**Shrinking Space through Time**

The emotional rebuilding of existence in late decades, related with new rapid geologies of generation, trade, and utilization, has been estimated against the background of a “shrinking world.” The prevalent origination of the world contracting to a worldwide town is for the most part observed as the result of mechanical advances in broadcast communications, transportation, and “data.” In spite of the fact that these analogies help to estimate the relativity of room - as the worldwide encroaches on the neighborhood - they just do as such by muddling the overall space of regular day to day existence and the undeniably specialized methods through which it is delivered (Lee, 2008). The job of innovation in the change of room isn't restricted to globalizing forms through which the world has been made progressively interconnected in existence. Innovation has been basic to the mastery of considered space over lived space as social relations are spatialized at the size of understanding.

When someone says that the world is contracting, it does not mean that the world is getting smaller. The appropriate answer is no. The idea of ​​the contract scene really has to do with how much innovation has affected the world we live in today. Two hundred years ago, everyone had to walk to the goal they wanted to go or go by theater mentor; no one could travel far, which made the world seem so immense. Nowadays, if someone needs to travel anywhere on the planet, he can just fly on a plane. At different times, you have reached the goal you are trying to reach. Similarly, since people bring their phones wherever they go, the whole world is easily accessible. Innovation is the establishment of our reality (Kirsch, 1995).

The progress of innovation in our time has led the world to feel smaller than it really is because of the way we have everything we need. Globalization has added to the idea that our reality has become a much smaller place. There have been three remarkable periods of globalization. The main scene began in the late 1400s when many pilgrims from around the world had to discover new lands to collect the wealth and magnificence of their home country. Christopher Columbus, for example, also needed to spread his lifestyle and way of life (Lee, 2008). The main period of globalization ended in 1800.

The second period of globalization began in the mid-1800s, shortly after the conclusion of the main scene. This stage lasted a long time; many new developments and methods of transportation have been established during these years. The first satellites, the steam engines and the railroads represented only a part of the new mechanical creations created during this period. Phones and shows have also appeared. The second period of globalization has assumed a major role in advancing the innovations and future necessities we have today.

Finally, the third phase of globalization began at the beginning of the new millennium, in 2000, and is now progressing. The new computer programming and mobile phones that both contain the majority of global data have been designed. At the end of the third phase of globalization (Lee, 2008), which recognizes what new advances and logical revelations we will have at hand or even at the fingertips.

Many people are convinced that globalization will have a positive impact on our reality. They believe that their position is that every nation and every landmass is currently associated in a continuous way (Kirsch, 1995). This takes into account the cooperation between countries and nations around the world. In addition, organizations can transmit and develop new elements without being in a similar room. Nevertheless, there are also a considerable number of people who believe that globalization will have negative effects on our general public. They argue that since innovation continually affects everyone in one way or another, serious problems can emerge and many lives will be negatively, not simply positively affected (Kumar, 2014). In addition, they believe it is unreasonable, given that not everyone in the world has the assets and funds to get the majority of the advances we have. Many gigantic organizations will sometimes persuade smaller organizations to acquire and abuse their assets for their own use. Both sides have their own feelings about globalization. However, in the coming years, we will know whether globalization will be used for the great as for the terrible.

**References**

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