

What Are The Factors That Contribute To Globalisation?

Driving Forces of Globalisation

Two driving forces:

1. Technological advancements in transportation and digital technology
 2. Growth of Multinational Corporations (MNCs)
- **Globalisation**: the process through which ideas and activities of people living in different parts of the world become interconnected.
 - These **interconnections** are links created or established among people, businesses and countries through the movement of goods, services, people, knowledge and resources.
 - Such interconnections lead to **interdependence** where developments in the world (global) and developments in a specific place (local) affect one another. i.e. Events in one part of the world may affect other parts of the world.

Technological Advancements

Over the years, **technological advancements** have led to improvements in land, sea and air transportation.

Speed

1830s	Since 1964
The Liverpool and Manchester Railway marked the beginning of steam-powered rail travel. The railway covered a distance of approximately 50 km and its trains travelled at about 48 km/h.	The Shinkansen bullet trains in Japan are among the world's fastest trains. As of 2023, the rail network covers a distance of around 3,478 km and its trains can travel up to 320 km/h.

Capacity

1800s	Since 1956
Steam-powered ships first sailed across the Atlantic Ocean between America and Europe, and later along shipping routes to Asia. Due to space taken up by its large engine and fuel, it had limited carrying capacity.	Depending on their size, container ships have a carrying capacity ranging from 25,000 to 600,000 tonnes.

Costs

1950s	Since 1990s
In the 1950s, flying was considered a luxury experience. Apart from the affluent and business travellers, few people could afford it.	With the rise of low-cost airlines, the cost of flights has decreased substantially. With lower airfares, more people are able to afford air travel.

Singapore - A global transport hub

Land transport

The Singapore-Johor Causeway and the Tuas Second Link connect Singapore and Malaysia by land. This land connectivity allows essential goods, such as food, into Singapore. It facilitates the commute of workers daily between Malaysia and Singapore, and also supports the **import** of water between the two countries.

Air Transport

- Key transit node on many flight routes that connect Americas, Europe, Asia and Australasia.
- Asia's economic rise further strengthened Singapore's status as important aviation hub.
- Has advantage as it is located within seven-hour flight radius of major markets in East Asia and Southeast Asia

Maritime Transport

- Port of Singapore situated at crossroads of some of world's busiest commercial shipping lanes that connect Asia, Middle East, Europe, and Americas.
- Serves as **transshipment** and refuelling hub.
- Over 130,000 vessels call at Port of Singapore annually.
- Serves 200 shipping lines linking more than 600 ports in 120 countries