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CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL **Preliminary Examination** **Secondary 4 (O-Level Programme)**

Humanities (Social Studies, Geography)	2272/01
Humanities (Social Studies, History)	2273/01
Humanities (Social Studies, Literature)	2274/01

Social Studies

2 September 2019
1 hr 45 mins

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE ON THE MARGINS.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.
Write all answers on the Writing Paper provided.

For examiner's use only:

Section A	/ 35 m
Section B	/ 15 m
Total	/ 50 marks

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

1 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you to answer the questions, in addition to those sources, which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter or opponent of online vigilantism?
Explain your answer using details from the source. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence that online vigilantism is appropriate in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by it? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) 'Online vigilantism is bad for society in Singapore.'

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Is online vigilantism the best way to serve justice in Singapore?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Online vigilantism is an act of carrying out vigilante activities through the internet. The objective of these vigilantes is to draw attention to perceived injustices to the public in order to deter similar irresponsible behavior or crimes. Some of these acts have resulted in police action being taken against the wrongdoer.

However, some vigilantes go to the extent of doxxing, which is an act of identifying and shaming wrongdoers online by publishing their personal information. These actions have not only affected the wrongdoer but also other innocent people such as their family and friends. At the same time, there have been instances whereby wrongdoers have been mistakenly identified and had to suffer the ill-treatment and abuse from netizens. In April 2019, the Singapore government criminalised 'doxxing'.

Study the following sources to assess whether online vigilantism is the best way to ensure justice in Singapore.

Source A: *A cartoon depicting online vigilantism, published in an online magazine with the caption "That's Her!"*



Source B: *A comment by a Singaporean journalist, published in the Straits Times on 30 April 2018.*

Experts have argued that while the free flow of information online has opened up the possibility of free expression and communication, it also has a dark side. The Internet has obviously amplified the potency of gossip and public shaming.

If you have had a bad day at work and are rude to a sales assistant as a result, you perhaps deserve to be condemned for not considering others' feelings, but do you deserve to be stalked or have your family or employer be dragged through the mud as well? Do you deserve to possibly lose your job or have your career ruined because of one transgression*?

*A transgression is an act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct.

Source C: *Adapted from a Straits Times newspaper article published on April 2017.*

While there is no doubt that online vigilantism has helped in some cases to draw attention to irresponsible behavior and catalyse* enforcement action by the police, this must be balanced with what has been done to the wrongdoer. Online vigilantes often work with incomplete information and the danger of misidentification is real. Even if the truth surfaces later, the damage has already been done. Even if the wrong identification is corrected, by the very nature of the Internet, it will be very difficult to remove all association with the incident.

* Catalyse means cause an action to begin

Source D: *An excerpt from an article published on TODAY in June 2018.*

It would be wise to bear in mind that in our quest for social justice, by going to the extent of harassing the wrongdoers, we ourselves are committing a crime if we cross certain lines. Lawyers have pointed out that the Prevention from Harassment Act could be used against vigilantes if their sense of social justice results in threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour.

Those who are incorrectly identified as wrongdoers by online vigilantes can also turn to defamation* laws. Aside from this, vigilantes should also consider that they may be working with incomplete information and may end up instigating** attacks on innocent people. This, in itself, should give us pause.

* Defamation refers to the action of damaging the good reputation of someone.

** To instigate is to bring about or initiate.

Source E: *Adapted from a post by a blogger about online vigilantism in Singapore, published in November 2017. The blogger has been known to practise online vigilantism on several occasions.*

Online vigilantism originated to seek justice for perceived transgressions. It sought to bring the offending deeds of the perpetrator to the attention of a critical mass of people, then let the virtual crowds act as investigator, judge and executioner.

The long arm of the law has its limits and cannot pursue every instance of perceived injustice. When the situation is serious enough to warrant police intervention, detection of all crimes is challenging. This is when a vigilante community can fill the gap. It also sends out a signal to would-be criminals such as sexual predators, who are usually anonymous, that they could be being watched. This develops a self-policing habit. It also helps bring to light these crimes that might otherwise go undiscovered.

Source F: *An adapted blogpost by a student published in an online youth website in 2018.*

With all that said, online vigilantism, when done right, may serve as a way to strengthen the moral code of the society and discipline the citizens. What this means is to ensure that we express opinions in neutral and objective ways as much as possible, and refrain from turning them into personal attacks or cyberbullying. When used correctly, online vigilantism could be a positive force that helps instead of wounds.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates

2 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and answer the questions.

Extract 1

With a score of 83.5 out of a possible 100 in the ranking released on Wednesday, Singapore came in behind only the United States; the Republic was ranked third in last year's Global Competitiveness Index. Switzerland, ranked top in 2017, is fourth in the latest index. The countries in this year's top 10 remain nearly the same as last year's, though with some shuffling of places, and Denmark having replaced Finland.

Extract 2

Mobile phones have been around for many decades now. However, it was in the 1990s when the first smartphone was created and introduced to the market. Then, it was in the early 2000s that it became a hit to consumers. Smartphones are mobile phones that run a built-in operating system. It means that these mobile electronic devices are capable of faster computation and much better connectivity.

Extract 3

The most ambitious of all of the technologies changing transportation is SpaceX's Hyperloop. The concept is a pneumatic tube that uses a series of linear induction motors and compressors to propel vehicles at super-fast speeds. The first proposed Hyperloop would connect Los Angeles and San Francisco and allow passengers to complete the 350-mile trip in just more than half an hour.

- (a) Extract 1 depicts Singapore's position in a World Competitiveness Index.

In your opinion, what can be done to maintain or improve Singapore's economic competitiveness? Explain your answer using **two** strategies. [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and 3 describe advancements in communication and transportation.

Do you think advancements in communication are more crucial than advancements in transportation in promoting trade around the world? Explain your answer. [8]

-- End of Paper --

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A : <https://jamestown.org/program/the-securitization-of-social-media-in-china/>
 Source B : <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/commentary/caltex-bmw-driver-petrol-pump-attendant-vigilantism-social-justice-10150096>
 Source C : <http://www.sgsme.sg/news/online-csi-vigilantes-good-bad-and-ugly>
 Source D : <http://blog.nus.edu.sg/chlorophylljournal/category/internet-vigilantism/>
 Source E : <https://www.ethozgroup.com/blog/online-vigilantism/>
 Source F : <https://www.youthbank.sg/blog/index.php/2018/07/02/online-vigilantism-the-best-way-to-serve-justice/>

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ANSWER SCHEME

Section A

1 (a)	Study Source A. Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter or opponent of online vigilantism? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon.		[5]
	L1	Describes details of cartoon <i>e.g. The girl in the cartoon is running away from the laptops carrying sticks.</i>	[1]
	L2	Yes, with support from details of cartoon Award the higher mark for clear explanation of evidence. <i>e.g. Yes, the cartoonist does support online vigilantism. The girl in the cartoon, who is presumably a wrongdoer in society, is running away from the laptops carrying sticks, which represents online vigilantes' efforts. This shows that wrongdoers will be punished thanks to online vigilantism. [3]</i>	[2-3]
	L3	No, with support from details of cartoon Award the higher mark for clear explanation of evidence and reason. <i>e.g. No, the cartoonist does not support online vigilantism. The girl in the cartoon, who is presumably a wrongdoer in society, is running away from the laptops carrying sticks, which represents online vigilantes' efforts. This shows that the consequence of online vigilantism is not justice being meted out, but a mob lynching/mass attack on the wrongdoer online, which is an overreaction that causes fear rather than justice. (5 marks)</i> <i>Accept any plausible answer. Disproportionate punishment, punishments which entail violence, possible wrongful identification (innocent victim), harassment, etc</i> Reason not clear:L3/4	[4-5]

Comments: Generally well done.

1 (b)	Study Sources B and C. How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Similarity based on provenance/source type / Misinterpretation (MI) <i>e.g. These sources are similar because they are both articles from Straits Times.</i>	[1]
L2	False matching <i>e.g. These sources are different because Source B describes disproportionate punishments resulting from online vigilantism but Source B does not tell me anything about that.</i>	[2]
L3	Difference in content (i.e. must be valid matches) i.e. direct matching of content to make direct comparisons. Award the higher mark for similarity or difference and with support from both sources. Similarity in Content: Eg. Both sources depict problems / negative impacts of online Vigilantism. Source B states that frequently it results in disproportionate punishments while Source C states the permanent/ long term damage resulting from the possibility of misidentification by the vigilantes. Difference in content e.g. These sources are different because they both show that online vigilantism gives rise to different problems. Source B states that frequently it results in disproportionate punishments while Source C states the permanent/ long term damage resulting from the possibility of misidentification by the vigilantes. {insert evidence} <i>Different because Source B shows negative impacts of online vigilantism while Source C shows both positive and negative impacts of online vigilantism (L3/3)</i>	[3-4]
L4	Similarity in Point of View e.g. Both sources are against online vigilantism . Source B cites the fact that punishment is often disproportionate to the crime while Source C states that online vigilantism could result in permanent damage from misidentification of the perpetrators. {insert evidence}	[5]
L5	Both sides of L3 or L3 + L4	[6]
L6	Similarity in Purpose Award 6 marks for supported similarity in purpose.	[7]

	<p>e.g Both sources are similar in purpose. Both sources are criticizing online vigilantism. They are targeted at Singaporeans and their intended outcome is to convince Singaporeans to observe the rule of law and not to take the law into their own hands / not to engage in online vigilantism</p> <p>Other acceptable intention / intended outcome: Create awareness, educate public / expose harmful effects of online vigilantism so that they would be more mindful and not to engage in online vigilantism</p> <p>Note: intention best to be in “verb” form</p> <p>Note: There is no difference in tone. Even though source C presents both positive and negative impacts of online vigilantism, its key message is that online vigilantism is bad and should be discouraged. The positive impact serves only as “padding” and hence is not considered a “balanced” or neutral source. L1/1</p>	
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Main errors:

Many students misinterpreted Source C as a balanced source.

Students lost out marks by not completing their purpose statements showing “similarity in purpose” – **intention, audience and intended outcome must be similar**

Answers not presented clearly: Dubious comparison statements.

1 (c)	Study Source D. How useful is this source as evidence that online vigilantism is appropriate in Singapore? Explain your answer.		[7]
	L1	Uncritical acceptance of provenance/typicality. e.g. It is useful because it is published in a newspaper article.	[1]
	L2	Useful OR Not useful based on content, unsupported. e.g. It is useful because it states that online vigilantism can be perceived as crime and can be punished by law.	[2]
	L3	Useful OR Not Useful based on content, supported. Award 4m for both sides e.g. It is useful because it suggests that online vigilantism can be perceived as crime and can be punished by law, hence it is inappropriate . Source D states that “the Prevention from Harassment Act could be used against vigilantes if their sense of social justice results in threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour”, demonstrating how online vigilantism is incompatible with the law as it results in punishment . Furthermore, if online vigilantes	[3-4]

		<p>identify wrongdoers mistakenly, they may also be charged with defamation laws as they instigated “attacks on innocent people”. Hence, the law will punish online vigilantes.</p>	
	L4	<p>Useful OR Not Useful based on <u>cross-reference</u> to other sources. Award 5-6m for one side Award 6-7m for both sides.</p> <p>Cross referencing must be about the idea that online vigilantism is not appropriate</p> <p><i>Not Useful</i> e.g. However, Source D is not useful because it is not reliable. As Source D shows that the legal system might not be entirely incompatible with online vigilantism, it is deemed inappropriate for Singapore. However, Source C states that “online vigilantism helped to catalyse enforcement action by the police” and “lawyers had said officers may have made the arrest because of the attention it received”. This shows that the legal system benefits from online vigilantism because it can bring to light wrongdoing that the legal system cannot always detect. Source D is therefore unreliable in only showing the negative impact of online vigilantism, and does not consider how online vigilantism ensures justice.</p> <p><i>Useful</i> e.g. This source is useful as it is reliable. It is supported by the Background information in which doxxing is now a criminalized offence. This supports Source D in showing that the Act, which is part of Singapore’s legal system, can be used to punish online vigilantism, and as such the both are incompatible and inappropriate in Singapore.</p>	[5-7]

1 (d)	Study Source E. Are you surprised by it? Explain your answer.	[6]
	<p>L1 Use of source content but no element of surprised/ not surprised.</p> <p>e.g. Source E shows that if online vigilantism benefits society.[insert evidence]</p>	[1]
	<p>L2 Identifies what is/is not surprising in Source E, but no valid explanation</p> <p>e.g. I am not surprised because Source E tells me that online vigilantism benefits society.[insert evidence]</p>	[2]
	<p>L3 Surprised / Not Surprised based on common sense arguments Award 4m for 2 arguments</p> <p>e.g. I am Surprised that the author would still think that online vigilantism can be good for society when there have been so many</p>	[3]

		<i>abuses and misidentification of victims by the online community. Clearly society has not benefitted from it.</i>	
	L4	<p>Surprised OR not surprised, based on cross-reference Award 6m for more well explained answer</p> <p><i>e.g. I am not surprised that Source E suggests that if online vigilantism is done correctly, society will benefit from it. [insert evidence] This is because other sources also seem to say the same thing. According to Source E, the author also believes that online vigilantism benefits society. This can be seen in "It also sends out a signal to would-be criminals such as sexual predators, who are usually anonymous, that they could be being watched. This develops a self-policing habit. It also helps bring to light these crimes that might otherwise go undiscovered." which suggests that online vigilantism helps the police and delivers justice.</i></p>	[4-5]
	L5	<p>Not Surprised, based on purpose</p> <p><i>e.g. I am not surprised that the author in Source E would suggest that society would benefit from online vigilantism. As he believes in it and engages in the act himself, he would want to defend his own actions against the masses who feel otherwise. Hence, I am not surprised by his intention to defend online vigilantism.</i></p>	[6]

1 (e)	‘Online vigilantism is bad for society.’ Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use <i>e.g. Online vigilantism is definitely a bad thing.</i>	[1]
L2	Yes / No, supported by valid source use Disagree <i>e.g. Source E supports this statement as it states that online vigilantes can “send out a signal to would-be criminals...that they could be being watched”, resulting in a “self-policing habit”. Online vigilantism therefore contributes to the deterrence of crime in society hence it is not bad for society.</i> <i>Source F also states that if online vigilantism is done correctly, it will benefit society as “strengthens the moral code of the society and disciplines the citizens”</i> OR Agree <i>e.g. In Source A, the girl in the cartoon, who is presumably a wrongdoer in society, is running away from the many laptops holding sticks, which represents online vigilantes’ efforts. This shows that the consequence of online vigilantism is mob lynching/mass attack on the wrongdoer online, which is an overreaction that causes fear rather than justice. Hence it is bad for society as it causes fear rather than justice.</i> <i>Source B also shows that online vigilantes’ actions may result in punishments that are disproportionate to the ‘crime’ committed. In Source B, the wrongdoer would have to endure threatening, abusive or insulting behavior for a moment of impoliteness.</i> <i>Source C also states that “vigilantes should also consider that they may be working with incomplete information and may end up instigating attacks on innocent people”. Online vigilantism may therefore result in injustice rather than justice.</i> <i>Source D shows that online Vigilantism is illegal and hence bad for society. [insert evidence]</i> Note: 1 source: 2 marks 2 sources: 3-4 marks	[2-4]

	3 sources: 4 marks	
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</p> <p><i>i.e. Both elements of L2.</i></p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 and L3.</p> <p>2 sources (1 Yes + 1 No): 5 marks 3 sources (2 Yes/No + 1 No/Yes): 6 marks 4 sources (2 Yes/No + 2 No/Yes): 7-8 marks 5 sources (3 Yes/No + 2 No/Yes): 7-8 marks Unbalanced treatment: Max 5-6 marks</p> <p>** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these three routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability. <p><i>e.g. Source E may not be reliable because he may have an ulterior motive. As he believes in it and engages in the act himself, he would want to defend his own actions against the masses who feel otherwise. Hence, his testimony may not be that reliable.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge (need to cite specific cases eg Monica baey, Sim Lim Square vendor, etc) <p><i>e.g. Source B suggests that online vigilantism may result in disproportionate punishment. This is true in the 2017 case of a BMW driver who was perceived to be bullying an elderly pump attendant. Online vigilantes were incensed at his actions and identified him, posting his personal details online, including his employer, his mobile number, and his usual parking spots. This was a clear case of harassment, and the driver filed a police report, concerned over his safety. Online vigilantism may thus be harmful to citizens if it threatens their personal safety. [+2]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By giving a balanced conclusion / resolution <p><i>e.g. The sources show that the benefits of online vigilantism reach its limits when the vigilantes' actions encroach into the privacy and safety of those being identified. On the one hand, online vigilantism has the potential to assist the police and the law in raising the awareness of undetected crime, such as in Source E. On the other hand, there is a real danger of causing harm to the innocent when there is a case of mistaken identification in Source C as well, and defamation and harassment may result. Online vigilantism thus</i></p>	[5-8]

	<p><i>contributes to the good of society within its proper limits, and has the potential to bring about both justice and harm to citizens.</i></p> <p>This allows scope for candidates to decide what comes more naturally for them, and will invite meaningful thinking, without making any of the above a direct requirement.</p>	
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Section B**SRQ: LORMS (2a)**

2(a)	<p>Extract 1 depicts Singapore's ranking in the Global Competitiveness Index.</p> <p>In your opinion, what can be done to maintain or improve Singapore's or Singaporeans' economic competitiveness? Explain your answer using two strategies.</p>	[7]
L1	Describes the topic, i.e. economic competitiveness	1
L2	<p>Identifies / Describes strategies</p> <p><i>Award 2m for identifying one strategy, 3m for identifying 2 strategies. Award 3m for describing one strategy, 4m for describing 2 strategies.</i></p> <p>E.g. One strategy for Singapore to remain competitive in the global economy is by ensuring that we continue to acquire knowledge and skills. Individuals should continue to acquire knowledge and remain relevant through constant updating of their skills and expertise. For example, Singaporeans can take advantage of the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Masterplan to upgrade their skills.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>E.g. Another strategy for Singapore to remain competitive in the global economy is by remaining open to learn and collaborate with experts beyond our shores. In Singapore, we have seen this exchange of skills and knowledge in the areas of research and development. For example, Biomedical Research Council (BMRC) undertakes initiatives to invite internationally renowned scientists with the expertise and knowledge to jump-start Singapore's biomedical sciences. One such scientist is Dr Sydney Brenner who helped to start the Molecular Engineering Lab in Singapore 2009.</p>	2-4
L3	<p>L2 + Explains strategy</p> <p><i>Award 5-6m for explaining one strategy. Award 6-7m for explaining two strategies.</i></p> <p><i>Note: An explanation is showing how the strategy makes Singaporeans remain competitive in the global economy.</i></p> <p>E.g. One strategy for Singapore to remain competitive in the global economy is by ensuring that we continue to acquire knowledge and skills. Individuals should continue to acquire knowledge and remain relevant through constant updating of their skills and expertise. For example, Singaporeans can take advantage of the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Masterplan to upgrade their skills. <u>Thus, through newly acquired knowledge and skills, Singaporeans would be better equip to deal with the challenges they face in the global economy. This in turn would allow them to increase their employability.</u></p> <p>AND/OR</p>	5-7

	<p>E.g. Another strategy for Singapore to remain competitive in the global economy is by remaining open to learn and collaborate with experts beyond our shores. In Singapore, we have seen this exchange of skills and knowledge in the areas of research and development. For example, Biomedical Research Council (BMRC) undertakes initiatives to invite internationally renowned scientists with the expertise and knowledge to jump-start Singapore's biomedical sciences. One such scientist is Dr Sydney Brenner who helped to start the Molecular Engineering Lab in Singapore 2009. Thus, by <u>remaining open to learning from foreign experts, Singapore's research competencies can be strengthened. This in turn would allow Singapore to continue to grow as a research hub and remain competitive in the research frontier.</u></p> <p><i>Accept other reasonable strategies.</i> <i>*It can be explained using industry-specific strategies – eg improve its tourism industry through new initiatives like revitalizing orchard road tourist belt, offering new tours to HDB estates, etc</i></p>	
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2(b)	'Advancements in communication are more crucial than advancements in transportation in promoting trade around the world'	[8]
	How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.	
L1	Writes about the topic but without addressing the question.	[1-2]
L2	Describes the part played by factors Award 3m for describing one factor Award 4m for describing both factors	[3-4]
L3	Explains the part played by factors Award 5-6m for explaining one factor Award 6-7m for explaining both factors Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-2 well-explained examples will suffice. • Answers which are too narrow and only focus on one context should be considered weak explanations. • An explanation is showing how the factor promotes global trade <p>Advancement in communication technology contributes positively towards globalisation. It has made it easier for people around the world to communicate with one another. For instance, satellite technology enabled messages from smartphones, computers and fax machines to be transmitted from one location and received in another part of the world almost simultaneously. Fast transmission of information allows easy access to information on new</p>	[5-7]

	<p>products which benefit businessmen as they could quickly refer to the wide markets to source for new inventions or new products from around the world. As a result, business deals could be closed without having face-to-face conversations; merely via video-conferencing.</p> <p>With the internet, the world is interconnected as ideas, instructions, and news are shared amongst people from all over the world. Therefore decisions can be made quicker. For example, with communication technology and data analytics, companies are able to forecast demand and supply more accurately, source out where the best places are to obtain supplies, etc and this helps in them make more effective business decisions and eventually grow their business.</p> <p>Developments in transportation contributes to globalisation as it enables people to travel further and faster. This is achieved through improvements in the size and speed of the different modes of transportation, and the development of efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure such as seaports, railways and expressways. For instance, air transportation has improved tremendously in terms of its passenger carrying capacity. In the early 20th century, its capacity was about 16 passengers while today, the largest commercial passenger aeroplane could transport 853 passengers. When more goods and people can be moved around the world more quickly and at a lower cost, it facilitates the process through which people's activities and ideas become interconnected. Furthermore, Singapore's seaport is connected to more than 600 ports in over 120 countries and that about 85% of the containers that arrive at its port are transhipped to another port of call. This provides a high degree of connectivity between Singapore and other trading partners.</p> <p>With the progress in transport technology, time and costs have been saved. With easy and convenient access to transportation, more people are working across borders, or be involved in variety of activities. Companies can obtain cheaper raw materials and look for bigger markets. Hence, developments in transportation has created a number of opportunities for goods and people to move around easily, making the world more integrated.</p>	
L4	<p>Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each factor</p> <p>In conclusion, while both factors have brought in key benefits, the advancement in communication technology is a more significant driver of globalisation. It is needed before developments in transportation, especially in this 21st century globalised world. In the past, transportation was more important as there were not many advancements made in communication technology yet. For example, information on the demand and supply of raw materials, goods and services has to be gathered before transportation. Goods and products can be sent after signing pacts with business partners through satellite communications. Hence, transportation which contributes to globalisation is actually dependent on technology in this globalised world. Having big container ships is not enough, there must be information and directions coming MNCs and logistics companies before goods can be moved to the next venue to spread the economic effects of globalisation. Hence, the benefits of</p>	[8]

	developments in technology is more significant as a driver of globalisation as a result of improvements in communication technology.	
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