The impact of capitalism on a wide level is quite significant and damaging. At a national and international level, capitalism is impacting the environment, other societies, war and power distributions. The research methods used are content analysis, surveys and observations which helps us discover the way capitalism penetrate the individual.

Firstly, capitalism is a belief system based around power— who can have it, how to obtain it and how to keep it. It originated as mercantilism in Europe and expanded parallel to the same empire. Capitalism is an all-encompassing system which includes its own lifestyle and belief in commodification and consumption as a source of well-being.
Its impact on the wider society with regards to the destruction of traditions is quite significant. Through a survey of local students and a content analysis of 30 articles regarding capitalism, it can be seen that the majority of people believe that capitalism is a worldwide phenomenon. However, according to The Heritage Institute of America, only 7% of countries practice capitalism.

Still, these few countries are diffusing capitalism, mostly through transculturation. For example, America and Bolivia are successfully erasing many unique cultures and traditions by placing all emphasis on money, America commodifying and consuming. America has tried to 'buy' water companies off Bolivia and raise the price to increase profits, however Bolivia is already a stressed and poor nation.
Therefore their only option was to protest and buy back their own nước companies. Although they recently achieved this, the culture of capitalism had already been introduced through the factories and as a result a major conflict was arising between tradition and this new money-driven world. Similar examples can be found worldwide at all levels including Mozambique, Japan and the Ukraine. Similarly, in a newspaper article printed in ‘The Age’ newspaper by Sue Marce titled ‘New capitalism sees reality check’, a link can be drawn between reality TV game shows and the culture of capitalism. Shows like ‘Big Brother’ and ‘House Detox’ present a winner-takes-all attitude to the world and stories show that this value is being adopted quickly by younger generations who begin
To question traditions. In accordance with this theory, a survey conducted by local students showed many younger Western people, aged 12-14, believed whole heartedly that winning was everything. One student even commented that 'second place is the first loser'. These kinds of attitudes, enlivened by other societies through technology are diminishing their own values and beliefs and are resulting in a 'quick-scale' globalization.

Similarly, content analysis of 30 articles showed that capitalism in selected countries is a major contributor to environmental damage. 27 of the 30 articles were discussing the environment with regard to capitalism, and 20 of those articles were criticizing the BS. In Lyn Kanara, Theory of Objectivism.
text, it states that no one can be happy with goods but only those who achieve will be successful. According to Anne Marie, this attitude has resulted in consume goods becoming a ‘spiritual relief’ for some and purchasing is now seen as a leisure rather than the necessity. As a result, 85% of the modern population, a vast majority in capitalist nation, use more than 50% of the world’s resources and pollute and damage the environment.

The majority of students surveyed believed that money was more important than the environment, mimicking the culture of ‘natural capitalism’ and contradicting the ideology and worldview behind it.

Similarly, this BS has created poverty and famine for many other countries,
resulting in war. The current anti-
terrorist movement can be categorised
down as difference of beliefs: the
lives versus the hate note. Capitalism
gives western people consumerism and
consumption while Islam prophetizes
against materialism. This creates
large scale conflict involving the entire
world. When debating the issue, 
in a small focus group, it was discovered
that these beliefs are the underlying
viewpoint that many young and
middle age classes take, and this
is mimicked by the language used
by journalists and reporters. For example,
the beliefs take on by Islamic
fundamentalists are challenged by
capitalists through words. "Hiding
women", "evil", "abominable" were
words used to describe the "terrorists"
while words like "civilised", "proper" and
Right were words used to describe western culture.

Lastly, capitalism creates conflict against democracy in many nations. The people no longer have influence or power over change and continuity. Rather, it is those with money, status and capitalist's fame who control power and governments. The elite class who held power, for example Kerry Packer, Rio Tinto and MobilUnion, held governments and retain power over them. For example, the capitalist giant of McDonald's controls many populations by their influence over the government because of their economic power, creating tradition and stealing any democratic power from the people. Newspaper articles and particularly SES news reports are
of this opinion, as well as the people present at the small discussion focus group conducted.

In conclusion, the impact of capitalism on the wider society is a rather negative one causing conflict, distrust of technology and environment and electing oligarchy. These theories were uncovered through a survey, focus group and content analysis exercise.
impact of

stakeholder

⇒ who are they?
⇒ media = popularity control what?
⇒ WB = diversity/popularity control what?
⇒ JK Rowling = popularity control conflict
⇒ people
⇒ parents
⇒ different groups
⇒ conflict.