

Social Studies – Structured Response Questions (SRQ)

☐ Issue 1: Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Inquiry Focus – Working for the good of society: Whose responsibility is it?

Key Understandings

- Understanding of citizenship is varied and complex.
- Different groups of people in society have competing interests and managing these interests requires trade-offs to be made.
- Both citizens and government play complementary roles in working for the good of society.

Knowledge Outcomes

- ☐ the different attributes shaping citizenship
- ☐ the challenges of determining what is good for society
- ☐ the functions of government and how governments work for the good of society
- ☐ how citizens and organised groups can participate in working for the good of society.

☐ Issue 2: Living in a Diverse Society

Inquiry Focus – Living in a diverse society: Is harmony achievable?

Key Understandings

- Identities are diverse and complex.
- Living harmoniously in a diverse society means respecting our differences and appreciating what we share in common.
- We can choose how we respond to diversity in our society.

Knowledge Outcomes

- ☐ the factors that shape identities
- ☐ the reasons for greater diversity in Singapore
- ☐ the experiences and effects of living in a diverse society
- ☐ the various ways in which governments and individuals can respond to the effects of living in a diverse society

☐ Issue 3: Being Part of a Globalised World

Inquiry Focus – Being part of a globalised world: Is it necessarily good?

Key Understandings

- Globalisation shapes the interconnections and interdependence between countries, companies and individuals.
- Globalisation creates tension due to uneven impacts in three areas: economy, culture and security.
- The impact of globalisation results in differing responses from countries, companies and individuals. There is a complex decision-making process behind responses towards the impacts of globalisation.

Knowledge Outcomes

- ☐ how technology has made the world more connected
- ☐ different responses to tensions arising from some economic impacts of globalisation
- ☐ different responses to tensions arising from some cultural impacts of globalisation
- ☐ different responses to tensions arising from some security impacts of globalisation

Issue 1

<u>Chapter 1</u> What does it mean for me to be a citizen of my country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attributes shaping citizenship<ul style="list-style-type: none">- legal status- a sense of identity- participation in public affairs
<u>Chapter 2</u> How do we decide on what is good for society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competing needs and interests<ul style="list-style-type: none">- managing trade-offs• Functions of government<ul style="list-style-type: none">- rule-making, rule execution and rule adjudication
<u>Chapter 3</u> How can we work for the good of society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of government in working for the good of society<ul style="list-style-type: none">- maintaining internal order and external security- ensuring justice- providing goods and services for the public- safeguarding interests of citizens• Role of citizens in working for the good of society<ul style="list-style-type: none">- avenues of citizen participation<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ channels of communication between citizens and government○ individual participation○ organised groups- outcomes of public participation<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ contributing to needs of society○ influencing government decisions○ strengthening citizen's sense of belonging

Chapter 1: Shaping Citizenship

Attributes shaping citizenship

1. Legal status
2. National identity
3. Participation in public affairs

Legal status

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• gain certain rights that govt provide and uphold in constitution – access public education, freedom to practise religion• have responsibilities – protect country, obey law
[Eg]	Singapore Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Article 12: everyone is equal before law• Article 14: freedom of speech, assembly and the right to form associations
[Ex]	<u>This is important in shaping citizenship as</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• presence of benefits + responsibilities → bind country & citizen together in mutually beneficial relationship

National identity

[EI]	Shared belief that we belong to same country <ul style="list-style-type: none">• share aspects of common way of life• feel strongly about similar things as other citizens
[Eg]	Common practices during National Day celebrations + every day in school <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sing National Anthem• take National Pledge
[Ex]	<u>This is important in shaping citizenship as</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• common practices create bond with fellow SGreans → shared sense of belonging• identify with national identity regardless of race / religion → feel part of country

Active participation

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• active social participation + involvement in common spaces and public affairs → give sense of belonging
[Eg]	<p><u>NDP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• since 1997, all Primary Five students attend National Day full dress rehearsal → common school experience aimed at building SGreen sense of national identity <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Volunteering:</u> help less fortunate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• e.g. set aside time and resources to learn special skills to care for the aged or physically handicapped → build a sense of contributing back to SG society
[Ex]	<p><u>This is important in shaping citizenship as</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• participate in meaningful causes that contribute towards good of country → bring about progress and prosperity + build a harmonious Singapore to advance well-being of fellow SGreans → sense of belonging

Conclusion:

<p>Legal status = national identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal status: sense of responsibility towards country binded to → commitment towards country and its progress• National identity: citizens relate to one another + work towards common goals

Case study: Rohingya refugee situation in Myanmar

Since 2016, the Myanmar government have been accused of systematically killing the Rohingyas, a Muslim minority group living in the country. The Rohingyas are not recognised as rightful citizens by Myanmar who see them as illegal immigrants. On the contrary, the Rohingyas claim that they have been residents of the Rakhine state in Myanmar for many centuries and that they cannot be labelled as 'stateless' by the Myanmar government. The basic reason the Myanmar government did not give the Rohingyas citizenship is because of a mixture of Buddhist chauvinism and the belief that the Rohingyas have nothing in common with the rest of the people of Myanmar.

Despite a current population of 1.1 million, the Rohingyas are not considered one of Myanmar's 135 official ethnic groups. They have been denied citizenship in Myanmar. As a result, their rights to vote, study, work, marry, practise their religion and access healthcare service have been restricted. Nearly all Rohingyas live in ghettos in the state of Rakhine, one of the poorest states in Myanmar.

In November 2016, UN accused the Myanmar government of carrying out ethnic cleansing of the Rohingyas.

Due to the ongoing violence and mistreatment, thousands of Rohingyas have attempted to flee to refugee camps in Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries along the Thai-Myanmar border. The government denied such accusations, stating that they have been working closely with its civilians to scale up and coordinate humanitarian response to provide for and protect the Rohingyas.

The Rohingya refugee crisis is indeed a humanitarian disaster. It is estimated by the UN that up to 700,000 refugees have fled to Bangladesh. In August 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights declared that the Myanmar military generals should be tried for genocide.

Source A: *A news article by a journalist on the Rohingya refugees published in a popular international news website (BBC) in January 2017*

Myanmar's government and its majority Buddhist population recognize the Rohingya refugees as stateless people. They have brutally attacked and chased them out of Myanmar for claiming citizenship rights in their land.

Source B: *A speech by a Myanmar government representative at the United Nations' Security Council meeting in November 2017*

The Myanmar government will maintain a full range of humanitarian, political and diplomatic efforts to resolve this ongoing catastrophe. We will meet the expectations set out by the United Nations' Security Council and press the people in Myanmar to treat the Rohingya with respect. We remain determined to ensure the safety of the Rohingya, to ensure their access to humanitarian aid and to hold to account anyone who is responsible for crimes in the Rakhine state.

Source C: *Adapted from an article about the Rohingya Refugee Crisis*

During the more than 100 years of British rule (1824-1948), the British encouraged a large amount of migration of cheap farm workers to Myanmar from India and Bangladesh. The feelings of the locals were not considered then. The unhappiness and fear have lasted till today. This has led to many in Myanmar to consider the Rohingyas as Bengali.

Source D: *Excerpt of an interview with Ashin Wirathu, a Buddhist monk who leads a nationalistic group against Islamist expansion in Myanmar*

It only takes one terrorist to be amongst them (Rohingyas)," he says. "Look at what has happened in the West. I do not want that to happen in my country. All I am doing is warning my people to beware." He openly blames Rohingya Muslims for instigating violence in Myanmar. Wirathu says the Rohingyas in Myanmar are being financed by Middle Eastern forces and non-government human rights organisations from various countries to carry out violent attacks against the Rakhine Buddhists.

Source E: *Adapted from an interview with a former Rohingya refugee now living in Europe. He is actively working with foreign organizations to help the Rohingya people*

I am working for my people I want to go back one day and return to my country. I hope one day my country will have peace... Rohingyas have been living there and working there for a few hundred years, thus we are also citizens!

Some Singaporean youths do not feel a strong sense of national identity and are also increasing aware of the lack of a sense of belonging to their country.

How can the government foster a sense of belonging in Singapore amongst the youth population? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Hold more outreach events in schools
[EI]	Roadshows <ul style="list-style-type: none">● centre around core themes of national identity – local food
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Discover more about local culture● Better understanding of what makes SGreans feel more SGrean● Build and foster greater level of understanding + appreciation → foster sense of belonging

OR

[P]	Conduct more seminars
[EI]	Pre-university seminars held for secondary / JC students <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Hold open discussions regarding societal issues – sense of belonging in SG
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Encouraged to exchange ideas and viewpoints regarding issue of sense of belonging● Better understanding of issue + raise awareness of importance → foster sense of belonging

Fostering a sense of belonging in Singaporeans is crucial in helping to develop a sense of attachment towards the country and fellow Singaporeans, and be more committed to work towards the success of Singapore.

How can we strengthen citizens' sense of belonging to Singapore? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Provide platforms for Singaporeans to voice out their opinion
[EI]	<p><u>Our Singapore Conversation</u> (2012) – launched by PM Lee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGreans participate in discussions • raise concerns abt issues – housing, healthcare, transportation • seek solutions for them <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Emerging Stronger Conversations (ESCs)</u> when exited Circuit Breaker (June 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platform to reflect on our COVID-19 experience + aspirations for more resilient post-COVID society • Feb 2021: govt published report to take stock of the Conversations and feedback received from 17,000 SGreans from all walks of life - report highlighted 15 key themes that were most discussed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ building more inclusive society - digital divide ○ creating more compassionate and caring, resilient and inclusive society
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow SGreans have a stake in SG's future & a say in public affairs • Bond SGreans together – hear one another's views/opinions → better understanding of another + contribute towards good of SG → strengthen sense of affinity towards SG

OR

[P]	Participate in common practices
[EI]	<p><u>Common practices</u>: during National Day celebrations + every day in school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sing National Anthem • take National Pledge
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instil sense of pride in SG • Provide opportunities to interact and bond with other SGreans • Share common experiences + common identity

Making Singapore an inclusive society will require participation from everyone and valuing the different groups of people in our society.

In your opinion, how can Singaporeans help to make Singapore an inclusive society? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Organise events/campaigns that help people of diff backgrounds to come together
[EI]	Monthly get-together session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGreens living in same neighbourhood • families interact with one another over – simple meal / games / movie
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact → get to know each other better → break down stereotypes of others → reaffirm people of different needs + recognise everyone's efforts to come together & bond → recognise value of other SGreens → diff groups feel belonged and welcomed in community

OR

[P]	Active in volunteerism
[EI]	Look up non-profit org websites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sign up to volunteer as elderly befriender / tuition teacher for needy children
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understand social issues on the ground + empathise with less fortunate (first-hand experience) → more considerate in behaviour when interacting with others + come up with solutions to improve their plights → those on receiving end comforted that there are people who accept + care for them

Chapter 2: Deciding What Is Good for Society

Challenges in deciding what is good for society

1. Differing needs and interests
2. Differing priorities
3. Unequal sharing of costs

Differing needs and interests

[EI]	Diverse population X agree on <ul style="list-style-type: none">• common interests• what is most important for happy/fulfilling life for themselves
[Eg]	Efficient <u>public transportation</u> system <ul style="list-style-type: none">• without own mode of transport → important priority• with own mode of transport → more concerned about efficient road network
[Ex]	<u>When everyone has different needs and interests,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• society only has limited amt of resources → impossible to meet everyone's needs and interests• dispute over use of resources → affect unity → <u>CHALLENGING</u>

Differing priorities

[EI]	SGreens from diff age groups, SES have disagreements on their own priorities
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizens generally agree that it is important for country to provide affordable healthcare + a good education + a clean environment ⇔ disagree which area govt should prioritise<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Parents: more resources to be invested in education○ Elderly: more resources to keep healthcare affordable to meet medical needs
[Ex]	<u>When everyone has different priorities,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• differences due to what they perceive as important for them to lead happy and fulfilling lives• different groups of people X come to a consensus / agreement to make decisions on what is good for society → <u>CHALLENGING</u>

Unequal sharing of costs

[El]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Decision made – some indiv / groups bear greater costs than others
[Eg]	<u>Build expressways</u> for smooth traffic flow – efficient transportation system <ul style="list-style-type: none">society: generally benefitresidents living nearby: affected – noise generated from traffic → believe should be built further away from their homes + they should not bear the inconveniences
[Ex]	<u>When some individuals / groups have to bear higher cost than others.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">unsatisfied towards govt's decision → oppose building of such facilities → delay constructionslow down development → deprive majority of its benefits → <u>CHALLENGING</u>

Conclusion: [impact]

diff needs and interests >	unequal sharing of costs
hard to resolve bcos more diff for people to give up own needs & interests	problem associated can be mitigated by other measures

Is the role of the government in managing competing needs and interests of citizens more challenging than strengthening the sense of belonging in citizens? (2020 Q7)

[P]	Managing competing needs and interests can be challenging for governments
[E!]	<p>e.g. hospices are important speciality healthcare facilities. They are used to house patients with terminal diseases. The patients require emotional, spiritual, and even physical comfort in the last stage of their lives. To them, being able to stay in a hospice is vital.</p> <p>However, many residences do not like the idea of having a hospice built near them. They are superstitious and feel that hospices bring bad luck since most patients end up dying. They also feel that their property prices will decrease. Hence, they protest and complain to their MPs when they know a hospice is planned.</p>
[Ex]	This can be difficult because there are many groups in a country, each with different interests and priorities. In many cases, their interests and priorities conflict with each other and the government needs to evaluate how to accommodate the interests of both groups. There are limits to what the government can do to pacify one side. Ultimately governments may have to sacrifice one group as they are unable to please everybody.
[L]	As a result, governments find it difficult to balance the needs of both sides.

AND

[P]	Strengthening citizen's sense of belonging can also be challenging
[E!]	<p>e.g. France has allowed immigration from former French colonies. New immigrants have a different culture and religion from the French. France builds a sense of national identity by emphasising secularism in school. Schools do not touch on any religions except History and Philosophy classes. They believe this helps immigrants join French secular society.</p> <p>However, this has created tension as many immigrants still retain their religious identity.</p>
[Ex]	It can be challenging especially for countries with a diverse mix of ethnic groups or religions. This is because a government needs to find something common to all these groups to anchor them. Many countries use a combination of education and participation in common activities to strengthen their sense of belonging. This is not easy if the cultures of the different groups are too wide to bridge.
[L]	Indeed, strengthening citizen's sense of belonging is challenging.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, I believe that managing competing needs and interests of citizens is more challenging than strengthening the sense of belonging for many governments.

One reason is that many governments have citizens that are homogeneous. This makes it easier for them. For governments that have different ethnic or cultural groups, most problems are due to adult immigrants. Most of them grew up in another country and thus still identify with their previous country or culture.

However, their children and the generations below would have no existing identity, making it easier to strengthen their belonging. On the other hand, competing needs and interests between groups can be impossible to manage as their needs contradict each other. As a result, there is no leeway for compromise. Hence, governments need to thread carefully to navigate these challenges.

Comparison criteria:

1. degree / scale of impact
2. long-term vs short-term impact
3. root cause

Managing conflicting demands

1. Understanding trade-offs
2. Decision-making in a representative democracy

Understanding trade-offs

[EI]	Limited amt resources available → need to make choices abt how to make the best use of resources → more people gain most benefits from the decisions
[Eg]	<u>Thomson-East Coast MRT Line</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2014: acquire land previously for residential and commercial purposes → MRT line• 2024: fully operational – serve 500k daily in initial years → 1 mil daily in longer term• Outcome: piece of land no longer used for recreation / industry in future
[Ex]	<u>Through understanding trade-offs,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• even though diversity and different opinions are important, trade-offs and compromises are also needed to satisfy diff parties involved.• Trade-offs and compromises involve not being fixated on a single issue. Understanding trade-offs and compromises can unite and strengthen the sense of belonging to a country.

Decision-making in a representative democracy

[EI]	Conflicting demands → make decisions on what is needed for country and society thru organs of state <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Legislature: making laws (rule-making) by Legislature2) Executive: implementing them (rule execution) by Executive3) Judiciary: interpret and apply them (rule adjudication) by Judiciary
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed Bills: drafted → read + debated in Parliament → MPs give speeches to defend and criticise Bill• <u>Select Committee</u>: deliberate and submit insightful and useful reports abt Bills before introducing laws• Presidential Council for Minority Rights (PCMR): ensure does not favour / disadvantage any race / religious affect racial / religious harmony
[Ex]	<u>Through decision-making in a representative democracy,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• controversial issues regarding policy making are discussed thoroughly in Parliament (system of democratic process)• consider conflicting demands → introduce sound policies

There are different reasons for the controversy on Bukit Brown debate.

In your opinion, how can the government better manage the trade-offs that come with their decision? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Create Facebook group with posts related to history and heritage of Bukit Brown
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• posts on pictures and different information about history of SG• different stories of pioneers of SG + what they experienced in past<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ families of pioneers add on to what they learned and gained from pioneers• a new post updated frequently with use of technology
[Ex]	<p>With this Facebook group,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History and heritage of past stored digitally → permanent and remain forever → SGreans need not worry that our past would be lost• Easily accessible + convenient + popular social media platform → more people learn and appreciate SG's history• Content update prevent people from forgetting heritage of SG → preserve heritage and history + kept through future generation despite changes to physical landscape

Some of our heritage are lost as Singapore is making way for new developments. In your opinion, how can Singaporeans help preserve the heritage of these sites? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Create online site
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents share pictures & memories of growing up in the area Share other info related to history of buildings, roads
[Ex]	<p>By creating online site,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of site is preserved online permanently → assured that not lost People learn more abt site's history → appreciate → pass down history + stories to future generations so that historical value not lost

OR

[P]	Organise guided trails
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents volunteer to bring local participants on trails + share knowledge of area Set up weekly trails + publish dates & timingsg on social media account Target audience: students → learning journey to prominent landmarks
[Ex]	<p>By organising guided trails,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants learn ore about rich heritage of old sites (places of interest & iconic landmarks) → appreciate history + ensure not forget rich heritage Share knowledge with others → pass down heritage value to next generation

There are many concerns by the environmentalists on the construction of the Cross-Island Line that cuts through the Central Catchment Nature Reserve.

In your opinion, how can the government better address the concerns that come with their decision? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Actively and regularly engage with the environmentalists on the different measures and methods that the government had put in place in the construction of the line to protect the nature reserve
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Govt meet stakeholders / environmentalists before construction of the line + inform them of methods e.g. ground freezing technology to maintain stability of soil → prevent collapse of soil and underground tunnel + protect habitats on the surface• Govt update them on their detailed investigation reports conducted for the site + the decision to dig deeper tunnels at depths of 70 m compared to normal construction depths of 30 m
[Ex]	Through active engagement with environmentalists to update on proactive actions taken by the government, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• environmentalists have more confidence in govt's decisions + their concerns are alleviated• see govt's commitment to protect the nature reserve → participate + share expertise → advise govt on ways to prevent damage to ecosystem

Citizens have various needs and it is a challenge to meet all of them.

In your opinion, what can be done to get citizens to agree on policies that are beneficial for Singapore? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Educate citizens to understand and accept trade-offs
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• e.g. Thomson East Coast Line
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflicting objectives and needs in country → not everyone's needs are met• SGreens will understand that policies made → ensure most people benefit most

OR

[P]	Individual participation by providing feedback and suggestions, influencing decisions made and plans for SG
[EI]	<u>Our Singapore Conversation</u> (OSC) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 47000 SGreens from all walks of life: share views, hopes, dreams abt SG• National-level conversation amongst citizens + b/w citizens and govt
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow indiv to have a say + made views known → highlight which areas should be given further consideration when govt make plans for society• Citizens actively shape SG → sense of belonging among SGreens → greater sense of ownership

Ideas shaping governance

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Have good leadership | Good of society |
| 2. Anticipate change and stay relevant | 1. Political stability |
| 3. Provide a stake for everyone | 2. Social stability |
| 4. Practise meritocracy | 3. Economic growth |

Have good leadership

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• honest and capable• moral courage to do what is right – make decisions not popular with people• good moral character• incorruptible
[Eg]	<p><u>Mr Liu Thai Ker</u> – Chairman of the National Arts Council (NAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision: need for more vibrant arts scene → developed “Concept Plan” for the arts• Action: promote local arts + encourage film making• Outcome: local talents more opportunities to participate locally and internationally in Arts-related activities → SG internationally recognised and vibrant → attractive place for tourism → social and economic growth <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Dr Goh Keng Swee</u> – Minister of Defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision: best defence must come from own people – men interested to defend own country as families are in SG → stronger commitment• Action: introduce NS – need own defence force upon independence<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ legislate that all males serve NS○ public opinion: not convinced, against idea<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ waste of time■ lives of young men endangered should real war break out○ did what is right rather than what is popular• Outcome: NS still practiced + public accept as imp't strategy + foreign companies assured to set up business in SG
[Ex]	<p><u>By having good leadership,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• good leaders make right and good decisions for benefit of country and people + not based on own self-interest → steer SG in right direction of prosperity and growth <p>1) Govt gain confidence and respect of people → trust → <u>political stability</u></p> <p>2) Govt work with citizens to meet population needs, interests, priorities → citizens motivated to work for common good of SG → <u>social stability</u></p> <p>3) Stability attract foreign investors → create jobs for citizens → <u>economic growth</u></p>

Anticipate change and stay relevant

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forward-looking • make long term considerations & decisions that benefit SGreens in future
[Eg]	<p><u>NEWater</u>: prepare for future by ensuring self-sufficiency in water supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in anticipation of 2 water agreements expiring with Malaysia in 2011 and 2061 • develop other alternative supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ desalination ○ NEWater <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Integrated Resorts</u> (IRs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek potential economic benefits – job opportunities + higher tourist spending aware of social consequences – higher gambling rates • set up National Council of Problem Gambling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ conduct public education & outreach on problem gambling prevention ○ provide counselling services for problem gamblers and family members
[Ex]	<p><u>By anticipating change and staying relevant.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forward looking and prepare in advance for future challenges + leverage on potential opportunities <p>+ 3 stability</p>

Provide a stake for everyone

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • citizens have say in decision-making + have a stake in SG's future • govt create opportunities to encourage SGreens to share their views about policies and decision-making
[Eg]	<p><u>Public Housing Scheme</u> (PHS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide home ownership → citizens own homes e.g. thru housing grants • a couple apply for public housing for 1st time: eligible for Central Provident Fund (CPF) Housing Grant
[Ex]	<p><u>By providing a stake for everyone.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • platforms for people to own part of the country (home ownership) + the chance to have a say in decision making (REACH & Our SG conversation) • citizens feel valued as govt cares about their views → sense of belonging to country → establish strong affinity <p>+ 3 stability</p>

Practise meritocracy

[Ei]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• distribute opportunities equally to enable future successes• reward according to effort put in regardless of racial / religious / socio-economic background → encouraged to work hard
[Eg]	<p>Education: perform well in studies and CCA – rewarded to help excel further</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Edusave Scholarship</u>: top 10%• <u>Merit Bursary</u>: top 25% (academic performance) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Lee Kuan Yew Exemplary Student Award</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• honour students in govt-funded special education schools – rise above abilities
[Ex]	<p><u>By practising meritocracy,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• everyone given opportunities to achieve their best + rewarded for performance, regardless of background• fair and level playing field – no negative feeling of being discriminated against / denied chances to progress <p>+ 3 stability</p>

Conclusion:

<p>Good leadership > anticipate change and stay relevant [root cause]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All decisions and policies made by leaders who have greatest influence• Good leaders able to anticipate changes + foresee challenges → make SG stay relevant to world
<p>Good leadership > practice meritocracy [root cause]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other principles are dependent on capable and honest leaders• Without which, no policy of practicing meritocracy

Chapter 3: How Do We Decide What is Good for Society

Roles of government

1. Maintain internal order and external security	Outcome
2. Ensure justice	1. Political stability
3. Provide goods and services	2. Economic growth
4. Safeguard interests of citizens	3. Social stability

Maintain internal order and external security

[El]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• maintain thru agencies – police + prisons + civil defence forces• protect citizens + property• allow social services e.g. schools – operate effectively and safely
[Eg]	<p>Internal order: <u>Ministry of Home Affair</u> – Little India riot (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• private bus accidentally ran over Indian national• Police Force + Civil Defence Force: activated within mins Special Operations Command: activated swiftly to disperse crowd + bring situation under control → restoring peace → protect property + lives <p>External security: <u>Ministry of Defence</u> (MINDEF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• army + navy + air force collaborate• defend SG against potential threats e.g. transnational terrorism <p><u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u> (MFA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• diplomacy: peaceful resolution and negotiation → SG's interests not compromised• e.g. join ASEAN members to contest Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia (1978) → safeguard sovereignty beyond SG's shores
[Ex]	<p><u>By maintaining internal order and maintaining external security.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• safeguard lives and properties of citizens + keep peace and order• citizens: feel assured – effective regulatory and defence forces protecting SG internally and externally <p>+ 3 stability</p>

Ensure justice

[EI]	Judiciary (organ of state): independently interpret + apply laws → ensure that courts judge people fairly, regardless of background and social status
[Eg]	<u>Vulnerable Adults Act</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• officers from Ministry of Social and Family Development<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ enter homes to examine◦ temporarily relocate vulnerable adults suffering from abuse / neglect / self-neglect• ensure that perpetrators brought to task under law
[Ex]	<u>By ensuring justice,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• citizens: confident that courts judge fairly → assured protected by law → confident in judiciary system → peace of mind + 3 stability

Provide goods and services

[EI]	Govt devote significant resources to improve well-being of citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none">• provide + subsidise goods and services → access
[Eg]	<u>People-centred public transport system</u> – more connections and better services (2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 22 bus interchanges, 35 LRT stations, 4638 bus stops• citizens get to different areas quickly and conveniently
[Ex]	<u>By providing goods and services for the public,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• govt meet needs of all citizens (incl lower-income)• citizens: assured min standard of living + see that govt cares for their well-being + 3 stability

Safeguard interests of citizens

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• govt implement legislation – protect interests of citizens• ensure not abused by employers + give sense of security in old age
[Eg]	<u>WorkRight Initiative</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• help employees + employers understand rights + responsibilities• create awareness of employment rights amongst low-wage workers → better ensure retirement security for them
[Ex]	<u>By safeguarding the interests of citizens,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• govt: meet differing needs of citizens + address more critical needs effectively• citizens: sense of security + peace of mind regarding future – interests protected + 3 stability

There was haze in Singapore recently and this was brought about by local pollution. In your opinion, how can the Singapore government manage the haze situation caused by local pollution? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Implement rigorous laws and regulations
[EI]	Adopt licensing to monitor and regulate use of materials which impact envt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issue license for factories / usage of hazardous substances only when applicants show that they adhere to legal requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ e.g. pollution control equipment
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries/factories would only be issued with licences if they follow strict requirements – prohibit unnecessary envt pollution • Require valid licences to operate → definitely adhere to laws strictly → local pollution held in check

OR

[P]	Explore new technology and employ innovation to improve operations
[EI]	Monitoring stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air monitoring stations around SG • Remote monitoring of potential pollution sites (e.g. factories, industries)
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt better track sources of local pollution + take necessary enforcement actions against companies that flout law • Companies X suffer losses in terms of fines → clean up act + X contribute to local pollution → pollution nipped in the bud

OR

[P]	Encourage citizens to use public transport instead of vehicles
[EI]	Increase frequency of Car Free Sunday initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people get to use to idea of not driving in city area
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive home the msg that we all should leave private vehicles at home → come out together to enjoy pollution-free day • Become habit among citizens → less local pollution

OR

[P]	Provide subsidies to citizens for treatment of haze-related conditions
[EI]	Extend subsidies → children, elderly, low-income SGreans

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathing illnesses (e.g. asthma) → health affected → receive medical treatment for haze-related condition
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help relieve those who are adversely affected by local pollution → cope with effects Minimise health/financial impact on citizens → lessen negative impact on population

Roles of citizens

Form of participation

1. Individuals
2. Formal groups
 - 1) Non-Governmental Org (NGO)
 - 2) Voluntary Welfare Org (VWO)
3. Informal groups

Outcomes of citizen participation

1. Contribute to needs of the society
2. Influence government decision
3. Strengthen sense of belonging

Individuals

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• volunteer time, effort and money towards meaningful social causes that they are concerned about• contribute in areas they are passionate and concerned abt
[Eg]	<p><u>A Litter at a Time programme</u> (2013) – Ms Elisa Ng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• encourage citizens to go the extra mile and pick up a piece of litter a day• inspired like-minded SGreens in joining her to make SG cleaner place to live in <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Our Singapore Conversation</u> (OSC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• many indiv participate in national-level conversation → share views and ideas about what matters to SG + hopes and dreams• govt learnt abt SGreens' aspirations → chart future plans for SG
[Ex]	<p><u>With individuals,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1: Improve and sustain well-being of society by using resources to contribute to specific cause → long term involvement + sustainable benefits to society → contribute to needs of society• 2: Provide feedback + suggestions to govt thru various channels e.g. conversations / dialogue sessions → govt make changes and improvements on existing policies to better meet needs of society → influence government decisions• 3: Rally + inspire like-minded indiv to make improvements in working for good of society → strengthen sense of belonging

Formal groups

[EI]	<p>formal registered organisations that provide social service</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) non-governmental organisations (NGOs): non-governmental, non-profit-making organisations that engage in different kinds of activities around the world, incl championing certain social causes2) voluntary welfare organisations (VWOs): provide welfare services that benefit community
[Eg]	<p><u>MINDS</u> – advance development, well-being, aspirations of persons with intellectual disability and their integration into society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• run special education schools, employment development centres• prepare them to lead independent life + equip with employment skills after graduation

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Humanitarian Organisation for Migration Economics (HOME)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put forth recommendations on improving working conditions of foreign domestic workers in SG • give them a day off a week – recognition for the work they do
[Ex]	<p><u>With formal groups,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Improve and sustain well-being of society by using resources to contribute to specific cause → long term involvement + sustainable benefits to society → contribute to needs of society • 2: Provide feedback + suggestions to govt thru various channels e.g. conversations / dialogue sessions → govt make changes and improvements on existing policies to better meet needs of society → influence government decisions • 3: Rally people to participate in activities → inspired to make improvements in working for good of society → strengthen sense of belonging

Informal groups

[El]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formed temporarily - when notice that there is an immediate need that has to be addressed / govt government may not be able to deal with it immediately • organised for specific, short-term objective
[Eg]	<p><u>SG Haze Rescue FB page (2013) – Mr Jeremy Chua</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ask people to help and donate excess masks during haze situation • volunteers distribute masks to residents @ five HDB blocks at Toa Payoh Lor 2
[Ex]	<p><u>With informal groups,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: Improve and sustain well-being of society by using resources to contribute to specific cause → long term involvement + sustainable benefits to society → contribute to needs of society • 2: Provide feedback + suggestions to govt thru various channels e.g. conversations / dialogue sessions → govt make changes and improvements on existing policies to better meet needs of society → influence government decisions • 3: Rally people to participate in activities → inspired to make improvements in working for good of society → strengthen sense of belonging

Conclusion:

<p>Organised groups > citizens [impact]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resources + bigger pool of manpower with relevant expertise to deal with complex needs of people in society • Larger scale + more in depth → greater impact

Volunteerism can help build a caring society.

In your opinion, how can Singapore encourage greater participation in volunteerism among Singaporeans? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Recognise and affirm efforts of unsung heroes among us
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thru platforms / appreciation ceremonies within diff organisations + make this known to people• Platform for these winners → share inspiration & belief behind volunteering
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspire others → join meaningful causes• Affirm efforts → send signal to society that positive actions are encouraged + deeply appreciated → encourage more people to join• Encourage positive culture of volunteerism as people feel appreciated → more citizens willing to give → embrace volunteerism as way of life

OR

[P]	Support more self-initiated volunteerism programmes
[EI]	Multinational companies: volunteering programmes as part of corporate social responsibility in making society better place <ul style="list-style-type: none">• employees set aside 1 workday afternoon to do volunteer work individually / together as a department
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help SGreans put aside time to volunteer during working hours → signify importance of contributing back to society• Self-initialised programmes → employees feel empowered to contribute back + realise significance in making a difference to others → inspired to explore possible projects to volunteer / spearhead

Role of govt VS citizens

Government

[El]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• given authority to govern country• conduct affairs of country – 4 roles of govt
[Eg]	(Safeguard interests of citizens) <u>WorkRight Initiative</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• employees + employers understand rights + responsibilities• ensure citizens develop sense of security about living in SG
[Ex]	<u>Through the role played by govt.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• address diff needs and interests of society with limited resources entrusted in most efficient way – maximise welfare of nation• 3 stability

Citizens

[El]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participation – 3 forms• 3 outcomes<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Contribute to needs of society – organise into grps to respond to issues2) Influence govt policies – feedback via online/offline communication channels3) Stronger sense of attachment – share + discuss views abt future of SG
[Eg]	(Formal groups) <u>Nature Society OR MINDS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• join formal groups e.g. NGO / VWO• cater to needs of specific grps in society
[Ex]	<u>Through the role played by citizens.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 outcomes →• 1. address specific needs that X provided by govt due to limited resources• 3. rally other citizens to join in cause – bonding among citizens + collectively effect change to achieve social progress for SG

Conclusion: equally impt roles

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Both have diff roles to play in society• Specific areas where govt X fulfil role → citizens step in individually/collectively → play <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u> role to fill in areas

What can be done to facilitate constructive feedback on government policies? Explain your answer using two ways.

[P]	Face-to-face dialogue sessions with citizens upon introduction of govt policies
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted during weekends in community centres / venues in neighbourhood • Reason: lack of understanding of govt policies → misinterpret implications of policies
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt share accurate details and constraints faced due to policies – hard to comprehend for most citizens • Citizens raise questions to better understand policies • Facilitate meaningful discussion → bring light to unforeseen problems

OR

[P]	Deliberate design of feedback form with guiding questions for citizens to think through their feedback
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt agencies set up many online feedback forums – aim to gather feedback • Design with guiding questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ guide citizens in providing constructive feedback ◦ citizens often get carried away by emotions – do not think through what they said <p>OR citizens have no idea of what constructive feedback is</p>
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help person giving feedback to manage emotion + think through • Guide people who are unaware of how to provide

OR

[P]	Create awareness on providing constructive feedback
[EI]	Education / advertisement in on diff mediai platforms

Issue 2

<u>Chapter 4</u> What is diversity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different factors that shape identity and contribute to a diverse society<ul style="list-style-type: none">- nationality- race and ethnicity- religion- socio-economic status
<u>Chapter 5</u> Why is there greater diversity in Singapore now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for movement of people to Singapore<ul style="list-style-type: none">- immigration policy- economic opportunities- socio-cultural environment
<u>Chapter 6</u> What are the experiences and effects of living in a diverse society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experiences and effects of living in a diverse society<ul style="list-style-type: none">- socio-cultural diversity<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ cultural exchange and appreciation○ prejudice and misconceptions- socio-economic diversity<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ exchange and appreciation of ideas, skills and experiences○ competition for resources
<u>Chapter 7</u> How can we respond in a diverse society?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responses in a diverse society<ul style="list-style-type: none">- management and impact of socio-cultural diversity<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ assimilation○ integration- management and impact of socio-economic diversity<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ market-based approach○ shared responsibility approach○ government-financed approach

Chapter 4: Understanding Diversity

Shaping of identity

1. Nationality
2. Race and ethnicity
3. Religion
4. Socio-economic status

Nationality

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Share a common<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ history◦ traditions + practices◦ language◦ Live together in a geographical area• Builds sense of belonging: feel more comfortable with other members of same nationality → identify with shared experiences, attitudes and beliefs
[Eg]	<p><u>New Zealanders</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify themselves as 'Kiwis'• national sport is rugby• watch games when national team All Blacks plays against other countries
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Influence lifestyle choices<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ types of sports played and appreciated◦ preference for certain cuisine & choice of music◦ beliefs, values and practice• Influence action + interaction with others → shape way of life → shape identity

Race and ethnicity

[EI]	<p>Race: physical characteristics biological in nature e.g. skin, hair, eyes Ethnicity: ancestry, cultural practices, language, customs, food, dressing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SG: used interchangeably<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ race indicated on IC – CMIO◦ categorisation revised to reflect increasing diversity – govt implement registration of double-barrelled race option for children born to parents of diff races
[Eg]	<p>China: <u>Miao and Hui communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical features of Chinese race• diff ethnicity – unique costumes, practices, customs
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practices and beliefs → shape way of life → shape identity

Religion

[Ei]	Religion: organised collection of attitudes, beliefs, practices, world views, (often) worship of single/multiple gods <ul style="list-style-type: none">• determined by birth / choice• embody set of shared core beliefs and practices that believers keep to
[Eg]	<u>Buddhism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• teaching of Buddha: promote peace + harmony against diff race and religion• prohibited from eating beef + be vegetarian → affect cuisine <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <u>Christianity</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• God is love + God's love expressed through his Son, Jesus Christ• follow in His ways to show their love for God in their service to others
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beliefs & practices affect choice made + thinking• Influence action + interaction with others → shape way of life → <u>shape identity</u>

Socio-economic status

[Ei]	Socio-economic status: economic situation shared by group of people, determined by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• occupation• income (SG)• education• ownership of wealth
[Eg]	<u>Higher SES</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• polo and golf• fine dining• travel to distant destinations for vacations
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affect choice of housing, food, entertainment, activities• Influence circle of friends that one interacts with (mix with people of similar SES) → shape way of life → <u>shape identity</u>

Singapore has over time built a distinctive Singaporean identity.

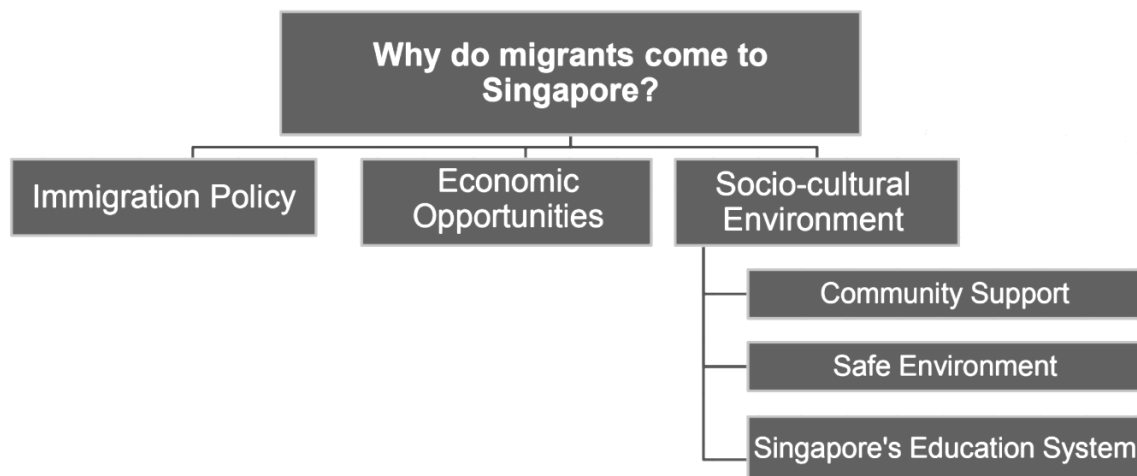
How can Singapore strengthen the sense of national identity among citizens?

[P]	Govt organise heritage festival to celebrate and showcase culture and heritage
[EI]	Outreach events in public places e.g. shopping malls, schools <ul style="list-style-type: none">● centre around core themes of National Identity – focus on local food, languages, traditions of diff groups in SG● screen local movies to public● exhibitions and activity booths (e.g. Peranakan beadwork) discover more about local culture
[Ex]	Through this heritage festival, <ul style="list-style-type: none">● better understand shared culture + how SG came to be as a nation and as a people● appreciate and strengthen SGreen identity → develop sense of place and belonging

OR

[P]	Schools organise learning journeys to National Museum / National Gallery
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● visit relevant exhibits + see artefacts that showcase history, heritage and culture● museum trips made more meaningful with explanations of artefacts and artwork presented in simpler ways → understand + relate to
[Ex]	Through these visits, <ul style="list-style-type: none">● learn more about SG's history, culture and heritage → enhance understanding of what makes up SG national identity● better understand SGreen identity → stronger sense of pride and national identity

Chapter 5: Greater Diversity in Singapore



HOW DOES IT LEAD TO GREATER DIVERSITY?

Key terms

Migrant : move to another country temporarily for economic reasons / education

Immigrant : move to another country + settle permanently

New citizen : immigrant take up citizenship + integrate in new country

Reasons for greater diversity

1. **Immigration policies**
2. **Economic opportunities**
3. **Socio-cultural environment**
 - 1) Community support
 - 2) Safe environment
 - 3) Education system

Immigration policies

[EI]	<p>Immigration policy: border control concerning transit of people into country – especially those who intend to stay / work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closely linked with manpower needs
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1980s: declining population and brain drain – predicted that no. of elderly citizens will triple to 900 000 by 2030 → worsen age-dependency ratio • 1990s: start to encourage another wave of immigration
[Ex]	<p><u>With open-door immigration policies,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feel welcomed by govt + little difficulty and hassle entering as no lengthy procedures to complete → <u>attract migrants</u> <p>More migrants come from different backgrounds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) distinct culture and national identities 2) skills set + knowledge + valuable experience + business networks – contribute ideas and expertise to SG's economy <p>→ <u>add to diversity</u></p>

Economic opportunities

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities readily available – large no. of businesses operate here • Attract global investors – provide conducive environment to do business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ease of doing business ◦ growth potential ◦ stable political environment ◦ well-established judiciary system
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank: ranked 1st for ease of doing business (2014) • Business hub – world-renowned efficiency attract 7000 MNCs to set up operations
[Ex]	<p><u>With economic opportunities,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities not available in own countries → <u>attract migrants</u> <p>...</p>

Socio-cultural environment

[EI]	<p>Features appeal to potential immigrants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) strong community support 2) safe environment 3) quality education system
[Eg]	(one sub-factor)
[Ex]	<p><u>With good socio-cultural environment,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sense of security in conducive envt → <u>attract migrants</u> <p>...</p>

Community support

[EI]	<p>Home to wide range of ethnic communities and cultures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thai, Japanese, Korean community • Ethnic communities gather in certain districts – strengthen ties + feel at home
[Eg]	<p><u>Korean community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many eateries operated by Koreans in shopping complexes in Bukit Timah where Singapore Korean International School is located • Koreans bring in aspects of culture – cuisines, K-dramas, K-pop
[Ex]	<p><u>With strong community support,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socialise and interact with people from same community – maintain sense of identity – feel more at home → <u>attract migrants</u> <p>...</p>

Safe environment

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low crime rate • One of safest and least corrupt places in the world
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% major crimes solved with public assistance • Crime rates very low: 656 per 100k population (2020) • Ranked 2nd safest country based on social order and security (2014)
[Ex]	<p><u>With a safe environment,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sense of safety and security – from less safe countries → <u>attract migrants</u> <p>...</p>

Education system

[EI]	<p>Well-known hub for quality education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education system well-recognised for effectiveness + high standards • high education quality and standards → public schools increasingly popular with foreigners
[Eg]	<p>Various options available → attract <u>76,000 international students</u> (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary, secondary, JCs: accept international students • Tertiary institutions (polytechnics, universities): popular with international students – offer high standards of certification + wide range of courses
[Ex]	<p><u>With quality education system,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek quality education for themselves / for children → pursue higher education → attain better academic performance → better career and future → <u>attract migrants</u> <p>...</p>

Problems leading to immigration policy (SRQ Q6)

1. **Declining birth rate**
2. **Ageing population**
3. **Brain drain**

Problems	Reasons	Effects	Solutions
Declining birth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High costs of raising children• Lack of caregiving options / caregivers• Later marriages (have children later)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ result of higher education - spend longer time in education system - likely to prioritise career over marriage• Fewer marriages (mindset / lifestyle changes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Declining age-dependency ratio<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Sandwiched families◦ Increased stress (individual / personal level)◦ Increased tax burden• Shortage of manpower<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Higher cost of manpower◦ Fewer customers• Older workforce• Leads to ageing population• Weakened defence force → more vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Babybonus<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Cash gifts◦ Tax incentive / rebates - reduced for women◦ Lower costs of raising children• Subsidies<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Healthcare◦ Childcare (education, take care of baby)• Increase accessibility / availability of child / student care centre near home• Campaign<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ advantage, joy of having kids◦ appeal to public• Defence force<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ use technology to replace manpower
Ageing population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Declining birth rate• Longer life expectancy<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Better medical care / healthcare◦ Better nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similar to that of declining birth rate• Greater demand for healthcare services• Greater demand for social sectors to support elderly (e.g. community activities to engage them)• Increased spending to ensure infrastructure / public transport is elderly friendly	

Brain drain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More educated – more exposed to overseas opportunities • Other countries may attract our “brains” • Lack of opportunities in Singapore (area of interest / industry not found in SG) • No sense of belonging • Personal reasons (family, other countries perceived to have better living environment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of skilled labour (top talent) - not attractive to MNCs / business - loss of tax revenue • Less innovative economy • Loss of confidence - citizens may leave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster national identity • Attract foreign talents - boost manpower, economy • Develop niche sectors (arts, aesthetics) • Scholarships - work, contribute to SG’s economy + technology (replace fewer talents)
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Solution to manage challenges of ageing population:

Effects	Solution (manage effects)	Explanation
Shrinking workforce	Raise retirement age	Keep more seniors in the workforce → leverage experience of seniors → lessen negative economic impact of decrease in manpower
	Automated systems (e.g. <u>self-ordering kiosks</u> , <u>self-checkout stations</u> at supermarkets)	Address manpower crunch, especially in service industries → keep economy vibrant and competitive
	Promote active ageing (e.g. <u>activities at senior activities centres</u>)	Help slow down increase in healthcare costs from ageing population
Greater economic burden	Tax subsidies for dependents (e.g. <u>Parent Relief</u>)	Reduce financial burden on working population (sandwiched families)
Smaller defence force	Invest in artillery / defence tech that require fewer men to operate	<u>High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS)</u> : need 3 men to operate ⇔ 12 men for other artillery systems with less precision and destructive effects

The baby bonus scheme benefits Singaporeans.

What other ways can Singaporeans be supported to have more children? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Greater flexibility
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowed to work from home on some days + flexible working hours<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ multitask: take care of children at home + work from home
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents spend more quality time with children• X spend too much time on work → neglect children

OR

[P]	Set up more childcare centres to look after children while parents work
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set up at parents' workplaces → more convenient to leave them in care of centres + pick up after work• Spend time with children during break times
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parents have peace of mind knowing that left children in safe hands• Help parents who have elderly parents – unable to adequately take care of children

In your opinion, what can be done to manage the challenges of an ageing population in Singapore? Explain your answer using two ways.

[P]	Businesses implement automated systems (F&B and retail outlets)
[E!]	<u>Self check-out or ordering kiosks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fast food outlets McDonalds + grocery stores Fairprice and Cold Storage• systems easy to operate → customers pay for items with minimal assistance from staff → reduce no. of staff required
[Ex]	With ageing population and shrinking workforce, businesses face labour crunch → affect productivity + profits → contribute to overall economic slowdown By implementing automated systems, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reduce no. of workers needed + maintain same level of efficiency and productivity• free up more workers to perform higher-level tasks that cannot be easily replaced with use of machines

Singapore is facing the problem of a rapidly ageing population.

In your opinion, what can be done by individuals to manage the effects of an ageing population? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Take care of health in prime years
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age → more likely to fall ill<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ lack of exercise / effective dietary control → illnesses (e.g. high cholesterol, diabetes, kidney failure)• Indv take care of own health<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ manage diet◦ exercise frequently◦ regular medical check-ups
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced possibility of falling ill• Govt reduce amt of govt expenditure spent on subsidising medical services → financial resources better utilised → build medical infrastructure/facilities

OR

[P]	Practice financial planning to prepare for retirement
[EI]	<u>Central Provident Fund (CPF)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• contribute to account regularly → accumulate savings for future retirement needs• sufficient financial resources to sustain self + family in long term
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• self-sufficient – depend on own savings to tide them through retirement• reduce need of govt to increase expenditure for purpose of providing financial assistance to support ageing population

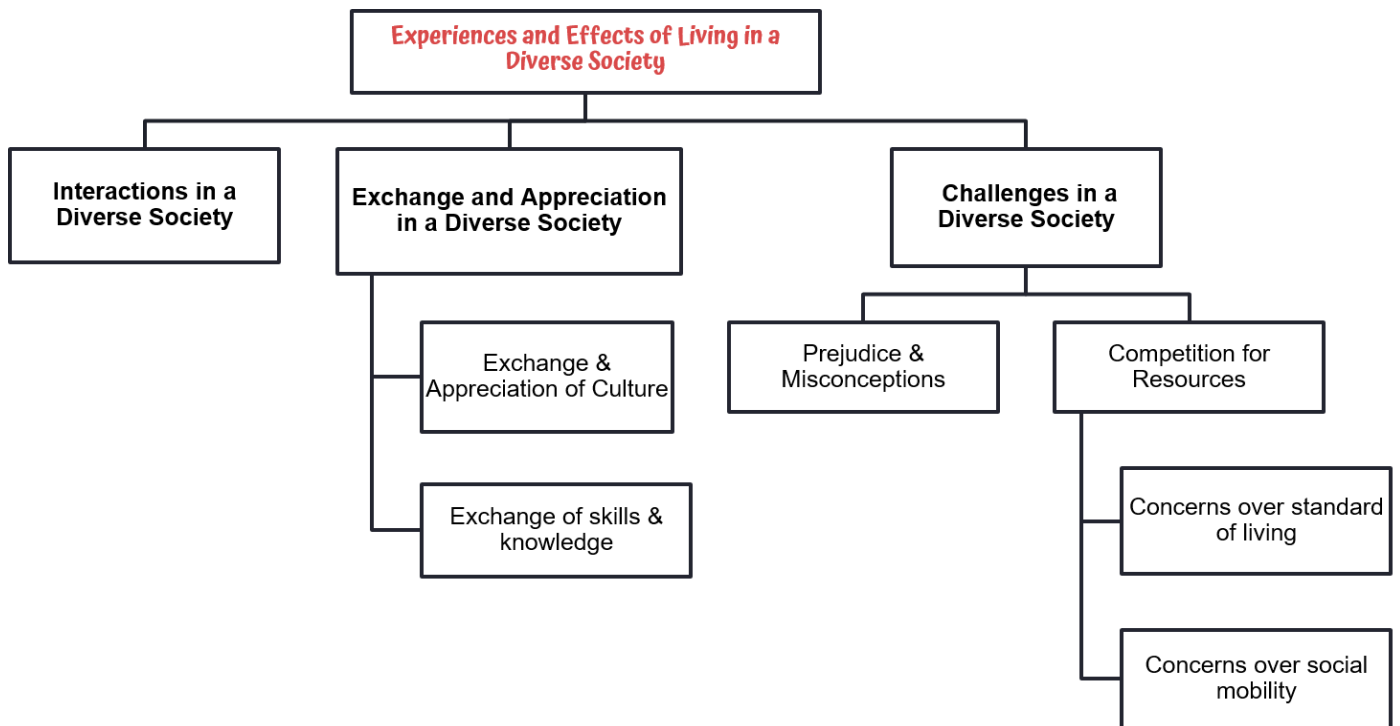
What are the economic issues that can arise as Singapore faces an ageing citizen workforce? Explain your answer using two problems.

[P]	Singapore will be unattractive to MNCs
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough talent to sustain development + economic growth • Companies would prefer to employ younger workers → higher productivity rate • More difficult + expensive to recruit small pool of SGreens ⇔ countries in the region with a ready supply of younger + cheaper workers
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No steady + ready available supply of young SGreens → MNCs less likely to invest + set up operations → limited job opportunities for SGreens • MNCs move out + outflow of investments → job seekers take longer to find jobs → harder to find jobs • Slower economic growth

OR

[P]	Companies find it harder to employ workers that are able to do laborious jobs
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies would not likely employ ageing workforce – less physically ables • This is aggravated by recent policies that tighten foreign labour supply • Dilemma: X attract younger workers (shun away from blue-collar jobs) + govt policy to tighten foreign labour supply
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers X meet manpower demands → impact business growth • Employers may severely consider relocating to other cities without problems of ageing population

Chapter 6: Experiences and Effects of Living in a Diverse Society



Xenophobic: dislike or be prejudiced against people from other countries

Interactions in a diverse society

1. Common spaces
2. Openness & willingness to interact

Common spaces

[EI]	Common space: physical space, shared values, common experiences
[Eg]	<p><u>Inter-Racial & Religious Confidence Circles</u> (IRCCs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• inter-faith and inter-ethnic themed activities e.g. heritage trails & dialogues• deepen understanding of faiths, beliefs and practices in SG → promote racial & religious harmony <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>People's Association</u> (PA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• offer wide range of community programmes and volunteering opportunities for SGreens from diverse backgrounds → create common space• promote racial harmony and social cohesion + act as bridge b/w govt & citizens
[Ex]	<p>Each community has own values, beliefs, culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overlapping areas: common spaces to interact together → bonded with each other thru common national values• Non-overlapping areas: free to speak own language, practise own religion, carry on way of life → retain own identity

Openness and willingness to interact

[EI]	<p>Respect and appreciate diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• try out diff varieties of food• understand meaning behind cultural practices of other groups• meet + mingle + build bonds naturally thru regular encounters & interactions
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• +ve attitude of openness towards interactions → respect and appreciate diversity → facilitate meaningful exchanges• –ve attitude of close-mindedness + stereotypes → negative experiences → tension and conflict

Exchange and appreciation in diverse society

1. Exchange & appreciation of culture
2. Exchange of skills & knowledge

Exchange and appreciation of culture

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More foreigners come to SG → more diverse with greater variety of racial, religious, ethnic, cultural groups• Greater opportunities to interact + learn from people from diff countries & cultures → greater understanding of diff cultures
[Eg]	<u>Chef Willin Low</u> – specialise in fusion food (SG local food + modern European dining) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• soft shell chilli crab with squid ink mantou• laksa pesto linguini• char siew pork burger
[Ex]	<u>Through exchange and appreciation of culture,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• richer life experiences due to fusion of diff culture, local & foreign ideas → more choices + variety → improve standard and quality of life

Exchange of skills and knowledge

[EI]	Foreign scientists share knowledge and expertise → strengthen research competencies and collaborations with SGreans
[Eg]	<u>Biomedical Research Council</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• part of Agency of Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) → start up biomedical science sector• impt scientific discoveries<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 2003: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) detection kit – trace with greater efficiency and effectiveness○ 2013: H1N1 flu vaccine
[Ex]	<u>Through exchange of skills and knowledge,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• local workers gain new knowledge and skills → workforce more competitive → enhance economic development• exchange b/w local & foreign companies → new technological and scientific innovations → patented → sold for profit• enhances SG's reputation as country strong in science and technology → attract more international businesses to come and work with local companies → create jobs for SGreans + benefit economy

Challenges in a diverse society

1. Prejudice and misconceptions
2. Competition for resources
 - 1) Concerns over standard of living
 - 2) Concerns over social mobility

Prejudice and misconceptions

[EI]	People come from diff backgrounds <ul style="list-style-type: none">• conflicting values, beliefs, customs → misunderstanding• diff ethnicity, religious beliefs, customs → misconception• take form of hurtful remarks / negative sentiments when people jump to conclusions
[Eg]	<u>Christian church pastor</u> – contentious remarks about Buddhism in video (2010) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• spread quickly → created huge uproar on Internet• questioned by Internal Security Department• made public apology to Buddhist leaders, but inter-religious harmony was shaken
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community is misunderstood and faces prejudice from another → unhappiness + negative sentiments b/w communities → social tensions & conflicts• Racial / religious group treat another unfairly and unkindly for no apparent reason → discrimination → highly divided + fragmented society characterised by distrust

Concerns over standard of living

[EI]	Job competition <ul style="list-style-type: none">• S Pass and Employment Pass holders → take jobs of old white-collar workers• Lower-skilled foreign workers (e.g. construction, service sector) → employers hire foreigners willing to accept lower salary → keep lower-skilled wages low Living space & infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congested transport• Increased competition for housing and healthcare
[Eg]	Mass rally in <u>Hong Lim Park</u> against Population White Paper (2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• target population of 6.9 million by 2030• concerned abt high intake of foreigners + effect on housing, jobs, transport
[Ex]	Actions of individuals + govt Impact on individuals and society

Govt response: tighten immigration framework

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fair Consideration Network</u> (FCF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ consider SGreans fairly for all job opportunities before hiring EP holders ◦ employers put up job placement advertisement in National Jobs Bank portal for 14 days before hiring foreigner on employment pass ◦ hire and develop SGreen core • Increase monthly levy for Work Permit holders • Reduce quotas for S-Pass and Employment Pass holders • Tighten eligibility criteria e.g. monthly salaries: need to earn certain level of salary
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce inflow of foreign manpower

Govt response: public infrastructure

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ extra S\$60 bil to double rail network ◦ newer and more trains + buses ◦ more frequent maintenance works • Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ HDB build more flats to meet demands ◦ immigrants pay higher stamp duties ◦ limit on property loans that immigrants can take • Medical facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ build more hospitals ◦ train and hire more locally trained doctors & nurses ◦ bring in more overseas doctors & nurses
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public infrastructure able to cope with increased population growth + higher population density

Concerns over social mobility

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobility: indiv/family move thru system of social hierarchy (b/w diff SES) → make life better for self & family • Income gap increase → limited opportunities to move up social ladder • Reason: job loss in manufacturing sector as companies relocate to lower-cost locations
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Intelligence Unit: SG ranked as most expensive city (2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ some of world's wealthiest choose to live + do business in SG → low taxes, efficient infrastructure, safety • Income gap: 2nd widest among Asian advanced economies • 10% ~ 15% households are low income • bottom 10% earners: S\$570 per month
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower income group: struggle to pay for daily needs → X climb up social ladder

Govt response: re-training & learning of new skills

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>SkillsFuture</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ use SkillsFuture credit to upgrade skills with quality & affordable programmes thru courses◦ develop fullest potential throughout life
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• upgrade skills → qualify for higher paying jobs → higher income → increase social mobility

Govt response: uphold principle of meritocracy in education

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Edusave Scholarship</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ top 25% of school's level + monthly household income less than \$6,900• <u>Merit Bursary Schemes</u>
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reward students who perform well academically → provide funds to pay for enrichment programmes + purchase additional resources → maximise opportunities to excel academically → qualify for high-paying jobs

In your opinion, how can individuals help low-income groups in Singapore tide through the COVID-19 crisis? Explain your answer using two ways.

[P]	Start initiatives that pool donations to help low-income groups with daily needs
[Eg]	<p><u>Project Stable Staples</u> (2020) launched by indivs Francesca and David</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set up fund-raising project using digital platforms e.g. website, Facebook, Instagram • raise money → purchase \$10 Fairprice grocery vouchers → distribute to 266 low-income households in Housing Board rental blocks
[Ex]	<p>By setting up such initiatives,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indiv tap on resources in community + supplement financial assistance that low-income groups already receive from govt → help them purchase daily necessities → alleviate financial burden. • provide more avenues for other indiv to contribute their resources → inspired to start similar initiatives that benefit more needy groups

OR

[P]	Participate in projects that aim to meet pressing needs of low-income groups
[Eg]	<p>local charity Engineering Good started project <u>Computers against Covid</u> at the start of full home-based learning (2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 volunteers e.g. 20-year-old Darin • contribute electronics and engineering skills in repairing donated computers • contribute time by delivering refurbished laptops to beneficiaries, mostly students from low-income households
[Ex]	<p>By contributing their time and skills in this initiative,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indiv help more children from low-income families → keep up with pace of online learning + did not fall behind peers • help alleviate financial burden of these families → channel more of their limited financial resources to better meet daily needs

In your opinion, how can individuals help migrant workers in Singapore tide through the COVID-19 crisis? Explain your answer using two ways.

[P]	Set up online translation portal to help in treatment of migrant workers
[Eg]	<u>Sudeena Roy Chowdhry</u> (recent graduate of NUS Yong Lin School of Medicine) built website that made translation easily available to medical care teams <ul style="list-style-type: none">• allow for first consultation of medical teams with migrant workers without need for translator• helps medical teams find interpreter directly without middle man
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many migrant workers tested positive + unable to communicate and understand instructions in English → impossible for medical teams to be waiting and finding interpreters when they had to race against time to provide treatment and advice to migrant workers in order to contain spread of disease• Medical teams now able to communicate more effectively to help migrant workers understand their situation and know what to do → alleviate fears and sense of loss during pandemic + know what to do to contain spread of virus

Chapter 7: Respond in a Diverse Society [Socio-cultural – Integration of immigrants]

Methods

1. **Assimilation** : France
2. **Integration** : Singapore

Assimilation

[EI]	Def: immigrants adopt beliefs & practices of majority → identity indistinguishable
[Eg]	<p>France</p> <p>Belief: laïcité (secularism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separate religious affairs from governance • no religion favoured over another <p>Policies:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no discussion of religion except in History & Philosophy classes • ban on display of religious symbols in school • French language classes: improve French-speaking ability of children of new immigrants → able to converse + interact with majority • <u>Secularism Charter</u>: ban religious reasons given by students to boycott classes </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immigrants must be able to converse in French → communicate with colleagues • <u>Diversity Charter</u>: encourage company to voice their discrimination free workplace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2020: 3200 companies signed charter </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Naturalisation programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply for citizenship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ pass language proficiency test ◦ pass French cultural test ◦ citizenship interview: knowledge abt French history, culture, society • compulsory French language courses </div>
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put aside original affiliations to race, religion, SES + embrace common French culture → eliminate differences → identity indistinguishable from majority group → think & behave in same way → everyone is the same • No tension / conflict → harmony → <u>effectively manage socio-cultural diversity</u>

Integration

[Ei]	Def: immigrants retain unique identities + forge common ground with majority
[Eg]	<p><u>Singapore</u></p> <p>Policies: (immigrants)</p> <div><p>Common experiences</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>National Service</u> (NS)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ all male SG citizens & PRs serve NS for 2 years◦ people from diverse backgrounds train, live, serve together• <u>SPR quota for purchase of HDB flats</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ non-Msian PRs buying resale flats abide by quotas to maintain PR-citizen balance in HDB estates◦ prevent ethnic enclaves + encourage new immigrants to socially integrate</div> <div><p>Community support</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grassroots-organised events<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <u>National Integration Council</u> (NIC)<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ support organisations interested in implementing ground-up initiatives thru its Community Integration Fund■ ground-up initiatives focus on diff aspects of adapting to SG way of life◦ <u>People's Association</u> (PA)<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ organise block party, festive celebration @ community club, home visit, orientation tour + organisers are new SCs & PRs■ some new immigrants serve as Integration and Naturalisation Champions (INCs) → visit homes of new SCs & PRs + invite them to activities</div> <div><p>Naturalisation: <u>Singapore Citizenship Journey</u></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Singapore citizenship E-Journey<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ online-based lecture includes interesting facts abt SG's history, national policies, efforts in building united and harmonious society• Community sharing<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ meet other new citizens to discuss how they can participate in community + express hopes and aspirations for SG• Singapore experiential tour<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ half-day tour of SG's key historical landmarks & national institutions</div> <p>Policies: (diff races)</p> <div><p>Ethnic Integration Policy</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• housing quota based on distribution of races• maintain balanced ethnic mix in HDB estates + prevent ethnic enclaves</div> <div><p>Bilingual policy</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• English: common language for diff ethnic grps to communicate with one another• MTL: preserve cultural heritage</div>

	<div data-bbox="220 165 941 203" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="236 212 1468 291" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scrutinise new Bills passed by Parliament for racial/religious discrimination → check against govt implementing discriminatory laws </div> <div data-bbox="220 329 877 367" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Group Representation Constituency (GRC)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="236 374 1468 497" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electoral division/constituency represented by a team of multiracial candidates → at least one candidate belongs to minority racial community • minority races X under-represented in Parliament </div>
[Ex]	<div data-bbox="220 560 1484 768" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with locals → build ties → develop better understanding + interact outside own communities • Understand more abt local history, culture, social norms + alleviate anxiety faced when adjusting to new home → easier to relate to locals → <u>integrate</u> → <u>effectively manage socio-cultural diversity</u> </div>

Role

1. Government
2. Individuals

Government

[EI]	Govt determine decisions for implementation of policies to manage socio-cultural diversity → maintain harmony in society
[Eg]	e.g. integration in Singapore
[Ex]	From these interactions, people become more aware of the different practices, and learn to understand and accept differences. Hence, friendship, mutual respect, appreciation and bonds are formed. With mutual understanding, misunderstanding can be avoided and less tension will occur. Therefore, the government plays an important role in designing and adopting policies that can effectively manage socio-cultural diversity.

Individuals

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indv are main actors in interactions b/w diff groups in society• Experiences that people have are highly dependent on indivs they come across<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ +ve attitude of openness towards interactions → respect and appreciate diversity → facilitate meaningful exchanges<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ try out diff varieties of food■ understand meaning behind cultural practices of other groups○ –ve attitude of close-mindedness + stereotypes → negative experiences → tension and conflict
[Ex]	When we are open to learning and sharing with others, we would benefit from the enriching experiences. Deeper appreciation and understanding could develop from these experiences, which can lead to less misunderstanding and tension. Friendship and bonds can be built which will lead to better relations, thus managing socio-cultural diversity. Therefore, individuals play an important role as the key actors that determine the quality of interactions, which can either build or break relationships in managing socio-cultural diversity.

Conclusion: govt = indv

Play **COMPLEMENTARY** roles

- Indv: While govt can deliberately design policies that facilitate interactions b/w diff groups, quality of interactions is highly dependent on indiv' attitude towards interactions
- Govt: While indv can be open-minded, natural tendency of human nature is to stay within own groups, so govt has to be deliberate in policies to get people to mix & interact

Case study: assimilation in France (laïcité)

The religious differences in France were settled in 1905, when the church and the state were legally separated. The state was declared neutral with respect to religion, and people were free to believe and practice any religion or none, known as laïcité.

Tensions arise

In January 2015, the shooting of journalists at Charlie Hebdo and the murder of Jewish hostages at a supermarket sparked mass demonstrations. In November that year, 130 people were killed in a spate of attacks, including at the Bataclan concert hall in Paris. Attacks of different kinds have taken place many times since then, most recently the murder of Paty and of three Christian worshippers in Nice in October 2020. Why is this so?

“Assimilation” Colonisation

One of the major reasons is the tradition behind assimilation. Between the 17th and 19th centuries, France played the role of the centre of high culture worldwide. Hence, to the French, they believed that their culture was the highest.

This translated into their ‘civilising mission’ in the colonies they owned. During the colonial era, the French colonial government taught its colonies that they needed to adopt the French language and culture so that they can become French. Thus, the idea of assimilating started even before these people migrated to France.

Given the strong belief that French culture is the best and the long tradition of assimilation, it is no surprise that they have continued to insist on the assimilation policy.

Increase in Extremist Terror Attacks

Another reason for the continuation of the French assimilation policy is the belief that the integration policy has failed due to the increase of attacks inspired by extremist Islamic ideology in the 1990s.

In the mid-1990s, France was targeted twice by the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria, once via a hijacking of an Air France plane and another time by the bombing of public transport systems in Paris and Lyon.

In the 2000s, the number of terror attacks by Muslim extremists increased significantly. The most prominent attack was the September 11 attacks on America in 2001. Other attacks include the Bali bombing in 2002 and the Madrid train bombings in 2004.

Even though the later attacks did not happen in France, these attacks convinced the French government that the Muslim immigrants in their own country might be a danger to secular French culture. This made them double their effort to assimilate Muslims.

Rise in Nationalist Sentiments

At the same time, nationalist or right-wing ideology started to become popular in France. In 2002, the centre-right party, the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP) came into power. The more extreme far-right Jean-Marie Le Pen's relative success at the 2002 Presidential election was also another sign.

These politicians came into power partly because of the influx of Muslim immigrants into France and the perception that they could not blend into French society. Certainly, the rise of radical Islam and the terror attacks attributed to it played a part.

During this time, the Muslim community faced in French faced discrimination. The 2004 Burqa ban is an example of such discriminatory policies.

In 2005, tensions exploded when youths of African, North African, and Arab heritage took part in riots and burned cars and public buildings. The government blamed the riots on foreigners and tightened immigration laws.

Thus, forces in French politics ultimately ensured the re-introduction of the assimilation policy. Muslims continue to be forced to assimilate as nationalists still drive policies.

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Chapter 7: Respond in a Diverse Society [Socio-economic – Healthcare]

Healthcare policies

1. **Market-based approach** : USA
2. **Shared responsibility** : Singapore
3. **Government-financed approach** : Sweden

Market-based approach

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Govt give citizens freedom to decide how much they wish to pay for healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> govt X interfere with citizens' choice of healthcare service options citizens cope with healthcare costs on their own → medical insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> companies charge high medical insurance premiums to make profit + only insure the healthy & employed high SES: part of employment package (employees of large firms) low SES: X afford → not visit doctor when sick / not take treatment due to high costs Govt allow market to determine provision of services to meet healthcare needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> govt X intervene in price setting by healthcare service providers → prices vary significantly 								
[Eg]	<p><u>US</u> Healthcare policies to help low SES:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="209 1178 555 1339">Medicaid</td><td data-bbox="555 1178 1477 1339"> Health insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aged 65 or older under 65 who have disabilities / permanent kidney failure </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="209 1339 555 1500">Medicare</td><td data-bbox="555 1339 1477 1500"> Health insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited income / disabilities also depend on age, pregnant, disabilities </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="209 1500 555 1749">Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA)</td><td data-bbox="555 1500 1477 1749"> Emergency departments in hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide care to anyone needing emergency treatment until he/she is stable → access to emergency medical care prevent patient dumping: transfer uninsured patients from private to public hospitals X consider medical condition </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="209 1749 555 1868">Affordable Care Act (ObamaCare)</td><td data-bbox="555 1749 1477 1868"> Low SES receive more help <ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial assistance to obtain insurance coverage </td></tr> </table>	Medicaid	Health insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aged 65 or older under 65 who have disabilities / permanent kidney failure 	Medicare	Health insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited income / disabilities also depend on age, pregnant, disabilities 	Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA)	Emergency departments in hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide care to anyone needing emergency treatment until he/she is stable → access to emergency medical care prevent patient dumping: transfer uninsured patients from private to public hospitals X consider medical condition 	Affordable Care Act (ObamaCare)	Low SES receive more help <ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial assistance to obtain insurance coverage
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[Ex]	<p><u>This is effective as</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private healthcare providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> better qualifications and services: charge higher prices → earn more profit 								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ optimal resource allocation: only healthcare good/service that are in demand will be produced and offered, otherwise automatically stop offering good/service in line with market forces → prevent resource wastage ● Citizens who can afford it: enjoy better quality healthcare
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Government-financed approach

[EI]	Govt provide substantial subsidies and services for most of healthcare needs of citizens - some healthcare services are free
[Eg]	<u>Sweden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● fundamental belief: all citizens have access to healthcare regardless of background ● publicly owned (majority hospitals) + privately owned (primary care in the form of GPs) → public & private providers largely financed from public funds ● people pay nominal sum of money for healthcare services as part of co-payment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ above 20 y/o charged only €9 per day of hospitalisation ○ only pay full cost of prescribed drugs up to €122 + after which any costs are subsidised
[Ex]	<u>This is effective as</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● universal access: equal access regardless of SES → entitled to healthcare services ● lower-income citizens not marginalised → have enough to pay for treatment ● patients not subjected to additional worry & burden in critical times → <u>accessibility</u> (no one disadvantaged)

Shared responsibility

[EI]	Govt intervene thru provision of basic healthcare services + share costs of some aspects of healthcare								
[Eg]	<u>Singapore</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● personal + collective responsibility + govt provision @ polyclinics, public hospitals, community hospitals, nursing homes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lower ~ middle income: up to 80% subsidies in C class wards of public hospitals ○ high income: smaller amt of subsidies ● rest of amt paid by the indiv ● multiple layers of protection → affordable <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) subsidies</td><td>up to 80% total bill @ public hospitals</td></tr> <tr> <td>2) Medisave</td><td>compulsory medical savings scheme → workers + employers contribute part of monthly wage</td></tr> <tr> <td>3) MediShield</td><td>medical insurance</td></tr> <tr> <td>4) MediFund</td><td>govt endowment fund for needy SGreens</td></tr> </table>	1) subsidies	up to 80% total bill @ public hospitals	2) Medisave	compulsory medical savings scheme → workers + employers contribute part of monthly wage	3) MediShield	medical insurance	4) MediFund	govt endowment fund for needy SGreens
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2) Medisave	compulsory medical savings scheme → workers + employers contribute part of monthly wage								
3) MediShield	medical insurance								
4) MediFund	govt endowment fund for needy SGreens								

[Ex]

This is effective as

Govt

- not over-burdened on having to look after citizens' healthcare needs → pay for a portion of cost
- have enough to provide help to those who need it most
- channel funds to improve quality of healthcare – more people benefit

Indv

- given ownership of taking care of their healthcare needs → share cost

→ **affordability**

Case study: National Health Service (NHS) in UK

The National Health Service (NHS) was launched in 1948 and is a publicly funded national healthcare system. It is primarily funded through the general taxation system and overseen by the Department of Health. It was set up to ensure that good healthcare should be available to all, regardless of wealth. With the exception of some charges, such as prescriptions, optical services and dental services, the NHS in England remains free at the point of use for all UK residents.

The NHS is currently facing the biggest challenge. While most areas of the service are running perfectly well at present on a day-to-day basis, the NHS is already seeing signs of strain in areas such as hospital care, A&E and GP services.

Over the years, NHS has reformed many times, with the last reform in 2012.



The racism debate has emerged in Singapore recently.

In your opinion, how can racism affect Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to two impacts.

[P]	Cause social divide, leading to social tension
[EI]	Staff member at Ngee Ann Polytechnic – racist remarks towards interracial couple (2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• members of society condemn his behaviours• stirred up negative emotions of minority – post on experience on racism
[Ex]	Such negative emotions can potentially lead to a strain in the relationship among the different races and cause misconceptions and misunderstanding to arise. Given that Singapore is a multicultural society, any strain in relationship or misunderstanding among the different racial groups would lead to social divide, causing tension in society.

OR

[P]	Unfair practices discriminate against certain race, which deprive them of opportunities in lives, leading to decrease in quality of life
[EI]	Rental discrimination: YouGov survey by Mothership (2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25% SGreens faced racial discrimination when renting property• 49% local Indians experienced
[Ex]	Unfair practices in the case of rental discrimination would have caused difficulties for the particular race to be able to access to even basic needs such as housing. This would mean racism becoming an obstacle for the discriminated party to have opportunities in their lives to improve on their quality of life.

In your opinion, why is healthcare spending in Singapore increasing over the years? Give two reasons and explain your answer.
(2018 Q6)

[P]	Ageing population
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing elderly population: will rise from 13% (2016) → projected 27% (2030) + Declining youth population: 15% to 10.8% More elderly in society + smaller working population → lesser working population to support elderly → govt has to step in to help
[Ex]	<p>More doctors, nurses, medical staff, and care providers</p> <p>More extensive healthcare infrastructure built – hospitals, hospices homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing no. of elderly who require more hospital beds <p>More healthcare subsidies for elderly – more vulnerable to diseases + prone to chronic terminal illnesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> subsidies channels: Community Health Assistance Scheme (CHAS), Pioneer Generation Package national insurance scheme: Medisave, ElderShield

OR

[P]	Widening income gap
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor become poorer + rich getting richer
[Ex]	<p>Issue aid + subsidies for healthcare services → lower-income group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support → access to medical services in govt healthcare institutions 70% (2000) → 80% (2014) patients choosing C-Class wards in govt hospitals → enjoy greater percentage of govt subsidies More needy indiv → more subsidies given at higher rate

OR

[P]	Upgrade older hospitals + construct new ones to cope with demand for better healthcare services
[E]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher standards of living → higher expectations for more efficient and higher quality healthcare services • Rapid improvements in medical technology → older hospitals revamped + refurbished with state-of-the-art medical equipment & facilities
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt build new hospitals to cope with public expectations for better healthcare facilities + need hospital beds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Khoo Teck Puat Hospital (2010) ○ Jurong General Hospital (2015) ○ Ng Teng Fong General Hospital (2015) ○ Sengkang General Hospital (2018) ○ Outram Community Hospital (2020) ○ Woodlands Health Campus (2022)

Issue 3

<u>Chapter 8</u> What does it mean to live in a globalised world?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Driving forces of globalisation<ul style="list-style-type: none">- developments in transportation- growth of Multinational Corporations (MNCs)- technological advancements
<u>Chapter 9</u> How do we respond to tensions arising from some economic impacts of globalisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Economic impact on countries, companies and individuals<ul style="list-style-type: none">- countries: economic growth and downturn- companies: higher profits / market share and lower profits / market share- individuals: higher income / greater employment opportunities and loss of income and employment opportunities- responses to economic impacts<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ countries: cooperation and competition○ companies: innovation and adaptation○ individuals: acquisition of knowledge and skills
<u>Chapter 10</u> How do we respond to tensions arising from some cultural impacts of globalisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cultural impact on countries and individuals<ul style="list-style-type: none">- homogenisation and hybridisation- different degrees of acceptance and rejection<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ entertainment○ food
<u>Chapter 11</u> How do we respond to tensions arising from some security impacts of globalisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Security impact on countries and individuals<ul style="list-style-type: none">- security and vulnerability- management of trade-offs<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ cyber security challenges○ transnational terrorism

Chapter 8: Live in a Globalised World

Globalisation: process where ideas + activities of people in different parts of the world become interconnected → interdependent relationships b/w developments in country and world

Driving forces of globalisation

1. **Developments in transportation**
2. **Growth of MNCs**
3. **Advancements in technology**

Developments in transportation

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvements in the size and speed of the different modes of transportation• Development of efficient and integrated transportation infrastructures such as airports, seaports, railways and expressways.
[Eg]	<p>Singapore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sea: connected to more than 600 ports in over 120 countries• Air: connected to 320 cities in 80 countries and territories• Construction of Tuas megaport + Changi Airport Terminal 5
[Ex]	<p><u>With developments in transportation,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More efficient and convenient movement of people and goods / items• More goods and people can be carried per trip – cost savings • Facilitates the process of interconnection between people's activities and ideas• Easier to travel for business and/or leisure• Interconnection and integration between different businesses and cultures

Growth of MNCs

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MNC: business with economic activities in more than 1 country• Grow in number and size – control more aspects of international trade and investment• Set up operations in different parts of the world – source for new markets + lower production costs
[Eg]	<p><u>Starbucks Coffee company</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founded: Seattle, USA• Source coffee beans: America, Africa, Asia• Roasting facilities: USA, India• Stores: 21,000 in 65 countries across the world → consumed by millions of customers daily

[Ex]	<p><u>With the growth of MNCs,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operations are set up in different parts of the world. • Investment and employment opportunities are created which benefits locals • Economic interconnections cause economies to become more integrated – creating interdependent relationships • Facilitates greater exchanges of ideas • Spurs integration and interconnectedness
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Advancements in technology

[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater access to Internet + increased use of mobile communications • Many applications easily installed onto smartphone • Special features and functionalities offer faster information transfer speed • Facilitate easy and quick communication + exchange of information across world
[Eg]	<p>Evolution of <u>mobile phone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1973: first public wireless telephone call made by Martin Cooper of Motorola • 2014: more smartphones available (e.g. Xiaomi Mi 4i, Samsung Galaxy Note Edge) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Faster processing speed ◦ Offer faster information transfer speed ◦ Facilitate communication + exchange of information → make video calls, stream videos and mobile television programmes with greater ease
[Ex]	<p><u>With advancements in technology,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads to more efficient and convenient communication • Facilitates the movement and exchange of ideas and information • Improves on the process of interconnection and integration between people's ideas around the world – new ideas can be formulated and conveyed at a faster rate • Businesses grow rapidly – more opportunities

In your opinion, how can Singapore be more attractive than her competitors to MNCs? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Become global talent centre in Asia
[Ei]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop local + foreign talent – strong tertiary / university programme • Attract more world-class universities to run programmes in SG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ provide new venues for SGreans to pursue quality education ◦ attract global talents to study → seek employment in SG after tertiary education • Scholarships attract outstanding foreign students e.g. <u>ASEAN Scholarship</u>
[Ex]	Continuous supply of highly skilled / educated talents: take up job + learn quickly → no need to spend additional time on training → helm MNCs' operations in region + lead innovation to propel MNCs to greater heights → MNCs attracted

OR

[P]	Develop her infrastructure to enhance connectivity to other parts of the world
[Ei]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ wireless broadband networks • Transportation infrastructure → increase capability to move more goods and people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ connected by sea to 600 ports + connected by air to 320 cities ◦ Tuas megaport ◦ Changi Airport Terminal 5
[Ex]	More efficient modes of communication and connection to different parts of world → higher degree of connectivity → easier to conduct their business operations from SG → MNCs attracted → set up operations / base regional operations in SG

OR

[P]	Improve companies' productivity via digital transformation in workplace
[Ei]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Automation Support Package (ASP)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ grants, tax, loan support – defray cost of deployment of large-scale automation ◦ encourage companies to relook at their work process + start automate unproductive work processes that are labour intensive
[Ex]	Adopt automation: production speed up + larger quantity → optimise use of labour + raise productivity → larger quantities of products available for sales → higher potential upside to companies' profit → higher profit → MNCs attracted

In your opinion, how can technological advancements impact Singapore? Explain your answer using two ways.

[P]	Business operations
[Ei]	<p>Change how business operate → overcome constraints once faced by business owners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Self-checkout kiosks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ resolve issue of manpower shortage ○ improve labour productivity + lower operation cost • <u>Online fashion shops</u> (e.g. Love, Bonito) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ save rental costs of having physical shop ○ venture into other markets to reach bigger consumer base outside SG
[Ex]	Business owners overcome constraints of small consumer market + limited labour → new business opportunities

OR

[P]	Change way of lifestyle of Singaporeans
[Ei]	<p>Shopping, ordering, payment habits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>cashless transactions</u> at supermarket (self check-out using NETS or Paywave) • <u>self-order kiosks</u> at fast food chains (e.g. McDonalds) • <u>online shopping and food ordering services</u> (e.g. Grabfood, UberEats, Deliveroo)
[Ex]	Before, there was the need for one to drive out to buy groceries but now one can buy groceries with a click of a mouse. From cash transactions being the norm to cashless transactions being preferred

Smart Nation is the Singapore government's initiative to transform the economy, government and society through technology.

In your opinion, how can Singapore benefit from this development as a 'Smart Nation'? Explain your answer with reference to two benefits. [7]

[P]	Greater convenience and efficiency within society, boosting economic activities
[EI]	<u>Paylah app, PayNow app and Digi banking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform SG into a cashless society • No longer need to use cash in daily transactions
[Ex]	Greater convenience and efficiency for both consumers + business owners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumers: X carry much cash + no need to worry that have insufficient cash to pay → convenient when sum of money is large → now everything is just a click away to connect to bank account • Business owners: consumers buy products easier → more business opportunities + reduce chance of giving wrong change to consumers

OR

[P]	Greater safety
[EI]	<u>SGSecure App</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features to report with pictures + GPS to locate place of incident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ easier + more accurate → authorities have relevant information faster • Function to communicate to public on important messages on incident sites → public alert and avoid these places
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities perform duties with more efficiency → stop crimes before escalate into more serious matter → ensure safety of society • Public alerted of just in time information → ensure safety

Chapter 9: Tensions Arising From Impacts of Globalisation [Economic]

Level	Positive	Negative
1. Country	Economic growth	Economic downturn
2. Company	Higher profit / market share	Lower profit / market share
3. Individual	Higher income	Lower income

Answering structure

1. EI + Eg (DESC): How does globalisation lead to impact
2. Ex (EXPL) : How does impact benefit / harm party involved

1. Country – economic growth

EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seize opportunities available in global economy – strengthen trading relationships between SG and other countries Greater trade – more companies looking to set up investments in SG
Eg	<u>Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG attract foreign investors to invest because of ability to enable businesses to enhance and strengthen their important activities here + leverage on economic opportunities SG provides → expand businesses in Asia & rest of world US\$800 billion (2013), greatest of which comes from US (US\$114 billion) More investments and greater trade → generate more tax revenue
Ex	<u>With economic growth,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SG improve infrastructure – further attract investment to the country – generate more job opportunities for SGreans Greater variety of goods and services available for consumption – increase standard of living SG companies expand to overseas markets, not confined to SG's physical constraints – access overseas market for cheaper raw materials – continue contributing to economic growth

1. Country – economic downturn

EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interconnected world – rise and fall of economies is closely tied due to trade and investments between countries
Eg	<u>Global Financial Crisis (2008)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• US economic decline – collapse of American investment bank Lehman Brothers – banking crisis• Economic slowdown – reduced demand for goods and services worldwide• SG exports affected badly – local businesses affected as some had to close down – unemployment rates rose
Ex	<u>With economic downturn,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small firms in SG suffer – unable to finance operations – close down – unemployment• Employees suffer pay cuts – company not doing well due to loss of profits – low-income families badly affected• Govt need to step in and devote resources to minimise negative impact – eat into country's reserves

2. Company – higher profit / market share

EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gain access to new overseas markets – expand production and sales of goods to many parts of the world – widen market reach• Gain access to resources in other countries (e.g. lower labour costs, cheaper raw materials) – reduce production cost
Eg	<u>Super Group Ltd (SG company)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expand operations overseas successfully – capitalise on Asia's dynamic consumer market• World class manufacturer of food and beverages
Ex	<u>With larger market reach,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher market share + earn more revenue – higher profits• Access to cheaper resources, reduce production cost – improve profit margins• Drive growth of companies to earn more profit – reinvest in research and development for higher quality products + generate tax revenue for country of origin

2. Company – lower profit / market share

EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Companies enter new market – increased competition – more companies vying for same market• Harder for companies to compete for a share of profits from global economy• Especially so if companies do not constantly innovate and reinvent itself
Eg	<u>Carrefour</u> (French hypermarket chain) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closed only branch in SG after 15 years• Unable to anticipate changing markets – intense competition from other companies offering similar products + failure to adapt and compete with other companies
Ex	<u>With lower market reach,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Face lowered profits – bankruptcy – close and stop operations• Implicate negatively on livelihood of employees – lost jobs

3. Individual – Higher income

EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase mobility of workers and jobs – skilled workers / talents search for better opportunities outside of country• More MNCs in SG to offer employment opportunities for skilled workers to leverage on
Eg	SG <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>7000 MNCs</u> operating – opportunities for indiv to apply for jobs / employment in MNCs
Ex	With <u>higher income,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Due to access to better opportunities when equipped with right skills)• Able to meet basic needs → improve standard of living

3. Individual – Lower income

EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global companies close down operations to shift to another location offering lower labour costs• Workers unable to equip themselves with skills required
Eg	<u>Uniqlo</u> (Japanese fashion chain) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First started product operations in Shenzhen, China – low labour cost• China's manufacturing and labour costs rose• Moved out of China into Vietnam – labour costs half that of China's
Ex	With <u>lower income,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Due to loss of jobs – lose personal income• Unable to meet basic needs → lowered standard of living

Many Singaporeans complained about foreign talent taking away their jobs and also how the government had responded to tackle this issue.

In your opinion, explain two possible ways Singaporeans can compete with foreign talent and remain employable.

[P]	Upgrade themselves and learn new skills
[EI]	<p><u>Continuing Education and Training</u> (CET) Masterplan (by Ministry of Manpower)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training courses relevant to Singapore workers • improve existing skills + gain new expertise <p><u>Workfare Training Support Scheme</u> (older low-wage workers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrade skills + earn higher wages • enable them to advance careers amid fast-changing business landscape + contribute to workplace productively
[Ex]	<p>With training programmes and funding assistance,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help make training + acquiring new skills affordable + accessible → SGreens maintain competitive edge + remain highly employable

OR

[P]	Improve their attitude towards work
[EI]	<p>The image that sticks with the Singaporean worker is that he is choosy and tends to job-hop. There are concerns that Singaporeans have become complacent and have a strong sense of entitlement. Singaporeans cannot assume that the country's success is guaranteed for future generations to come. History has given us very good lessons of many countries and nations that had achieved glorious success in the past but their people began taking things for granted, resulting in their country's regression. Singaporeans must therefore develop positive attitudes like being committed and preserving.</p>
[Ex]	<p>With the right attitude,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employers value our contributions and efforts → likely to continue hire us • SGreens continue to seek opportunities to upgrade + improve themselves → embrace lifelong learning → remain employable

Companies face challenges in a global economy.

In your opinion, how can companies in Singapore take advantage of the benefits of technology to overcome the challenges in a global economy? Explain your answer using two ways.

[P]	Overcome manpower shortage
[EI]	<p>Globalisation has led to competition for talent among companies from different countries. Companies in Singapore can overcome this challenge by using advanced technology to replace manpower so as to increase their productivity rate. Companies in Singapore, especially some SMEs do face the problem of manpower shortage. The manpower shortage can affect the productivity rate of the companies. Therefore, companies can take advantage of technology to replace the work of humans so as to ensure that the productivity rate does not decrease.</p> <p>e.g. restaurants introduce the use of iPads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• patrons browse menus available + place orders• ease problem of manpower shortage during peak hours – patrons do not have to wait for a long time to place their orders but they can place their orders quickly → satisfactory service• servers concentrate on serving food and collecting payment → maintain productivity• reduce cost in the long run – cut down on operating cost with the need to employ fewer staff
[Ex]	<p>This shows that companies can make use of technological advancements to manage their problem of manpower shortage when they use appropriate technology / equipment to overcome manpower shortage.</p>
[L]	<p>Therefore, one way which companies can take advantage of the benefits of technology to overcome manpower crunch is to use advanced equipment to replace manpower shortage so that the companies can continue to enjoy high productivity rate and generate more revenue.</p>

OR

[P]	Harness the use of technology to expand into foreign markets
[EI]	<p>With the development of video calls and online collaborative storage system on the Internet, it enables people from different countries to work together more extensively. This allows companies in Singapore to set up online partnership with companies overseas. Before the onset of such technology, collaborative work was limited within a country due to the hassle of having to travel to another country for meetings and projects. Systems like Facetime and Skype allow for video calls to be made between people from different countries. This means that companies in Singapore can conduct meetings with their overseas clients in real time over the Internet. This eases the inconvenience and the time required to travel to another country for meetings. Such platforms reduce operating cost and increase the opportunities for local companies to reach out to foreign markets. Additionally, the advancement of online technology like Google Drive, an online data storage system, also allows for co-workers from different countries to collaborate on one single project at any time. They can make use of the same platform to upload their documents and work on the same piece of document without having to be present at the same place physically. With the development of online systems, companies can make use of collaborative platforms to enhance their productivity because meetings and collaborations become more efficient as they can be done anywhere in the world. This will inevitably increase the productivity of companies since they can reach out to a wider market online, hence increasing the revenue generated.</p>
[Ex]	<p>Therefore, one way which companies can take advantage of technology to overcome the challenge of competition from foreign business is to make use of collaborative platforms for more collaborative work with overseas partners, which helps increase productivity and generate more income.</p>

GOVT policies to help companies

Financial assistance

Grants

Startup SG Founder

- entrepreneurs with innovative business ideas approach Accredited Mentor Partners (AMP) → assist thru advice + learning programs + networking contacts
- startup capital grant of \$50,000 (startups required to raise and commit S\$10,000 as co-matching fund to the grant)

International Co-Innovation Programmes

- support projects that catalyse cross-border collaboration on technology development and co-innovation
- open up new opportunities for exchange of ideas and knowledge across enterprises in diff countries → work with international counterpart → co-innovate solutions, test-bed them and scale up into the region together
 - partnerships with: UK, France, Germany, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu

SkillsFuture Enterprise Credit (SFEC)

- encourage employers to invest in enterprise transformation + capabilities of employees
- one-off S\$10,000 credit → cover up to 90% of out-of-pocket expenses on qualifying costs for supportable initiatives

Loans & Insurance

Enterprise Financing Scheme (EFS)

- comprehensive support for enterprises' financing requirements across diff stages of growth, for both domestic & overseas activities

Temporary Bridging Loan Programme

- alleviate cashflow needs of enterprises affected by COVID-19 outbreak

Tax Incentives

Double Tax Deduction for Internationalisation (DTD_i)

- companies claim 200% tax deduction on eligible costs of overseas market expansion + development + internationalisation

Global Trader Programme

- reduced corporate tax rate of 5% or 10%

Economic Development Board

Enterprise Singapore

- 1) Provide support: grants + tax incentives + technical funding
 - helped 9000 SMEs thru 12000 upgrading projects
 - provide schemes for SMEs that are keen on using tech to improve productivity
 - e.g. Lim Kee Food Manufacturing (famous for local breakfast products)
 - applied for Enterprise Development Grant
 - installed automated sealing machine → seal 6000 loh mai gai in 2.5 hrs ⇔ previously took 2 workers 16 hrs manually do
 - able to meet local & international demand
- 2) Facilitate partnerships b/w SMEs & larger corporations
 - PACT initiatives: encourage MNCs to share + transfer technical knowledge → SMEs
 - e.g. MMI Holdings
 - supplier of hard drive disks for US-based Seagate Technology (MNC)

Chapter 10: Tensions Arising From Impacts of Globalisation [Cultural]

Responses to trade-offs & tensions arising from foreign cultures

Country	Indv
welcome	offer greater variety of cultural products
policies to manage influence on local culture	threaten existence + nature of local culture

Entertainment

1. Homogenisation

De	Local cultures changed by dominance of foreign cultures				
EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalisation: influence of entertainment spread more rapidly + widely 				
Eg	<p><u>Korean</u> pop music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rise of Korean Wave (Hallyu) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase in popularity of many other Korean products (e.g. cosmetics, food) Korean dramas + films: part of programming of many free-to-air & satellite TV stations in many Asian countries e.g. SG Acceptance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wider range of entertainment programme to choose from plots from Korean dramas + films appeal to interests of many people increase in appeal of Korean products e.g. LG, Samsung phones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sales overtake Apple as best-selling smartphone brand in Asian countries Rejection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. Japan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protestors rallied in front of headquarters of Fuji Television → unhappy with increasing presence of Korean programmes <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Americanisation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptance: American messages in entertainment products: empower consumers to develop their identities <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Independence</td><td>2) Individuality</td></tr> <tr> <td>Asia: middle-class women watch American soap operas → possible to marry for love + live independently of extended family</td><td>SG: hip-hop → perform Chinese, English, bilingual raps → acquire new cultural capital e.g. rhyming and rapping skills, new attitudes and dispositions towards English</td></tr> </table>	1) Independence	2) Individuality	Asia: middle-class women watch American soap operas → possible to marry for love + live independently of extended family	SG: hip-hop → perform Chinese, English, bilingual raps → acquire new cultural capital e.g. rhyming and rapping skills, new attitudes and dispositions towards English
1) Independence	2) Individuality				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rejection: Threaten local culture, language, entertainment industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. France: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 40% TV programmes in French ■ < 40% TV programmes of non-European origins ○ e.g. China: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ annual limit of 34 foreign films that could be imported ■ periodic cultural blackout days: foreign films could not be shown
Ex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Foreign entertainment change mindsets + habits of people → increasingly adopt foreign culture as part of lives

2. Hybridisation

De	Blend foreign + local food cultures → unique combinations contain elements from both cultures
EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Globalisation: provide more opportunities for many entertainment industries to expand market reach ● Countries with high entry barriers (more dominant support towards local culture & entertainment) → adopt hybridisation → gain more viewership
Eg	<p><u>Americanisation</u> in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● more Hollywood movies adopt Chinese elements + values ● American film 'Kung Fu Panda' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ new blend of entertainment movie <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) clear oriental elements (e.g. kung fu) + Chinese setting in plot 2) Western form of animation + English songs in the background ○ met with protest from Chinese: inaccurate portrayal of Chinese culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ cultural icon of China – the panda ■ one of China's martial arts – kung fu
Ex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Locals reject → offensive to inappropriately portray local culture & values → tension with those who welcome idea of hybridisation of entertainment

Food

1. Homogenisation

De	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local food culture change → similar to foreign food culture
EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fast food restaurants are fast gaining popularity
Eg	<p><u>McDonald's</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• expand rapidly + open restaurants beyond US (1980s – 1990s)• Italians protest against McDonald's plans to build first outlet in Italy (1986)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ held bowls of pasta in hands to show disapproval of extension of American culinary culture
Ex	<p>–ve impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foreign food establishments dominate food landscape → more appealing to people (offer wide range of affordable + convenient food)• Indv: traditional food no longer appealing to younger generation → reduce consumption• Business: dependent on sale of local food → less people prefer local food → poor business → close down <p>→ <u>LOSS of local food culture</u></p>

2. Hybridisation

De	Blend foreign + local food cultures → unique combinations contain elements from both cultures
EI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast food popular across many countries → increasing acceptance of fast food culture (typical foreign food culture for many countries) Fast food chains incorporate elements of local food culture into menu → hybridise popular foods → cater to local tastes
Eg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Burger King</u>: Rendang burger (SG) & bulgogi burger (Korea) <u>McDonald's</u>: Rendang beef burger (SG during Hari Raya season) <u>Kentucky Fried Chicken</u>: porridge (Asia)
Ex	<p>–ve impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some elements of local food culture lost / changed in fusion Indv: more familiar with hybridised food culture → local food culture face greater competition → lose authenticity Business: dependent on sale of local food → less people prefer hawker food → poor business → close down <p style="text-align: right;">→ <u>LOSS of local food culture</u></p>
	<p>+ve impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spur creation of creative fusion dishes to survive competition → preserve some of local food culture → more appealing to younger generation (shun traditional local foods) Indv: new products → greater variety → more choices Business: new business opportunities <p style="text-align: right;">→ <u>PRESERVE local food culture</u></p>

Conclusion: homogenisation > hybridisation [impact]

Homogenisation	Hybridisation
Complete loss	Some retained / preserved

In your opinion, explain two possible ways local entertainment can compete with foreign entertainment in Singapore.

[P]	Local filmmakers focus on local issues / themes in entertainment productions
[Ei]	<u>Ah Boys to Men – Frogmen</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local director Jack Neo made series of National Service movies → well received • one of highest grossing movies in SG
[Ex]	By focusing on local themes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGreans better identify – culture portrayed is unique to SG + sth they are familiar with / can relate to • local audience more inclined to support local film productions

OR

[P]	Develop its own talent
[Ei]	<u>School of the Arts (SOTA)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SG's first national pre-tertiary specialised arts school to offer 6-year unique integrated arts and academic curriculum for youths aged 13 – 18 years old • provide platform for local talent to learn craft & skills required to succeed in entertainment industry • identifying & groom future generations of artists & creative professionals in SG <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <u>Scholarships</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer educational pathway to study at renowned schools overseas e.g. Juilliard School → improve skills thru exchange of ideas and skill-sets • offer contract: complete studies → come back to SG → work in media companies e.g. Mediacorp
[Ex]	With more local talent, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuous injection of ideas in entertainment industry that are relatable to local interests • local talents know what will work best in SG + work towards it → development of local entertainment industry

OR

Govt funding:

National Arts Council can fund money/sponsor projects/offer grants in local entertainment industry → provide money to film production or entertainment companies to produce more higher quality films + advertise films/songs on broadcasting networks or social media → more publicity make more people aware + convinced to watch it

Why are some aspects of foreign entertainment rejected in Singapore? Explain your answer using two reasons.

[P]	Threaten existence and nature of local cultures (value system)
[EI]	<p>This happens as a result of globalisation which can bring about cultural homogenisation, a process by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more similar with aspects of foreign cultures.</p> <p>e.g. <u>Swedish band Watain</u> banned from performing in SG (2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • denigrate religions + promote violence → disrupt SG's social harmony
[Ex]	In such instances, foreign cultures, in this context in the form of a foreign band, are rejected so as to protect local cultures and so that moral and religious values are not being undermined by the invasion of foreign cultures.

OR

[P]	Protect the local entertainment industry
[EI]	The dominance of American industry has not been welcomed by all as it is seen to threaten local culture, language and local entertainment industry. This is the result of globalisation as the entertainment industries in many parts of the world are dominated by the USA. For example, American films dominate the box offices of more than 150 countries and its film industry is a major provider of entertainment seen in millions of homes around the world including Singapore.
[Ex]	As a result, the local entertainment industry will be affected as locals do not support local entertainment scenes and local talent. This can eventually prevent the growth of the local entertainment industry, making it less competitive and commercially viable. In such instances, foreign cultures are rejected as they threaten the local entertainment industry.

How can Singapore's local food culture be preserved? Explain your answer using two solutions.

[P]	Educate young generation in schools
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools: learn abt diff local cuisines & find out abt origins • Secondary schools: Food and Consumer Education classes → learn how to cook diff local dishes
[Ex]	<p>By educating the younger generation,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn more abt rich heritage of local food culture → appreciate diversity and culture • share knowledge with others by trying out recipes at home with families → pass down local culture to next generation

OR

[P]	Create online site to collect recipes of various local dishes
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invite SGreens to submit own recipes for these dishes + share personal stories on the dishes • treasure trove of information of diff ways to cook local cuisine
[Ex]	<p>By creating an online site,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capture + preserve origins & recipes of local cuisine online permanently → SGreens assured that local food culture will not be lost • more people visit online site → learn abt diff local food → easy access to how to cook these dishes + more willing to try out at home → pass down to next generation in their families

Chapter 11: Tensions Arising From Impacts of Globalisation [Security]

Cyber security

Government

P	Country has capabilities to manage cyber security challenges
EI	<p>1) <u>Stringent laws</u> e.g. <u>Computer Misuse and Cyber Security Act</u> (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• serious warning and deterrence → think twice before committing act <p>2) <u>Strengthen cyber security defences</u> e.g. <u>Cyber Security Masterplan 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cyber Watch Centre<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ track malicious cyber activities → respond swiftly to cyber security threats• Cyber Security Agency (CSA)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ overview national cyber security functions◦ ensure safety of critical infrastructure e.g. energy, banking sectors◦ focus on:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Grow pool of cyber security experts (enhance ability = prevention & readiness to reduce damage during an attack)■ Promote adoption of safer cyber security measures among businesses and individuals (create awareness for prevention = reducing chances of attacks)■ Enhance security of cyber infrastructure (enhance prevention + preparedness to reduce damage) <p>3) <u>Collaboration</u> e.g. <u>Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team</u> (APCERT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• member states cooperate → maintain a network of computer security experts• improve countries' and region's competency in responding to cyber security challenges should they arise <p>e.g. <u>ASEAN</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASEAN CERT Incident Drill (ACID): SG plan + execute annually<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ strengthen cooperation among member countries
Ex	<p>Govt has resources + capabilities to address the issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prevent threat from happening• put in place measures to minimise impact when security is breached

Individuals

P	Ensure own cyber security by remaining vigilant online
EI	<p>Install software: anti-virus programs + firewalls + anti-malware</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• protect against malwares / spywares that can steal info to launch cyber attacks using stolen info• help indivs from falling prey to cyber attacks <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Create strong passwords + enable two-factor authentication (2FA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• passwords: at least 12 characters + include uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, symbols + should not contain common words or personal info• enable 2FA on online accounts
Ex	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remain vigilant + take preventive measures → reduce own vulnerability → ensure own cyber security

Conclusion: govt > indiv

- access to more resources to manage at a larger scale (country level)
- ensure security of country's cyber security infrastructure → more secure cyber security envt

Cyber-attacks on SingHealth system had exposed weaknesses in Singapore's defence against such attacks.

In your opinion, what can Singapore do to prevent such attacks from happening again? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Develop critical pool of highly skilled IT personnel to secure cyberspace
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest heavily in training people in coding and programming skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enrichment + development programmes in schools → identify students with potential for further development Award scholarships to students to pursue cyber-defence courses/training overseas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop skills further well-trained → work for govt / relevant IT sectors to secure IT networks
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability to detect → deter cyber-attacks

OR

[P]	Conduct mandatory training in cyber-defence for all employees who have to operate a computer
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courses to teach employees how to identify and manage suspicious emails / websites that may contain viruses or malicious codes that inflict a computer
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipped with knowledge → reduce possibilities of clicking on links that may infect computers

Why it is important for Singapore to take a tough stance against cybercriminals and criminals in Singapore? Explain your answer using two reasons.

[P]	Deter other potential cyber criminals
[EI]	Tough stance such as heavy charges, monetary or otherwise, the government is signalling that it takes these crimes and the impacts of these crimes seriously. The identification and subsequent penalties against the cyber criminals also sends a strong signal to potential cyber criminals that they should not think they can remain anonymous and escape punishment.
[Ex]	Potential cyber criminals think twice + decide against committing any cyber crimes to avoid punishment → deterrence → fewer cyber crimes

OR

[P]	Maintain Singapore's credibility and image as a safe and secure country for economic transactions and activities
[EI]	Weak cyber security: put businesses and confidential information at risk of being hacked → lose confidence → fewer investors to invest and set up businesses in SG
[Ex]	Economic stability lost / compromised + economic development slow down → economic losses

Why has cybercrime become pervasive in recent years? Explain your answer, stating two reasons.

[P]	Lack of awareness of individuals
[Ei]	As people get more and more connected in the cyber world, it is crucial that they also understand the risks that come with it. In a survey conducted by Norton in 2013, almost half of the respondents do not regard security concerns as important. In fact, 57% of respondents were not even aware that security solutions for mobile devices even exist.
[Ex]	With a lack of cyber safety knowledge, individuals can also share confidential work information with friends and family, which puts organisations at risk of cyberattacks too. Due to the lack of awareness, people do not understand the risks their actions online can cause. Thus, it makes it easier for cybercriminals to act online and many more will be encouraged to plot against ignorant individuals.

OR

[P]	Advancements in technology
[Ei]	The Internet has made it possible for cybercriminals to operate from any part of the world. Furthermore, cyber networks are getting more complex and advanced. Cybercriminals thus exploit the Internet to fulfil their own agenda. Cybercrimes are often committed in high volumes and at fast speeds. They often get away with it as authorities are unable to track them down due to the complicated cyber networks and their anonymity.
[Ex]	As technology becomes more advanced, cybercriminals are also able to tap onto the convenience of using the technology at different platforms any time to commit their crime. Thus, cybercriminals will be emboldened to act again and more might be encouraged to do so.

OR

[P]	Singaporeans are naive about sharing information online
[Ei]	With globalisation, the nature in which we purchase products and services have changed. For example, there is a rise in the number of online platforms such as Carousell and Ezbuy to purchase items.
[Ex]	Though online shopping has made the purchasing of items quicker and convenient, and accessible even to young consumers, Singaporeans could be naive about whom they share their personal information to. Online sellers can easily take their money without delivering the items purchased, resulting in more online scams.

Transnational terrorism

Transnational terrorism: unlawful use of force / indiscriminate violence by internationally-linked groups against persons and properties in many diff parts of the world

Globalisation

Impact	Explanation
1. Multinational membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate with members all over the world → international membership base• Disseminate info & know-how<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ how to make bombs and explosives• Inspire + recruit potential member<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ e.g. since 2011: 27k foreign fighters travel to Iraq & Syria to join ISIS• Spread ideology → attract more to join their cause
2. Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange funds & currencies quickly and conveniently• International banking: funds accessible to terrorists<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ legally: doations◦ illegally: drug trade, kidnapping• Use funds → provide training, buy weapons and equipment• e.g. Imran Kassim transferred S\$450 funds to ISIS as donation

Impact

Individuals	Business	Country
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-radicalisation• Islamophobia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic destructions & losses• Uncertainty in financial markets• Adverse impact on tourism• Increased intolerance towards foreigners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for tighter security & collaboration (increased expenditure on security measures)

Examples (contextual knowledge)

Self-radicalisation:

Oslo @ Norway (23 July 2011)

- Anders Behring Breivik: Christian extremist, angered by threats posed to society by multiculturalism & Muslim immigration
 - massive bomb blast
 - shooting attack at a youth camp
- 77 dead, 242 injured

2021: Protestant Christian boy planned to attack Muslims at two mosques

- Self-radicalised: watch propaganda videos by ISIS, showing the group executing Ethiopian Christians in Libya → wrongly conclude that Islam teaches followers to kill Christians
- Detained by ISD

2015: Arifil detained under ISA for terrorism-related activities

- plan to join ISIS
 - view terrorist propaganda online → support radical ideology and violent tactics of ISIS + befriend indiv online whom he thought could help him join ISIS
 - actively surf Internet on travel routes to Syria so that he could engage in armed violence there + research online on making improvised explosive devices
- if unable to join ISIS in Syria, intended to carry out violent attacks in SG → considerable thought to how to attack key facilities and assassinate government leaders / carry out attacks in public places using easily available weapons such as knives

2001: SG members of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)

- plan bomb attack on Changi Airport, foreign embassies, Yishun MRT, MOE headquarters
- ISD arrested 13 members before attacks took place

2016: terrorist plot to attack Marina Bay Sands with rockets from Batam

- uncovered by Indonesian police

Terrorist attack:

November 2015 Paris attacks

- three teams of ISIS terrorists
 - bombing outside Stade de France during international football match
 - fire on crowded cafés and restaurants
 - mass shooting at Eagles Of Death Metal concert in Bataclan theatre
- 130 dead, 400 injured

Measures

Measures	1. Preventive	2. Protective	3. Responsive
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration
Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border control • Community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance • Legal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency preparedness

Preventive measures: take action before occur

1) <u>Collaboration between countries</u>		
International	UN	<u>UN Security Council Resolution 1373</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passed after 9/11 attacks • call upon member states to enhance abilities to counter terrorist attacks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ share intelligence on indiv/groups practising or planning terrorist acts ◦ cooperate with other govts to take action <u>UN Counter Terrorism Committee</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitor implementation of resolution → help member countries improve ability to fight terrorism
	Interpol	<u>Fusion Task Force</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share info + increase capacity of member countries to address threat of terrorism • work closely with international organisations (e.g. UN Al-Qaeda and Taliban monitoring teams) → maintain accurate databases on terrorist groups
	between countries	Singapore & Indonesia & Malaysia (2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leader of JI (Mas Selamat bin Kasturi) escape from detention in SG → re-arrested in Johor UK & Saudi Arabia (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • security intelligence from Saudi Arabia → prevent terrorist attack in London <u>Five Power Defence Arrangements: UK & NZ & Australia (1971)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threat against SG / Malaysia → consult each other + share expertise on how to deal with threat + come to our aid
Regional	ASEAN	<u>ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exchange best practices → enhance counter-terrorism cooperation <u>Conference of ASEAN Chiefs of Police (ASEANPOL)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss + share info on terrorist activities in the region

		<u>Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism (2001)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list measures to counter terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cooperation among front-line law enforcement agencies share info develop best practices
Bilateral	SG–US	<u>Container Security Initiative (CSI)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> screen containers for illicit seaborne cargo (e.g. bomb materials) → identify and target high-risk containers before shipped to US ports

Share intelligence on suspects + best practices + expertise on counter terrorism measures → difficult for terrorists to succeed / even attempt an attack

2) **Effective border controls**

- Specialised capabilities in border security

SG	<u>Immigration and Checkpoints Authority (ICA)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specialised capabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> biometric tech: immigration and clearance of people radiographic image analysis: cargo vehicles fortify borders → monitor + regulate movement of goods and people across borders
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- Restrict air travel of suspected terrorists

US	<u>No-Fly List</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> names of indivs who are known / suspected terrorists → X board aeroplane from/to US
Canada	<u>Passenger Protect Program</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify indivs who may threaten aviation security → X board aeroplane from/to Canada

- Database of stolen and lost travel documents

Interpol	<u>STLD database</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contain info on travel or identity documents that are reported as stolen / lost / revoked / invalid / stolen blank law enforcement officers check validity of travel or identity document in seconds → identify + stop criminals from using stolen / lost travel documents before they get to airport or border
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Prevent entry of foreign terrorists elements + materials by land, sea, air → limit chances of terrorist attacks & activities from happening

3) Strengthen community involvement

SG

Total defence framework

- SG Secure 2016
 - national movement: SGreens vigilant, prepared, involved against terrorism
 - posters & broadcasted messages on public transport – encourage public to report suspicious people, unattended parcels and baggage
 - report instances of suspected self-radicalised indiv to ISD
- Community Engagement Programme (CEP)
 - positive relations & understanding among diff ethnic & religious groups
 - committees set up in schools, workplaces, community centres
- Inter-racial and Religious Confidence Circle (IRCC)
 - set up after 9/11 in every constituency to promote and maintain racial & religious harmony
 - activities to build social networks of friendship & trust
 - heritage trails - visit places of worship
 - dialogues
 - ethnic and religious celebrations
 - 2015: 87 IRCCs with 1400 members

Protective measures

1) Surveillance

SG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAF: critical infrastructure<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <u>Jurong Island</u> (SG's petrochemical hub): protected by SAF, SPF, Police Coast Guard◦ sea lanes: guarded by Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN), Police Coast Guard◦ air spaces: guarded by Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF), Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (CAAS)• Electronic surveillance: public places with large no. of people<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ closed-circuit TV coverage (CCTV) @ crowded hartland areas◦ security screening @ major events• <u>Changi Airport</u>: scan passengers<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ walk-through metal detectors◦ millimetre wave tech: no need to remove laptops & tablets from bags
US	Airports with <u>full body scanners</u> : millimetre wave scanner <ul style="list-style-type: none">• use non-ionising electromagnetic radiation to produce 3D image of person• Automated Target Recognition (privacy software): identify suspicious non-metal & metal objects

Increase vigilance for key infrastructure + public places with large no. of people
→ ensure safety of citizens + prevent key services crippled

2) Legal system

SG	<u>Internal Security Act</u> (ISA) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• govt detain suspected terrorists indefinitely without trial• 2012: detain 2 members of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ involved in terrorism-related activities◦ undergone terrorist training in Afghanistan with Al-Qaeda in 1999, 2000
US	<u>Patriot Act</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• easier to arrest, detain, seize property of anyone suspected of involved in terrorist acts• detain suspects indefinitely without trial / deported with little or no chance of challenging the decision

Responsive measures

1) Collaboration between countries

- Research and development

SG	<u>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Explosive (CBRE) Defence Group</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• two battalions from Singapore Combat Engineers – specialise in Explosive Ordnance Disposal + CBRE• work closely with Medical Response Force – Elite medical arm of SAF Medical Corps• DSA National Laboratories work with France, USA, Sweden counterparts on CBRE-related research and development efforts
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- Exercise to exchange knowledge

ASEAN	<u>ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus Counter Terrorism Exercise</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• armed forces come together to plan + discuss strategies → coordinate operations against CBRE-related terrorist attacks• 2013: first joint multinational counter-terrorism exercise – share on best counter-terrorism practices
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- Participate in missions worldwide

UN	<u>International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• train Afghanistan National Security Forces → never again a safe haven for terrorism• SG: deploy 500 SAF personnel
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2) Emergency preparedness

SG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain Emergency Response Units<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <u>Special Operations Task Force</u>: highly-trained regular servicemen continually trained, equipped, develop new military equipment◦ <u>Public Transport Security Command</u>: police security around MRT stations◦ <u>New Emergency Response Teams</u>: police better trained in counter-assault → able to handle threat until reinforcements arrive• Frequent exercises to test contingency plans for acts of terrorism<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <u>Exercise Heartbeat</u>: Home Team agencies work with community◦ <u>Exercise Northstar</u>: Whole-of-Govt able respond to emergencies◦ better prepared to deal with security threats + enhance resilience to recover quickly• Raise public awareness on threat + emphasise need for continued vigilance<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ e.g. <u>SG Secure app</u>
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Case study: mass surveillance in US

Mass surveillance rose to prominence after the 9/11 terrorist attack as America looked for answers. The US government, namely the National Security Agency (NSA), is eager to know such attacks can be prevented in the future. With new technological capabilities, government leaders and national security experts have found support in implementing mass surveillance practices when the country faced one of the scariest times in its history.

Mass surveillance is the practice of spying on an entire, or significant part of a, population. It can involve anything from CCTV monitoring and email interceptions, to wire-tapping and computer hacking.

Many of these mass surveillance practices remain classified to this day and only their most basic features are known. However, leaked documents and the presence of whistle-blowers¹ have allowed some of these practices to surface. In 2013, it was revealed that the US government had been surveilling telephone calls between the US and abroad. It also used a program, known as PRISM, which collects Internet communications of foreigners abroad from companies such as Google, Facebook and Apple. The revelations led to an outburst of unhappiness from both Americans and non-Americans as there were fears that their privacy had been violated.



¹A whistle-blower is a person who exposes any kind of information or activity that is deemed illegal, unethical or not correct within an organisation that is either public or private

Source A: *A comment by a blogger on PRISM, in 2013*

The program has been described as one of the most important intelligence the government collects. It is used to protect us from a variety of security threats. The natures of such threats is rarely revealed to the public. Apparently, we just have to trust the government. The only thing we see is a government programme with access to communications of millions without the need to prove that the government has any valid reason to do so.

Source B: *A comment by an American on security and privacy, in 2014*

In 2007, the surveillance programme, PRISM was launched. Internet communications from at least nine major US Internet companies are collected by a government agency. These companies include Microsoft, Google, Facebook, YouTube, Skype and Apple. By tracking the communications, the government may identify leads on individuals who might engage in terrorism. The government claims that measures are in place to ensure programme is not abused. How is that so when the surveillance of these communications do not require the government to obtain any permission from the individuals whose communications are being tracked?

Source C: *A comment on the surveillance actions of the US government, in 2013*

I honestly don't see why this is such a big deal. The government doesn't care about what you are looking at unless you have already done something to make them suspicious. Why is it that Americans get so riled up about privacy?

Source D: *A view from an American computer scientist, in 2009*

Based on mathematical analysis, my study has shown that profiling is ineffective. Using profiling to identify terrorists is similar to looking for a needle in a haystack. This is because terrorists are vastly outnumbered by innocents, and it's a waste of time and money to screen and rescreen the same innocent people.

Cyber terrorism and transnational terrorism pose threats to Singapore.

Do you think that the consequences of cyberterrorism is more devastating on Singapore society than transnational terrorism? Explain your answer.

Cyber terrorism

[P]	Compromise important infrastructure
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In digital age, a lot of SG's infrastructure is being automated + run remotely by computerised systems
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NEWater treatment plants are automated + run by computers which can be compromised through cyberattack
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cybercriminals compromise system: shut down / manipulate system• cannot carry out certain processes → water not treated properly → severely affect health + safety of Singapore's inhabitants → country come to standstill

Transnational terrorism

[P]	Compromise economy
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destroy infrastructure thru acts of violence
[Eg]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2016: Indonesian govt arrested a group of Indonesians who were part of a terrorist group → allegedly plot to launch rockets from Batam to SG's Marina Bay area
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destroy infrastructure → cost govt millions of dollars to rebuild• Destroy Marina Bay area (centre of economic activity) → great loss of economic activity → companies withdraw from country due to safety of employees & property compromised + investors not invest money to build business in unsafe country• Less economic activity → economic downturn + SGreens lose jobs

How can Singapore further prepare itself to counter the threat posed by transnational terrorist groups? Explain your answer using two strategies.

[P]	Increase surveillance in crowded areas
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase no. of closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras in MRT stations / shopping centres • Deploy more guards to patrol Changi Airport - one of the busiest places that receives thousands of international passengers a day
[Ex]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowded places are prime targets of terrorists as attacking such places will garner a lot of attention and create a huge impact and a lot of fear, which is what they are trying to achieve. • Terrorists will be deterred from attacking these places as any suspicious activities will be spotted very quickly and threats can be neutralised quickly before they can be carried out

OR

[P]	Singaporeans possess knowledge of how to react in the event of terrorist attack
[EI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>SG Secure</u>: national movement to prepare public to deal with terrorist attack • <u>SG Secure app</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ send info quickly to emergency authorities ○ info, videos, infographics on topics – how to stay safe during emergency, identify suspicious behaviour, improvised first-aid skill
[Ex]	<p>By equipping citizens with knowledge of what to do in event of terrorist attack</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • govt have more pairs of eyes to keep a lookout for potential threats • citizens know how to render help during emergency → alleviate burden of emergency duty personnel so that they can focus on helping those who really need it

Other topic questions

Extract 1 is a chart that shows most plastic waste is not recycled. In addition, out of the waste that is not recycled, 20% are plastic bags.

State what messages you would share on how to reduce the amount of plastic waste generated.
(2020 Q6)

[P]	Bring your own bags when you go grocery shopping
[EI]	Plastic bags compromise the largest section of not recycled plastic. Many people get plastic bags when they go grocery shopping. However, many of these plastic bags go to waste as the supermarkets are very generous in giving out plastic bags.
[Ex]	If Singaporeans can reduce the use of plastic bags, they would naturally reduce the number of plastic bags that go unrecycled. Singaporeans can bring their own reusable bags or even their backpacks to pack their groceries.
[L]	When more people switch over to reusable bags, it reduces plastic waste.

OR

[P]	Reuse plastic bags if you happen to get them
[EI]	Many Singaporeans already reuse plastic bags to some extent by using them as bin liners. This is not enough. Why don't we all bring some plastic bags with us all the time? It can be in our bags or even in our wallets. This way, we always use them when we need to carry some item.
[Ex]	Sometimes it is not so easy to bring your own bag. It could be a last-minute grocery trip, or you happen to need to buy items when you are out doing other errands. That is why if we have plastic bags, we should try to reuse them.
[L]	By reusing plastic bags, we will help to reduce plastic waste.