to solve when it escalates. For instance, in Melanesian cultures an ethnic conflict will continue to linger over the years in the hearts of those who fall victims. Sometimes later, it erupts when one sparks a single incident.

_____

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of lesson 13. In this lesson you learnt that;

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 13 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 13

1. What is **ethnic conflict**?

_____

_____

_____

2. Part of the African ethnic conflict was caused by Europeans. Who are they and explain the problem they created?

_____

_____

_____

3. The Middle-East is one of those regions of continuous tribal conflict associated with religion and racism. Name some of these Middle East countries.

_____

_____

_____

4. What is **decolonisation**?

_____

_____

_____

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

Lesson 14: Ethnic Conflicts in Papua New Guinea

Welcome to lesson 14. In lesson 13 you studied Ethnic Conflicts. In this lesson, you will learn about Ethnic Conflicts in Papua New Guinea and its effects on the people.

Your Aims

- identify the different customs and traditions of Papua New Guineans

- explain Melanesian culture of belongingness and lineage structures.

Definition of ethnic

Ethnic in Papua New Guinea context, could mean **to belong to a group that is identified by skin color, tribal groupings, community or society as a whole**. As such, ethnic conflict is such that friction or dispute arises over one of the following; security, territory/borders or resources ownership or sexual partners.

In Papua New Guinea and most of the Melanesian cultures, every ethnic conflict is sometimes associated with dominance, supremacy and show of strength over other lowly valued ethnic groups. The Melanesian cultures are such that we are community oriented people by the way we live for one another. If one gets hurt by a tribal enemy then payback is a norm. Taking revenge for a wrong done is one of the common practices in Papua New Guinea.

For example, if my brother is killed by someone, I have to take revenge or payback. It is not easy to forgive and forget as was the belief taught by the missionaries.

Case studies of Papua New Guinea Ethnic Conflicts
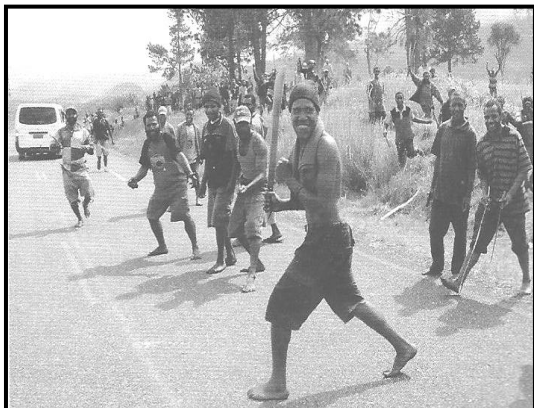
Armed warriors of Nebilyer ethnic conflict block off Southern Highlands Highway

This photograph depicts one of the longest standing ethnic conflicts in Western Highlands Province between two warring tribes of Nebilyer Valley of the Tambul-Nebilyer Electorate. This ethnic conflict claimed many lives and destruction of properties such as buildings, cash crops and livestock. Both sides in this conflict hired high powered weapons to help them fight each other. The Southern Highlands Highway came to a standstill business activities and people's movement was affected.

Ethnic conflicts between individuals and small groups are very common. This is evident in conflicts at schools, clans and tribal groups.They may reflect years of tension between clans or they may be fresh disagreement. It can be a long lasting disagreement between two warring tribes which can affect the government services.

Enga Province features a no-go zone where bloody tribal conflict is norm of the culture

The Newspaper article below is an example of an ethnic conflict in Lae among students who are considered highly educated. Though educated at the highest level, belongingness and regionalism is strong in Papua New Guinea cultures and here is a typical demonstration.

Student killed and others injured in Unitech ethnic clash

By Frank Rai and Michael Koma

Students at University of Technology in Lae are urged to return to campus and normal classes today after days of tension and ethnic clashes.

One student was killed on Thursday night and two others are nursing serious injuries after a clash between two groups.

Despite assurance from the Unitech administration of a beefing up of its security manpower, many of the students [have] left the Taraka campus in fear of their lives since Friday …

Police sources disclosed that a fight broke out at the campus sports field between a group of students from Sepik and Highlands. Police said knives, iron bars and stones were used in the nighttime encounter which resulted in the student's death. Two other students are getting treatment at the hospital's intensive care unit for injuries to parts of their bodies.

Eyewitnesses at the campus said at around 9 am on Thursday a truck-load of Sepiks was trying to get into the campus "possibly to avenge the student's death" when police closed in and chased them away. Fear of retaliation by the Sepiks prompted the mass withdrawal of students from the institution.

Post Courier online, 6 September 2010

This article depicts one of the biggest ethnic clashes at one of the premier higher learning institutions of Papua New Guinea – The PNG University of Technology, Lae.

The ethnic clash between the University students of Sepik and the Highlands ethnic groups had resulted in a student losing his life. This is a very sad situation where a student loses his life. The fight erupted when two ethnic groups of students began drinking alcohol at the Taraka campus that eventually ignited a commotion. As the commotion escalated student groups divided into ethnic groups and even metal weapons were used which caused the life of a student. Classes were disrupted for the entire university causing psychological stress on parents and sponsors of students.

This ethnic conflict was resolved when police monitored the situation closely with the University administration calling for peace mediation. The instigators of this unrest were put behind bars to face the full force of our laws. It also resulted in enforcing strong discipline where some students were expelled from their University studies.

Five students hospitalised after fight in Lae

Fresh inter-school fighting involving primary school students has left five students from the Taraka Primary School in Lae City nursing serious body wounds at the Angau Memorial Hospital. Reports reaching the *Post-Courier* office yesterday stated that students from Taraka Primary launched an attack at St Patrick Primary School in Tent City on Tuesday while St Patrick students were still on school premises.

It was alleged that the Taraka students hurled stones and sticks into the school, but then St Patrick students retaliated and chased the Taraka boys to the main road leading to Telikom Training College also at Tent City.

It was reported that during that time some of the Taraka boys were chased into the settlement and five of them were allegedly slashed on various parts of their bodies with bush knives.

A parent who helped one of the injured students to the hospital said he could not believe that students as young as 10 years old would be involved in the fight.

Motives behind the clash between the two schools could not be established but it was alleged that a cult movement was behind the trouble between the two schools.

Yesterday, Taraka students again attacked St Patrick Primary by hurling stones into the school when students, parents and surrounding communities were in the middle of a celebration.

Invited guests, parents and students with representatives from the Japanese Embassy who were there to witness the celebration ducked for cover when stones and sticks landed in the school.

Mamose Post, Post Courier, 26 August 2010

Ethnic conflicts arise from certain issues. Conflict over territory and resources due to boom in mining exploration especially, in the Highlands Provinces of Papua New Guinea is looming.

Election related violence is common throughout the country where tribal groups are divided. Politics in Papua New Guinea has been modernized into cultural groups. This means every eligible voter has to vote for someone from their own ethnic group or some kind of blood relations. Otherwise, those who cross this line are sometimes assaulted which eventually leads to ethnic conflict.
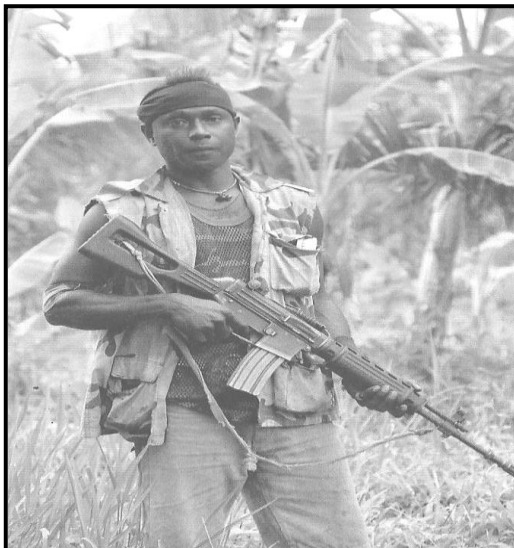
Conflict Resolution in Melanesian Way

In Papua New Guinea customs, people disagree on certain issues but they quickly solve the conflict through The **Melanesian way** of reciprocal exchanges which is a unique virtue of Melanesians. The important reason to resolve conflict is to stop it from growing. Papua New Guineans do strongly believe that escalating conflict causes more stress and can lead to extreme violence. However, payback and cycles of violence are still common in parts of Papua New Guinea.

Peace Mediation and Conflict Resolution

Village leaders and police officers are engaged in controlling ethnic conflicts from

This Photograph depicts peace mediation over a rape case in Southern Highlands

Traditional conflicts in PNG have been over territory, resources and marriage partners. Historically, low-level warfare was a part of the culture in many parts. "*Birua"* or enemies were found inside ethnic groups or between ethnic groups which continues today. Open aggression is a common feature of many human societies including PNG. The Bougainville Conflict and various types of armed conflicts in the highlands provinces are examples of conflicts. Many of the conflicts in Papua New Guinea are between people and groups who know each other which results in deadly consequences.

An armed soldier-Bougainville Conflict

Conflict is the opposite of cooperation. Resolution is about solving, ending or settling the conflict. In other words, it is about making peace. Conflict and cooperation are basic human behaviors. One way of resolving conflict is through cooperation.

In Papua New Guinea, people use resources such as pigs, money and other valuable items to solve conflicts from escalating. This system has helped conflicts from worsening. The court systems sometimes propose the Melanesian way of conflict resolution to be more workable. Peace mediators play a significant role in making the parties compromise and reach a win-win agreement for the opposing parties in a conflict.
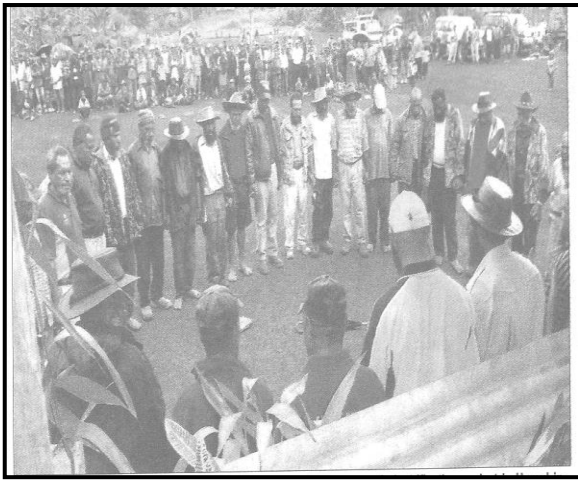
Community leaders gathering to pray before the launching of a rural electrification project in lower Nebilyer District, Western Highlands Province.

The Nebilyer Villages of Western Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea once rated as a trouble zone have put aside their differences to revive the failing government services.

Some years ago a big reconciliation ceremony was held where leaders of the tribal groups joined hands to make ethnic conflict a thing of the past and agreed to accept development.

This is the sign of accepting each other and strengthening conflict resolution in the Melanesian way.

The recent incident in Lae city where a Western Highlands bus driver and crew involved in killing a pastor student of Martin Luther Lutheran Seminary sparked Morobeans to call for the withdrawal of Western Highlands owned businesses in Lae City. The trouble makers are only two people but resulted in a string of ethnic conflict where all Western Highlanders were branded aggressive and fearless though not all were involved. Below is the extract of the argument from *National 29th April 2013.*

Local leader: Wrong to say highlanders are trouble-makers

IT is wrong to generalise that highlanders are trouble-makers and it is legally impossible to remove all Western Highland businessmen from Lae, a community leader said.

Talair compound community leader Kay Takising originally from Finschhafen district, said the eviction demand was impossible and wrong to remove businessmen.

He was reacting to the stand taken by Morobean leaders who through a petition to the Morobe provincial government gave a 14-day notice for the removal of all Western Highlanders and their businesses in Lae.

"It was not the PMV owners from Western Highlands who are wrong," he said.

"It is their employees who are at fault. This demand is impossible because our own MPs can't fund their own PMVs just overnight as their funds are tied to district projects."

His suggested that PMV owners should only manage the business and allow Morobeans to drive their vehicles.

A Lae police officer, who asked not to be identified, said the nine Lae MPs should each put in K1 million on top of the K2 million allocated by Governor Kelly Naru from which their people could borrow to start PMV business.

A Western Highlander, who is a teacher and lives in Lae, said it was wrong to castigate all highlanders and called on authorities to target only the culprits.

"I am from Western Highlands but we speak different languages and live in different boundaries," he said.

"So it's complicated. Some of us have been called by the government to serve here but we are given nasty treatment because of the actions of a few culprits who should be identified."

The petition was presented to the Morobe provincial government last Wednesday after a young seminarian was allegedly killed by the crew of a public motor vehicle after he went to the aid of two female passengers harassed by the crew of the bus owned by a Western Highlander operator.

The newspaper article shows one of the recent ethnic unrests in Lae city which is common throughout Papua New Guinea. One man's silly action can involve the entire ethnic group and causes damage to their reputation and they may become marginalised. Here, the Highlanders are branded cruel, barbaric, aggressive and senseless which is painful to many innocent Highlanders.

All in all, Papua New Guinea has a lot of conflicts, with its heavy dependence on natural resources, limited economic development in the past two decades, poor record of governance and continuous conflicts such as the Bougainville civil war. Sometimes, conflicts occur because abundance of natural resources have not resulted in adequate economic development in rural areas.

From this point of view, **'resource'** conflicts in Papua New Guinea are actually better conceived as conflicts around identity and social relationships. As such, most of the ethnic conflict in Papua New Guinea today is caused by people who disagree over resources ownership; cultural differences and women issues; land and security are among the most frequent issues.

Summary

You have come to the end of lesson 14. In this lesson you learnt that;

- Papua New Guinea customs embrace solidarity in ethnic conflicts

- Ethnic conflicts occur in these situations; security, territory/borders, resources ownership or marriage partners.

- When conflicts are not negotiated at the early stages they escalate into a big ethnic conflict.

- Most Papua New Guinea cultures embrace revenge when the teachings of Christianity encourage forgiveness.

- Ethnic Conflict resolution in Papua New Guinea cultures is based on reciprocity – where both parties exchange valuables like pigs, money and other wealth.

- Time of reconciliation is a moment of reflection and a time of embracing each other and embracing peace and cooperation.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 14 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 14

---

1. Define **ethnic**.

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Explain **reciprocity**.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. a) Explain the publicity by the *National* Newspaper headline "Wrong to say Highlanders are Trouble Makers" by a leader in Lae City. Explain the underlying message here.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   b) What is the ultimate demand of the Morobean people?

   _____

   _____

4. Investigate and list five (5) common situations that can cause ethnic conflict.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

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CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

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Lesson 15:   Conflict in the Pacific: Coup in Fiji

Welcome to Lesson 15. You studied Ethnic Conflicts in Papua New Guinea in the previous Lesson. In this lesson, you will learn about Ethnic Conflicts in the Pacific Region.

Your Aims

- define coup
- identify the implication caused by the Fijian Military Coup
- compare ethnic conflicts in the Pacific Region

Definition of Coup

It is the act of seizing the political power or the sudden violent overthrow of a government and the takeover of political power, especially by the army. In other words, a **coup** is the military takeover of the duly elected government. In the Pacific region, Fiji has a record of ethnic conflict between the Fiji Indians and the Indigenous population over political power which has led to several military coups.

Before the 1987 coup, the ethnic Indian population who descended from contract workers brought over to operate the sugar estates was in a majority (49 per cent). Since 1987, few Indians left Fiji while many decided to remain and today call themselves Fiji Indians.

Some reasons for the military coup in Fiji include differences in ethnic origins. The indigenous Fijians feel they must be in control of the country's affairs while the Indians remain as spectators.

Fiji is a multi-racial society with cultures that are completely different. They are united as one country and one people though there is unrest due to ethnic groupings. The constitution is shaped in a way that the indigenous Fijians play a dominance role in the decision making process of the country.

The government clearly promotes the rights of ethnic Fijians over that of other ethnic groups. Ethnic Fijians dominate in senior government positions and in the ownership of land. Although Indo-Fijians may be found in senior positions in the private sector, few are in government. Indo-Fijians are sometimes subjected to discrimination. Human rights abuses are occasionally reported.

However, Fiji's major human rights problem is the discrimination against ethnic minorities. That is one of the challenges the government has to seriously look at in order to restore equal participation in all works of life.

Fiji's Military Coups
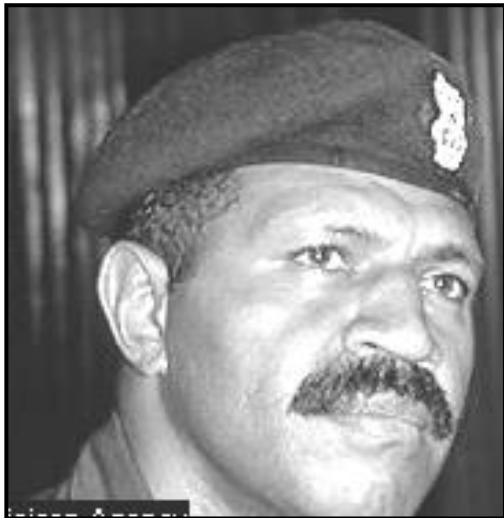
Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka, 1990.

Sitiveni Rabuka was an army officer who overthrew the democratically elected government of Fiji in 1987. This happened due to ethnic Indians (who make up some 45 per cent of the population) being strongly represented.

In 1990, he introduced a new racially based constitution that excluded non-ethnic-Fijians from political power. He later became prime minister.

In 1997, however, he allowed a new constitution to be adopted that broadened the political power base in Fiji.

In 1999 he was voted out of power.

Again in May 2000, Mahendra Chaudhry of Indian ethnic origin and 30 members of parliament were taken hostage by a local businessman, George Speight supported by his armed man.

Speight protested against the election of an

Prime Minister Lasania Qarase.

In February 2002, Speight stood trial and was found guilty of treason (violation or betrayal of a country) so he was sentenced to death. However, the death penalty was withheld and Speight was given life imprisonment. His followers were convicted and given life sentences.

In 2003, the government of Qarase was declared illegal by the high court of the land and also called for fair representation of both Indian and Fijian ethnic groups.

However, he was elected again as Prime Minister by the parliament until 2006 when Frank Bainimarama took over through military coup.

When we look at the nature of these conflicts carefully it is all related to ethnic differences where claim of power and supremacy is the cause of these coups in Fiji. Most of the indigenous Fijians feel they must be in total control of politics and Indian ethnic groups should have less involvement in the decision making process of the nation.

This is against human rights and violation of the democratic systems of governance. Fiji cannot become a democratic country if all citizens are not participants of the socio-economic and political decision making processes. Indians cannot be denied these basic rights.

The recent coup in 2006, was a stand-off between the Prime Minister and the head of the military, Josaia Voreqe "Frank" Bainimarama, who moved to dismiss Lasania Qarase in early December 2006.

Bainimarama took over the role of president before re-instating Ratu Josefa Iloilo in the role the following month. Iloilo in turn, swore in Bainimarama as Prime

As a result of the coup, the Commonwealth suspended Fiji's membership. Fiji has been removed from the Commonwealth membership as well as the Pacific Islands Forum (an organisation that helps in the needs of Pacific Island countries.

Today, Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific nations are persuading Fiji to return to democracy and restore normalcy within the government. Papua New Guinea, as a leader in the Melanesian Spear Head group of countries is also monitoring the progress in Fiji towards restoring democracy and establishing a safe and secure society for every citizen. Frank Bainimarama confirmed that democracy will be restored after 10 years.

The Coup and Emigration

Since 1987, after the country was weakened by two military coups, Fiji has suffered a very high rate of emigration, particularly of skilled and professional personnel. More than 70,000 people left the country in the aftermath of the coups. Some 90% of whom were Indo-Fijians.

This similar problem occurred in the 2006 coup. Many highly educated professionals like doctors, accountants, lawyers, pilots and engineers left the country causing **brain drain**. This is a problem when skilled and resourceful people leave their country for better working environments.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO FIJI

The graph shows how tourism fluctuated (going up and down) after 2000.
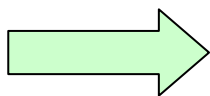
Another problem is the emigration of Indians during
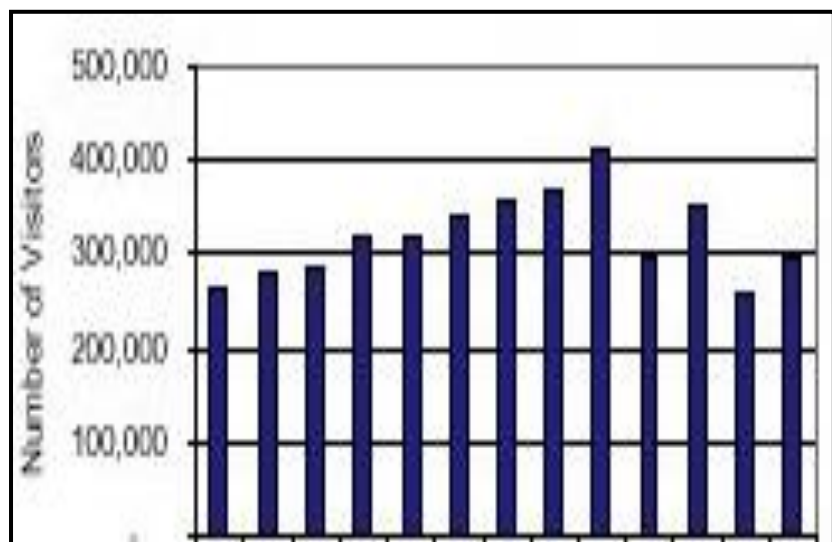
Disadvantages of coup in Fiji

The coup in Fiji has affected a lot of businesses because investors have lost their confidence. The people felt threatened when the military controlled some sectors such as media freedom which the government of Frank Bainimarama monitored closely.

Furthermore, very useful human resources of the nation were leaving the country due to fear. This movement has caused a brain drain in the country. Fiji will continue to lose a lot of tourists who prefer this Pacific nation for holidays and adventures due to this instability

Many Pacific neighbouring countries have also lost interest in bilateral relations with Fiji. Other major multinational organisations such as the Commonwealth of Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum have removed Fiji's membership to the organisation. Australia and New Zealand have now decided to withhold aid programmes that have contributed so much to s ⌜NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 7 ON THE NEXT PAGE⌝ land. Investor confidence

Low investment, uncertain land ownership rights and the government's ability to manage its budget are some concerns. Social tensions, especially between the indigenous Fijians and the Indo-Fijians are also ongoing challenges. Women in Fiji are more vulnerable to poverty due to their limited involvement in formal employment. There is an increasing rate of divorce and separation. Women's lack of inheritance rights to land and other major assets also limits their access to rising higher in the workforce.

The successes, challenges and problems faced in Fiji are similar to those experienced in our own country, Papua New Guinea. However, there are also many differences in the situations experienced by both countries, especially with ethnic and racial differences. It is interesting to study and make a comparison of both countries. We are beginning to welcome foreigners through corrupt deals and in the long-run we are likely to face similar problems.

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 15. In this Lesson, you learnt that;

- Fiji is a multi-racial society unlike Papua New Guinea

- Ethnic differences have led to coups in Fiji

- Coup means to seize the political power or the sudden violent over-throw of a government and takeover of political power, especially by the army.

- Fiji was suspended from the Commonwealth of Nation and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).

- The military coup in 2006 was led by Frank Bainimarama who is the current Prime Minister of Fiji.

- Brain drain is one of the major effects Fiji is facing due to the coups and ethnic unrest.

- Fiji has lost a lot of investors coming into the country as a result of uncertainty in the government.

- One of the most affected revenue commodity is the tourism industry.

- Australia and New Zealand have withdrawn Aid programs to Fiji

- Many countries are waiting patiently for Fiji to return to the democratic system of governance.

Practice Exercise 15

_____

1. What is a **coup**?

   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Define **brain drain**.

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Name the ring leaders who led the coups in Fiji.

   _____
   _____

4. Name the first Indian Prime Minister who was ousted by a coup in 2000.

   _____

5. Briefly explain the main causes of these coups in Fiji.

_____

_____

6. What was the total number of visitors that came to Fiji in 1999? (use the graph)

_____

7. What is the figure in 2001? _____

8. State two reasons for the decrease

    a. _____

    b. _____

> **CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.**

Lesson 16:   Ethnic Conflict and Genocide in Rwanda

Welcome to lesson 17. In lesson 16 you studied Ethnic Conflicts and Coup in Fiji. In this lesson, you will learn about Ethnic Conflicts and Genocide in Rwanda.

Your Aims

- define genocide
- explain the history and geography of Rwanda
- describe the refugees' movement in Rwanda

What is Genocide?

This is the act to murder the entire ethnic group to erase their generation. In other words, it is the systematic killing of all the people from a national, ethnic, or religious group or it is an attempt to apply this sort of act by certain people.

Genocide, crime in international law, according to the 1948 United Nations (UN) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, is defined as **"any of the**

following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group. It is killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.

The 1994 genocide in Rwanda was ignited as a result of the death of the President Juvenal Habyarimana who was killed in a plane crash. At the time Rwanda was made up of two ethnic tribal groups, the **Hutus** and the **Tutsi.** The Hutus suspected the death of their president to be caused by the Tutsi who were their rival group. The president was from Hutu ethnic background.

> **Genocide: the systematic killing of all the people from a national, ethnic, or religious group, or an attempt to do this**

MAP SHOWING BORDERS THAT RWANDAN REFUGEES CROSSED FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY
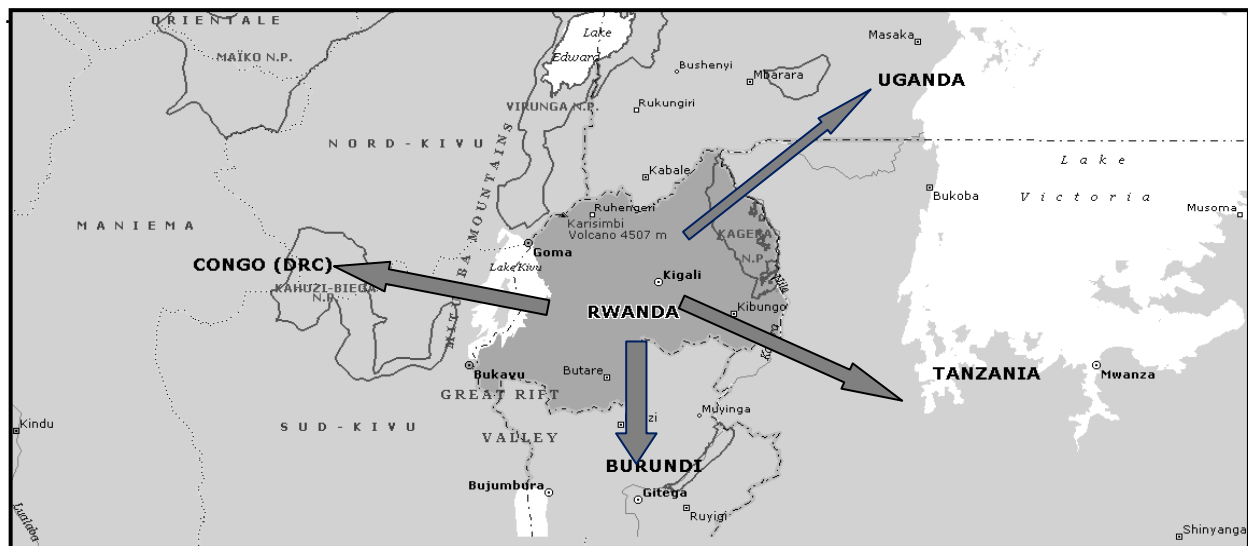
The map of Rwanda shows the countries it shares borders with, to help us identify mass movements of people crossing borders. Due to mass killing, majority of the refugees seek shelter in these neighbouring countries. Most Hutu refugees fled towards the west into Republic of Congo in fear of pay-back by the Tutsi ethnic rivalry.

Both the nations of Rwanda and Burundi had populations of the traditional tribes of Hutus and Tutsis. In Rwanda, Hutus are the majority and have political and economic dominance over the Tutsis.

In Burundi, the opposite is the case with Tutsis in power. Ethnic differences that are invisible to an outsider had resulted in seven long years of civil war.

Juvénal Habyarimana was the President of Rwanda from 1973 to 1994. His death in 1994 sparked a bloody conflict between the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups. As a result, the Rwandan army and Hutus killed nearly 500 000 people of the Tutsis ethnic origin.

Many people were confused as this mass killing or genocide continued for two months. The Rwandan army with the support of Hutus who were followers of the late president led this raid of man slaughter of the Tutsi ethnic group. Males, females and children were killed to erase the existence of Tutsi ethnic group. It is not known whether Tutsis were the cause of the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

President Juvenal Habyarimana.

Propaganda was used to apply to this act of genocide in Rwanda. Propaganda is spreading of falsified information or ideas for the purpose of brain washing others. The distinction lies in the intentions of the propagandist to persuade an audience to adopt the attitude or action he or she believed or presumed without facts.

This system was used to get the moral support and also to falsely accuse someone of an act that was not commitment. Propaganda was used by both sides as an excuse to make someone accountable for the action they have not committed. In the case of Rwanda such act was used against Tutsi ethnic groups by the Hutus. However, both ethnic groups were supported by outsiders which resulted in severe confrontations. It became a destructive affair because the death of the President was an accident in a plane crash.

The genocide memorial at Ntarama reflects the scale of the human tragedy of the Rwandan genocide. Over 5,000 Tutsi men, women, and children were in a refugee camp inside a Roman Catholic Church in Ntarama. Regardless of sex and age, women, children and men were killed in such a barbaric manner in this town of Ntarama-Rwanda. They were

killed by the Hutus in a raid seen as barbaric and inhuman.

The 1994 Genocide memorial at Ntarama

Hutu Refugees

Mass Murder

More than two million Hutu refugees fled Rwanda when the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front, led by Paul Kagame came into power at the end of the civil war in 1994. The above is a refugee camp in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

The camp contains some Hutu refugees from the civil war. Rwanda's Tutsi-led government urged refugees to return to Rwanda but many remained because they feared the Tutsi would take revenge.

President Paul Kegame.

Paul Kagame talks to supporters after being elected as the first ethnic Tutsi President of Rwanda. He grew up in Uganda as a Rwanda refugee in a Tutsi compound. He had plans to over-throw the Rwandan government which he eventually did in 2000. He is seen here greeting his cabinet ministers and members of parliament on April 17, 2000. Kagame is a former vice president and Minister of Defence.

He is the first member of the ethnic Tutsi group to serve as head of state since the nation became independent in 1962. He was admired by many abroad because he was able to restructure the tribal torn country. He put aside the ethnic differences and called for national unity between the tribal ethnic groups.

The economic, social and political structures were reformed using the aid from the other countries. The economy greatly improved. He came at a time when many innocent people were crying for someone to stop the mass killing and civil unrest in Rwanda.

By early August 1994, it was estimated that more than 500,000 Rwandans were killed while more than 3 million people were living in refugee camps in Zaïre, Tanzania, and Burundi. On the other hand another three million people were displaced within Rwanda.

A new government was established and called on people to return to their homes. Only a few did return while the majority of the refugees abroad refused to return and instead lived permanently in the surrounding territories. Even today these displaced people sometimes feel that they are foreigners in another man's land. However; they continue to live in their tribal groupings.

Consequences of Rwandan Genocide

There was a drop in the population and many children became orphans. It is also estimated that some 200,000 young girls and women were raped. There was an increase in the HIV Aids cases in the country. Tribal and family units were disrupted with people displaced all over the region. Illiteracy and health problems were high with malnutrition and poverty hit the country. The destruction of infrastructure services added more fuel giving stress and mental illness to the people.

Did the international community respond quickly to this mass, inhuman, man slaughtering? If so how successful? This is barbaric.

Victims of genocide in Rwanda

Years of tensions and warfare between the minority Tutsi population and the Hutu ethnic group continued. The Hutu led the Rwandan government until 1962. Although war officially ended with the victory of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front in July 1994, the chaos it caused will not be easily forgotten. By August 1994 an estimated one-quarter of the pre-war population had either died or fled the country.

The killing was well organised by the government. Rwandan Prime Minister Jean Kambanda revealed in his testimony before the International Criminal Tribunal that the genocide was openly discussed in cabinet meetings and that "...one cabinet minister said she was personally in favor of getting rid of all Tutsi; without the Tutsi, she told ministers, all of Rwanda's problems would be over. As such the genocide in Rwanda was engineered by the government through the use of the military.

These people were supposed to be severely punished for their crime against humanity.

These wanted criminals will face the international criminal court of justice for their part in Rwandan Genocide.

_____

Summary

You have come to the end of lesson 16. In this lesson you have learnt that;

_____

- Genocide is the act of murdering the entire ethnic group to erase their generation.

- 1948 United Nations (UN) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, is defined as "any of the following acts committed with an intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group

- Rwanda is one of the countries split by the two ethnic groups namely Tutu and Tutsi.

- The death of President Juvenal Habyarimana was the cause of the

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 16 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 16

1. What is Genocide?

    _____

    _____

    _____

2. Name the two ethnic groups involved in the Rwandan Genocide.

    a) _____

    b) _____

3. Name the president who became the centre of the unrest in Rwanda.

    _____

    _____

4. Name at least four social problems that hit Rwanda due to the ethnic unrest.

    a) _____

    b) _____

    c) _____

    d) _____

5. The country's new political head Paul Kagame came from which ethnic background and why did the international community admire his policies?

    _____

    _____

    _____

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

Lesson 17:   Serb and Croatian Conflict

Welcome to lesson 17. In this lesson, you will learn about the Serb and Croatian Conflicts.

Your Aims

- describe events that led to war in former Republic of Yugoslavia

- identify the causes and consequences of the conflict

- describe the distribution of refugees from Yugoslavia

The fall of Former Republic of Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia, also known as the Balkan states existed from 1918 to 1991 until political and ethnic conflicts arose in the nation. Yugoslavia is officially known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Socialist Republic is a political system or theory in which means production and distribution of goods and services is controlled by the people and operated according to be equal and fairness. It stops private ownership and the state tries to make everyone equal but also exploit human labour.

Yugoslavia was made up of six republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. Serbia included the two politically autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. Yugoslavia was bordered by Austria and Hungary on the north, Romania and Bulgaria on the east, Greece on the south, and Albania on the west. The capital and largest city of Yugoslavia was Belgrade, in the republic of Serbia.

The capital city of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - **Belgrade**

As displayed by the map, the Balkan is extremely diverse. Prior to the fall of the communist government, the Balkan states were one nation called Yugoslavia, a communist state. However, the end of communism had created a large degree of instability in politics, economics and society in the Balkans. In 1991, ethnic tension resulted in civil wars that ended Yugoslavia as a nation. This power struggle saw the fall of Yugoslavia and the region was broken up into smaller states claiming independence

according to ethnic groupings. Ethnic conflicts are very harmful to societies because of its negative impacts.

This photograph depicts one of the worst ethnic conflicts in Yugoslavia among the Serbian race and the Croatian nationalists. This nation was split by bloody disputes due to an economic crisis. Here, people joined with their ethnic origin to claim power and control the politically torn state of Yugoslavia in 1980.

As the state of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991, its former republics, especially Serbia, Bosnia, and Croatia, decided to establish their own territories and identities. The war showed ethnic and religious hostilities as people grouped themselves into their small ethnic groupings.

There was civil unrest and conflict in the republic of Yugoslavia when communism broke down in Europe. All the republics or states decided to break away and proclaim independence. After the death of Yugoslavia leader, Josip Broz Tito, unequal living standards created ethnic and economic tensions in Yugoslavia.   The federation began to fall apart. The Serb-led government intervened to stop the process of breakaway which led to the outbreak of a violent civil war in 1991. Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina broke away and Serbia and Montenegro established the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Josip Broz Tito ruled Yugoslavia as Prime Minister for 35 years after he established a Communist government at the end of World War II. Tito was one of the first Communist leaders to reject Soviet attempts to control his country. In this kind of environment, we will thoroughly analyse how the Croatian and Serbian conflict originated. Maybe because they were not happy with the communist system of governance and they wanted to break away.

Josip Broz Tito – Yugoslavian Prime Minister

Bosnian Croatian Serbian War

As the state of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991, its former republics, Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia, decided to establish their territories and struggled for independence. Croatia actually claim independence in 1991 and was officially recognised by the Chancellor of Germany. However, conflict escalated due to Serbia trying to play a more dominant role over these newly created states like Bosnia and Croatia.

When Croatia and Bosnia proclaimed independence from Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic who was the President of Serbia at the time, decided to make Serbia the only major power player in the Balkan states. Therefore, he ordered the Serbian army to crush these smaller states to surrender under his leadership. He also used the Yugoslavian army to protect the Serbs who were living in these new states. As a result civil war broke out and it lasted for three years.

In order to create a new Serbian state or "greater Serbia", a brutal policy called "ethnic cleansing" was introduced in parts of Yugoslavia where Serbs lived among Bosnian Muslims and Croats. The Bosnians and the Croats were terrorized into either moving away or being killed. The United Nations established "safe havens" for the fleeing refugees. "Safe havens" were towns that were protected by United Nations troops. One of these towns was called Srebrenica. In July 1995 the town was overrun by the Bosnian Serb army. Nearly 5,000 men were massacred or killed and the non-Serb residents of the town were forced to flee once more. The photograph below shows the fleeing innocent refugees.


Encarta Encyclopedia, Archive Photos

Bosnian Refugees

Bosnian Muslims fled the city of Srebrenica in July, 1995, after Bosnian Serbs overran the city. The city had been declared a refuge for Muslims by the United Nations. After Yugoslavia split into several countries in 1991, Serbs, Croats and Muslims in the region fell into a bloody civil war.

Serb military posts were bombed by warplanes under the command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) which was organised by United Nations missions. This forced the Serbs to negotiate a peace. Agreement was finally reached in 1995 at a conference in Dayton, Ohio, in the United States. A new Bosnian government was

established with three presidents, one each from the Serb, the Croat and the Bosnian communities.

This is all to do with ethnic conflict and difference in race and discrimination. As learnt in the previous lessons, ethnic conflicts arise due to political dominance, border, resources and racial discrimination.
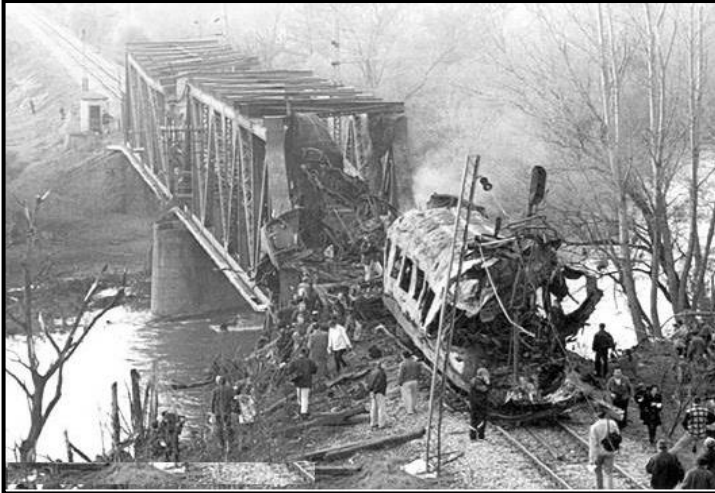
In order to contain the further spread of Serbian influence in the Balkan,NATO warplanes attacked television stations, bridges and other civilian targets throughout Serbia and Kosovo.This Yugoslav passenger train was destroyed in Serbia when a NATO aircraft bombed the rail bridge as the train was crossing it. Many civilians on the train died in the attack. NATO was using United Nations order to restore peace – and peace was achieved at last.

These are some of the major causes of the Serb-Croatian conflict that lasted for almost three and a lot of innocent lives being lost. The man behind the scene who is the president years which saw of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic was made to face the full force of the law for man slaughter by the international criminal court for inciting this conflict.

Mr. Slobodan Milosevic- nationalist President of Serbia
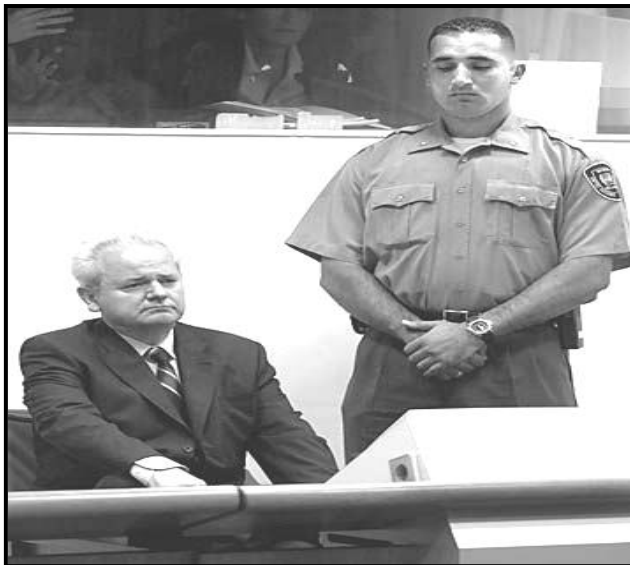
In October 2000, Milošević was overthrown as resident of Serbia. He was later handed over to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and put on trial for alleged crimes committed during his time in power. In October, Milosevic became the first former head of state to be indicted on a charge of genocide for his alleged role in the massacre of civilians at Srebrenica and elsewhere during the Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian War. Here, he is seen sitting to answer all his criminal charges being read out for him.

This president was a strong advocate of nationalism in the entire Balkan states which caused the Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian civil War. **Nationalism** is to be excessively loyal

and devoted to a country or race. It is also a firm believe that one race is more important and to become more superior to all others.

This is the kind of mentality that Serbia had toward the Croatian and Bosnian states. This kind of mentality was engineered by the Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic which ignited this ethnic conflict in the Balkans between Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia.

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 17. In this lesson you have learnt that;

- Serb and Croatian conflict is one that is over political dominance and pure nationalism.

- Yugoslavia was made up of the Balkan states where the capital Belgrade was located in Serbia.

- Yugoslavia is officially known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and is a communist state.

- Socialist Republic is a political system or theory, which means production and distribution of goods, is controlled by the people and operated to ensure equality and fairness.

- The word massacre also means mass killing of innocent people

- Nationalism is to be excessively loyal and devoted to a country or race. To do anything for the service of your country or ethnic origin.

- Serbian President, Slobodan Milosevic used the ethnic cleansing policy to man-hunt the Bosnian-Croatian ethnic race to strengthen his influence across the Balkan states.

- The United Nation's intervention through the use of NATO forces reduced the power of Serbian aggression and eventually peace was restored in the Balkans.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 17 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 17

1. Name the six (6) Balkan states that make up Yugoslavia.

_____

_____

_____

2. What is the main reason for Yugoslavia to be dissolved and the former republics proclaiming independence?

_____

_____

_____

3. Identify the core reasons for the Croatian-Serbian Civil War.

_____

_____

_____

4. What is nationalism?

_____

_____

_____

5. The Serbian President who advocate nationalism is

_____

6. Name the capital city of Serbia. _____

7. In order to make Serbia become greater and powerful, the president introduced this policy: _____

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

Lesson 18:   Terrorism

Welcome to lesson 18. In this lesson, you will learn about terrorism.

Your Aims

- define terrorism
- explain the reasons for terrorism
- outline the types of terrorism

What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is not new, and even though it has been used since the beginning of recorded history, it can be hard to define. Terrorism is a form of politically motivated violence. It is the threat, or the act, of such violence primarily against innocent ordinary people.

Terror is directed not only against the victims themselves but intended against larger, related communities living within and across national boundaries.

Terrorism is an act of violence against innocent people in an attempt to get the attention of a certain race or government.

.
Most countries around the world have started to beef up security in order to contain any unexpected attempts of terrorist attacks. A good example is the United States of America where an unsuspected attack on the World Trade Centre on September 11, 2001 raised the alarm that there is a growing concern for terrorism.

Terrorist organisations use terror or violence to bring their message across to create fear and panic among the general public. It is not only aimed at a government or just a social group but towards the entire population. In fact, their actions are criminal in nature and are seen as abnormal. However, they are fully conscientious human beings. They have their own convictions to achieve their goals by involving in such acts.

It can be very difficult to identify terrorists. They do not wear uniforms like an army. They may live as ordinary members of the community. The only way to find them may be to restrict whole sections of a community who support the same cause peacefully or who look like them or have the same religious beliefs. But this creates resentment among ordinary law-abiding people because they are being harassed and discriminated.

We cannot easily identify people who have intentions to get involved in terrorism. They look neat and tidy and appear as professionals. Terrorism has become more powerful as a weapon now as news travels around the world so quickly by radio, television and

the Internet. Television viewers worldwide watched the attacks on the World Trade Centre in the United States as they unfolded. As such terrorism is more to do with violence.

A fireball erupts from the south tower of the World Trade Center in New York City after a hijacked aeroplane crashed into it on September 11, 2001. Another hijacked aeroplane had crashed into the north tower about 15 minutes earlier. Later both of the 110-storey skyscrapers collapsed completely.

The terrorist attacks that day killed nearly 3,000 people and frightened the entire nation. The United States of America records this day in history as one of the worst terror attacks.

The USA responded by fighting the sources of this terrorist attack which is associated with Osama Bin Laden.

September 11 attack of the Twin Towers, 2001

Reasons for Terrorism

Terrorist acts are carried out:

- to make people aware of an injustice or wrong done to them.
- to obtain the greatest publicity.
- choosing targets that symbolises what they oppose.
- to bring across the point that something is not right.
- to demonstrate anger.

Perhaps, someone is not happy with the government, ethnic group, society or regional groups. To show this frustration, terrorist acts are being utilised to show not only the government but everyone and the rest of the world. The September 11 attack was an expression of anger by Osama Bin Laden ((Al-Queda Leader).

The present terrorist movements are being carried out by intelligent young men and women from wealthy middle class families. For instance, Osama Bin Laden used his resources to train people to carry out such terrorist acts. They become terrorists as a means of political expression which means they are not happy with the way the government is treating them.

Terrorist groups often have few active members and not much money. It is impossible for them to confront the armies of countries face to face and win. Instead, they use terror. Terrorism allows them to cause huge disruption for a small amount of money.

Just a few small attacks can spread panic through a whole society. Terrorists use mind games like this to put fear into people. Terrorist groups may be small but they have some advantages over large armies. They have the element of surprise and are able to cause widespread panic.

Look at the pictures of terrorists' acts below.

Effects of Terrorism

We have seen a lot of terrorist incidents across the world on the media and were told that there are long lasting problems. For example, the Middle East is one of those regions dominated by several types of terrorist groupings where some are very extremist-suicide bombers. A person takes with him or her explosive live bombs and he/she can kill themselves including a crowd of people. For example, the plane crashed into the tower, bus explodes, supermarket and sports stadium are blown up.

July 7, 2005, as part of a coordinated terrorist attack on the London transport system, four suicide bombers killed 52 people and injured a further 700 people.

Innocent victims of terrorism   Terror attack on USA Embassy in Kenya - Africa

Modern Terrorism
Until recently, terrorists would create acts of terror and then hope to escape from the scene. Nowadays, the counter-terrorist authorities have to deal with people who are prepared to kill themselves in the terrorist act-suicide bombers. This means they are prepared to do anything.

Technology makes the task of the terrorist easier. Communication between terrorists is simpler and bombs can be activated to be destructive. This means that members of terrorist groups are harder to find. Technology has also made weapons more destructive and smaller, so they are easier to hide. Terrorist acts receive wider publicity due to better technology, so they cause even more outrage.

The dispute between Palestinians and Israelis has still not been resolved. This means that the Middle East continues to be a place where terrorism and terrorist attacks are common. But in recent years this old quarrel has been caught up in a much wider conflict. A small minority of Muslims hate the United States and its Western allies. They resent or go against the West not just for supporting Israel but for what they see as its interference in the running of their nations.

The attacks in the United States in September, 2001, were the most extreme yet organized by Islamic terrorists of the Al-Qaeda organization. In 2002, an organization with links to Al-Qaeda placed car bombs outside a crowded tourist bar on the Indonesian island of Bali. Almost 200 people were killed in this attack, many of them young Australian backpackers.

The Taliban movement was created in 1994 and ruled the country in the late 1990s. The word Taliban means "student" but the movement spent most of its time at war. Its rule was strict. The regime collapsed in late 2001 when United Nations forces entered the country and defeated them. The Taliban was accused of giving shelter to the terrorist Osama Bin Laden.

Martin Adler/Panos Pictures

Taliban soldiers (Afghanistan)
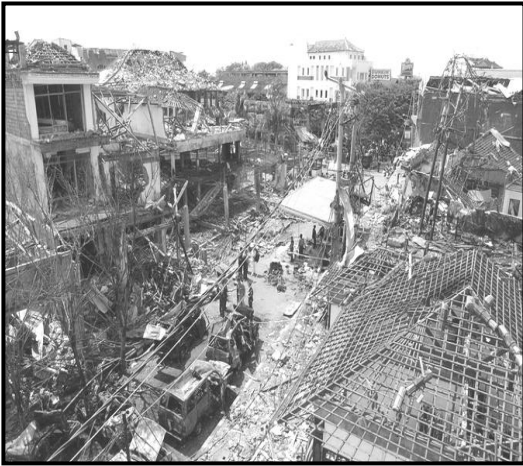
Recently there is a rising level of religiously motivated type of terrorism. In the Muslim world there is an extreme type of terrorist organisation that believes in violence as a means to obtain life after death. For Christians however, we believe that our good works will lead us to an eternal life after death. As such, throughout the Middle East, Muslim groups have begun to fight for the creation of a society which is less modernised and they want to maintain their religious faith.

Bali Island (terrorist attack) – Indonesia

All terrorists believe in changing the world and so their organisations help each other throughout the world. Today, there is an international network of terrorism that have stronger ties and cooperate to carry out terrorist attacks. One of such well-established organisations are the Taliban and the Al-Qaeda which have deeply rooted establishment. Their networks are so huge that they even go to the extreme of fighting against the world's most powerful countries like the United States of America. When USA declared war on terrorism, it was against the Taliban and the Al-Qaeda which were headed by the founder Osama Bin Laden. The United Nations peace keeping mission is also involved in this fight against terrorism.

The U.S. and its allies were initially successful in removing the Taliban from power in Kabul and the other major towns and cities of Afghanistan; however, many members of the Al Qaeda and Taliban organizations safely escaped the country. One such person was Osama Bin Laden who was lately captured by US Marine and shot dead. That also dismantled the growing strengths of Al-Qaeda and Taliban which was suppressed to make it become

weaker. USA and the United Nations want a world free of violence and fear.

US forces in Afghan fighting terrorism.

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 18. In this lesson you have learnt that;

- Terrorism is a form of politically motivated violence.

- It can be seen as a violent act directed to certain people or government over any outstanding issues.

- Terrorism also causes fear, anxiety, uncertainty, less freedom and becomes destructive.

- Terrorist attacks aim to cause widespread public panic.

- Al Qaeda is one the terrorist network set up by the founder Osama bin Laden

- Today, terrorism becomes more complicated with use of technology. Technology enables more sophisticated network of terrorism.

- United States of America is one of the countries that is fighting against the further spread of terrorism across the world.

- The combined efforts of USA and United Nations were able to cool down the strength of the Taliban and the Al-Qaeda Terrorist network systems.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 18 ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Practice Exercise 18

1. Define terrorism.

    _____

    _____

2. The rumors of terrorism put people under certain moods. Give three (3) of these moods.

    a) _____

    b) _____

    c) _____

3. Describe Al-Qaeda and its leader.

    _____

    _____

4. Explain why modern terrorism is becoming very complicated and deeply rooted.

    _____

    _____

    _____

5. Explain why many Middle East countries have some kind of hatred towards USA.

_____

_____

_____

6. State some views of how USA intends the world to be.

_____

_____

_____

> ### NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

Lesson 19:   Civil War

Welcome to lesson 19. In lesson 18, you have learnt about terrorism. In this lesson you will learn about civil wars.

Your Aims

- define civil war

- identify the causes of civil wars

- identify and discuss examples of civil wars in the world

- list and discuss the effects of civil wars

What is Civil War?

It is a war between two opposing groups within a country.

For example, the war between the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) and the Papua New Guinea defence force. This war occurred as a result of the unequal distribution of the benefits of the Paguna Copper Mine. This civil war resulted in the total destruction of properties in Bougainville and many people lost their lives.

In that context, a civil war is a war between organised groups within the same nation or state. Civil wars require a lot of manpower and resources.

The reasons for civil wars may vary but the common ones are given below. They fight:

- for independence,

- over resources as in Bougainville and

- against the system of governance or government policies

- religious freedom or recognition

In the rest of this lesson, we will identify examples of civil wars that have occurred in other parts of the world.

1.   The American Civil War (1861 – 1865)

The American civil war broke out in America as a result of the issue of abolishing slavery. When Abraham Lincoln was elected as President, he established antislavery views. Within three months, seven southern states had **seceded** to form the

Confederate States of America, Abolition became a war aim only later, due to military necessity, growing anti-slavery **sentiment** in the North and the **self-emancipation** of many African Americans who fled enslavement as Union troops swept through the South.

Five days after the bloody Union victory at Antietam in September 1862, Lincoln issued a preliminary **emancipation proclamation**, and on January 1, 1863, he made it official that "slaves within any State or designated part of a State in rebellion, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free."

> **Emancipation proclamation: the act or process of setting somebody free or of freeing somebody from restrictions**

By freeing some 3 million black slaves in the rebel states, the Emancipation Proclamation deprived the Confederacy of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the Union side. Some 186,000 black soldiers would join the Union Army by the time the war ended in 1865, and 38,000 lost their lives.

The total number of dead at war's end was 620,000 (out of a population of some 35 million), making it the costliest conflict in American history. The American Civil War was the largest and most destructive conflict in the Western world between the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 and the onset of World War I in 1914.

2.   Afghanistan Civil Wars (1979 – 1989)

For centuries, Afghanistan has been an unstable place, especially over the last century. In the early 1900s, Afghanistan was established as an independent country, no longer under the control of foreign powers.

The Soviet Afghanistan War was fought between Afghanistan rebels called the Mujahideen and the Soviet supported Afghanistan government. The United States supported the Afghanistan rebels in order to overthrow the communist government and to prevent the spread of communism.

As one of its bordering neighbors, the Soviet Union had a long history of supporting and providing aid to Afghanistan. On April 27, 1978 a Soviet supported communist government took over the country. The new government was called the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan(DRA).

Many of the Afghanistan people did not like the new communist government, primarily because many of the laws went against their Muslim religion. They began to rebel against the current government. The rebels called themselves the Mujahideen.

In September of 1979, events in Afghanistan became more unstable when Afghan leader Hafizullah Amin killed the current president and took control of the communist government. The leaders of the Soviet Union became concerned that President Amin was having discussions with the United States. On December 24, 1979 the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. They had President Amin put to death and installed their own leader,President Babrak Karmal.

Over the next several years the Soviet Army would battle with the Mujahideen. Many of the Soviet soldiers were untested in battle and their gear was not designed for the harsh environment of Afghanistan. Also, the Mujahideen soldiers were fighting for their homeland and their religion. They were fierce fighters and had many good places to hide in the mountains.

As the war continued with little success, it became a source of embarrassment for the Soviet Union. Their army no longer seemed invincible to the rest of the world.

The Soviets also came under increasing international pressure. The war was condemned by the United Nations, the US pulled out of the SALT treaty talks, and the US boycotted the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

When Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union he wanted the war to end. He first tried to increase Soviet troops to end the war quickly. However, this did not work. By 1988 Gorbachev realised the war was costing Soviet troops and hurting their economy. He signed a peace treaty to end the war. The last Soviet troops departed Afghanistan on February 15, 1989.

3. The Korean Civil War (1950 – 1953)

The Korean War began as a civil war between North and South Korea, but the conflict soon became international when, under U.S. leadership, the United Nations joined to support South Korea and the People's Republic of China (PRC) entered to aid North Korea.

The Korean civil war was a conflict between two opposing sides of political ideologies. The north supported Communism and the South was against it and wanted free markets or freedom. The United States sent huge numbers of soldiers to fight in the Korean Civil War. Their aim was to stop the spread of communism by supporting the South Korean army in defeating North Korea. Many other nations like the United Kingdom, France, Australia and Canada also sent soldiers to help South Korea.

The Korean War caused great destruction to the whole of Korea. Thousands of civilians were killed and many people were forced to leave their homes and find safety from the battlefields. The war left Korea divided and brought the Cold War to Asia.

4. The Balkan Civil Wars

The Balkans refers to the group of countries in the southeastern part of the European continent. Today, the Balkans include these independent countries;

1. Greece,

2. Albania,

3. Macedonia,

4. Bulgaria,

5. Romania, rump

6. Yugoslavia *(refer to the notes below)*

7. European Turkey," a small region around Istanbul, is located in the Balkans.

Some scholars also consider Croatia to be part of the Balkans.

In the early 1990s, the Balkan country of Yugoslavia fell apart in a series of wars which saw ethnic cleansing and **genocide** return to Europe. The driving force was **modern nationalisms**, fanned by the media and driven by politicians. The **crux** was that as Yugoslavia collapsed (fall apart), majority **ethnicities** pushed for independence, and these nationalist governments ignored their minorities.

The territory was headed by Yugoslavia and when communism dissolved in Europe the Balkan countries decided to break away and proclaim independence. Serbia resisted

this idea and wanted to remain the only power in the Balkans. Most of these republics rejected the idea and civil war broke out in the Balkans.

Below are two maps showing former and the break-up of Yugoslavia.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA   **BREAK – UP OF YUGOSLAVIA**

kids.britannica.com   *www.enterrasolutions.com.*
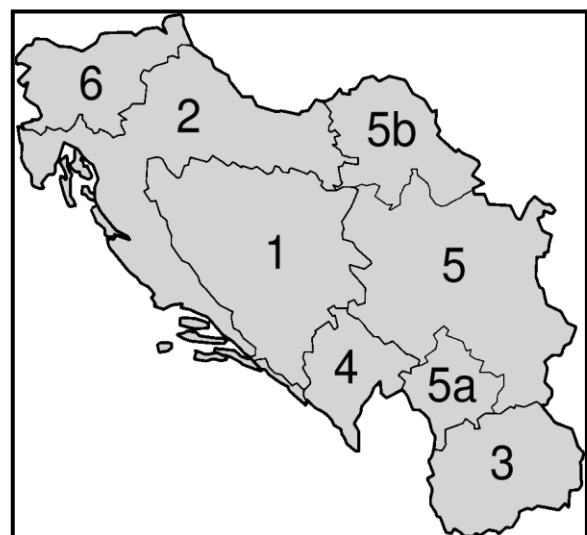
.
Break-up of Yugoslavia

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. Croatia

3. Macedonia

These are a few examples but there are many more civil wars elsewhere. In history we know and read about the Russian civil wars, the Chinese civil wars, the Spanish civil wars, English civil wars and the non-ending civil wars in the Middle East countries.

The Korean civil wars and the Balkan civil wars were fought due to opposing political dominance and system of governance. In Korea, the north supported communism while the south rejected communism and wanted free market capitalism. The north decided to use force to capture the powerless south with the use of resources coming in from other powerful countries like Russia. However, the USA and other allied countries supported South Korea to remain as a state free of communism.

Similarly, the Israel civil war is over the border issue and dominance. The Arab Palestinians feel they wanted to be in total control while the Jews fight for their survival. The Islamic Arab world declared war on Israel because of religious hatred and perhaps the border struggle led to this on-gong tribal war in Israel-Palestine.

In Papua New Guinea, the Paguna Copper Mine was over resource benefits between the landowners and the government.

Many of the conflicts discussed above are politically related (system of government) or over land and resources. The Russian and Vietnam civil wars were basically over principles of communism. In Vietnam, the north came under communist while the south remained capitalist because of the US dominance. The US was heavily involved in containing the further spread of communist ideas in the south.

Effects of Civil Wars

Listed below are effects of civil wars;

- Loss of lives (death)

- Destruction to infrastructure (roads & bridges, buildings,)

- Social problems such as starvation and family separation

- Migration

- Economic crisis

Today most of the Middle East countries are going through severe destruction to infrastructure. They are rebuilding their countries after long struggles of civil unrest. These countries rely heavily on borrowed money or aid from other countries to rebuild their country's economy.

The pictures below show the effects of civil wars.

Christian Serbs by catholic Croats.

Children survey the ruins of their village.

Slaves in chains during the American war
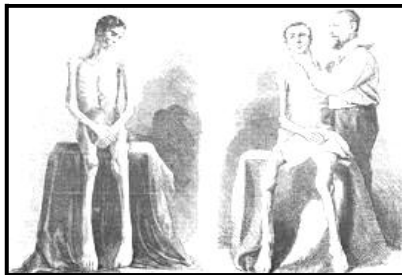
Prisoners of the American War were starved and cruelly treated.

Many people died of diseases during the civil war in America.

Serb refugees fleeing Croatia in 1995.

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 19. In this lesson you have learnt that;

- Civil war is a war fought within a country between two opposing sides.

- The Bougainville crisis in Papua New Guinea is an example of a civil war.

- The causes of many civil wars include:

  - independence,
  - resources as in Bougainville and
  - fighting against the system of governance or government policies
  - recognition of a religion

- The effects of civil wars;

  - death

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NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 19 ON THE NEXT PAGE

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Practice Exercise 19

1. What is a civil war?

_____

_____

2. Name at least four (4) civil wars fought around the world.

_____

_____

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NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 19 ON THE NEXT PAGE

</div>

3. The Korean and Vietnam Civil Wars were fought for what reason?

_____

_____

4. Which country provokes the Balkan Civil Wars?

_____

_____

5. Explain why United States of America used a lot of resources and man-power in the Korean and the Vietnam wars.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

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Lesson 20:   Religious Conflict

Welcome to lesson 21. In previous lesson you have studied the causes and effects of civil wars. In this lesson you will learn about religious conflicts around the world.

Your Aims

• define religious conflict

- outlines contemporary religious conflicts in the world today
- locates these religious conflicts on a world map
- explains causes and impact of the conflict

What is Religion?

Religion is about people's beliefs and opinions concerning the existence, nature and worship of God, a god or gods and divine involvement in the universe. We believe in a God that exists as the source of everything around us.

Religious conflict is intolerance against another's religious beliefs or practices. Religious intolerance means refusal to accept differences or unwillingness to accept people who are different from you or views, beliefs or lifestyles that differ from your own. Religion and conflict is a controversial issue. In local as well as national contexts, religion can be seen as both the cause of conflicts and an important tool for conflict resolution. This means people can have arguments as human nature and always go back to the church to make peace. They make a promise to abstain from these kinds of argument again and become friends.

Throughout the world we have different types of religions with their own teachings, practices, initiations and faith. From one religion, we cannot compare the other because we are already making an error by comparing religious faiths. Sometimes religious conflicts arise when people try to compare their faith with another.

For instance, Muslims believe that Jesus Christ was just another prophet while the Christians believe that he was the promised Messiah and Son of God.

Current Religious Conflicts and their Causes

It is important to realise that most of the world's current "hot spots" have a complex interaction of economic, racial, ethnic, religious and other factors.

The table below displays some conflicts which have their base at least to some degree in religious intolerance:

These places of contemporary religious conflicts going between different religious groups as listed below.

Country	Main religious groups involved	Types of Conflict
Afghanistan	Muslim terrorist groups & non-Muslims	Osama bin Laden heads a terrorist group Al Qaeda led bloody civil war of terrorism. They were supported by the Taliban dictatorship in the country. Britain and the U.S. attacked the Taliban and Al Quada, establishing a new regime in Iraq and Afghanistan.
Côte d'Ivoire	Muslims and Indigenous Christians	Following the elections in late 2000, government security forces "began targeting civilians on the basis of their religion, ethnic group, or national origin. Many Muslim followers were murdered.
Cyprus	Christians & Muslims	A civil war erupted between ethnic Greeks (Christians) and Turks (Muslims). UN peace keepers stop this civil unrest.
East Timor	Christians & Muslims	A Roman Catholic country. About 30% of the population died by murder, starvation or disease after they were forcibly annexed by Indonesia (mainly Muslim).
India	Animists,Christians, Hindus, Muslims & Sikhs	A lot of Christians are regularly attacked by Hindu extremists and Muslims on the borders of Pakistan a Muslim country.
Indonesian, province of Ambon	Christians & Muslims	Frequent unrest between Muslims and Christians in this province. Christians worship in secret
Middle East	Jews, Muslims, & Christians	The peace process between Israel and Palestine suffered a complete breakdown. This has resulted in the deaths of thousands, in the ratio of three dead for each Jew who died. Major strife broke out in 2000-SEP. No resolution appears possible.

Iraq	Kurds, Shiite Muslims, Sunni Muslims, western armed forces	By mid-2006, a small scale civil war, primarily between Shiite and Sunni Muslims started. The situation appears to be steadily improving since the UN forces have withdrawn from the cities.
Pakistan	Suni & Shi'ite Muslims	Low level mutual attacks, overshadowed by Taliban supporters.
Philippines	Christians and Muslims	A low level conflict between the mainly Christian central government and Muslims in the south of the country has continued for centuries.
Macedonia	Macedonian Orthodox Christians & Muslims	Muslims started a civil war with Macedonian Orthodox Christians during the 1990s. A peace treaty has been signed
Indonesia, province of Halmahera	Christians & Muslims	30 people killed. 2,000 Christians driven out; homes and churches destroyed.
Northern Ireland	Protestants and Catholics	After 3,600 killings and assassinations over 30 years, a ceasefire is holding.

This table gives us only handful of religious conflicts around the world but there are other countries experiencing similar religious conflicts.

Christians fight among themselves even though our faith teaches about forgiveness.

Muslims have different groups or sects that make up the big name Islamic religion. Some of these groups are tolerant or peaceful. While others see violence as a means to attain life after death like the Jihad which makes up the Al-Qaeda network.

Many Muslims try to fight the tiny country of Israel purely on religious differences. They hate the idea of Jewish people establishing Israel as their national home and basis of their religion. The United State of America was also brought into this struggle due to its involvement with the Israelites. Arab Nations frequently present the Arab-Israeli conflict as a religious conflict of the Muslims against the so called "infidel Jews"(the word infidel mean 'those who don't believe in a major religion') in this case, Islam.

Thus, the Arab countries at war with Israel use Islamic religion as an ideology to **mobilise** the Arabs as well as non-Arab Moslem nations against Israel.

To understand the role of religion in the Arab-Israeli conflict it is essential first to understand the expansion of the Muslim empire in recent history and its ideology and goals.

The hatred against US is in the minds of all Muslim world leaders as stated by the President of Iran here. Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, speaking to his country's parliament, posed two questions: "Who are our enemies?" and "Why do they hate us?" He described an axis of evil, with Iran's enemies being "all the wicked men of the world, whether abroad or at home".

The root cause of their hatred was religious—an action of "whomsoever should serve the glory of God". Having described George Bush's policies, he told the cheering MPs, "Truly, your great enemy is the American through that enmity that is in him against all that is of God in you." Fortunately, Iran would not fight alone: it had the support of Muslims around the world. "Be bold" he advised and "you will find that you act for a very great many people that are God's own." The President made this comment that all Arab Muslims are united in times of trouble.

Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

Islamic-Arab has been used here to refer specifically to the new violent radical-Islam guided nationalism. In the Middle-East, there used to be an even percentage of non-Muslim (Christian and other sects) and moderate-Islamic Arab populations. These moderate populations have been continually pushed out of the Middle East or radicalised. The best examples of these are the Lebanese Christians who have practically lost their country to radical Shiite Muslims. The harsh statements used here do not apply to all Arabs of the region, but those that have been emphasised here. That means not all Arabs are living or following the radical Muslim life. There are some good people who are normal peace loving and friendly people. As such, many Arabs are fighting against the radicalisation in the Arab-Islamic world. Like in Afghanistan, some faithful Arabs cooperated with US intelligence that eventually captured the Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden.

## PLACES OF INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONFLICTS

The map above shows places of frequent religious conflicts around the world. These are places like Somalia, Nigeria, Sudan and Mexico. The most common religious differences is between the Muslims and the Christians. Spain, Kenya and Egypt experienced frequent religiously linked terrorist attacks with the neighboring countries and within the country as well. Some of these incidents were severe and destructive to the lives of people. As such, religious conflicts are as bad as other conflicts that we come across in other studies.

Effects of these conflicts

As usual, an effect of these conflicts was loss of lives. For instance, the Arab-Israeli conflict caused thousands of lives. The Middle East is one of the regions that continue to suffer from oppression, injustice, threat, domination, less freedom, fear, panic and uncertainty. People are always under threat due to Islamic extremist and radical believers who can endanger people. Similarly, France was divided by the Wars of Religion a series of conflicts between Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots) over religious freedom and the succession to the French throne. Religious conflict will continue to jeopardise the lives of people as it escalates.

The Photographs below display some of the world's famous religions and their place of worship. Regardless of the way they worship, they all have one thing in common and that is faith. They have a faith in someone they claim to be God – god or gods.
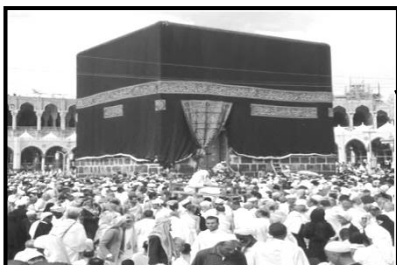
Muslim Mosque in Mecca – Saudi Arabia   (St. Peter's Basilica Vatican city)

FAITH

Hindu Temple in Great Britain

Buddhist Temple – Bangkok

Jewish Synagogue in Jerusalem   Western Orthodox church

Christianity teaches us to forgive those who do wrong to us. Peace and forgiveness is the paramount point of teaching by the Christian denominations. However, in the Middle East there were **crusades** led by Christians against the Muslims. Crusades were a series of wars by Western European Christians to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims. The Crusades began in 1095 and ended in the mid or late 13th century. The term crusade was originally applied solely to European efforts to retake from the Muslims the city of Jerusalem. Jerusalem was sacred to Christians as the site of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The term crusade was later used to describe any military effort by Europeans against non-Christians.

In modern times, we are faced with so many religious oriented conflicts even within Christianity. Denominations are fighting against each other using the differences in their teachings and doctrines. Therefore, a lot of conflicts are created due to the influences created by the changing world of technology.

Summary

_____

You have come to the end of Lesson 20. In this lesson you have learnt that;

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 20 ON THE NEXT PAGE

Practice Exercise 20

1. What is Religious conflict?

_____

_____

2. Give three (3) examples of religious conflicts around the world from the table.

_____

_____

_____

3. What is religious intolerance?

_____

_____

_____

4. Name the religious groups that fought in the Northern Ireland.

_____

_____

5. What is infidel?

_____

_____

6. Explain the statement of the President of Iran, "Who are our enemies, and why do they hate us"?

_____

_____

_____

7. Which major religious group dominates the Middle East Region?

_____

_____

> **CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.**

Lesson 21: Social Conflicts

Welcome to Lesson 21. In this lesson, you will learn about social conflicts in different societies.

Your Aims

- define social conflict

- identify and discuss the causes of social conflict

- describe the types of social conflicts

- identify examples of social conflicts in the world

- identify and discuss the effects of social conflicts

- discuss ways to solve social conflicts

What is Social Conflict?

Social conflict is the struggle for supremacy or power in society. Social conflict or group conflict occurs when two or more actors oppose each other in social interaction. It occurs when one group decides to claim social power in an effort to prevent the opponent from attaining access to a resource or an item.

In any society, there is always some kind of dispute over land, resources or family matters which people will want to talk about and discuss. As people talk and discuss those issues it slowly builds up pressure and frustrations that can **ignite commotion**. Social conflict is common throughout any human habitat. In other words people can fight and then live together after making peace. We have seen a lot of social conflicts in Papua New Guinea. Social conflicts are natural in any community or society in human relationships.

The definitions of social conflict vary as to whether they emphasise opposition, tests of power, competition and differences of interests. In a way, it is two people or groups competing against each other. It may be over a piece of land, a position such as president or the top grade in class that people compete for.

Below is a demonstration of facts about social conflicts and the circle of consequences.

Social Conflict Theory

- Society is created from the ongoing conflict between key groups
- According to some theorists, these groups are the main economic "classes" of society
- these are made up of those who own the main wealth of society, and those who own little but their ability to labor
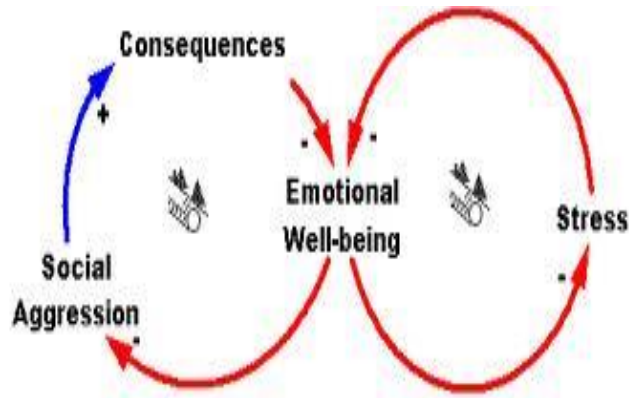
Causes of social conflicts

Conflicts arise for various reasons that are often a combination of politics, economics and differing cultural identities.

1. Differing values

When people have differing values, conflicts can result. If one of your personal values in life is that your family comes first and if your boss personal value is that work comes first, conflict will arise when you are asked to work till late or to give up a planned family vacation due to project deadlines.

2. Making assumptions

For instance, when a husband assumes that his wife will have dinner ready as soon as he goes home from work. However, when dinner is not ready there is conflict between the wife and husband.

3. Differing expectations

Having differing expectations from people may lead to social conflicts.

Now let us look at these scenarios:

The manager of a company expects a single person in the office to work during the Christmas vacation while married people are expected to have the vacation spent with their families. Single people also want time away from work during Christmas vacation. Just because that may be your expectation, does not mean that it is the expectation of other people. This is where conflict starts if you have that kind of expectation.

4. Differences in the background

The way you were brought up, your religion, your gender, your race, and your ethnicity can result in conflict with people who have different backgrounds than you. You will notice that their ways of doing things are not the same as you which causes problems.

5. **Knowledge and ability to deal with conflict can result in conflict**

If you do not know how to resolve conflict or are unwilling to try to resolve conflict, this in itself can conflict with someone else who has more knowledge and is more willing than you are. If two nations are unwilling to resolve their differences, they are bound to keep that conflict alive for future generations. We see this in the news every day. Neither side is willing to give an inch to the other side so the conflict continues.

Types of Social Conflicts in societies

- Individual Conflict

This is when two individuals or two groups want one item. For example, person X and Person Y both want Z. In the case of Papua New Guinea politics almost twenty to thirty people compete to win one seat in the national election. Only one person can win the seat. Therefore, this is one example of social conflict or interest. This kind of conflict is often forgotten in the belief that similar interests and values help avoid conflict.

- Conflict of inverse interests

Inverse social conflict consists of person X wanting Z and Y not wanting Z. For example; a politician may want to increase social welfare payments, while another want to decrease them. A child may want candy; her mother may want her to have none and a scientist may want to publish his findings in a particular journal but the editor rejects them. We call this a conflict of inverse interests, since the positive interest of one is the negative interest of another.

- Conflict of incompatible interests

This occurs when person X wants Z, and person Y wants item A, which is completely a different item from person X. Here person X and person Y are incompatible (meaning that they have different interests). For example, one American may want the United States to remain capitalist while another may want it to become socialist; a husband may want to stay home and rest while his wife wants to go on a family picnic; a student wants to become a poet but his parents want him to be a lawyer. This is a conflict of incompatible interests. These are conflicts with different needs.

Examples of Social Conflicts in History

- Soviet Union Conflict (individual conflict)

The head of the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin came up with an economic policy, called Five-Year Plans, which forced his people to work without pay on state farms called collectives. The conditions were harsh and any complaint was harshly put down to

execution or death sentence. Despite the consequences, many peasants **revolted** against collectivisation. To end this, Stalin **instituted** a policy of **genocide** for any group speaking out against the Soviet state. At the beginning of World War II, Stalin had murdered nearly 20 million people.

This is not considered ethnic cleansing because they were Stalin's own people. It is a form of social conflict where one man wants his power to reign apart from other oppositions.

- South Africa Conflict (incompatible interest)

One of the fearless leaders of South Africa was Nelson Mandela who fought the European black white separation policy of **apartheid**. Apartheid consisted of two social classes, upper white and lower black which created a big social conflict in all sectors. The black population suffered terrible **abuses** of **racism, discrimination** and social injustice in their land. In this kind of situation Nelson Mandela stood up to fight against this social injustice and became victorious after being imprisoned for 27 years in jail.

- India Social Conflict

In Mahatma's example, thousands of common people across India employed civil disobedience, which included boycotts such as the Salt March, and hunger strikes. He also forced change at home by attempting to do away with the Hindu caste system. The rigid caste system separated religious and political classes from lower classes of laborers and outcasts with no hope at social mobility. He rearranged the social conflict torn country of India with non-violence legacy.
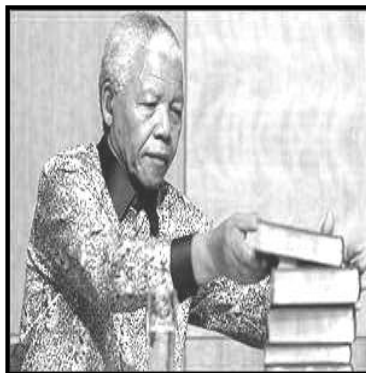
Joseph Stalin   Nelson Mandela   Mahatma Ghandi

Effects of Social Conflicts

Here are some impacts of social conflicts experienced by people across the world. Nigerian author Chinua Achebe explained this with an old African proverb that says, "When two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers."

At the end of 2000, violent conflict and its aftermath had left nearly 24 million people in 28 developing countries and territories food insecure and in need of humanitarian

assistance. In addition, some 35 million war-affected refugees and internally displaced persons showed high rates of **malnutrition.**

Armed conflict leads to the **destruction of crops, livestock, land and water** and **disrupts infrastructure**, **markets and the human resources required for food production, distribution and safe consumption.**

In some countries the army frequently use hunger as a weapon: they use siege to cut off food supplies and productive capacities, **starved** opposing populations into submission, and **hijacked food aid intended for civilians.** By using these tactics they are able to take the attention of the people who become submissive to their abusive orders.

This world in which we live is not a very good world; there are so many people struggling to live up with social issues affecting their lives daily.

Conflict resolution scenarios

1. Ignore the conflict

If you have a tendency to avoid or postpone talking about the conflict, you are trying to ignore it and hope that it goes away. This rarely works with serious conflicts. If you want to leave a relationship because of the conflict, that is your choice. However, pretending as if there is no problem and not dealing with it means that you will not learn from the experience either. What you fail to learn, you are bound to repeat in other relationships.

2. Smooth over the conflict

Do you try to accommodate the other person and **suppress** your desires? Smoothing over any conflict just to avoid **confrontation** or dealing with both sides of the argument can also result in a **temporary reprieve.** The conflict may still be there, but **resentment** is also underlying as one person has given up their values in order to smooth over the conflict.

3. Use your authority to settle the conflict

Parents say this all the time to their children when they want them to go to bed and the child wants to stay up and watch TV. Parents have the authority to tell the kids to go to sleep and not the kids making their own decision. If the kids make the decision then the authority of the parents have been taken over. Similarly, in any situation, a boss has authority over you in making decisions. How does it make you feel when someone has perceived authority over you and tells you the way things should be done?

4. Negotiate a resolution to the conflict

Solve a problem by making a decision where both parties are satisfied. A good negotiation works out when you get what you want and I get what I want. Most times this works out really well which means that we have to make sacrifices. I have to give up something and so do you. For example, if you want me to work this weekend then

increase my overtime allowances. When this negotiation is agreed then the conflict is solved.

5. Use collaboration to resolve the conflict

Collaboration only works when people trust each other to come to a **mutually** beneficial agreement. If you do not trust the other person (and it doesn't have to be blind trust, either) you will not believe that they are coming to the table to put an end to the conflict between them. However, if trust is there, this conflict resolution scenario can be the best way to resolve conflicts once and for all. When both parties come together, communicate, and trust each other a definite resolution to their conflict can occur.

Now that you know the five (5) main causes of conflict and five (5) different conflict resolution scenarios, you are better equipped to recognise and deal with any conflicts that you have in your life.

Summary

You have come to the end of Lesson 21. In this lesson you have learnt that;

- Social conflict is the struggle for supremacy or power in society. Social conflict or group conflict occurs when two or more actors oppose each other in social interaction.

- Social Conflict Theory clearly states that; "Society is created from the ongoing conflict between key groups".

- Joseph Stalin's policy to reform the social structure ended up creating more chaos with the rise in social conflicts in Russia – such as the social revolution.

- Mahatma Ghandi and Nelson Mandela initiated peaceful negotiation to achieve social justice for their people.

- Social conflicts can be solved through a systematic approach through the use of the guidelines provided.

NOW DO PRACTICE EXERCISE 21 ON THE NEXT PAGE

Practice Exercise 21

_____

1.   What is Social Conflict?

_____

_____

_____

2. List the causes of Social Conflict.

A._____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

3. List the five(5) Conflict Resolution Scenarios.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

4. Explain Apartheid policy of Africa.

_____

_____

5. What is the virtue that Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi had in common?

_____

_____

_____

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NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS AT THE END OF TOPIC 3.

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ANSWERS TO PRACTICE EXERCISES 13-21

Practice Exercise 13

1. An ethnic conflict or ethnic war is a conflict between ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic differences or bad feeling and ethnic hatred. Ethnic means from the same origin.

2. The European Colonial Administration. The problem is that decolonization was done with preparing these countries for self-determination and autonomy. They marked boundaries that created a lot of friction among the tribal groups of Africa.

3. Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Israel-Palestine conflict etc.

4. Decolonisation is the term used to describe the end of colonial administration and self-autonomy. This is the state towards self-rule or governance

_____

Practice Exercise 14

1. Ethnic in Papua New Guinea context could mean to belong to a group that is identified by skin color, tribal groupings, community and society as a whole

2. Reciprocal- . is two way exchanges. In other words, I give you something and you give me something in return. To say sorry for a wrong done, we exchange material wealth as a sign of peace-someone has to say thank you or say sorry by giving something may be money.

3. **a)** The leader means that 'not all Western Highlanders are involved in this incident where a pastor was killed'. It is the action of one or two people from the area painted a bad picture of so many good peace loving highlanders who want to prosper in spin of business.

   b) They demand that all Western Highlands owned PMV businesses to be withdrawn in Lae City and urged their provincial government to enable them greater participation in PMV business operation.

4. Ethnic conflicts occur in this situations; security, territory/borders, resources ownership and sexual partners.

Practice Exercise 15

1. It is the act to seize political power or the sudden violent overthrow of a government and takeover of political power, especially by the army.

2. A lot of highly educated professionals like doctors, accountants, lawyers, pilots etc…left the country causing brain drain. This is a problem when skilled and resourceful people leave their country for better working environments.

3. a) Sitiveni Rambuka- 1987

   b) George Speight- 2000

   c) Josaian Voreqe "Frank" Bainimarama- 2006

4. Mahendra Chaudhry

5. The main reason is that the indigenous Fijians want to dominate or control the affair of the country. They hated Indo-Fijians as the second largest ethnic groups largely represented in the decision making processes. The indigenous People want to dominate, rule and become powerful because they feel it is their place of origin and country.

6. 410,000 visitors

7. 300,000 visitors

8. a) low investment by foreigners   b) brain drain

c) lost international relations

_____

Practice Exercise 16

1. The act to murder the entire ethnic group to erase their generation. In other words, it is the systematic killing of all the people from a national, ethnic or religious group or it is an attempt to apply this short of act by certain people.

2. Hutu and Tutsi

3. president Juvenal Habyarimana

4. a) poverty   c) Malnutrition

   b) HIV & AIDS   d) Orphans increased

5. Paul Kagame came from the Tutsi ethnic background. He was living in refugee camps in Uganda before moving into claim political leadership in Rwanda. He won the support of the international community by restructuring the socio-economic and political structure of the trouble torn country. He recalled all the displaced refugees from Rwanda to return to Rwanda. Paul promoted peace and called for unity between the ethnic groups despite the differences they had.

_____

Practice Exercise 17

1. The Balkan states of Yugoslavia; Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.

2. The main reason for dissolving Yugoslavia and forming republics was because of the communist system of government. These states were not happy with the communist system of government introduced by Prime Minister Josip Broz Tito, therefore decided to break away.

3. Croatian- Serbian Civil War was a result of power struggle. Serbia tried to control all other states by threating and forcing them to surrender under its rule.

However, Croatia did not surrender which resulted in war that lasted for three years.

4. To be loyal and devoted to a country or race and believe that you are important was to become more superior to all the others.

5. President Slobodan Milosevic.

6. Policy that was introduced to become more powerful was '*ethnic cleansing'*.

_____

Practice Exercise 18

1. Terrorism is a form of politically motivated violence. It is a form of violence against humanity to show the authority or parties concern over an outstanding issue.

2. **a**)fear, **b**)panic and **c**)threatened

3. Al-Qaeda is one of the well-established terrorist networks that operate in the entire Middle-East and most parts of the world-especially where Muslims live. The founder is Osama Bin Laden-who is the mastermind of September 11, 2001 attack on USA.

4. Technology has been used to modernize the systems.

5. Because they think USA was responsible for creating Israel as a state and they also feel that USA is heavily involved in their internal affair.

6. A world free of violence, intimidation and freedom for all mankind.

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Practice Exercise 19

1. Civil war is a war fought within a country between two opposing sides.

2. a) Korean Civil War

   b) American Civil War

   c) Balkan Civil War

   d) Bougainville Civil War

3. The cause of the Korean civil war was communism. South Korean disliked the Idea of a communist system of government and therefore, went to war with North America.

4. The Balkan civil war was provoked by Serbia.

5. The Americans were against the idea of communism; therefore they supplied resources and man-power to contain further spread of communism.

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Practice Exercise 20

1. It is intolerance against another's religious beliefs or practices.

2. -the Middle East (*this is just for example but students can chose from the table*)

   -East Timor, -Iraq

3. It is a refusal to accept differences or unwillingness to accept people who are different from you or views, beliefs, or lifestyles that differ from your own.

4. The Protestant and the Catholics

5. Jewish infidels are those that do not believe in a major religion. In this case it is the view of the majority Muslims.

6. The Arabs hated the USA because of its involvement in the Israeli conflict. They also hated USA because of its strong influence in the entire Arab and Muslim world. That is why he is urging all Arabs to fight and hate USA in their attempt to crush Israel.

7. Islam, Judaism and Christianity

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Practice Exercise 21

1. Social conflict is the struggle for supremacy or power in society. Social conflict or group conflict occurs when two or more actors oppose each other in social interaction.

2. a) Differing values can lead to conflicts.

    b) Making assumptions can lead to conflicts

    c) Differing expectations can lead to conflicts

    d) Differences in the way you were brought up, can result in conflicts

    e) Knowledge and ability to deal with conflict can result in conflicts

3. a) Ignore the conflict.

    b) Smooth over the conflict

    c) Use your authority to settle the conflict

    d) Use collaboration to resolve the conflict

    e) Negotiate a resolution to the conflict.

Glossary

WORDS	MEANING
Acculturation	Is the process of cultural change that takes place as a result of contact between cultural groups by their ideas and beliefs.
Ambassador	is the highest ranking diplomat who represents his or her country in another country especially for non-commonwealth countries.
Bilateral Aid	Aid given by one country to another
Bilateral Relations	The relationship between two countries is called a bilateral relationship (bi-meaning two)
Brain Drain	Emigration of skilled personnel: the movement of highly skilled

	people to another country offering better opportunities
Censorship	Is examining materials to be published and stopping information that is considered offensive or a threat to security
Commonwealth countries	Are those countries that were once colonies of the United Kingdom
Consular services	Are the services countries provide overseas to assist their citizens in foreign countries and represent their interest.
Culture shock	Means the impact you may feel when you enter a culture that is very different from the one to which you are accustomed. Culture shock is common among immigrants and foreign students.
Dependence	Is to rely on something or someone for support.
Diplomatic mission	Is the representative of one country in another country
Dissemination	Spread, to distribute or spread something, especially information, widely, or become widespread
Embassy	is a place for the ambassador and representative of one country to be located
Emigrants	are people who are leaving a country permanently
Enculturation	Is acceptance of another culture by a person or group of the practices of another person or culture
Ethnic	of particular origin or culture, relating to a person or to a large group of people who share a national, racial, linguistic, or religious heritage, whether or not they reside in their countries of origin
Ethnic cleansing	Literally refers to the attempt to completely wipe out entire ethnicities.
Fail state	is a state that has failed to provide basic rights to its citizens.
Forced migrants	Are people who have moved in or out of a place because of something unpleasant
Foreign aid	is help or assistance from one nation to another or by international Organisations
Genocide	murder of entire ethnic group/ the systematic killing of all the people from a national, ethnic or religious group or an attempt to do this
Global international brands	Are products that are known worldwide. Dunlop is one of the brands that are used worldwide.

Globalisation	is about connecting or integrating people with the world through the interchange of worldviews, products, ideas, and other aspects of cultures
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Is the total value of all goods and services produced within a year, minus the net income from investments in other countries
High commission	is a permanent place for the high commissioner and representatives of one country to be located in another country.
High commissioner	is the highest ranking diplomat who represents his or her country in another country (for commonwealth countries only)
Immigrants	Refer to people who are coming into a country permanently or semi permanently.
Inescapable	Means cannot escape from or avoid the global changes.
Integration	Is coming together to form a group or to be one.
Interaction	Is forming relationships by talking, sharing or working together.
Interdependence	Is the dependence between two or more groups or things.
International Brands	It is a product that is well known internationally, usually by a trademark of a product or manufacturer. A product is identified by a name which can be known world-wide.
International Relations	International means between nations so international relations refers to how different countries relate to each other, how they get on with each other and how they cooperate with each other. It can also be looked at as the relationship between people of different countries or nations.
International trade	is the exchange of goods and services between countries
Killing Century	The 20th century were more deaths and murder took place than many previous centuries
Migration	Migration is the permanent or semi-permanent change in the residence or home of an individual or group of people.
Millennium	Refers to a period of thousand years calculated from the traditional date of the birth of Christ.
Mono-culture	Is a culture of the rich and powerful people which people try to adopt
Multilateral Relations	Relationship between more than two countries it is called a multilateral relationship

Multi-national companies	Companies are big companies which have brands of their products all over the world.
Nasonini Declaration	Refers to the declaration made by Pacific island countries to deal with law enforcement co-operation, backed up by consistent legislation. It urged members to develop strategies to combat money laundering, drug trafficking, terrorism and people smuggling.
Pull factors	attract people to move to an area
Push factors	are factors that push people out of an area
Security	is the search of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their useful integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile.
Sovereign	the right to self-government without interference from outside
Treaty	Is a formally signed legal agreement (on law) between two or more independent countries
Voluntary migrants	Refer to those who have moved in or out of a place at their own free will.
Westernisation	Is to accept the ideas, practices, and customs of the Western world.

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4. Waiko, John Dademo,2003,*Papua New Guinea- A History of Our Time,* Oxford University Press, Victoria

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SUBJECTS AND GRADE TO STUDY

Grade Levels	Subjects
Grades 7 and 8	1. English Language
	2. Mathematics
	3. Science
	4. Social Science
	5. Making a Living
	6. Personal Development
Grades 9 and 10	1. English
	2. Mathematics
	3. Science – Biology/Chemistry/Physics
	4. Social Science
	5. Business Studies
	6. Personal Development
	7. Design and Technology- Computing
Grades 11 and 12	1. English - Applied English/Language and Literature
	2. Mathematics - Mathematics A/Mathematics B
	3. Science – Biology/Chemistry/Physics
	4. Social Science – History/Geography/Economics
	5. Business Studies
	6. Personal Development
	7. ICT

REMEMBER

- For **Grades 7 and 8**, you are required to do all six (6) courses.
- For **Grades 9 and 10**, you must study English, Mathematics, Science, Personal Development, Social Science and Commerce, Design and Technology-Computing is optional.
- For **Grades 11 and 12,** you are required to complete seven (7) out of thirteen (13) courses to be certified.
- For **Matriculation,** you must successfully complete 8 courses; 5 core and 3 optional courses.

Matriculation Certificate

CORE COURSES
- Basic English
- English 1
- English 2
- Basic Maths
- Maths 1
- Maths 2
- History of Science & Technology

OPTIONAL COURSES
- Science Stream:
Biology, Chemistry and Physics
- Social Science Stream:
Geography, Introduction to Economics, and Asia and the Modern World

Your Provincial Coordinator or Supervisor will give you more information regarding each subject.