

Chapter 1: What does it mean for me to be a citizen of my country?

Attributes shaping citizenship		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How do these attributes shape citizenship?
1. Legal status	Rights <u>Definition</u> When a person has legal status as a citizen, he or she is recognised by law as a member of a country. It grants rights which include freedom and privileges that citizens have. <u>Examples</u> - One can elect leaders to represent him. Citizens' rights are also protected by the constitution so governments do not have unlimited power to make decisions. - The constitution also gives citizens the right to education in Singapore. Hence, the Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS) ensures that no one would be denied basic education. Obligations <u>Definition</u> It also involves obligations which refer to duties that citizens are required to fulfil as members of the country. <u>Examples</u> - freedom of speech. We should also not discriminate against people of different ethnic groups. - National Service: contributing to the defence of Singapore	With clear rights and responsibilities defined as a citizen of a country, citizens feel a sense of belonging as their rights are protected and they also serve the country by being responsible citizens by contributing in meaningful causes. This effort contributes towards the good of the country in order to bring about progress and prosperity, and to build a harmonious Singapore so as to advance the well-being of fellow Singaporeans..

2. A sense of identity	<u>Definition</u> Refers to how a person perceives himself or herself as a citizen. People from the same country have a sense of national identity. It comes from a shared belief of connectedness to other citizens belonging to the country, and can be shaped by common experiences, common practices, and common spaces. <u>Examples:</u> - common practices such as singing the National Anthem and taking the National Pledge. We also celebrate National Day as Singaporeans. - Pride of our food culture/sports scene - Bonding via unique language (Singlish)	This will lead citizens to feel a sense of belonging and ownership to the country and be part of Singapore. This uniqueness binds us together, leading us to feel a part of the Singapore society and as such, citizens of Singapore. Also, when Singaporeans feel closer to one another and the country, other positive outcomes may result, such as a willingness to care for others and improve society
3. Shared values	<u>Definition</u> Refer to principles and beliefs that are seen as important by a group of people. These values can shape a person's attitude, thinking and behaviour. Shared values are shaped by a country's history, heritage, and experiences, and may change over time as citizens respond to challenges faced by the country. <u>Examples</u> - Filial piety: the responsibility of taking care of our parents - Multicultural harmony - Resilience to overcome crises and challenges during e.g. COVID-19	This will lead citizens to feel a sense of belonging and ownership to the country and be part of Singapore. This uniqueness binds us together, leading us to feel a part of the Singapore society and as such, citizens of Singapore. Also, when Singaporeans feel closer to one another and the country, other positive outcomes may result, such as a willingness to care for others and improve society

4. Civic participation	<u>Definition</u> Refers to citizens taking part in public affairs. Public affairs are matters of general interest or concern to most people in society. It involves citizens contributing their time, effort and money, either as individuals or community groups (formal and informal) to address societal issues, specific needs in society, or interests that they are passionate about and concerned with. <u>Examples</u> - Temporary Academic Assistance: This project was started by Mr Andy Teo who wanted to connect students who were facing difficulties learning during the COVID-19 HBL period with volunteer tutors. - GoodHood.SG: An application started by Mr Nigel Teo and his friends that allows people who need help to seek help from their neighbours. - Zero Waste Singapore: an NGO (non-profit organisation) to influence Singaporeans to produce less waste, and be more environmentally friendly. (through education)	Participating in public affairs demonstrates the commitment a citizen has towards their country as you are willing to care for others and improve society.
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SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 1

Do you agree that an individual's legal status as a citizen helps to build a stronger sense of belonging to a country than civic participation? Explain your answer.

Paragraph 1: Factor 1

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Legal status as a citizen helps to build a strong sense of belonging to a country.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Legal status means a person is recognised by law to be a member of a country. There are several ways to gain legal status, through one's country of birth, by marriage or by naturalisation. When someone has legal citizenship, they acquire rights such as the freedom of speech and freedom of religion. In turn, they have obligations and duties to fulfil as members of the country. For example, male citizens and PRs in Singapore have to serve National Service (NS). After completion of full-time NS, they are required to serve up to 40 days of Operationally Ready NS per year, until the age of 40-50.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Legal status as a citizen helps to build a strong sense of belonging to a country because (Mirror QI)</u> citizens have more rights and privileges compared to non-citizens. This will help them to feel included and protected by the country, thus will feel more committed to the country. In addition, since they have to fulfill obligations to the country, they will feel that they have an important role to play in society. They will see that their efforts help to make the country a safer or better place to live in and will feel the need to look after their country. This increases their love for the country and builds a strong sense of belonging. **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue.

Paragraph 2: Factor 2

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Civic participation as a citizen helps to build a strong sense of belonging to a country.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Civic participation generally refers to citizens taking part in public affairs which are matters of general interest or concerns to most people in society. This involves citizens sacrificing their time, effort and money to address societal issues, specific needs in society or interests that they are willing to resolve or are concerned with.

	For example, Mr Andy Teo noticed schools were going to have home-based learning during the covid-19 pandemic. With the help of social media, he enlisted the help of tutors online to teach students for free. .
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Civic participation as a citizen helps to build a strong sense of belonging to a country because (Mirror QI)</u> they will feel that they have an important role to play in society. This will see that their efforts help to make the country a better place for the community to live in and will feel the need to look after their country. Thus, citizens will develop a sense of ownership and responsibility towards their community. This increases their love for the country and builds a strong sense of belonging. **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue.

Paragraph 3: Weigh factors

State stand	Civic participation helps to build a stronger sense of belonging to a country than legal status.
Explain reasons why - Comparison Criteria - Root Factor	because it requires citizens to develop more love for the country. Civic participation involves actively demonstrating care and concern for issues that affect the country. Through contributing their time and effort, they will develop more love for other members of society and a greater sense of rootedness to the country as they feel their contributions will matter. However, some citizens view citizenship as just a legal status and may not actively develop love for the country. Thus, they may choose to be passive citizens and will not develop as much love for the country. Hence, their sense of rootedness to the country will be lesser.

Chapter 2: What are the functions and roles of government in working for the good of society?

Roles of government		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How do these roles lead to the good of society?
1. Maintaining law and order	<u>Definition</u> So that people obey the law and behave in an organised and peaceful order <u>Examples:</u> - Little India Riot: The Singapore Civil Defence Force and Special Operations Command were activated to maintain internal order and stop the rioters. - National Council on Problem Gambling: Apply for exclusion to the casino for an immediate family member when addiction gets out of hand - Personal Protection Order: applied by victims of abuse. The Judiciary system would ensure that justice is rightfully served to the abusers	Keeps a sense of order within the country where laws are abided and violators are punished accordingly. Along with consistent and effective efforts to preserve safety and security, the government ensures that laws and respected and taken seriously. This ensures that all citizens feel safe instead of feeling worried about their lives and their property.
2. Ensuring the economic and social well-being of citizens	<u>Definition</u> Allow people's basic needs for food, water and shelter to be met, and that they have the ability to pursue their goals and enjoy a satisfactory quality of life <u>Examples</u> - Subsidies for common goods and services (e.g. concession rates for public transportation) - Central Provident Fund (CPF): Account given to all working Singaporeans where employers and employees contribute a percentage of the income. CPF is compulsory so that all Singaporeans set aside sufficient money for retirement, housing and healthcare.	By prioritising the welfare and standard of living of its citizens, the government has citizens' interests at heart. Thus, it is important that the government provide goods and services for the public to ensure that the economic and social well-being of the citizens are well taken care of.

3. Promoting and protecting a country's national interests	<u>Definition</u> To ensure the country's security and well-being <u>Examples</u> Through deterrence: - Having a strong military made up of Singapore Armed Forces, Republic of Singapore Airforce and Singapore Navy. - Mobile Column during National Day Parades to demonstrate to other countries that Singapore is militarily prepared to defend itself Through diplomacy: - ASEAN: A Southeast Asian diplomatic organisation which aims to encourage cooperation within the SEA countries	This ensures our safety and Singapore's standing in the world, so that we can protect our interests such as the economy, our independence and our relationships with other countries.
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A) How far do you agree that “maintaining law and order” is more important than “ensuring the economic and social well-being of citizens” in ensuring the progress of Singapore?

B) For the good of Singapore society, do you think it is more important for the government to maintain internal order or provide goods and services for the public?

Paragraph 1: Factor 1

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Maintaining internal order is important for the good of Singapore society.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Governments maintain law and order in society such that people obey the law and behave in an organised and peaceful way. They can do this by preserving safety and security by ensuring people obey the law and are protected from harmful acts. The government also ensures justice by ensuring that everyone is equal before the law and treated fairly. For example, a former civil servant from the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau was convicted for misusing money entrusted to his care. He was jailed for 10 years.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Maintaining internal order is important for the good of Singapore society because (Mirror QI)</u> citizens will feel the need to respect the law and take it seriously knowing they will be punished. They will lead lawful lives and this minimises the overall crime rate and contributes to peace in the country. With stability and order, Singapore will attract potential businesses and investors to invest and grow our economy, leading to the economic development of the country. This improved standard of living and is important for the good of Singapore society.

Paragraph 2: Factor 2

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Providing goods and services for public is important for the good of Singapore society.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions	The government ensures that people's basic needs for food, water and shelter are met, and they can pursue their goals and enjoy a satisfactory quality of life. Services such as education, healthcare, housing and transportation are highly subsidised by the government so that all citizens can access them.

- Example**	For example, there are more than 1 million Housing and Development Board (HDB) flats which are homes to 80% of the country's population. The HDB flats, which is subsidised by the government, provide a home for Singaporeans to stay with their loved ones.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Providing goods and services is important for the good of Singapore society because (Mirror QI)</u> citizens would not need to worry about how to fulfil their basic needs. Everyone will be able to live a good quality of life and will feel fulfilled and satisfied. They will be able to focus on achieving successes in their careers or studies and contribute towards the nation. When the quality of our workforce improves, this will attract potential businesses and investors to invest and grow our economy, leading to the progress of the country. This improved standard of living and is important for the good of Singapore society.

Paragraph 3: Weigh factors

State stand	Providing goods and services is more important
Explain reasons why - Comparison Criteria - Root Factor	as it reduces the need to maintain law and order. By ensuring the social and economic well-being of citizens, the basic needs of Singaporeans will be met. Singaporeans will feel purposeful and work towards their goals in life. By leading a meaningful life, this will help to deter them from committing crimes, reducing the need to maintain law and order. When a citizen commits a crime, it might be because their basic needs are not sufficiently met, forcing them to go astray. Hence, maintaining law and order does not sufficiently address the cause of citizens committing a crime.

Other Potential Questions:

- 1) How far do you agree that “maintaining law and order” / protecting country’s national interests is more important than “ensuring the economic and social well-being of citizens” in ensuring the progress of Singapore?
- 2) Do you think the Legislature / Executive is more important than the Judiciary in ensuring the good governance of Singapore?

Chapter 3.1: How do we decide what is good for society?

Challenges in deciding what is good for society		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How do these challenges make it difficult to decide what is good for society?
1. Differing needs and interests	<u>Definition</u> - People in society may not be able to agree on common interests and what is most important for a happy or fulfilling life. <u>Examples</u> - Limited land in Singapore: People would have different ideas on how to utilise empty plots of land in Singapore - Youths: Entertainment hubs for leisure - Adults: Working spaces	Hence, the government would find this conflict in needs and interests as challenging to manage as people would not be able to understand that their needs are of more importance and would not appreciate the government's responsibility to the greater population. In addition, with the limited resources at its disposal, the government would not be able to address all the needs and interests of all citizens.
2. Differing priorities	<u>Definition</u> - Even if people agree on what basic needs and interests are, they may disagree on what should be prioritized and allocated more resources. <u>Examples</u> - <i>Education</i> – parents with school-going children would likely want more resources to be invested in Education - <i>Healthcare</i> – the elderly would likely prefer more resources to keep healthcare affordable to meet their medical needs	Hence, it will be a challenge to appropriate resources as this could lead to dissatisfaction in some segments of society as certain trade-offs are made.

3. Unequal sharing of costs	<u>Definition</u> - When a decision is made, some individuals or groups bear greater costs of development than others. <u>Examples</u> Building an efficient transportation system for the country - (+) – expressways will result in smoother traffic flow, and society will benefit - (-) – residents living near the expressways may be affected by the noise generated from the traffic, have to bear with the inconveniences	Hence, the government might find this challenging to manage as people as people tend to resist a public good as long as it infringes into what they consider to be their personal space. This would make decision-making a challenge for the government as it may incur resistance from some quarters.
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SRQ7 Practice – Chapter 3.1

Do you agree that different needs and interests of citizens is a more difficult challenge for the government when making decisions than unequal sharing of costs?

Para 1: Factor 1

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Different needs and interests of citizens is a difficult challenge for the government when making decisions.
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	In a diverse society, the needs and interests of people vary and there would be less agreement on what is considered good for society. The government is responsible for caring for all citizens, not just some individuals. For example, some Singaporeans may view an efficient public transportation system as an important need but Singaporeans who own a car would not consider public transportation as a need.
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	This is a difficult challenge for the government when making decisions because (Mirror QI) the government has to hear from all segments of society about their needs and interests before deciding on the common good. Given the limited resources that the society has, it would be impossible for everyone's needs and interests to be met fully. The government thus must be prepared to answer to and convince the citizens whose needs had to be rejected for the common good. Citizens whose needs are not met will feel unhappy with the government and blame the government for not prioritising their needs. All these make it difficult for the government to decide on how to make the best use of these resources. Thus, differing needs and interests is a challenge for the government when making decisions.

Para 2: Factor 2

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Unequal sharing of costs is a difficult challenge for the government when making decisions.
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	Decisions on how to address the various needs and interests of people may lead to varying impact on different groups of people. While a decision may benefit society in general, it can have a negative impact on certain groups of people. For example, the building of expressways ensures a smoother traffic. But some Singaporeans do not want the expressways to be built near their homes. They do not want to bear the costs of having to endure the noise generated from the traffic on expressways. This is also known as the Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) syndrome.
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Reasons why	This is a difficult challenge for the government when making decisions because (Mirror QI) some citizens may end up unhappy with the government's decision as they must suffer an unequal burden of the costs of having the facility in

and outcomes	their neighbourhood. With the limited land available in Singapore, such facilities would inevitably have to be built near residential areas. This makes it difficult for the government to decide on how to make the best use of these resources as not everyone will be satisfied. Thus, unequal sharing of costs is a challenge for the government when making decisions.
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Para 3: Weigh

State stand Comparison criteria	Different needs and interests is a more difficult challenge than unequal sharing of costs for the government when making decisions <u>as the number of people affected is greater.</u>
Justify using CC	For different needs and interests, a diverse society may not be able to come to an agreement about sensitive issues involving personal values, beliefs and priorities. This will cause society to be divided and the government will face a problem meeting everyone's different needs which will cause a <u>larger population of people to be dissatisfied with the government.</u> On the other hand, for unequal sharing of costs, the government has already considered the trade offs, which is minimised to specific areas. Hence the <u>number of people dissatisfied with the government is lesser</u> and it will be easier for the government to come up with strategies to minimise the impact on the people affected.

Chapter 3.3: How do we decide what is good for society?
Principles shaping governance

Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How do these principles lead to the good of society?
1. Having good leadership	<u>Definition</u> Leaders must have the moral courage to do what is right, including making decisions that may not be popular with the people for the sake of progress <u>Examples</u> - Ex-Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew: made impactful decisions for the sake of the nation's long-term progress, even though they may not always be popular with the people (e.g. bilingualism policy to ensure Singaporeans are well-versed in English and their mother tongue)	Good Leaders making good decisions and good policies have the support of the people can then better navigate Singapore through any challenges making Singapore a strong and progressive nation and continues with its development and achieve success.
2. Anticipating change and staying relevant	<u>Definition</u> Governments need to be forward-looking and make decisions that will benefit the people of Singapore in the future. <u>Examples</u> - the building of the two Integrated Resorts (IRs) at Marina Bay and Sentosa to compete with other cities that have been aggressively investing in new tourism to attract visitors - NEWater - a project by the Public Utilities Board to treat wastewater into drinkable water. - Since our water contract with Malaysia is expiring in 2061, NEWater will ensure we are self-sufficient and have continued access to water supply	A forward-looking government who can come up with policies to sustain Singapore's economic development and its success. At the same time, it shows that the government is pre-emptive in mitigating the potential social impact

3. Providing a stake for everybody	<u>Definition</u> Having a say in decision-making can develop a greater sense of belonging in citizens, and will make them more willing to be involved in working towards the good of society <u>Examples</u> - The “Our Singapore Conversation” national-level conversation where citizens can come together to share their views and ideas about what matters to them - Citizenship engagement allows Singaporeans to make a direct contribution to Singapore, thereby providing them a stake in the decision-making and change process	The citizenship engagement allows Singaporeans to make a direct contribution to Singapore, thereby strengthening Singapore’s stability.
4. Practicing meritocracy	<u>Definition</u> When people are rewarded based on their abilities and effort rather than factors such as their race, religion or socioeconomic background, they are encouraged to work hard. <u>Examples</u> - Students who perform well in their studies and CCAs are rewarded in ways to help them further their education e.g. Edusave Scholarship, and Edusave Merit Bursary, which reward the top 10% and 25% of students respectively	This ensures that Singaporeans experience success and will be more motivated to work harder and contribute back to Singapore.

SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 3.3

Do you agree that having good leadership is more important than anticipating change and staying relevant in ensuring the progress of Singapore?

Para 1: Factor 1

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Good leadership is important in ensuring the progress of Singapore.
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	Good leadership refers being honest and capable. Good leaders must be courageous enough to make the right decisions for the country, even if these decisions prove to be difficult. For example, Mr Lim Kim San was the first chairman of the Housing and Development board (HDB) and during his time at HDB, he helped improve the building and financial processes so that low-cost public housing could be built quickly and cheaply and according to strict regulations. This shows that he was a capable leader with the right moral values.
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	Having good leadership is important in ensuring Singapore's progress (Mirror Question Issue) because it will lead to capable leaders making sound decisions that will enable the efficient running of the country. Policies implemented will also benefit the citizens and the country. An honest government will earn the trust of citizens who will then work together with them to help Singapore succeed. Such stability will also benefit the country's economy as foreign investors would be encouraged to invest their resources in Singapore. This will lead to economic growth and progress for the country

Para 2: Factor 2

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Anticipating change and staying relevant is important in ensuring the progress of Singapore.
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	Anticipating change and staying relevant refers to the government being forward looking and taking sound actions early so that they can minimise threats and maximise opportunities for the citizens. One example that illustrates this principle is Singapore's effort to tackle the challenge of rising sea levels. In 2020, a budget of \$5 billion was set aside for the Coastal and Flood Protection Fund to help the country meet the significant risks of rising sea levels.
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	Anticipating change and staying relevant is important in ensuring the progress of Singapore (Mirror Question Issue) because it will lead to potential problems being solved even before it happens. This ensures that a crisis will not develop, and the well-being of the citizens in the country is taken care of. Businesses can continue to operate and generate revenue. This will ensure the progress of Singapore.

Para 3: Weigh

State stand	Having good leadership is more important than Anticipating change and staying relevant for the progress of Singapore as it is the root factor.
Comparison criteria	
Justify using CC	Without good leadership, there will not be leaders with the foresight to anticipate future problems. Therefore, good leadership will ensure leaders chosen will continue to anticipate change for the country to stay relevant and progress. Thus, good leadership is more important.

Other potential questions:

- Do you agree that having good leadership / ensuring a stake for everyone is more important than anticipating change and staying relevant/ practicing meritocracy in ensuring the progress of Singapore?

Chapter 4.: How can we work together for the good of society?

How can individuals, community groups and the government address the needs of society (using the example of Dakota Crescent)		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How do these factors lead to the good of society?
1. Addressing the needs of society	Refers to the efforts put in by the government and citizens to improve the well-being of different groups of people by responding to the issues and challenges they face. Individuals <u>Definition:</u> Refers to the efforts put by citizens to improve the well-being of different groups of people by responding to the issues and challenges they face. <u>Examples:</u> e.g. Ms Gillian Tee's app to connect the elderly and caregivers e.g. Mdm Malligesvari volunteering as an instructor for AWE Community groups <u>Definition:</u> Citizens may organise themselves into community groups to address specific needs of society. <u>Examples:</u> e.g. RSVP Singapore is an example of a formal community group organised by citizens. Formed in 1998, RSVP Singapore actively engages senior citizens in volunteerism who help to serve socially isolated seniors, elderly patients who have been discharged from hospital care and at-risk children from low-income families. Government <u>Definition:</u> The government can create opportunities for the community to show care to those around them by setting up programmes and providing resources <u>Examples:</u> e.g One example of government efforts would be the volunteer management toolkit 2.0 that was launched by NCSS (National Council of Social Service)	In the long term, this makes Singapore a better place because the strengths of individuals with intellectual disabilities are better recognized, allowing diverse individuals to lead a fulfilling and meaningful life. This also makes Singapore a more inclusive society and ensures that every citizen is seen as a valued member of society.

2. Influencing decision-making in public affairs	Refers to citizens and the government working together to make decisions for the good of society through engagement platforms. <u>Definition:</u> Citizens and the government can work together to make sound decisions to resolve societal problems. In Singapore, the government plays an important role in seeking the views of citizens. <u>Examples:</u> e.g The government provides citizens with fair and equal opportunities to influence decision-making through engagement platforms such REACH e.g Citizens' Jury for the War on Diabetes.	This makes Singapore a better place because the decisions are made together to benefit as many Singaporeans as possible. By having their voices heard, Singaporeans would also feel a stronger sense of belonging because they would feel that their contributions are being valued. They would also be more encouraged to continue to give constructive feedback to the government regularly for the improvement of society.
3. Strengthen citizens' sense of belonging	Refers to citizens and the government working together to strengthen citizens' attachment to fellow citizens and their country. Citizens form a unique national identity as Singaporeans and feel that they have an essential place in society. Individuals <u>Definitions:</u> Individuals can play a part in strengthening citizens' attachment to fellow citizens and their country. <u>Examples:</u> e.g. Individuals, such as Mr Cai Yinzhou and Mr Jeremy Ho made efforts to preserve the memories of Dakota Crescent. They set up a project called <i>Between Two Homes</i>. Community Groups <u>Definition:</u> Community groups also can play a part in strengthening citizens' sense of belonging. <u>Examples:</u> Individuals can group themselves into groups to set up an interactive website to document the rich heritage and community in places like Dakota Crescent They can also conduct educational workshops in school to discuss how plans for redevelopment and relocation can be improved.	This will lead citizens to feel a sense of belonging and ownership to the country and be part of Singapore. This uniqueness binds us together, leading us to feel a part of the Singapore society and as such, citizens of Singapore. Also, when Singaporeans feel closer to one another and the country, other positive outcomes may result, such as a willingness to care for others and improve society.

	Government <u>Definition</u> The government can provide structures and funding to strengthen citizens' sense of belonging <u>Examples:</u> e.g. One example is Our Singapore Fund which supports ground-up projects that build the national identity or meet social and community needs The government also provides citizens with a stake in the country's affairs e.g In preserving the heritage of Dakota Crescent, the government engaged citizens, such as residents as well as community and heritage interest groups.	
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SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 4

Do you agree that citizens play a more important role in addressing needs of society than the government?

Para 1: Factor 1

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Citizens play an important role in addressing needs of society.
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	Challenges faced by certain groups of citizens are complex and need more personalised care and attention. Citizens can work as individuals or with community groups, to offer their knowledge, skills and experience to help other members of society. For example, RSVP Singapore is a community group organised by citizens. Senior citizens who would like to engage in volunteerism can work with RSVP to seek opportunities to contribute to the community such as elderly senior citizens who are socially isolated and at-risk children from low-income families.
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	Citizens play an important role in addressing needs of society (Mirror Question Issue) because different disadvantaged members of society will be able to have their needs met. Low-income families will be not need to worry about basic food and necessities through volunteers' help. Their children can also receive free tuition and do well in their studies. These improves their standard of living. Socially isolated senior citizens will be able to enjoy the company of volunteers and a improvement in their mental state. Regular visits by volunteers also ensures there is someone looking out for their physical safety and health concerns, improving their well-being. Thus, addressing needs of society.

Para 2: Factor 2

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Government play an important role in addressing the needs of society.
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	The government can create opportunities for the community to show care to those around them. The government can set up structures and national programs. It can also provide resources to community groups. For example, government agencies such as National Council of Social Services (NCSS) develop resources to help RSVP, a community group set up by citizens. NCSS developed a Volunteer Management Toolkit which helped RSVP learn how to manage their large group of volunteers effectively.
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with	Government play an important role in addressing needs of society (Mirror Question Issue) because community groups will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and resources to better help their beneficiaries. Disadvantaged members of society will

Reasons why and outcomes	be able to receive more targeted support that meets their needs in a timely manner, thus helping them more effectively with the challenges they face in life. This will be more effective in helping them achieve a better quality of life.
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Para 3: Weigh

State stand	Citizens play a more important role in addressing needs of society as it is the root factor.
Comparison criteria	
Justify using CC	Citizens are closer to the ground and are able to clearly identify the specific challenges disadvantaged members of society face. The government will not be able to have a clear idea compared to citizens as citizens are the ones who spend more time and have more personal contact with their beneficiaries. Thus, the government plays a more supporting role by providing advice and resources to help citizens better help disadvantaged members of society.

Other Potential Questions:

- Do you agree that citizens play a more important role in strengthening citizens' sense of belonging than the government?
- Do you think citizens play a more important role than the government in ensuring sound decisions are made to resolve societal problems?
- Do you agree that it is more challenging for the government to manage competing needs and interests of citizens (Chapter 3) than to strengthen citizens' sense of belonging (Chapter 4)? (2020 O Level Paper)
 - o Note: This question will require to look for information in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4.

Chapter 5: What are the factors that shape our identity and contribute to a diverse society?

Factors that shape one's identity		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How do these factors shape a person's identity and contribute to a diverse society?
1. Nationality	<u>Definition:</u> People of the same nationality usually share a common history, a common set of traditions, common practices, a common language, and live together in a particular geographical area. They can also identify with the common experiences, attitudes and beliefs shared by citizens of their country. <u>Example:</u> For example, Singaporeans celebrate National Day, and share a deep respect for multicultural and multireligious practices and a common love for food across cultures as well as a commitment to bilingualism.	Nationality shapes a person's identity because of the experiences that are unique to his nationality. And this in turn, contributes to a diverse society as the different nationalities would have different beliefs and experiences from other nationalities.
2. Race and ethnicity	<u>Definition:</u> Race refers to the classification of people according to physical characteristics that are biological in nature. Ethnicity refers to one's ancestry, cultural practices, language, customs, food and dressing that are associated with an ethnic group. <u>Example:</u> For example, members of the Miao and Hui communities in China may have physical features of the Chinese race, but they are of a different ethnicity, with unique costumes, practices and customs.	Race and ethnicity shape our identity as we belong to particular racial and / or ethnic communities. The practices and beliefs of these communities shape our way of life, thus influencing our identity and contributing to the varied identities in society.
3. Religion	<u>Definition:</u> A religion is an organised collection of attitudes, beliefs, practices, world views and often, worship of a single or multiple gods. Most religions embody a set of shared core beliefs and practices. Believers keep to these beliefs and practices regardless of their nationality and ethnicity. <u>Example:</u>	beliefs and practices adopted by the religion shape our identity as they affect the way we interact with others, the choices we make and our thinking, thereby influencing our way of life in many ways. The presence of different

	For example, Buddhism promotes peace and harmony amongst different races and religions, non-violence and the appreciation of all living beings in an interdependent world. Islam places much emphasis on Muslims to uphold the spirit of justice, brotherhood, love and purity of character. It is also expected of all Muslims to extend compassion to all human beings regardless of religion, race or language.	religions in a society contribute to the diverse outlooks people have towards life.
4. Socio-economic status	<u>Definition:</u> Socio-economic status refers to an economic situation shared by a group of people, which could be determined by their occupation, income, education and ownership of wealth. The choices that one makes may be influenced by their socioeconomic status. <u>Example:</u> For example, activities such as polo and golf, fine dining and travelling to distant destinations for vacations are usually activities carried out by people with higher socio-economic status. Activities such as swimming, soccer and basketball are enjoyed by individuals across all socio-economic groups.	Socio-economic status of an individual may shape one's life experience and thereby, one's identity as it affects their lifestyle choices. Diversity occurs as society is made up of groups with different socio-economic status.

Possible questions:

- Do you agree that nationality is more important in shaping one's identity than religion? Explain your answer (O Level)

Chapter 6: What are the experiences and effects of living in a diverse society?

Effects of living in a diverse society		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: Why is it a benefit / harm to society?
1. Cultural Exchange and Appreciation	<u>Definition:</u> Exchange and appreciation of culture occur when people interact and learn from those from different countries and cultures. This can then result in a fusion between local cultures and foreign ideas. <u>Example:</u> For example, Chef Willin Low created fusion dishes between Asian / Singaporean and Modern European cuisine, such as soft shell chilli crab with squid ink mantou or the sambal burger.	The entry of foreign cultures into a society (e.g. Singapore), the people living in that society would be able to experience and enjoy concepts, ideas, products that they otherwise would not be able to. Therefore, they would be able to have richer life experiences, and thus have a better quality of life.
2. Exchange and Appreciation of Skills and Knowledge	<u>Definition:</u> Exchange and appreciation of skills and knowledge can also occur when interaction and learning occur in areas of research and development. Foreign scientists can share their knowledge and expertise to help strengthen research competencies and collaborations with Singaporeans. <u>Example:</u> Thermo Fischer Scientific collaborated with Temasek Holdings, the Ministry of Health and the Economic Development Board to produce new PCR COVID-19 test kits and personal protective equipment during the pandemic.	Thus, the exchange of skills and knowledge has improved Singapore's capability to innovate and led to outcomes that benefit human health. As more exchange of knowledge and skills take place, more innovations would occur, and societies everywhere would be able to progress and develop.
3. Stereotypes, Prejudice and Discrimination	<u>Definition:</u> In a diverse society, a lack of interaction and an attitude of openness can lead to the formation of stereotypes linked to nationality, race, ethnicity, and so on. These stereotypes can then lead to prejudice and misconceptions, which in turn results in acts of discrimination towards these groups of people. <u>Example:</u> For example, a Singaporean was attacked by teenagers in London after he responded to the word "coronavirus" being yelled at him as he walked past.	When prejudice and misconception are expressed into actions, it would erode the trust and social cohesion between people. Victims would feel unjust and angry and could retaliate in the same manner. If left unchecked, these actions may exacerbate into clashes or violence, thus upset the stability of a society.

	From this example, we can see that the teenagers' act was fuelled by prejudice and misconceptions about Asians due to the spread of COVID-19.	
4. Competition for Resources	<u>Definition:</u> Heightened competition with foreigners over limited resources such as job opportunities and infrastructure can lead to tensions, unhappiness and negative experiences among groups of people in the country. <u>Example:</u> For example, there is a common belief that many employers would prefer to higher foreigners as they demand lesser wages, and are more willing to work long hours. Due to this, many locals view foreigners as threats or competition and may even treat them unfavourably.	As people living in the society would blame foreigners as being the cause of these concerns, it could then lead to a sense of xenophobia within the country. This might then result in negative sentiments and behaviours towards foreigners, which can affect the stability of a society. Worse, the people might also blame the government for allow foreigners to enter, which might then also affect the political stability of the society.

SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 5 and 6

Do you agree that socio-cultural differences cause more problems to a society than socio-economic differences?

Para 1: Factor 1

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Socio-cultural differences (Factor) cause problems to a society (Mirror QI).
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	Socio-cultural differences refers to people in a society coming from different race and ethnicities, religions and nationalities. When there are diverse socio-cultural groups in a society, there will be different beliefs, values, practices and views. Such differences can lead to tensions and conflicts. In addition, stereotypes can arise, where people develop generalised beliefs about a particular group. They may develop prejudices, which are attitudes and feelings towards other groups not based on reason or fact. (def from TB) For example, there was a man of Indian descent in Singapore with his Chinese girlfriend. A local Chinese man accused him of preying on a Chinese girl and told him to date people of his own race. His behaviour was based on his own prejudice against the Indian race. (Eg support factor)
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	This can cause problems to society (Mirror QI) because people may discriminate certain groups of people based on their prejudices. This will lead to people being unfairly treated and wound relationships. People discriminated may feel anger and disrespected and retaliate. This will lead to conflict and destroy the peace and harmony in Singapore. Foreign investors will not want to invest in Singapore and Singaporeans will lose jobs. Economic growth will also be negatively affected which will stunt the development of singapore. (Justify with reasons and outcome depending on QI)

Para 2: Factor 2

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Socio-economic differences (Factor) cause problems to a society (Mirror QI).
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	Socio-economic differences refers to people in a society having different socio-economic backgrounds due to different levels of education, income and wealth. When there are diverse socio-economic groups in a society, the lower-income groups may feel disadvantaged due to having lesser resources. The higher-income groups may also develop certain stereotypes about the lower-income group. This can lead to tensions and conflict between the haves and the have-nots. (def from TB) For example, a man sent his luxury sports car to the car workshop. As a result, he had to take the MRT as a form of transport. While on the MRT, he posted a

	photograph of his son on the MRT with the caption “Daddy, where is your car and who are all these poor people?” People who saw his posts were outraged. (Eg support factor)
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	This can cause problems to society (Mirror QI) because people with more resources may not be able to empathise with the difficulties many low-income face. They may even dismiss their challenges and make insensitive comments. This can wound relationships and lead to conflict, harming the peace and harmony in Singapore. In addition, the government will have to cater more resources to help meet the needs of the disadvantaged. There may be conflicts over how government should use its resources given the shortage of resources. This can cause arguments between different socio-economic groups about how government (Justify with reasons and outcome depending on QI)

SRQ7 Practice – Chapter 6

Do you agree ‘exchange of skills and knowledge’ has a larger impact on Singapore than ‘stereotypes and prejudice’? (8m)

Para 1: Factor 1

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Exchange of skills and knowledge (Factor) has a large impact on Singapore (Mirror QI)
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	When there are foreigners in Singapore, there will be people with different backgrounds, qualifications and experiences. They will share their knowledge and skills with each other which can lead to creation of new ideas, methods and products (Def from TB) For example, Thermo Fischer has a R&D centre in Singapore and hires Singaporeans and foreigners globally. Through collaboration, they sharpen their skills and sharing and learning from one another. This led to the invention of PCR test kit which greatly helped in fight against Covid 19. (Real-life eg from TB, support the factor) L2/3m
Link to QI - Answer the QI - Justify with Reasons why and outcomes	This has a large impact on Singapore (Mirror QI) because it will bring benefits. Singaporeans will learn new skills they didn't have and use to contribute to their company. Companies will come up with better products or more efficient ways of production. They will earn more profits leading to economic growth in Singapore. More jobs will be created for Singaporeans and they will earn more income. Government can also collect more tax revenue and use it to fund more public goods and services, which will improve standard of living for Singaporeans. (Justify with reasons and outcomes depending on the QI)

Para 2: Factor 2

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Stereotypes and prejudices (Factor) has a large impact on Singapore (Mirror QI)
Elaborate and Example - Definitions - Real-life Eg supporting the factor	When there are different races, religion, nationality living in Singapore, stereotypes can arise, where people develop generalised beliefs about a particular group. They may develop prejudices, which are attitudes and feelings towards other groups not based on reason or fact. (def from TB) For example, there was a man of Indian descent in Singapore with his Chinese girlfriend. A local Chinese man accused him of preying on a Chinese girl and told him to date people of his own race. His behaviour was based on his own prejudice against the Indian race. (Eg support factor)
Link to QI - Answer the QI	This has a large impact on Singapore (Mirror QI) because it will bring damage to society. This is because people may discriminate certain groups of people based

- Reasons why and outcomes	on their prejudices. This will lead to people being unfairly treated and wound relationships. People discriminated may feel anger and disrespected and retaliate. This will lead to conflict and destroy the peace and harmony in Singapore. Foreign investors will not want to invest in Singapore and Singaporeans will lose jobs. Economic growth will also be negatively affected which will stunt the development of singapore. (Justify with reasons and outcome depending on QI)
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Para 3: Weigh

State stand Comparison criteria	Stereotypes and prejudice has a larger impact on Singapore because it has a longer term impact (CC: Length of time)
Justify using CC	Exchange of skills and knowledge has a benefit on Singapore but only for the present time (CC). This is because economic conditions can change and industries can suddenly become obsolete as the work can be replaced by technology. (justify why). On the other hand, stereotypes and prejudice can last for generations (CC). This is because parents can pass on prejudices to their children and future generations. This makes prejudice extremely difficult to eliminate and thus have a longer-lasting impact on Singapore.

Chapter 7.1: How can we respond to a socio-culturally diverse society?

How do we respond to Diversity?		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How does this approach help to manage socio-cultural diversity?
Response of Citizens	Sheena Phua, who was at the F1 Grand Prix, uploaded an Insta story to her Instagram, which has over 70,000 followers. photo showed two Sikh men in white turbans in front of her, and the caption stated "Dang! 2 huge obstructions decided to appear out of nowhere". Many saw the remarks as a slight against the two men, and their religious belief. Some citizens demanded an apology. Young Sikh Association invited her to visit one of the Gurdwaras. Sikh association invited her to the Gurdwara (temple)	Supporting and promoting initiatives that encourage diversity and inclusion can demonstrate a genuine commitment to making amends and fostering a more inclusive environment.
Response of Community Groups [WIMBY]	<u>Definition:</u> Welcome In My Backyard (WIMBY) is a youth-led group: Ground-up campaign founded in April 2020 to raise awareness about the lives of to migrant workers. It also aims to promote interactions between migrant workers and the local community. land-scarce Singapore, it's inevitable that some of these new dormitory sites will be quite near residential areas. Singaporeans have to do their part to reject the 'not in my backyard' mindset.	This will help to ensure that efforts to integrate migrant workers and local communities are ongoing and not just one-off events. Building lasting relationships requires consistent effort and commitment.
Assimilationist Policy	<u>Definition:</u> Assimilation is when immigrants are expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. In France, the principle of <i>Laïcité</i> means that there is a clear separation of religious affairs from governance. French people are expected to identify with the principle of secularism and put aside their affiliations to race, ethnicity, religion and socio-economic status to display their national identity in the public domain.	This will create greater understanding of the country's culture and beliefs, strengthening social bonding and cohesion between the different diverse groups in society. Hence, by binding all citizens to one national identity, this helps immigrants to better integrate into the society.

	<u>Examples:</u> The government has implemented assimilation policies in areas such as education, employment and the naturalisation process. For instance, in education, there is no discussion about religion except in history and philosophy classes. Adaption classes are also conducted for children of immigrants to help them improve their French.	
Integration	<u>Definition:</u> Integration is when immigrants retain their unique identities while forging common ground with the groups already living in the host country. In Singapore, integration is emphasized through promoting equality without granting special rights to any particular racial, ethnic or religious groups. In addition, socio-cultural identities must complement Singapore's national identity. <u>Example:</u> In 2009, the National Integration Council launched the Community Integration Fund to support organisations in implementing projects to encourage interactions between locals, immigrants and foreigners. Singaporean citizens are required to undergo a mandatory three-part programme where they learn about Singapore, such as its key history, national policies and national landmarks. New citizens will also learn how they can actively participate in the community. Since 1966, all Singaporeans were legally required to learn one of their Mother Tongue Languages as well as English which serves as a common language for communication across ethnic groups, thus helping to promote a sense of belonging and multiethnic integration.	Through this common experience, people from various socio-cultural backgrounds are able to interact with one another and develop greater understanding. Hence, integration allows for immigrants to keep their unique identities while learning more about cultural beliefs and practices in their new home. Common experiences provide opportunities to build ties and increasing social cohesion between immigrants and the larger Singapore society.

Tensions		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How does this approach affect socio-cultural diversity?
Tensions arising from Assimilation Policy: French believed that their national identity is being threatened when new immigrants continued to display their identity prominently.	<u>Definition:</u> While there is recognition that France is becoming one of the most multi-cultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious societies in Europe, the government continue to emphasize the French national identity. In fact, the assimilation policy is adopted because France perceived that the influx of immigrants would weakened their national identity. People are expected to keep their ethnic and religious displays private. Tensions arise when immigrants continue to display their religious identity prominently. <u>Examples:</u> In 2004, a law was implemented to prohibit the display of religious items. Muslims students cannot wear headscarves and Jewish students cannot wear kippahs to school. As wearing of headscarves, kippahs and turbans become commonplace, people started questioning the compatibility of religious national identity with French national identity.	The tension between assimilation policies and visible religious identities can impact relations between different communities. It can create divisions or reinforce stereotypes, making it more difficult to build mutual understanding and respect.
Tensions arising from Integration Policy: Singaporeans perceived that the Singaporean identity is eroded.	<u>Definition:</u> Singaporeans feel uncomfortable with the inflow of foreigners because they feel that the new immigrants have not integrated sufficiently.	When locals perceive that immigrants are not integrating well, it can lead to concerns about social cohesion. There may be fears that cultural differences could disrupt social harmony or that resources are being stretched too thin.

	Singaporeans feel that the large number of immigrants affect social cohesion. <u>Examples:</u> Immigrants inability to communicate effectively in English and their different social norms and behaviour can proved to be an obstacle for immigrants to successfully integrate.	
Tensions arising from Integration Policy: Singaporeans perceived that job security has been compromised.	<u>Definition:</u> Singapore is a home to many multi-national corporations (MNCs) and their presence have created jobs for the local economy and added economic vibrancy of the country. However, some Singaporeans feel that the inflow of foreigners meant that they now how to compete with the immigrants for jobs and economic opportunities. <u>Examples:</u> In a survey conducted by IPS in 2014, 73.2% of Singaporeans believed that job opportunities will be reduced for local born Singaporeans if we have more immigrants.	This can lead to concerns that locals might face difficulties securing employment which might create tension in the country.

SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 7.1 – 2021 O Levels

Do you think assimilation is more important than integration in managing socio-cultural diversity?
Explain your answer. [2021 'O' Levels]

Paragraph 1: Factor 1

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Assimilation is important in managing socio-cultural diversity.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Assimilation means that the government expects the immigrants to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. Over time, the identity of the immigrants will become identical to the majority group. For example, France practises assimilation. It expects immigrants to abide by the principle of Laicite / secularism, which is the clear separation of religion from governance. Every individual should put aside his connections to race and religion and prioritise the French national identity. Thus, all immigrants must learn French in schools and go through a naturalisation program to learn what being a French national means.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Assimilation is important in managing socio-cultural diversity because</u> (Link to Q1) it will lead to immigrants and citizens forming the same identity, beliefs and practices. With lesser differences in mindset and habits, there will be lesser changes of conflict arising from cultural differences. As they prioritise the same national identity, citizens and immigrants will be more united with each other and the country will enjoy peace and stability. Hence, assimilation is important in managing socio-cultural diversity.

Paragraph 2: Factor 2

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Integration is important in managing socio-cultural diversity.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Integration means that the government expects immigrants to understand the common practices of the majority group already in the host country and forge common ground with them. However, they are allowed to retain their own unique identities at the same time.

	For example, Singapore implemented the Bilingual Policy. Students are required to learn English Language as it is a common language that allows the different races and immigrants to communicate easily with each other. This helps to build relationships and forge common ground. At the same time, they must learn their mother tongue to preserve their unique cultural heritage.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Integration is important in managing socio-cultural diversity because</u> (Link to Q1) integration policies such as the Bilingual policy will lead to people from different ethnic groups communicating easily and bonding with each other. They will be able to build deeper understanding of each other's culture and stronger friendships. By celebrating the unique cultural identities of different groups, there will be lesser chances of minority groups feeling oppressed and discriminated. This will reduce tension and increase harmony.

Paragraph 3: Weigh factors

State stand	Integration is more important in managing socio-cultural diversity
Explain reasons why - Comparison Criteria - Root Factor	because it creates lesser resistance from minority groups. With assimilation, all immigrants and minority groups are expected to prioritise the practices of the majority group in the host country. This requires minority groups to give up a huge part of their cultural identity with can cause a lot of resistance and unhappiness. On the other hand, integration allows immigrants and minority groups to retain their unique cultural practices. They will feel more accepted compared to assimilation policy, hence there will be lesser resistance to forge common ground with the majority group.

OR

State stand	Assimilation is more important in managing socio-cultural diversity
Explain reasons why - Comparison Criteria - Root Factor	because it affects a larger number of people. With assimilation, all citizens and immigrants are expected to put aside their own affiliations and unique identity. All of them will adopt the same identity. Everyone does their part to forge common ground. This strengthens national identity and improves unity and harmony in the country.

	On the other hand, integration allows immigrants and minority groups to retain their own unique cultural identities. Not everyone will play their part to forge common ground. Some may choose to place more importance on their cultural identity and make half-hearted efforts to forge common ground with the majority group. There will be lesser unity and more possibilities of conflict compared to assimilation.
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Other Potential Questions:

- 3) Do you think that the responses of individuals is more effective in managing socio-cultural diversity than responses of community groups?
- 4) Do you think that the responses of citizens is more effective in managing socio-cultural diversity than responses of government?
- 5) Do you think assimilation is more effective than integration in building a stronger national identity?

Chapter 7.2: How can we respond to a socio-economically diverse society?

How do governments manage socio-economic diversity?		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: How does this approach help to manage socio-economic diversity?
1. Government-financed approach in Sweden	<u>Definition:</u> Government-financed approach refers to when the government provides substantial subsidies, allowances and opportunities to equip individuals with skills for employment. This ensures that citizens, regardless of their background or socio-economic status, have access to social services. <u>Example:</u> Healthcare • All families are covered by a medical protection scheme. Children in the household can claim up to 2,466 Swedish Kronor (~ \$330) in a year from the government. • Since 2019, dental care costs are free for local residents up to the age of 23. Dental care from the age of 24 is subsidized. Education • Education is compulsory from ages 6 to 16. All students will receive a free school lunch and have access to a school doctor, school nurse, psychologist and school welfare officer at no cost. • Tuition fees for tertiary education are fully subsidized for Swedish students. Housing • Families may receive a housing allowance if they live with children and pay more than 1,400 Swedish Kronor (~ \$190) for their housing. • For elderly with low or no income, they are entitled to a housing supplement which acts as a form of financial support. Skills Training • Free vocational courses are provided to train individuals from diverse backgrounds for industries that lack skilled workers.	With the government stepping in to provide social services, citizens do not need to worry about their health or healthcare costs. They can seek treatment when they are unwell and do not need to worry about how they can are going to pay as the government funds all the incurred expenses. There will be strong support for the government as it looks after its citizen regardless of background or socio-economic status. Thus, the government-financed approach is one way to manage issues in society.

2. Shared-responsibility approach in Singapore	<u>Definition:</u> Shared-responsibility refers to the many helping hands approach such as individuals and families, community groups and the government working together to address issues related to socio-economic diversity and meet the needs of society. <u>Example:</u> Subsidies for essential services • The government adopts multiple tiers of protection to ensure that healthcare remains affordable and no Singaporean is denied access to basic healthcare. • E.g. Government subsidies of up to 80% + Medishield Life + Medisave + Medifund Social and community assistance to provide targeted support for lower-income Singaporeans • Long-term assistance for those who are permanently unable to work due to old age, illness or disability, and have little to no income, savings and family support. • Short-to-medium-term financial support to help families and individuals tide over difficult times and regain stability. Vouchers for lower-to-middle-income Singaporean households • Cash payouts in August every year to support lower-income Singaporeans with their immediate needs. • Quarterly U-save rebates to help offset utility bills. Opportunities for upskilling and training • Programs and initiatives under SkillsFuture Singapore give students and working adults access to training and courses to continually upskill and equip themselves with industry-relevant skills. • The Workfare Skills Support scheme provides training allowance and cash awards to encourage low-wage Singaporeans to upgrade their skills.	With this shared approach, healthcare is within reach of all Singaporeans. Singaporeans can seek treatment if needed when they fall ill, as they would have savings to cover their medical expenses. In addition, the government also subsidises medical bills to ensure that healthcare access is universal. Another benefit of this approach is that the government will not be overly burdened and can look after those who really need help with their healthcare expenses. As everyone plays a part to manage healthcare in Singapore, no one is left behind and the government has strong support. Thus, the shared-responsibility approach is one way to manage issues in society.
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Challenges in managing socio-economic diversity		
Point (Factors)	Elaborate (Definition) & Examples	Link: Why is it a challenge?
1. Challenges faced by Sweden	High Taxation Rate <u>Definition:</u> - Taxes refer to the compulsory monetary contributions required by the government, based on workers' income and business profits. - The social benefits provided by the Swedish government are made possible by the high taxation rate in Sweden. <u>Example:</u> - In 2019, the highest income earners in Sweden pay income taxes of 57.2%, one of the highest in the world. - Besides income tax, there is also indirect taxation in the form of Value-Added Tax (VAT) of 25%. Ageing Population <u>Definition:</u> - Life expectancy refers to the average number of years a newborn baby might expect to live. - Sweden's life expectancy is one of the highest in the world - 80.6 years for men and close to 84.3 years for women. <u>Example:</u> - Swedish elder care is largely funded by taxes and government grants. - In 2018, the total cost of elder care was 126.3 billion kronor (\$17.2 billion). This amount is set to increase as the country's population continues to age. High immigrant unemployment rates <u>Definition:</u> - Despite Sweden's large immigrant populations, there are several challenges in integrating immigrants into the workforce, which widens the income gap between them and other citizens. <u>Example:</u> - Mismatch between skills and jobs - immigrants may not have received education opportunities in their home countries, leaving them unable to take up	High income tax rates may affect individuals' motivation to work harder or seek higher-paying positions, as a significant portion of their earnings is taxed. This puts a financial strain on the government's budget and requires sustainable funding solutions. With high life expectancy leading to a growing elderly population, finding adequate resources to meet these demands without compromising other essential services can be challenging. The skills and knowledge acquired in their home countries might not be directly applicable or recognized in Sweden, leading to difficulties in finding relevant employment. Even if immigrants are hired, they may encounter difficulties in integrating into the workplace culture, which can affect job satisfaction and retention.

	unfilled jobs in Sweden. • Difficulty in assessing skills - especially if the immigrant's training experience was not in Sweden. Processing time for foreign qualifications is long as well.	
2. Challenges faced by Singapore	Aging Population <u>Definition:</u> • By 2030, the percentage of seniors will more than double, while citizens aged 20 to 64 will decrease. This will increase the demands on government funding for healthcare and other social services to meet the needs of a larger ageing population. <u>Example:</u> • With a life expectancy of close to 85 years, the government tripled its healthcare expenditure to \$11.3 billion to meet the growing needs of seniors and ensure that every Singaporean has access to affordability and quality healthcare. • With fewer working adults supporting more older people, the cost each working adult needs to shoulder would be higher. Increase in Taxation <u>Definition:</u> • The government plans to increase GST from 7 to 9% gradually from 2023 to 2024. The higher government revenue will help to meet the needs of the population, particularly in healthcare spending. <u>Example:</u> • Higher-income earners pay a proportionally higher tax, with the highest personal income tax rate at 22% as at 2021. • It is estimated that more than 60% of tax earned from households and individuals is paid by foreigners residing in Singapore, tourists and the top 20% of resident households. Limitations in upskilling and training <u>Definition:</u> • The retirement age is set at 65 and the re-employment age at 70 by 2030. This means that mature workers will need more support to continue working for longer. <u>Example:</u> • In a survey done by REACH, many	With fewer working-age individuals supporting a larger elderly population, the tax burden on working adults increases. This can lead to higher taxes which will increase their financial burden. With fewer working-age individuals supporting a larger elderly population, the tax burden on working adults increases. This can lead to higher taxes which will increase their financial burden. Older workers might face difficulties in keeping their skills up-to-date due to rapidly changing technology and job market demands. There is uncertainty about whether current training programs are effective in improving their employability.

	respondents aged 60 and above shared that they were not sure if attending courses would be sufficient to increase their chances of employment.	
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SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 7.2

Do you think the government-financed approach is more effective than the shared responsibility approach in managing socio-economic diversity? Explain your answer.

Paragraph 1: Factor 1

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Government-financed approach is effective in managing socio-economic diversity.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Government-financed approach means that the government provides substantial subsidies when providing social services. The services are provided to all citizens, regardless of their background or socio-economic status. For example, Sweden practises this approach. Healthcare services such as hospital care and medicine are publicly funded. All families are covered by a medical protection scheme and healthcare is heavily subsidised. For example, dental care is free for residents up to age of 23.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Government-financed approach is effective in managing socio-economic diversity because (Mirror QI)</u> it will lead all citizens able to have important needs such as healthcare and housing met, regardless of their financial situation. This can reduce feelings of unfairness from the lower-income group as they will not feel deprived of important needs when comparing their situation to other higher-income citizens. This can reduce potential conflict and tensions between different socio-economic groups. **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue.

Paragraph 2: Factor 2

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Shared-responsibility approach is effective in managing socio-economic diversity.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Shared-responsibility approach means that many helping hands such as the individuals, community and government work together to meet the needs of different socio-economic groups. Individuals make the effort to support themselves but the community and government will provide additional assistance to those who do not have enough resources.

	For example, Singapore practises this approach. Healthcare services are subsidised by the government where hospitalisation can be subsidised up to 80%. To pay the remainder, Singaporeans must work and save up for their own healthcare needs in their CPF Medisave account. Singaporeans who still cannot afford can apply to Medifund for help.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Shared-responsibility approach is effective in managing socio-economic diversity because (Mirror QI)</u> it will lead all citizens able to have important needs such as healthcare and housing met, regardless of their financial situation. This can reduce feelings of unfairness from the lower-income group as they will not feel deprived of important needs when comparing their situation to other higher-income citizens. This can reduce potential conflict and tensions between different socio-economic groups. **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue.

Paragraph 3: Weigh factors

State stand	Government-financed approach is more effective in managing socio-economic diversity
Explain reasons why - Comparison Criteria - Root Factor	because it affects a larger number of people. With government-financed approach, all citizens are entitled to subsidised services. This ensures fair provision of government aid to all citizens. On the other hand, with the shared responsibility approach, additional assistance is only provided to the most vulnerable group of citizens. This can give rise to feelings of resentment from middle-income citizens who might not qualify for the additional assistance.

Other Possible Qns:

- 1) Do you think that the responses of individuals is more effective in managing socio-economic diversity than responses of community groups?
- 2) Do you think that the responses of citizens is more effective in meeting the needs of economically-vulnerable citizens than responses of government?

SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 8 - 2021 N Level Paper

Do you agree that the growth of MNCs is a more significant factor than developments in transportation in driving globalisation in the 21st century?

Para 1: Describe and Explain Factor 1

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Growth of MNCs is a significant factor in driving globalisation in the 21 st century.
<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	MNCs are large corporations that operate in various countries. They set up subsidiaries overseas or acquire (buy over) companies overseas. They drive globalisation through their global supply chains from creating the product to delivering it to the consumer. For example, Starbucks' supply chain spans globally. While it may be an American company, it buys raw materials (coffee beans) from Latin America, Africa and Asia. The beans are sent to factories in India and various parts of USA to be roasted. It also has retail outlets and stores all over the world selling its coffee.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State reasons and outcomes	Thus, <u>growth of MNCs is significant in driving globalisation</u> (Mirror QI) because the global span of their operations increases the economic interconnections between people and goods around the world (Reason). Suppliers in one part of the world will be dependent on MNCs in other countries for business while MNCs will be dependent on them for raw materials to produce their product. This leads to people around the world becoming interconnected to each other due to their economic dependence on each other, thus driving globalisation (Impact). In addition, MNCs has different subsidiaries around the world (Reason). This means that different parties around the world need to cooperate, from production to distribution and marketing. Parties in different countries depend on each other to provide materials and information to each other or the final product will never appear in the retail stores. Thus, this business links lead to interconnections between people around world, driving globalisation. (Outcomes) **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue. Note for explanations:

Note: Idea of inter-dependence / interconnectedness among different agents in countries worldwide must be illustrated for a valid L3.

Para 2: Describe and Explain Factor 2

<u>Point</u> Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Developments in transportation is a significant factor in driving globalisation in the 21 st century.
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<u>Elaborate with Example</u> Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Developments in transportation refers to improvements made in terms of speed, capacity and costs. Transportation can now travel much faster and cover longer distances. For example, the first steam-powered train in the 1800s can only travel about 48km/hr while bullet trains in Japan today can travel up to 320km/hr. Improvement in capacity also means that more goods and people can be carried per trip to different parts of the world. For example, steam-powered ships in the 1800s can carry limited goods as its space is taken up by the large engine and fuel. However, container ships today can carry much more goods with containerisation. Goods are stored in containers with the containers stacked on top of each other, allowing container ships to transport large volumes of goods. Technological advancements have resulted in lower transport costs. For example, air travel was considered a luxury in the 1950s while low-cost airlines has allowed more people to afford air travel today.
<u>Link back to Qn</u> Explains factor: - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State Reasons and outcomes	Thus, <u>developments in transportation is significant in driving globalisation</u> (Mirror Question Issue) because more goods and people can be transported to different parts of the world at a faster speed (Reason). This means that producers will be more motivated to buy raw materials from sellers overseas. Consumers will also be able to buy goods from producers in another part of the world. This creates an interdependent relationship between buyers and sellers worldwide, thus driving globalisation (Outcome). In addition, more people can travel overseas for work or tourism. Countries can now depend on other countries for workers and tourism income. This leads to interconnections between people around world, driving globalisation. (Outcomes)

Note: Idea of inter-dependence / interconnectedness among different agents in countries worldwide must be illustrated for a valid L3.

Para 3: Weigh Both Factors

State stand	Development in transportation is more significant as it is the root factor.
Explain why Justify why 1 factor is the <u>root factor</u> by explaining how the other factor is dependent on it.	In order for MNCs to set up supply chains around the world, it needs developments in transportation help push goods and people around the world in large numbers over faster speed. Without transportation, MNCs would not be able to buy its raw materials from different countries and sell goods in its retail outlets around the world. MNCs would not be able to create economic interconnections around the world, thus would not be able to drive globalisation.

Exemplar for Digital Technology

Point - State factor - Mirror QI	Development in digital technology (Factor) is a significant factor in driving globalisation in the 21st century (Mirror QI)
Elaborate (definitions) Example	Digital technology refers to electronic tools, systems that generate, store and process data. They help to facilitate communication between people, businesses and countries. (Def from TB). For example, people communicated via carrier pigeons in the past. Now, people communicate via smartphones. With key developments in wireless technology, people can now communicate across timezones and make instant video calls even if they are in different parts of the globe.
Link back to QI - Answer the QI - Reasons why and outcomes	This drives globalisation in the 21 st century (Mirror QI) because businesses can now communicate across the globe easily. Suppliers of raw materials can easily sell their products to producers overseas. Producers can also easily sell their product to consumers overseas. This leads to suppliers, producers and consumers becoming dependent on each other even though they are in different parts of the world, increasing worldwide interdependence, thus driving globalisation. (diff agents in diff parts of the world, how they are dependent)

Other Potential Qns:

- 1) Do you think growth of MNCs is a more significant factor in driving globalisation in the 21st century than development in digital technology?

Chapter 9: How do we respond to tensions arising from some economic impacts of globalisation?

Impact of globalization on a country's economy - (Foreign Direct Investment and Free Trade Agreement):

How do Foreign Direct Investment and Free Trade Agreement affect a country's economy?

Factor	Definition & Examples	How does the factor impact Singapore?
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) affects a country's economy <u>positively</u> .	FDI refers to investments in a local company by a company from another country. For example, USA is one of the major investors in Singapore in 2013, investing \$114.2 billion dollars. Singapore companies have also supported 40000 jobs in USA. Singapore is able to attract foreign investors because of its ability to enable businesses to enhance and strengthen their important activities here and leverage on economic activities in Singapore.	<u>Thus FDI can benefit a country's economic growth like it did in the case of Singapore.</u> These investments help Singapore to overcome constraints of small consumer market. Through FDI, Singapore has been able to tap on the global economy for trade. Through USA's direct investments, Singapore was able to generate greater tax revenue. It also created more job opportunities for Singaporeans. This helps to sustain Singapore's economy.
Free Trade Agreement (FTA) affects a country's economy <u>positively</u> .	FTAs are treaties between countries to establish a free trade area where exchange of goods and services can be conducted without tariffs (taxes) between countries. In the case of Singapore, this leads to tariffs savings for the country and increases trade opportunities. For example, USA and Singapore signed an FTA in 2004. This benefitted the electronics and information technology industries.	As trading opportunities increased in these countries, more companies were looking to set up their business in Singapore. <u>This further propelled Singapore's economic growth.</u>

Note:

**Economic growth is defined as the increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from one period of time to another.*

Economic growth is desired by countries as the growth reflects a healthy economy. When there is economic growth in a country, not only does the country benefit, but also its companies and citizens.

****GDP refers to the total values of goods and services provided by a country over a period of time.**

FDI can affect a country's economy <u>negatively</u> .	Little evidence of substantial transfer of knowledge and skills from foreign companies and investors, and limited employment opportunities, which do not benefit the locals.	FDI <u>offers little benefits</u> for domestic businesses in various areas. Furthermore, the economic linkages with domestic businesses are either weak or do not bring about significant advantages for them.
FDI can affect a country's economy <u>negatively</u> .	Due to FTAs, cheaper products produced by other countries can be imported to a country, leading to competition with local products that may be more expensive.	This affects the livelihood of local producers or businesses. <u>Some may eventually have to close down</u> due to their inability to compete against cheaper products imported from other countries.

Positive Economic Impact:

How does globalization benefit companies and individuals?

Economic impact on:	Description and Examples	How the impact is <u>positive</u> :
Companies	Companies set up operation in different locations – this allows access to new markets abroad, lower labour costs and cheaper resources such as land and raw materials. There are Multi-national Corporations (MNCs) that obtain their components from one location and assemble them in different parts of the world where production costs are cheaper. To support Singapore's companies going overseas, the Singapore government offers	Companies are able to <u>widen market reach</u> by expanding their production and sales of goods in many parts of the world. They have the opportunity to <u>benefit from higher profits and larger market share</u>.

	assistance such as loans, grants and tax incentives.	
Individuals	Globalisation facilitate mobility. Globalisation provides opportunities to collaborate on a local and global scale. Collaboration can take place over the internet or face-to-face. Globalisation makes it easier for individuals to look for jobs overseas.	Working overseas may present <u>better job prospects and higher income</u> for individuals. They may also enjoy perks such as <u>extra allowance</u> , free accommodation and flights home. Others may also enjoy a lifestyle which is <u>less stressful</u> than that in Singapore.

Negative Economic Impact:

How can globalization be detrimental to companies and individuals?

Economic impact on:	Description and Examples	How the impact is <u>negative</u> :
Companies	Increased competition from other companies in the global economy. Many small-medium enterprises (SMEs) found themselves unable to compete with larger companies offering the same products or services. There are many challenges that SMEs face such as a small domestic market, and shortage of expertise and labour. MNCs which are unable to anticipate changing market and ensure that their products and services remain relevant could also face lowered profits and bankruptcy.	As a result, many SMEs failed as they could not overcome the competition and are <u>unable to earn enough profit to sustain their operations</u>. In 2012, French hypermarket, Carrefour, <u>closed its only branch</u> in Singapore due to competition from other companies offering similar products.
Individuals	Globalisation leads to increase competition as individuals compete with one another in the same country and others elsewhere in the world.	Some workers have to <u>contend with lower income</u> or risks losing their jobs as companies get more access to foreign markets offering lower labour costs.

	Sometimes companies close down their operations to shift to another locations. Example: Uniqlo started production in Shenzhen, China because of low labour cost. When China's production costs go up, Uniqlo moved out of China into Vietnam, where labour costs were half of China. As economies continue to evolve, the nature of skills demanded change as well. For example, when countries moved from agriculture to manufacturing industries, the skills required changed accordingly.	This will lead to workers in the original country to <u>lose their jobs</u>. Some workers <u>lose their jobs</u> because they are unable to equip themselves with the skills required for the new jobs.
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Possible ways question can be phrased:

1. How far do you agree that globalisation's positive impact on the economy is more significant than its negative impact on Singapore?
2. Do you think that the negative economic impact is more serious on companies or individuals?
3. Do you think the positive impact outweighs the negative impact of globalisation on companies?

Responding to tensions arising from the Economic Impact of Globalisation:

How do countries, companies and individuals respond to tensions arising from the economic impact of globalization?

Economic Impact on:	What is the tension?	The response to the tension:
Individual	During an economic downturn, companies will experience a decrease in profit. As a result, workers may be retrenched. Globalisation may also lead to an increase in the use of better technology. As a result, less manpower is needed and workers may be retrenched.	Individuals should go for skills upgrading. Pick up new skills and knowledge so as to remain employable. Previous skills and knowledge may not be applicable to new jobs. Ministry of Manpower (MOM) has come up with the Continuing Education and Training (CET) framework – offer workers training courses to upgrade their skills and remain employable.
Companies	During an economic downturn, companies will experience a decrease in profit. This may be due to customers recalling orders or rising costs of rental, hiring and materials.	Companies should adopt innovative practices to improve business. These innovation could include new ideas/ solutions, processes or products. For example, a retail shop may choose to establish an online shop. This would drive the operation costs down. By restructuring, businesses can be run more efficiently. Incentives offered by Singapore government to help local SMEs: • Various forms of financial assistance • Aids to venture abroad • Facilitates partnership between SMEs and large corporations

Countries	During an economic downturn, countries will experience decrease in income and increase in unemployment. Citizens would be unhappy and this may lead to an increase in crime.	Government should initiate government-funded research projects. This would give the country a comparative advantage and would prepare it for the next wave of innovation when the economy picks up. The investment made in these research projects will create jobs and provide employment. In the case of Singapore, the government has moved from labour-intensive industries in the years after independence to technology and information-driven industries in order to remain competitive and maintain economic growth.
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Extract 2 and 3 highlight the economic benefits and challenges of globalisation to countries, companies and individuals.

Do you think globalisation brings about more economic benefits or challenges? Explain your answer.
[8]

Para 1: Describe and Explain each factor

Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Globalisation brings about economic benefits such as economic growth in countries.
Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Economic growth is the increase in a country's production of goods and services. Globalisation allows countries to participate in international trade and sell their goods and services to a larger market globally instead of just locally. As a result, they will increase their production of goods and services, bringing about economic growth. For example, Singapore's has experienced economic growth since the 1970s. By participating in international trade and attracting foreign direct investments (FDI) to invest in Singapore, the value of goods and services traded by Singapore has increased by billions of dollars.
Explains factor: - Link back to Question Issue - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	Thus, globalisation brings about economic benefits (Mirror QI) because it will bring about economic growth and more goods and services being produced (Reason). This leads to companies hiring more people to meet their production needs, thus creating more employment for citizens and a better quality of life (Outcomes). In addition, globalisation means companies are earning profits (Reason). This leads to more tax revenue generated for the government. The country can spend more money to meet the needs of the citizens such as providing subsidies for the lower income citizens and providing skills retraining. It can also be used to improve the country's infrastructure, improving the citizen's standard of living. It can also provide opportunity for LDC to progress and become a developed country in some cases. Hence, globalisation brings about economic benefits (Outcomes). **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue.

Para 2: Describe and Explain each factor

Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Globalisation brings about economic challenges such as economic vulnerabilities in countries.
Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Globalisation brings about interconnections and interdependent relationships in a global economy. This can make countries economically vulnerable as what happens in one country can affect other countries. When one country experiences economic difficulties, its citizens will lose their jobs and will be

	unable to afford goods and services from other countries, causing countries in other parts of the world to also experiences economic difficulties. For example, when Russia invaded Ukraine, it caused a worldwide shortage of wheat since both countries are the largest exporters. The short supply of wheat caused soaring food prices in Singapore and other parts of the world.
Explains factor: - Link back to Question Issue - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	Thus, globalisation brings about economic vulnerabilities (Mirror QI) because countries may lose their source of business when their customers in other parts of the world suddenly stops buying from them (Reason). This will lead to companies losing business and retrenching workers. Many will lose their jobs and find it challenging to make ends meet. In addition, government will collect lesser tax revenue due to companies earning lesser money (Reason). There will be less government resources to spend on the citizen's needs such as healthcare. This will reduce the standard of living of the citizens. Hence, globalisation brings about economic challenges. (Outcomes) **Outcomes provided must answer the Question Issue.

Para 3: Weigh Both Factors (Only for O Levels)

State stand	I agree that there are more economic benefits than challenges due to globalisation
Explain reasons why - Comparison Criteria - Root Factor	as the challenges can be solved with solutions. Globalisation is an unstoppable force that cannot be avoided. The government can introduce schemes to reduce the economic challenges of globalisation such as providing financial aid for local SMEs to venture to more countries overseas so as to have more alternative sources of customers. In this way, countries can still benefit from the economic benefits of globalisation and not worry about the economic challenges.

Other Potential Qns:

- 1) How far do you agree that responses of individuals is more important than responses of government in overcoming the negative economic impacts of globalisation?

Chapter 10: How do we respond to the cultural impacts of globalisation?

Impact of globalisation on culture:

- 1) Spread of culture
- 2) Dilution of culture

Factor 1: Spread of culture

DEFINITION & EXAMPLES	IMPACTS
<u>AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON FAST FOOD AND MEDIA</u> ➤ Presence and proliferation of American entertainment in TV, film, music & radio shows acceptance ➤ People embrace American culture and adopt the values and beliefs represented in the shows ➤ Become a part of people's lifestyles and preferences ➤ Eg. People around the world watch Marvel movies and eat American fastfood like Macdonalds <u>KOREAN INFLUENCES</u> ➤ Korean wave-Hallyu ➤ Korean entertainment has gained rapid popularity worldwide → gained fan bases from Asia to Europe. KPOP groups like BTS & Blackpink tops music charts in the world ➤ Eg. KPOP music , Korean Drama are part of programming in many countries including Middle East	<u>POSITIVE IMPACTS</u> 1) American entertainment products empower consumers to develop their identity ➤ Eg. Asian women watch American dramas → they see possibility of marrying for love & living independently of extended families → influenced thinking/mentality of women → <u>Develops independence</u> ➤ Eg. Youths watch American shows about such as "Good Doctor" and develops the mentality that they can succeed in their careers even if they are different from others → <u>Promotes individuality</u> 2) Exposes people to new products and ideas → Provides more lifestyle choices enriching people's lives. ➤ Eg. KPOP music , Korean Drama are part of programming in many countries including Middle East → provides consumers with a wider range of entertainment to choose from ➤ Eg. Watching "To all the boys I've loved before" caused in a rise in interest in Yakult → provides American consumers with a wider range of food choices ➤ Eg. Watching Braveheart inspired tourists to visit Scotland → provides consumers with a wider range of entertainment and sight-seeing spots for leisure 3) People in different parts of the world listen to the same music, watch the same shows, eat the same food, wear the same fashion → common interests means people in different parts of the world can better relate to one another through shared experiences

	4) Inspire people around the world to participate in social good ➤ Eg. watching film Blackfish raised awareness of about poor treatment of captive killer whales and inspired people around the world to pressure SeaWorld to end its killer whale breeding program
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Factor 2: Dilution of culture

DEFINITION & EXAMPLES	IMPACTS
People become more immersed in global cultural products and lifestyles → practice of local cultures and ethnic traditions become less widespread → gradually lead to their replacement or some of these cultures be forgotten over time ➤ Eg: prevalent use of English over Mother Tongue ➤ Eg: lesser wearing of traditional ethnic wear and choosing to wear fast fashion brands like H&M ➤ Eg: preference of American pop music over local Xinyao ➤ Eg. August 2011, Japanese protested in front of Headquarters of Fuji Television as they felt that there is increasing presence of Korean programmes in the network's daily broadcast	<u>NEGATIVE IMPACTS</u> 1) Threatens local cultures, language and local entertainment industry - Local cultures forgotten over time - Loss of cultural heritage and sense of identity 2) Cultural homogenisation where all cultures around the world become similar → Loss of cultural uniqueness → loss of cultural diversity in the world 3) Younger generation embracing western / Korean influences may face difficulties relating to the older generation more rooted in local ethnic cultures → tensions, misunderstandings and conflict 4) Some communities may resist the influences of foreign culture to protect their way of life or protect local industries → conflict between those who embrace foreign culture VS those who reject foreign culture Eg: Japanese feel that the rise of KPOP threatens Japanese businesses and dilutes Japanese culture → Protest staged outside Japan's Fuji television for airing K-dramas. Eg: Kungfu Panda – there were calls by Chinese to boycott the movie as it was deemed as inaccurate portrayal of Chinese culture.

SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 10

How far do you agree that the spread of popular culture due to globalisation brings more positive impact than negative impact on society?

Factor 1: positive impact of spread of popular culture

Factor 2: negative impact of spread of popular culture

Unpack QI: Impact of spread of popular culture on society

- Positive impact on people / society
- Negative impact on people / society

Para 1: Describe and Explain Factor 1

Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	<u>Point</u> Spread of popular culture due to globalisation brings about positive impact.
Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	<u>Elaborate (definitions) + Example (Real-life eg)</u> The increasing use of technology has allowed popular culture to spread around the world in the form of TV programs, music and video games. This has led to popular culture becoming a part of people's lifestyles in different parts of the world. This can enrich people's lives as they are exposed to new products and novel ideas, offering them more lifestyle choices. For example, the Korean wave has led to the spread of Korean popular culture and people around the world have access to Korean dramas, Kpop, and Korean fashion.
Explains factor: - Link back to Question Issue - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Link back to QI</u> This is a positive impact on society (mirror QI) because people around the world are now exposed to the same popular culture, they can bond over the same music or TV shows. They can better relate to one another and this can lead to deeper understanding and friendships, creating a sense of unity and harmony and inclusivity in society. OR This is a positive impact on society (Mirror QI) because when there are more lifestyle choices in products / entertainment, people have more freedom to choose what suits their needs. This will lead to a better quality of life. In addition, when there is more lifestyle choices, there is more competition amongst companies and this will motivate them to innovate and come up with better products, which will ultimately enrich people's standard of living. (outcomes that answer the QI)

Para 2: Describe and Explain Factor 2

Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Spread of popular culture due to globalisation brings about negative impact.
Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	The increasing use of technology has allowed popular culture to spread around the world in the form of TV programs, music and video games. This has led to popular culture becoming a part of people's lifestyles in different parts of the world. This can lead to dilution of culture where traditional cultures become less practised may become forgotten over time. For example, many Singaporeans choose wear westernised fashion from global brands such as H&M and rarely wear their traditional ethnic costumes such as the cheongsam. Many Singaporeans also tend to watch korean dramas and western music such as Taylor Swift instead of supporting local performers.
Explains factor: - Link back to Question Issue - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	This is a negative impact on society (Mirror QI) because when there is dilution of local culture, some of the traditional practices will eventually be lost for good. People will lose their cultural roots and their sense of identity may be threatened. In addition, dilution of culture also can cause people around the world to become too similar to each other. People will lose their cultural distinctiveness and what makes them unique and special.

Other Potential Qns:

- 1) How far do you agree that globalisation has brought more benefits than harm to local culture (QI)?

Possible Linking Explanations:

Globalisation has brought benefits to local culture because when there is more lifestyle products and entertainment from overseas, local artists / movie-makers will get inspired by their content. This will help them to innovate and come up with better products / entertainment shows, enriching the local art scene. Local fashion designers can also incorporate other ideas and create a new fusion of cultures in fashion, updating people's sense of style.

Chapter 11: How do we respond to tensions arising from some security impacts of globalisation?

Security impacts of globalisation		
Security Threats 1. Cybersecurity/ Cybercrime	Definition & Examples	How does it affect them?
On Countries	Cyber-attacks on a country can happen when cybercriminals attack government network to gain access to secret information about the country or dealings between countries. For example in 2013, USA accused China's military of mounting cyber-attacks on its government networks to collect information on USA's political, economic and defence sector. In response, China also made allegations that USA has been engaging in cyber-attacks to steal secret information from the Chinese government.	Leakage of secret information could create widespread crisis and makes a country vulnerable to further attacks. It would also compromise the country's security as these leaked information makes countries susceptible to attacks.
On Individuals	Cyber criminals create malware to steal information online. They can collect personal information through computers, smartphones or social media. For example, cyber criminals may take over our online identities in social media. Hence, this identity theft will infringe our privacy and may affect our social and personal relationships.	Once there is sufficient information, they can launch a cyber-attack against us by using our personal identities.

Security Threats 2. Transnational Terrorism	Definition & Examples	How does it affect them?
On Countries	Due to the advancement in technology, terrorist organisations found it easier to coordinate their operations across countries online or in person. Transnational organisations have also used the internet to spread their violent beliefs to a global audience. For example, between 2003 and 2005, there were more than 4300 websites serving terrorist groups and their supporters. 9/11 attacks: Al-Qaeda, a militant group hijacked four American aeroplanes and crashed into various locations in USA. In 80 minutes, 19 terrorists killed themselves and 3000 people were killed.	This has intensified threats of transnational because the access of information on the internet makes countries vulnerable as terrorist organisations can coordinate their operations across countries. They are also able to plan attacks to inflict maximum casualties.
On Individuals	Self-Radicalisation: Self-radicalised individuals are not members of any organized terrorist groups, but have been inspired and radicalised by extremist propaganda, usually through what they have read on social media and the internet. For example, Singaporean Zulfikar Mohamad Shariff, 44, detained under Internal Security Act for promoting violence and radicalising others.	Self-radicalized individuals could move down the path of terrorism if they are not prevented from further radicalization. They might also plan terror attacks which will be detrimental to the country.

Managing the security threats of globalisation		
Who manages the threat?	Definition & Examples	How can the threat be managed?
1. Cybersecurity/Cybercrime		
Government	i) Implementing Laws: Punishment as a deterrent. In Singapore, the government took a strong stance on cybercrimes and cyber criminals are severely dealt with by the law. For example, in 2013, there was a spate of cyber-attacks including hacking of government websites (PMO and the Istana). The individuals behind these were arrested and charged. ii) National Cyber Security Master plan 2018: The masterplan focuses on developing three key areas. Growing Singapore's pool of cyber security experts, increasing efforts to promote the adoption of cyber security measures among businesses and individuals, enhancing the security of cyber security. For example, following a spate of cyber-attacks in 2013, Singapore government upgraded the Cyber Watch Centre to allow the tracking of malicious activities so that security threats can be dealt with swiftly. iii) Collaboration with other	Tough laws would deter cybercriminal from launching cyber-attacks that may cause nuisance and significant damages. Hence, these government efforts enable Singapore to strengthen our cyber security defences at various level from government to individual systematically. In addition, it ensures that we have adequate resources and capabilities to handle cyber-attacks swiftly. It allows countries to work together by sharing information that would enable cyber-criminal activities across borders to be tracked and dealt with. It also enables the country and the region to increase its

	countries: Advancement of ICT has made it possible for cyber criminals to operate in any part of the world. Countries can collaborate by sharing information and skills to combat cyber security challenges. For example, the Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT) was established to encourage member countries to maintain a network of security experts in the region. As a founding member of APCERT, Singapore plans and executes the ASEAN CERT incident drill annually to strengthen cooperation among ASEAN countries. iv) Collaboration between countries and Cyber Security Companies: The government can partner with large technology companies to track down cybercriminals. For example, in Singapore, IDA works closely with cyber security companies. This collaboration helps to boost the country's cyber security capabilities through the training of professional in the fight against cybercrimes.	competency in responding to cyber challenges. Singapore is able to expand its pool of security experts thereby increasing Singapore's capability to handle cyber-crimes swiftly.
Individuals	Individual users must continue to remain vigilant in ensuring their own cyber security. For example, individuals should ensure that they create strong passwords that are used effectively and changed regularly. In addition, they must also ensure that their	It helps to reduce their vulnerability towards cyber-attacks, and they will not be victim of cyber-attacks.

	computer is defended against technological threats by installing, updating and maintaining firewalls and anti-virus program to protect against malware and spyware.	
2. Transnational Terrorism		
Countries	<u>i) Preventive Measures:</u> Measures that deter terrorists and help prevent loss of lives and destruction of properties. - Border controls: For example, in Singapore, the Immigration Checkpoint Authority (ICA) utilises biometric technology in the immigration and clearance process where biological data such as fingerprint are captured on chips. In addition, radiographic image analysis is used on cargo vehicles crossing Singapore's borders. - Collaboration between countries: Singapore collaborates with other member countries in ASEAN to fight against Transnational terrorism. For example, ASEAN Counter-Terrorism workshop where countries exchange best practices.	With these border control measures; materials that can be used to produce explosives will not be brought to Singapore. The authorities can also monitor and regulate the movement of people and goods across borders and eliminate threats when necessary. Countries are more vigilant, and it will enhance counter-terrorism cooperation in the region. With enhanced surveillance, there will be greater deterrence and the authorities would have a better awareness of the ground situation in the event of a terror attack. It also ensures Singapore remains vigilant in the face of potential transnational terrorist attacks.

	<u>ii) Protective Measures:</u> Increase vigilance through surveillance to ensure the safety of the citizens. Surveillance is enhanced for key installations and infrastructure as they are perceived to be more vulnerable. For example, the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) plays a vital role in protecting our borders through working closely with homeland agencies to protect key installations. <u>iii) Responsive Measures:</u> Countries are prepared to deal with damages or harm brought about by transnational terrorism. For example, emergency preparedness exercise such as Exercise Heartbeat in which the Home Team agencies work with the community and private organisations are held annually. This is an opportunity for Singapore Police Force and the Singapore Civil Defence Force to test their contingency plans for acts of terrorism.	With these exercises, Singapore would know how to react in the event of a terror attack as they have been sensitise, organised and trained. Hence, Singapore would be prepared to deal with a range of security threats.
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SRQ7 Practice: Chapter 11

Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the role citizens and the government play in countering terrorism.

Do you think that the actions of citizens are more effective than the actions of the government in countering terrorism? Explain your answer.

Factor 1: actions of citizens in countering terrorism

Factor 2: actions of government in countering terrorism

Unpack QI: effective in countering terrorism

- Potential terrorists will be deterred from attacking
- Citizens' lives and property will be safe

Para 1: Describe and Explain Factor 1

Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	<u>Point</u> Actions of citizens are effective in countering terrorism.
Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	<u>Elaborate (definitions) + Example (Real-life eg)</u> They can exercise vigilance by making sure they are not self-radicalised by extremist materials online. For example, there were some youths in Singapore who were arrested under the Internal Security Act for having extremist beliefs. They were actively reading radical websites and watching violent war videos created by terrorist groups online. believed that the use of violence was permissible against non-believers of their religion. This could have been prevented if citizens were more vigilant when surfing online.
Explains factor: - Link back to Question Issue - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	<u>Link back to QI</u> Actions of citizens are effective in countering terrorism (Mirror QI) because if they were vigilant when surfing online, they would not have easily believed the extremist ideologies. Lesser citizens would support the use of violence preached by terrorist groups. There would be lesser people joining terrorist groups or becoming lone wolves planning terrorist attacks. This would reduce the possibility of a terrorist attack happening in Singapore and keep citizens safe from terrorist attacks.

Para 2: Describe and Explain Factor 2

Identifies factor: - Mirror question - State factor	Actions of government are effective in countering terrorism
Describes factor: - Definitions - Elaborating descriptions - Example**	Governments can take border-management measures to proactively prevent potential terrorist attacks. They can implement surveillance infrastructure for stricter security checks at immigration checkpoints. For example, body and baggage scanners can be placed at airports to ensure

	no one carries bomb-making materials into the country. The use of biometrics data such as finger prints and iris scanners also allow government to ascertain the identity of individuals entering and leaving the country.
Explains factor: - Link back to Question Issue - Explains how the factor contributed to the Question Issue - State outcomes	Actions of government are effective in countering terrorism (Mirror Q1) because potential terrorists would find it difficult to enter the country or bring bomb-making materials into the country. They would find it difficult to carry out an attack and would be deterred. This would reduce the possibility of a terrorist attack happening in Singapore and keep citizens safe from terrorist attacks.

Other Possible Qns:

- 1) Do you think that the cooperation among countries are more effective than the actions of individual government in countering terrorism? Explain your answer.
- 2) Do you think that the actions of citizens / cooperation among countries are more effective than the actions of the government in countering cyber-threats? Explain your answer.
- 3) Do you think cyber-threats is a tougher security threat to overcome than transnational terrorism?