

Relationship between poverty and development (ILO-report, Allen and Potter 2004)

A fair globalisation?

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Poverty as a part of the global crisis and as a social status

- There are improvements in human development (e.g. reduce in mortality, increase in literacy) but also threefold human crisis of global poverty, social disintegration and environmental destruction. Poverty as social status (Korten-95).
- Esteva's and Sacks's analysis on unjust, clearly failed, never worked development in the 20's.
- Poverty conceived in different ways: GNP per capita (number of people under poverty), HDI, relative poverty (social exclusion), dimensions of deprivation as part of a broader "global crises".

Women at the centre. Development is the best contraceptive against relative overpopulation

- Women's informal labour, education and the strategy of micro-finance have been valuable keys for poverty alleviation and self-employed business. Is the 1990's the end of development?
- Formal labour markets of women in SE-Asia is a part of the fragmentation of the work process by the multinational global policies. Is the macroeconomy excluding the large parts of the world's population from chances of economic or other development (Allen 2004)?
- **Capital is global but labour is local.**
- **The need for a new global agenda.**

Media-based politics and the digitalization of communication

- The regions of informational economy and digital divide live in the modernity of the crisis of a nation state.
- The new industrial spaces of world cities as computerized centres and urbanized peripheries interact in the multicultural and multilocal connectivity.