**Cultural Diffusion through migration or tourism**

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| Subject | Person | Information |
| Tourism to Tibet | Henry | Tibet was an independent country up until 1951 when it was taken over by China (although it had been under Chinese control at other points during its history) Some of it’s culture is very different to the rest of China and these differences have sometimes led to unrest in the region. To try to minimise this, Beijing has encouraged tourism into the area. This movement of Chinese Han ethnic people encourages the adoption of mainland Chinese culture in the Tibet region and has started to dilute the Tibetan culture in the region. This tourism movement has been sped up by the construction of a high speed rail link into Lhasa, the capital of the region |
| Tourism to North Korea | Luca | North Korea is a very isolated state with very few diplomatice links with other countries. As a result, there are very few TNC’s operating in the country. There are very few consumer goods and almost all of them are made in North Korea itself or China. North Korea is now encouraging tourists to vist but whereas tourism often means an influx of outside culture to a region, in the case of North Korea, the culture has remained relatively unaffected. North Korea is very protective about the influence of tourism and controls what tourists can see and do during their visits.  |
| Polish Migrants to the UK | Jonathan | The European Union allows free movement of workers between different countries. This can encourage migration from countries with high unemployment or countries with lower wages into countries with well paid job opportunities. One of the large movements of people that have resulted from this has been a large movement of workers from Poland to the UK. This has led to a number of cultural influences on the UK, including; increases in catholic church attendance (including services delivered in Polish), A high number of Polish shops selling goods from Poland in the UK |
| Brittons enclave model of Tourism  | Ivan | This model is used to highlight impacts of tourism in host countries (mainly LEDC’s). Tourism in LEDC’s tends to be very focussed on small areas (clusters of hotels). This leads to less interaction between tourists and the host population. This can affect the ability of tourism to influence the country both economically and culturally. Therefore, outside cultural aspects can influence the host culture but only to a limited extent (and not the rest of the country |
| Influence of Spanish speaking immigrants on the USA | Kitty | A huge number of migration occur across the border between Mexico and the USA every year (not just by Mexicans, but people from all over Latin America). Some of these are legal and some illegal. The hispanic population now makes up 15% of the population (Over 45 million people) of the USA. Some cities in close proximity to the border have high Spanish speaking populations for example Los Angeles, San Hose, San Antonio and San Diego. This has also lead to a high degree of Hispanic cultural influence on US culture overall. Some of the main influences are on food, music, fashion and clothing. There is also a large influence in sport for example MLB where 30% of players are from Hispanic background.  |
| Cultural influences/Impacts of Indonesian workers in Hong Kong | Jeep | Over 100,000 workers currently in Hong Kong from Indonesia. A large increase over the last 10 years. Wear traditional dress and costumes on the weekends. Group at Victoria park and have a chance to mix with people of the same culture and buy food provided by local markets and shops. Clothing is also a popular additional shop, Ladies market is also popular. |
| Andaman Islands and Jarawa tribes | Ling | Located in the Indian Ocean, part of India but closer to the coast of Thailand and Myanmar. Small Ocean islands with low populations and very basic standards of living. Many Andaman Islanders rejected and were hostile to contact with modern societies for a long time. Now tourism is entering the area, offering an opportunity for the Jarawa to make money and develop. Tourists bring diseases that Jarawa don’t have an immunity for, so it can lead to a large number of deaths. Locals are treated very poorly by tourists, there have been examples of sexual abuse and police forcing Jarawa to demean themselves, being videod dancing for food or little money. India is attempting to encourage the Jarawa to modernise, taking away their traditional way of life. |
| The impact of Chinese mainland tourists on Hong Kong | Nicole | Hong Kong is very small compared to the Mainland – especially in population, however it offers products that are not available or difficult to find in China. HK has many globalised products. For the economy of Hong Kong it can be a very positive process, however it can have cultural and social impacts. Healthcare is also used by mainland tourists as well as affecting the availability of products for local HK people |
| Benidorm and British Cultural invasion | Jason | Benidorm, Spain, was a small fishing village until the 1960’s until the development of cheap air tickets in the 1960. The town attracted a large number of Northern European (British, German, Belgian, Dutch) tourists and proved particularly popular with the British. So many British moved there or holiday there a large number of British cultural  |
| Cultural influence of Philippine workers in Hong Kong | Ting | Majority of domestic helpers come from the north of the Philippines (Luzon). This is a wealthier part of the Philippines but the country is still an LEDC. Some cultural influence through the introduction of food types – particularly dried mangoes and fried chicken. A lot of cultural influence may be suppressed due to the attitude of Hong Kong people towards the workers, many of whom are seen as having lower status. |
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