Chapter 8: What Are the Factors that Contribute to Globalisation?

- Globalisation refers to the process by which ideas and activities of people living in different pars of the world become interconnected.

Key Driving Forces of Globalisation

Technological Advancements
 	
 Developments in transportation
 Over the years, technological advancements have led to improvements in land, sea and air transportation.
 • Trains, ships and aircraft have improved in terms of speed. They can now travel longer distances over a shorter period of time. E.g. Shinkansen bullet trains can travel up to 320km/h.
 • Land, sea and air transportation have improved in terms of capacity. Hence, more people and goods can be carried per trip to different parts of the world.
    o E.g. Containerisation – where cargo is transported in large, standardized containers which are stacked on container ships
 • As a higher volume of goods, services and people can be carried per trip, transport costs of lowered. E.g. budget airlines provide lower airfares, hence more people afford to travel
 • Supporting infrastructures like highways, railways, seaports and airports have also been developed, hence facilitating the movement of people, goods and services.
 	
 →This has led to a 'shrinking world' where **people, goods and services are able to move around the world more quickly. Thus, business activities and ideas are becoming more interconnected and interdependent globally.**
 	
 Developments in technology
 Digital technology have also advanced rapidly.
 • Key developments in wireless networks, mobile processes and camera technology have enabled people to communicate with others across different time zones and over various distances via instant video calls using their smartphones.
    o E.g. Internet and smartphones
 	
 →As such, **people are able to connect, share information and ideas, do business across vast distances and different time zones almost instantaneously, thereby increasing global interconnectedness and interdependence.**

Growth of MNCs   • MNCs drive globalisation through their supply chains that are global in scope.   o E.g. Starbucks sources its coffee beans from more than 30 countries and transport them to roasting facilities in different cities in USA and India. Warehouses then pack and store roasted coffee for distribution to 35000 stores globally.   →Therefore, the **web of operations owned by MNCs within and between countries drive globalisation as more interdependent and interconnected relationships are established. Through MNCs, countries and people are connected to one another by way of trade, labour and economic markets.**

Sample SRQ 7: Do you think developments in technology play a more significant role than growth of MNCs in driving globalisation? Explain your answer.

Chapter 9: How can we Respond to the Economic Impacts of Globalisation?

Economic Growth and Vulnerability	• As countries participate in the global economy through international trade, their goods and services reach a larger market → increase production of goods and services → economic growth • Influx of foreign investments which brings in foreign capital and advanced technology → increased business activities → economic growth →With economic growth, the country has increased revenue to further develop its infrastructure and in turn, increasing its economic competitiveness. Its people also experience an increase in income and standard of living. • Globalisation can also make a country economically vulnerable. If one country experiences an economic downtown, it will affect businesses in other countries. Branches in other countries may close, causing retrenchments. When people lose their jobs, their income is affected, thus leading to a decline in people's standard of living. • E.g. 2007 Global Financial Crisis – Several banks in USA closed, leading to massive unemployment, closure of businesses and affecting global trade → worldwide recession • E.g. Russia-Ukraine Crisis disrupting shipping and air freight causing freight charges to increase; soaring energy prices → inflation
Employment Opportunities and Challenges	• Globalisation may create employment opportunities and new ways of working for individuals. • When a country is open to global economy, businesses can reach a larger market →higher demand for goods and services →creation of jobs → providing livelihood for individuals →higher standard of living • Advancements in digital technology and transportation enable individuals to take up jobs in other countries →complements skills and meets job aspirations, increased pay • MNCs may relocate their operations to other countries to save costs or to access expertise available elsewhere → workers' loss of jobs and income → decline in standard of living • Advancements in technology leads to increased automation → workers are laid off • With influx of foreign workers, local workers face greater competition in the job market.

Responses to Economic Impact of Globalisation

Government	Individual

• Economic cooperation with other countries
   o E.g. Bilateral/multilateral FTAs
   o E.g. ASEAN FTA – removes tariffs → increase business revenue
• Attracting foreign investments
   o E.g. MAS regulates our currency, ensures low and stable inflation → attracts investors
• Providing financial support and developing local expertise
   o E.g. COVID-19 aid packages like Stabilisation and support package for workers, Care and support package for families
	• Acquire new knowledge and skills
	   o E.g. Leverage SkillsFuture support to attend courses
	   o Growth mindset, be open adaptable to try new areas of work
	   o Manage individual finances well and save for rainy days.

Sample SRQ 7: Do you think that economic globalisation has led to more opportunities or challenges for individuals? Explain your answer.

Chapter 10: How can we Respond to Cultural Impacts of Globalisation

Spread of Culture	Globalisation has led to the spread of popular and consumer culture • E.g. American influence o American popular and consumer culture are spread through the fast-food industry and media and entertainment industry. o E.g. MacDonalds, KFC etc, streaming platforms like Netflix, HBO show many American dramas, movies etc. • E.g. Korean Wave / Hallyu o Korean influences have spread through beauty products, K-dramas, electronic, food and K-pop. (Positive impact) →Influences lifestyles and preferences in terms of fashion, food and entertainment →**More lifestyle choices** →Spread of American/Korean values and beliefs e.g. ideas such as equal treatment of females (spread in American media) →**Better able to relate to people from other countries through shared experiences and identities**
Dilution of Culture	Local cultures may come under threat as a result of the spread of other cultures through globalisation. **Local cultures can be diluted or lose their significance or distinctiveness.** • As more people are immersed in global cultural products and lifestyle, local culture or ethnic traditions may be less widespread → **people lose the rich meanings and ways of life, thus affecting one's identity; face difficulties relating to older generations** • E.g. "Kentucky for Christmas" in Japan – Japanese people buy KFC 'party barrel' to celebrate Christmas.

Responses to Cultural Impact of Globalisation → Varying degrees of Acceptance and Rejection

Countries	Individuals
Countries may choose to **promote or ban** certain foreign influence. • E.g. In 2019, IMDA in Singapore cancelled a scheduled live concert by a Swedish band as it promoted violence, hateful sentiments and religiously offensive content. Therefore, this has a negative impact on Singapore's multiracial society. (ban) • E.g. In France, there is a rule requiring at least 35% of songs played over the radio be French. This law aims to protect French culture. (ban) • E.g. Chinese government limits the screening of foreign movies and control their release dates. Therefore, majority (83%) of the movies screened in China are locally produced. (ban) • E.g. South Korean diplomats in India made a dance of an award-winning Indian song "Naatu Naatu" to celebrate 50 years of South Korea-India ties. (promote)	Individuals may **accept and adopt** foreign cultural practices and products. E.g. Increase in tourism to South Korea – people visiting film locations of popular K-dramas (e.g. Itaewon dining and nightlife populated by Itaewon Class) Others may **reject** foreign cultural practices. E.g. Hallyu has received backlash from some locals in Japan who are concerned that it may dilute Japanese traditions and J-pop culture.

Sample SRQ 7: Do you think government responses are more important than individual efforts in managing foreign cultural influences brought by globalisation on the country? Explain your answer.

Chapter 11: How can we Respond to Security Impacts of Globalisation

Transnational Tourism	Globalisation has unwittingly facilitated transnational terrorism where terrorists take advantage of global flows of people, goods, money and information and attack beyond their country's borders to achieve their objectives. E.g. Al-Qaeda used to idea of a global 'holy war' to encourage Islamic extremism across different countries. Extreme ideologies of terrorist groups are spread through the Internet, causing some individuals to be self-radicalised. Terrorist groups may make use of social media to recruit members or coordinate their activities. E.g. of transnational terrorist attacks: 9/11 attacks in USA, Bali bombings, 2015 Paris attacks
Cyber Threats	Cyberattacks can be carried out by countries, organisations or individuals. • Countries may launch cyberattacks to undermine other countries or organisations that they regard as threats. They may engage in cyber espionage or spying to gather information of military or political value. • Organisations (criminal or terrorist) may launch cyberattacks to sabotage activities of countries or other organisations. They may also steal trade secrets from competitors for profits. • Individuals (hackers) may launch cyberattacks to steal valuable information to sell it for profit or hold it for ransom. They may also be 'hacktivists' that commit cybercrimes in the name of perceived justice. *(FYI e.g. Black Lives Matter Movement: After the tragic murder of George Floyd, Anonymous spoke out against police corruption. Anonymous posted a video on Twitter condemning the Minneapolis Police Department and calling for its disbandment. The video also contained a strong message that the group would not trust the department to deliver justice and would instead reveal any wrongdoings to the public.)*

Responses to Security Impact of Globalisation

Countries	Individuals (Vigilance)

• Monitoring and surveillance checks
  ○ E.g. body and baggage scanners, X-ray imaging equipment
  ○ E.g. use of biometrics to verify identity (facial features, fingerprints and iris patterns)
• Implementing laws like the Internal Security Act which allows authorities to improve preventive detention against individuals who pose a security threat
• Collaborate with other countries to manage share information on transnational terrorists
  ○ E.g. Interpol
	• Look out for signs of self-radicalisation in individuals e.g. increased levels of anger/hostility, withdrawal from family and friends, using extremist terms to incite violence etc. → report to police
	• Report suspicious items/ activity
	• *"Run, Hide, Tell"*

• Build resilient infrastructure Pg 117 of TB • Enable safer cyberspace • Enhance international cyber cooperation • Develop cybersecurity ecosystem • Grow a robust cyber talent pipeline • Collaborate with other countries to manage cybersecurity threats ○ E.g. APCERT	• Ensure antivirus programme is up to date • Use strong passwords and change them regularly • Do not open suspicious emails etc. • *"Act, Check, Tell"*

Sample SRQ 7: Do you think Singapore's response to cyber threats as a nation is more important than collaboration among countries? Explain your answer.