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CONVENT OF THE HOLY INFANT JESUS SECONDARY
Preliminary Examination in preparation for
the General Certificate of Education Normal (Academic) Level 2015

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

4/

REGISTER
NUMBER

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COMBINED HUMANITIES

2194/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

11 August 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces provided on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue, correction fluid or correction tape.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question

Begin Section A and Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the head of each question or part question.

The following should be handed in at the end of the examination in 3 separate parts:

- **Section A**
- **Section B part a**
- **Section B part b**

Write your name, class and registration number on every sheet of answer provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)
Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about the reaction of ASEAN to the Rohingya migrant crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove that Source D is correct? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised at what this source says about the reaction of the international community towards the Rohingya migrant issue? Explain your answer. [8]

Can the Rohingya migrant crisis be resolved?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Rohingyas are a Muslim ethnic minority living in western Myanmar. While the Rohingyas say they are descendants of Arab traders who have been in the region for generations, Myanmar's governments say they are not a genuine ethnic group but are actually Bangladesh (East Indian) migrants. Myanmar governments have been introducing policies to repress the Rohingyas since the 1970s. They are denied citizenship and their movements are severely restricted. The repression of the Rohingyas has gradually intensified with the political reforms introduced in 2011. In 2012, there were large-scale attacks on the Rohingyas.

Since 2012, more than 120,000 Rohingyas have boarded ships to flee abroad. The Thai government has recently begun to crack down on smugglers who have traditionally taken them to camps in southern Thailand. This has led to the smugglers abandoning the Rohingyas at sea. As a result, it is believed that as many as 8,000 migrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar are stranded at sea, without food or water.

Some countries like India are willing to welcome the Rohingyas by setting up refugee camps and providing food and water. However, Myanmar's neighbours (Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia) are reluctant to provide assistance. Their navies had been pushing boatloads of desperate migrants away from their shores in what international aid groups characterised as a dangerous game of human Ping-Pong.

Finally, responding to international pressure to save the migrants, many of whom have been adrift in the boats for weeks with little food or water, Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to take in thousands of Rohingya "boat people" who had been stranded at sea for months.

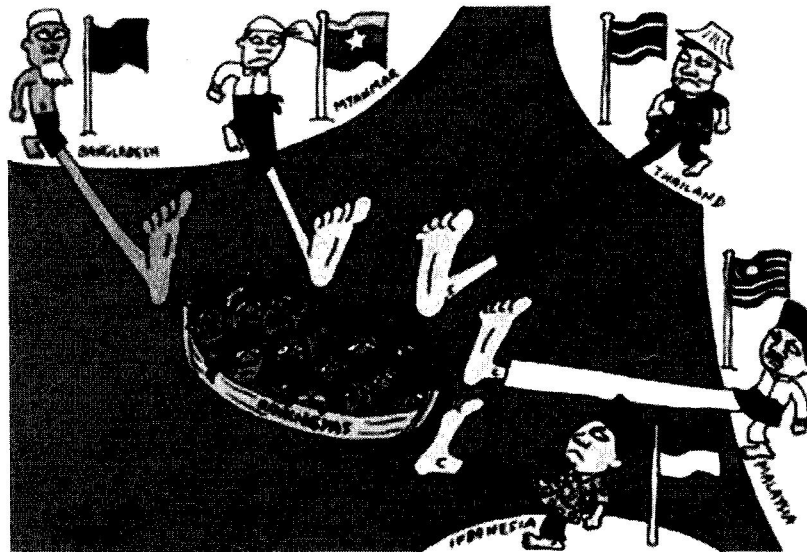
Study the following sources to find out whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved.

Source A: *An extract from an article published on the "Human Rights Watch" website, April 2013.*

The drama of the Rohingya boat people revealed the failures of ASEAN: a lack of criticism towards human rights violations against the Rohingyas and the resulting decades-long migration. ASEAN has been well aware for years of the disgraceful treatment of the Rohingyas in Myanmar and that many have made their way to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Regional leaders agreed that the Rohingya crisis should be addressed and a regional solution to stop the migration should be found. Yet, in a diplomatic diversion symbolic of ASEAN's approach to the Rohingyas for more than 20 years, the issue was not placed on the formal agenda. There was little serious discussion of multilateral initiatives and no solution was found.

Source B: *A cartoon published on the Rohingya Association website, an organisation that represents the Rohingyas, May 2015.*



*Flags from top left, clockwise: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia

Source C: *An extract of a news article written by an Indian journalist, published in the India Times, May 2014.*

ASEAN should abandon its non-interference policy. In an agreement adopted in 2007, ASEAN countries agreed to uphold international law and human rights but insisted they would not interfere in each other's internal affairs - a loophole that helps member states commit abuses without consequence.

While there is an argument that the people on the boats need to be saved, any country that does so will have to deal with issues such as citizenship rights and dependence on government support. Setting up a framework to cope with the problem will take time, and would succeed only with international financial support. Myanmar would probably be more responsive to pressure from China, the United States and other major investors in the country regarding its policies toward the Rohingyas.

Source D: *An extract of a news article written by an American journalist, published on the news agency website, December 2014.*

Myanmar does not recognise the existence of the Rohingya ethnicity. Many locals and government officials say they are illegal migrants from Bangladesh. Critics say the country's reforms are now slowing and that conditions have worsened after Western countries began relaxing long-standing sanctions on Myanmar and renewing diplomatic ties with Myanmar.

The United Nations General Assembly has passed a resolution urging Myanmar to grant citizenship and equal rights to the Rohingya. It has expressed serious concern at Myanmar's treatment of the mostly Muslim minority group. It also urged authorities to step up its efforts to end remaining human rights violations and abuses, including arrest and detention, forced displacement, rape and other forms of sexual violence.

Source E: *An extract of an article by the Director General of the International Organisation for Migration (*IOM), May 2015.*

The migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land, some for the first time in almost four months. IOM welcomed the positive action made by Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand but there is still much to be done. Regardless of the excellent humanitarian gestures from the countries directly affected, there are still thousands of highly vulnerable people at sea.

Regional governments, IOM and other concerned parties are due to meet in Bangkok to discuss the migration crisis. The meeting is expected to address long-term solutions for migrants and **asylum seekers. It will also look at how trafficking and people smuggling in the region can be stopped.

* IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all

** An asylum seeker is a person who fled from their country but is not accepted yet as a refugee

Source F: *An extract of an article by an Australian journalist, published on an Australian government-owned broadcasting website, May 2015.*

Nope, nope, nope - the most negative and ignorant of all ***Tony Abbott's three word slogans. His rejection of even the simplest consideration of the complex, harrowing and indeed tragic plight of the Rohingya asylum seekers is more than an adolescent dismissal; it is frankly distasteful, not only of his Australian peers but of the wider world. The Rohingyas, he says, is a regional problem: presumably he regards the region as any part of earth that does not include Australia.

His only act of compassion has been a grant of \$6 million in humanitarian aid. Given that this amount follows a \$29.5 million cut in the initial budget of aid to Myanmar, it can hardly be called generous.

***Tony Abbot is the Australian Prime Minister

Copyright Acknowledgement

Source A: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2009/05/25/ignoring-rohingyas-asean-rejects-new-role>

Source B: <http://www.rohingya.se/2015/05/call-for-asean-to-find-solution-for-stranded-rohingya/>

Source C: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/Rohingya-crisis-highlights-toothless-nature-of-Asean/articleshow/47344119.cms>

Source D: <http://www.voanews.com/content/un-urges-myanmar-to-give-rohingya-full-citizenship/2578599.html>

Source E: <http://www.iom.int/news/iom-sees-progress-se-asia-migrant-crisis-warns-more-must-be-done>

Source F: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-05-26/maccallum-is-this-how-a-civilised-country-should-respond/6497048>

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer any **one** question.

2 Conflict in Northern Ireland

- a) Explain how the unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland. [5m]
- b) Explain two other reasons that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland. [10m]

3 Managing International Relations

- a) Explain how Total Defence can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [5m]
- b) Explain two other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [10m]

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalising World

- a) Explain how an improvement in communication leads to globalisation. [5m]
- b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation. [10m]

-End of Paper-

Sec 4N Prelim Suggested Marking Scheme: SBQ

(1a)	Study Source A. What can you learn from this source about the reactions of ASEAN to the Rohingya migrant crisis? Explain your answer.	[5m]
L1	Gives relevant content but no inference / wrong inference	1
L2	Inference about whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved. <i>Award 3m for more developed answers.</i> E.g. I can learn from this source that the Rohingya migrant crisis may not be resolved as ASEAN was to be blamed . This is evident from "reluctance to criticise human rights violations against the Rohingyas, and the unwillingness to address the resulting decades-long migration". This suggests that ASEAN was to be blamed, as they did not attempt to resolve this problem despite knowledge of it.	2-3
L3	Inference about the reactions of ASEAN: nonchalant / avoidance / ignoring / fails to react <i>Award 5m for more developed answers.</i> E.g. I can learn from this source that ASEAN seems to be nonchalant / avoiding the Rohingya migrant crisis . This is evident from "reluctance to criticise human rights violations against the Rohingya, and the unwillingness to address the resulting decades-long migration" which suggests that ASEAN is a contributing factor to the crisis, as they did not attempt to resolve this problem despite concerns being raised more than 20 years ago .	4-5

(b)	Study Source B. Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer.	[7m]
L1	Answers based on provenance only OR generalised answers not using source content/context	1
L2	Answers because of context i.e. no use of source content <i>Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of the source</i>	2-3
L3	Message: to say what happened E.g. The cartoon was published because the Rohingya Association wants the international community to know/understand that the Rohingya migrant crisis resulted from the actions of Myanmar and its neighbours , especially Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Bangladesh. The countries seemed to be do not want to get involved with the problem of the Rohingya migrants . This is evident from Source B where the boat filled with Rohingyas was akin to a soccer ball in which the countries are kicking to one another. As a result, the Rohingyas had no place to go and suffered under the harsh conditions aboard the boats.	4
L4	Message: to criticise/condemn E.g. The cartoon was published because the Rohingya Association wants to criticise/condemn the actions of Myanmar and its neighbours , especially Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Bangladesh.	5
L5	Purpose: to win support Note: purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behavior of the audience <i>Award 7 marks for more developed answers.</i>	6-7

	E.g. L4 + the Rohingya Association published this cartoon as they were concerned about the plight of the Rohingyas and so, wanted to convince Myanmar and its neighbours to face up to the issue and work together to resolve the problem of the migrant crisis.	
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(c)	Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C prove that Source D is correct? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Proves / does not prove by using content but invalid matching	1
L2	Identifies things which proves/does not prove, unexplained OR undeveloped provenance	2
L3	Proves / does not prove based on similarity or difference in content Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. E.g. Source C does not prove that Source D is correct because they are different in stating the reasons for the Rohingya migrant crisis . Source C suggests that ASEAN was to be blamed as they did not step in to help as a result of a policy that prevents them from meddling in another country's problem . This is evident from "ASEAN should abandon its non-interference policy and "a loophole that helps member states commit abuses without consequence". On the other hand, Source D suggests that the Western countries easing of sanctions against Myanmar caused the crisis . This is evident from "conditions have worsened after Western countries began relaxing long-standing sanctions on Myanmar and renewing diplomatic ties with Myanmar".	3-4
L4	Prove / does not prove: explained by cross-reference to other sources to check reliability of Source C <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. L2 + Source C does not prove Source D correct because Source C is not reliable in stating that ASEAN was to be blamed for the conflict as it is contradicted with cross-reference to Source E which states how ASEAN countries like Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to allow the Rohingya people on the boats to disembark and enter the respective countries . This is evident from "migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land" which suggests that the ASEAN countries have intervened and are taking the necessary steps to resolve the crisis by providing relief and a place to stay before deciding how to settle them. Since, Source C is not reliable, it does not prove that Source D is correct.	5-6
L5	Prove: evaluation of provenance E.g. Ultimately, Source C does not prove that Source D is correct because Source C is unreliable as India is also involved in the migrant crisis as they had previously welcomed the Rohingyas into the refugee camps. Hence, they are concerned with the seemingly nonchalant attitude of the international community towards this growing problem . If this migrant crisis persist and becomes more serious, it could hurt economic development in the region and affect India as well.	7

(d)	Study Source E. How useful is this source as evidence about whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved? Explain your answer.	[8m]
L1	Provenance OR undeveloped assertions about provenance	1
L2	Useful because of the information it provides <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2-3

	E.g. Source E is useful as evidence that the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved, as the international community has achieved a breakthrough with regards to the Rohingya migrant crisis as Myanmar's neighbours have agreed to help the Rohingyas abroad the boats by allowing them to come ashore and providing aid supplies. This is evident from Source E "The migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land". OR E.g. Source E is not useful as it is limited in providing information on the challenges faced when the international community was reluctant to provide help to resolve the Rohingya migrant crisis. The source focuses mainly on the positive aspect of aid from the international community but did not present to us the challenges that will hinder the management of the crisis.	
L3	Both aspects of L2	4
L4	L3 + Not useful OR useful by checking reliability <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. L3 (useful) + This is supported with cross-reference to Source D which states how the UN General Assembly had passed a resolution to urge Myanmar to address the root problem of the Rohingya migrant crisis. This is evident from "United Nations General Assembly has passed a resolution urging Myanmar to grant citizenship and equal rights to the Rohingyas". E.g. L3 (not useful) + This is supported with cross-reference to Source F which states the challenges of resolving the migrant crisis when some countries, in the case of Australia, still refuses to take in the Rohingyas as refugees. This is evident from "Nope, nope, nope - the most negative and ignorant of all Tony Abbott's three word slogans" and "Given that the amount follows a \$29.5 million cut in the initial budget of aid to Myanmar, it can hardly be called generous".	5-6
L5	L4 + Not useful as evidence from the evaluation of provenance E.g. L4 (useful) + Ultimately, Source E is not useful as evidence that the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved as it is not reliable. The article was published on the International Organisation for Migration. As the director of the IOM, which is dedicated to promoting migration for the benefit of all, it is expected that he will be biased to the mission of the organisation and show what the organisation has achieved in the case of the migrant crisis.	7
L6	L5 + Still useful as evidence of success of the international community L5 + However, it is still useful as it tells us that the international community is taking the migrant issue seriously and taking concrete steps to resolve the Rohingya migrant crisis.	8

(e)	Study Source F. Are you surprised at what this source says about the reactions of the international community towards the Rohingya migrant issue? Explain your answer.	[8m]
Level	Description	Marks
L1	Uses source content, but does not answer whether the source is surprised or not.	1
L2	Identifies things which are surprising, unexplained OR undeveloped provenance	2
L3	Surprised using source content <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i>	3-4

	E.g. Yes, I am surprised at this source which says that the international community's reaction towards the Rohingyas. This is evident from "<u>The Rohingyas, he says, is a regional problem: presumably he regards the region as any part of earth that does not include Australia</u>". OR E.g. No, I am not surprised at this source which says that the international community's reaction towards the Rohingyas. This is evident from "<u>The Rohingyas, he says, is a regional problem: presumably he regards the region as any part of earth that does not include Australia</u>".	
L4	Surprised: explained by cross-reference to other sources to check reliability <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. L3 (surprised) + This is contradicted with cross-reference to Source E, which explains how the international community is willing to take concrete steps to resolve the migrant crisis. This is evident from "<u>migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land, some for the first time in almost four months</u>". OR E.g. L3 (not surprised) + This is supported with cross-reference to Source C, which explains how taking responsibility for the migrants would mean that the country also has to deal with their migration status and the need to support them with aid relief. This is evident from "any country that does so will have to deal with issues such as citizenship rights and dependence on government support".	5-6
L5	L4 + surprised based on evaluation of the provenance E.g. L4 + Ultimately, I am surprised at Source E as it is very critical of the Australian Prime Minister.	7

Sec 4N Prelim Suggested Marking Scheme: SEQ

2. Conflict in Northern Ireland

- (a) Explain how the unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Writes about the conflict in Northern Ireland	1
L2	Describes the unequal provision of housing <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 – 3
L3	Explains how the unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland. The council that provides the public housing is mostly made up by the Protestants. The Catholics found the allocation of public housing by the government to be unfair as more houses are given to the Protestants than the Catholics . Being denied of their basic rights to shelter , the Catholics saw the action of the government as discriminatory , and all feelings between the Catholics and Protestants grew , worsening the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland.	4 – 5

- (b) Explain two other reasons that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland. [10]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Identifies other reason (s) that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one reason and 2 marks for identifying two reasons.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other reason(s) that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland <i>Award 3 marks for describing one reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another reason.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other reason and additional marks for any supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i> E.g. Social Segregation was another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland because the Catholics and Protestants lacked opportunities for interaction which created much misunderstanding and tensions between the two groups . The education system was such that fully-funded public schools catered to Protestants only while partly funded private schools catered to the Catholic community. Protestant children were taught British history , played British sport and were very loyal to the British, in contrast to Catholic children who learnt Irish history , took up Irish sport and regarded Britain as a foreign country .	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second reason that worsened the relationship and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i>	9-10

	E.g. Another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations was the unfair employment opportunities in Northern Ireland. This was because the Catholics, despite being equally academically qualified, found it harder to seek employment , especially in the government. There was much competition for jobs in Northern Ireland and the Catholics did not have the same opportunities in getting the jobs they wanted due to the unfair Protestant government which favoured Protestants.	
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3. Managing International Relations

(a) Explain how Total Defence can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Writes about peace and security in Singapore	1
L2	Describes Total Defence <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 – 3
L3	Explains how Total Defence can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Total Defence is a strategy to ensure the peace and security of Singapore because it means that everyone plays a part in the defence of the country . The five aspects of total defence, namely social defence, economic defence, psychological defence, military defence and civil defence work together to strengthen the capabilities of the various sectors of Singapore. For instance, psychological defence focuses on the loyalty and commitment of the citizens , who will develop pride for the country and thus, have the will and mental strength to overcome any challenges. When the citizens of Singapore are prepared to overcome any challenges, they will be ready to fight off any threats .	4 – 5

(b) Explain two other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [10]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Identifies other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one strategy and 2 marks for identifying two strategies.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another strategy.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains another strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>i.e. shows link between one strategy and the peace and security of Singapore.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other strategy and additional marks for any supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i> E.g. Another strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore is through military cooperation with other countries because gaining the experience and exposure of training in different environments and terrains can enhance Singapore's military competency and train them to adapt to different scenarios . When Singapore conducts joint military exercises with countries such as Australia and Malaysia and is part of the Five Power Defence arrangement , exercises are conducted to enhance cooperation and coordination among countries.	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> E.g. Strengthening Singapore's defence industry is another strategy to ensure Singapore's peace and security because its citizen armed force alone cannot deter potential aggressors. Singapore needs to use the latest technology and equipment in order to be an effective fighting force . Hence, the defence industry of Singapore	9-10

	develops electronic warfare and ammunition for its own military use and ensures a supply of arms by providing the SAF with essential weapons and equipment, modifying and upgrading them to suit the needs of Singapore.	
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4. Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalising World

(a) Explain how an improvement in communication leads to globalisation.

[5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Writes about globalisation	1
L2	Describes improvements in communication <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 – 3
L3	Explains how improvements in communication leads to globalisation E.g. Improvements in communication leads to globalisation because the improved technology allows information to be transmitted very quickly from one place to another across the global and from one person to another so that connections can be made instantly. With satellite technology and optical fibre systems, it has facilitated the spread of information from one location to another instantaneously as they have large carrying capacity and are able to transmit information at a very high speed.	4 – 5

(b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation.

[10]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Identifies other driving forces of globalisation <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one driving force and 2 marks for identifying two driving forces.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other driving forces of globalisation <i>Award 3 marks for describing one driving force and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another driving force.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains another driving force of globalisation <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other driving force and additional marks for any supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i> E.g. Advances in transportation have also made globalisation possible because there is a greater degree of mobility for goods as well as people all across the globe and the world becomes more interconnected . Goods are transported in containers (through containerisation) which are then transported by ocean-liners and commercial jet aircrafts to reach any possible destination in a shorter period of time and at a lower cost , as in the past, goods are transported by the steam-engine over a longer period of time and involved longer and more tedious processing time	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another driving force of globalisation <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second driving force and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> E.g. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) have also made globalisation possible because these large global firms operate in a number of countries to source for resources; component parts for manufacturing and for cheap labour so that the whole operation consists of a network of operations in different parts of the world, connecting the world economies . For instance, Microsoft, McDonalds and Toyota Motors are such TNCs which have made their mark globally, being able to control and	9-10

	coordinate economic activities around the world.	
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