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南 华 中 学

NAN HUA HIGH SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

Subject	:	Combined Humanities (Social Studies)
Paper	:	2204/01
Level	:	Secondary 4 Express
Date	:	1 Sep 2015
Duration	:	1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces provided on the writing paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

SECTION A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

SECTION B

Answer one question.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together if you use more than one piece of writing paper.

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

The total mark for this paper is 50.

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 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.

Do you think the cartoonist supports China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh?
Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

Why did the *Economist* magazine publish this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

Does this source prove that China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer. [8]

(d) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence about reactions to China's claim? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) Study Sources E and F.

Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer. [7]

Does China have a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

India and China have disagreed for decades over which country controls two chunks of Himalayan territory. China says the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh is part of China, while India insists China is illegally occupying Aksai Chin, a rocky and largely empty region far to the northwest. The two sides fought a brief war in 1962, with China capturing more of the territories which India regarded as its own. The Indian government subsequently demanded the return of these territories but China refused. At the centre of the Sino-Indian dispute is the McMahon Line which the Chinese refuse to recognise. The McMahon Line was named after Sir Henry McMahon, then Foreign Secretary of British India, who negotiated the boundary agreement between Great Britain and Tibet at the Simla Accord, a treaty signed in 1914.

Even until today, the dispute has not been resolved. India and China continue to send diplomats to regularly meet and discuss the territorial dispute in scheduled talks.



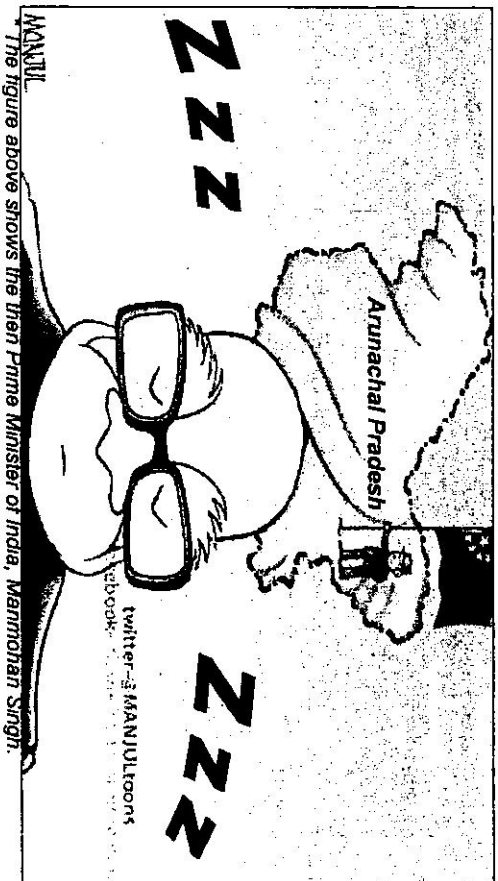
Map showing the disputed territory, Arunachal Pradesh.



Photograph showing Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Chinese President Xi Jinping during a meeting in Beijing to address border tensions, 23 Oct 2014.

Study the following sources to find out whether China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh.

Source A: A cartoon about China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh by an Indian artist, 7 Oct 2013.



The figure above shows the then Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh.

Source B: From the Economist, a British news magazine published internationally, 8 Sep 2012.



The act of the Indian side is not conducive to properly resolving disputes between the two sides. The so-called 'Arunachal Pradesh' was archaeologically established largely on the three areas of China's Tibet — Momyul, Loyul and Lower Tsayul currently under Indian illegal occupation. These three areas, located between the illegal McMahon Line and the traditional customary boundary between China and India, have always been Chinese territory. We will not accept what the British had drawn in 1914. We demand the Indian side to pay attention to the strong concern of the Chinese side.

Source D: From an interview with the former Foreign Secretary of India, Kanwal Sibal. It was published in an Indian newspaper on 26 Feb 2015.

The Chinese position on Arunachal Pradesh is well-known; its reiteration does not make its claim any stronger - it only hardens India's will to guard its territory at all costs. It also intensifies distrust of China and negative perceptions of that country.

China has studiously escalated its claims. It began calling Arunachal Pradesh 'South Tibet' a few years ago, and subsequently sought to emphasise its Tibetan identity by giving Tibetan names to invented sub-divisions within it, with the clear intention to strengthen its "historical" claim to the territory.

Source E: A speech by the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the people in Arunachal Pradesh during his visit on 22 Feb 2014.

China should shed its expansionist* policy and forge bilateral ties with India for peace, progress and prosperity of both the nations. Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. It is a British legacy and will always remain so. No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down. China should shed its expansionist mindset because the world of today does not accept it.

* Policies of governments and states to reconquer territories that have been lost, or to take over ancestral lands.

The border positions of India and China are in conflict and hence are difficult to solve. China's claims are based on its historical stand — all its borders, including with India, are defined during the Qing dynasty. The root problem lies in Beijing's position that a large chunk of its territory, especially the 90,000 sq. km area in the Eastern sector, were illegally taken away by British India and that India inherited the British legacy. It is understandable that Beijing would reject the McMahon Line and claim Arunachal Pradesh state of India as part of Chinese territory, referred to as 'Southern Tibet'. Beijing cannot recognize the McMahon Line; if it did so, it would amount to Chinese admission of the 1962 conflict as a 'war of aggression' as well as an implicit acknowledgement that Tibet was once independent of China.

* A think tank is an organization that performs research and advocacy concerning topics such as social policy, political strategy, economics, military, technology and culture.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Ethnic Diversity in Singapore

- (a) Explain how developing common space helps Singapore maintain its social cohesion. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore maintain its social cohesion. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Managing International Relations

- (a) Explain how establishing regional relations helps Singapore manage its diplomacy with other countries. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore manage its diplomacy with other countries. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalised World

- (a) Explain how the strategy of regionalisation helps Singapore stay competitive in a globalised world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore stay competitive in a globalised world. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of Paper -

Acknowledgements:

- Source A Adapted from <http://www.manila.com/indianCartoons>
- Source B Adapted from <http://www.economist.com/node/21562272>
- Source C Adapted from <http://www.dawn.com/news/1164941>
- Source D Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiaHome/indianews>
- Source E Adapted from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/>
- Source F Adapted from <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=27622>

1 (a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist supports China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Answers based on Provenance E.g. No, because the cartoon is drawn by an Indian. He will surely not support China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh.	1
2	Wrong Interpretation of the Cartoon i.e. Yes/No, with support from details of the cartoon E.g. Yes, the cartoonist feels that China has claim over Arunachal Pradesh. The cartoon shows that China has occupied Arunachal Pradesh and that the Indian Prime Minister is not doing anything or cannot do anything about it.	2
3	No, with Support from Details of the Cartoon (Lacks valid interpretation of the cartoonist's message about China's illegal act of seizing Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent) Award 4m for well-supported answers. Note: No mention about the Minister's headgear as India's possession to show infringement/illegal act of seizing territorial sovereignty by China. E.g. No, the cartoonist depicted that China took control/possession/advantage of the turban headgear/Arunachal Pradesh (3m) which rightfully belongs to the Indian Prime Minister without his permission/consent (4m). He was sleeping (snoring away) or unaware and the turban represents Arunachal Pradesh.	3-4
4	No, with Valid Interpretation of the Cartoonist's Message i.e. China's illegal act of seizing Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent Award 5m for valid interpretation. Award 6m only if valid interpretation is supported by clear and valid reference to details of the cartoon. Note: To get 6m, students need to mention about the Minister's headgear as India's possession to show infringement/illegal act of seizing territorial sovereignty by China. E.g. No, the cartoonist does not support China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh because he depicted China infringing/ illegally/unlawfully/ unofficially seized India's territorial sovereignty of Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent/agreement/agreement (5m). The cartoon clearly depicts that China carried out illegal act of occupying Arunachal Pradesh while Indian Prime Minister was sleeping (snoring) and turban represents Arunachal Pradesh (6m).	5-6

1(b) Study Source B.

Why did the Economist magazine publish this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [7]

Note: Award marks for reasons only.

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Description of the cartoon without Valid Inference E.g. The cartoon tells me that China prefers one-on-one negotiation, instead of multilateral talks in resolving its territorial disputes with other countries. OR Based on Non-Specific Context E.g. The cartoon was published because of the unresolved territorial dispute between China and India over Arunachal Pradesh.	1
2	Based on Specific Context E.g. The cartoon was published because the territorial dispute between China and India arises as a result of the McMahon boundary which was negotiated by the then Foreign Secretary of British India between Great Britain and Tibet in 1914.	2
3	Based on Message (Broader Intent, rather than referring to Sino-Indian conflict) Award 3m for answers that explain either Message or Impact (without Audience). Award 4m for answers that explain Message or Impact (without Audience) but uses purposeful verb e.g. convince, persuade. E.g. The cartoon shows that China resorts to using force to threaten other countries in resolving its territorial disputes [3]. E.g. The cartoon portrays China unreasonably bullies/threatens/intimidates other countries in resolving its territorial disputes [3]. OR Impact (without Audience) E.g. To put international pressure on China to settle disputes diplomatically with multilateral consensus (without the use of threats and force) [3]. E.g. To condemn/criticise China for unreasonably using force/aggression to get other countries to give in to her territorial demands [4].	3-4
4	L3 + Impact to a Limited Audience--people in India or China Award 4m for unsupported answers and 5m for supported answers.	4-5

5	L3 + Impact to a Wider Audience – International Community Award 6m for unsupported answers and 7m for supported answers. E.g. The Economist magazine published this because it wanted to convince/persuade the international community that China resorts to using force to bully/threaten/intimidate other countries in giving in, instead of multilateral consensus in resolving its territorial disputes so as to put international pressure on China to settle disputes amicably [6m]. OR The Economist magazine published this to sway international opinion against China that it is acting like a big bully who threatens/intimidates/coerces other countries in giving in to its territorial claim so as to put international pressure on China to settle disputes diplomatically with multilateral consensus [6m] AND The cartoon portrays China as an aggressive dragon who prefers to intimidate/threaten other countries in a one-to-one negotiation to resolving disputes. China was also seen as reluctant to take on a multilateral talk to resolving China's disputes with other countries [7m].	6-7
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1(c) Study Source C:
Does this source prove that China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh?
Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Uncritical acceptance of the Provenance E.g. Yes, it is an official statement issued by the China's Foreign Ministry.	1
2	Undeveloped explanation of the Provenance E.g. No, it is a Chinese view and could be biased. OR Typically E.g. No, this is only one viewpoint and it cannot prove whether Arunachal Pradesh belongs to China.	2
3	Yes, based on Content Award 3m for answers with quote only e.g. "...archaeologically established..." without stating the historical evidence as inference. Award 4m for well-supported inference. Award L3/4m for bias detected e.g. China is pushing blame to India for illegal occupation (without tone). E.g. Yes, the source proves that China have a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh because it tells us that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. As evident, the source states that "the so-called 'Arunachal Pradesh' was archaeologically established largely on the three areas of China's Tibet – Momyul, Loyul and Lower Tsayul currently under Indian illegal occupation." The source also says that Arunachal Pradesh is located "...between the illegal McMahon Line and the traditional customary boundary between China and India, have always been Chinese territory. We will not accept what the British had drawn in 1914."	3-4
4	Yes/No, based on Cross-Referencing to other sources Award 6m for well-supported answers. Cross reference is valid only if the content in Source C is supported/contradicted by the historical evidence stated in other sources. Yes, the source proves that China have a legitimate claim E.g. because it tells us that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. Source C is supported by Source F, which tells us that China has historical evidence to claim that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to China since Qing dynasty period, and was taken illegally by the British. Source F states that "all its borders, including with India, are defined during the Qing dynasty period" and Arunachal Pradesh was "illegally taken away by British India, after the 1914 Simla Convention and that India inherited the British legacy." Therefore, China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh. OR	5-6

No, the source does not prove that China have a legitimate claim E.g. because it tells us that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. However, Source C is contradicted by Source A, which depicts that China has illegally occupied or seized India's territory or taken possession of Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent, approval or agreement. Therefore, China does not have a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh. E.g. because it states that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. Source C is contradicted by Source E, which states that "Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. It is a British legacy to us and will always remain so. No power can snatch it from us." It contradicts Source C by saying that Arunachal Pradesh was handed over to India by the British. Note: Cross-Referencing to Source B is invalid as it did not draw any reference to the territorial dispute over Arunachal Pradesh.	
5 No, Reliability Explained (Purpose/Tone) i.e. critical analysis of provenance with the use of source content Award L2/2m for undeveloped explanation of the Provenance Award L5/7m if students did not mention about historical evidence in the message. E.g. No, the source does not prove that China have a legitimate claim because it is a statement from the China's Foreign Ministry spokesperson which could be biased. She has a vested interest in wanting to convince/warn the Indian government that China has historical evidence over Arunachal Pradesh so that the Indian government would back down/give in to China's assertion. OR She could probably want to convince the international community that China has historical evidence over Arunachal Pradesh so as to sway international opinion in favour of China's claim/to gain international support to China's claim. Her vested interest in supporting China's claim makes the source unreliable. OR The source is obviously biased against India. It uses an aggressive, critical, hostile and angry tone towards India's claim. I can tell this from the language it uses, saying that "we will not accept what the British had drawn in 1914. We demand the Indian side to pay attention to the strong concern of the Chinese side." It even accuses India of "illegal occupation". The strong use of words makes it unreliable and therefore does not prove China's legitimate claim.	7-8

1(d) Study Source D. How useful is this source as evidence about the reactions to China's claim? Explain your answer. [7] Note: No marks if there is no inference on the reactions to China's claim. Students can infer about Indian reactions to China's claim as this source is published from an Indian newspaper.		
Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Undeveloped Provenance E.g. Useful because it is an interview from a former Foreign Secretary of India, published on an Indian newspaper. OR Undeveloped Assertion E.g. Not useful because it is just a one-sided view from India.	1
2	Typicality E.g. Not useful because this view is from only one person. It does not represent all Indian reactions to China's claim.	2
3	Useful, based on Content Award 3m for not mentioning about Indian reactions but go straight to say that India is doubtful of China. Award 4m for well-supported answers. E.g. The source is useful as evidence about Indian reactions to China's claim because it tells us that India is doubtful of China's assertion/claim [3m] and is determined to protect Arunachal Pradesh [4m]. The source states that Chinese position has "...hardens India's will to protect its territory at all costs. It also intensifies distrust of China and negative perceptions of that country." It also tells us that China only "...began calling Arunachal Pradesh 'South Tibet' a few years ago, and subsequently sought to emphasise its Tibetan identity by giving Tibetan names to self-invented subdivisions within it, with the clear intention to buttress its "historical" claim..." Hence, the source is useful to show the doubt/distrust over China's claim.	3-4
4	OR Award L3/3m for showing Not Useful as the source does not show other countries' reactions to China's claim. OR Useful or Not Useful, based on Cross-Referencing to other sources to check Indian reaction(s) Note: Reliability statement must be indicated. E.g. The source is useful as evidence about Indian reactions to China's claim because it tells us that India is doubtful of China's assertion/claim and is determined to protect Arunachal Pradesh.	5
	Source E supports Source D by saying that India is very determined	

	to protect and defend Arunachal Pradesh. Source E states that "No power can snatch it from us...I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." Hence, Source D is reliable and so is useful as evidence to show Indian reactions to China's claim.	
5	Not Useful, Reliability Explained <i>i.e. critical analysis of provenance with the use of source content</i> E.g. The source is not useful as evidence about Indian reactions because it is obviously biased/has negative perceptions against China . You can tell from the source that being a former Foreign Secretary of India, he is bound to protect the interest of India. He is blaming China and is trying to convince Indians that China is not trustworthy/China has made up a story that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to South Tibet so as to win support over the claim of Arunachal Pradesh from China. Hence, Source D is a bias reactions to China's claim and so not useful.	6
6	L5 + However, the source may still be useful to a small extent as it shows how a high ranking/senior official from the Indian government feels towards China's claim.	7

1(e) Study sources E and F.
Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Undeveloped provenance/Failed attempts at reliability E.g. Source E is less useful because it is from the Indian Prime Minister. Hence, it is bias against China.	1
2	Useful for what it tell us about the dispute / Not useful for what it did not tell us about the dispute <i>Note 1: For 'less useful' – answers must state what it is about the dispute that they do not tell us.</i> <i>Note 2: Award 2m for 1 source used and 3m for both sources</i> E.g. Source E is more useful as it tells us that India is determined to protect and defend Arunachal Pradesh from China . Source E states that "No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." E.g. Source F is more useful in telling us the reason why China rejects the McMahon line and does not recognize Arunachal Pradesh as an India territory. E.g. Source F is less useful as it does not tell us about the reactions or views of the Chinese people towards the dispute.	2-3
3	Both aspects of L2 (useful and not useful)	4
4	Utility judged according to reliability (Either Source E or F) <i>Note: It is sufficient to use only 1 source. i.e. evaluate sources and concludes that reliable=useful; unreliable=not useful)</i> E.g. Source E is not useful because it is biased view of the dispute. Being the Indian Prime Minister, he would want to protect India's interests. He is determined to protect and defend India . This is evident from the strong use of language as the source says that "No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." The strong use of words such as 'shed its expansionist mindset' also makes it unreliable and therefore not useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh. OR Accept F is reliable and useful as it is supported by Source C.	5-6

5	Chooses Source F as more useful on basis that it is more rational and Source E as less useful because it is emotional/biased/one-sided <i>Note: Must illustrate from content of both sources</i> <i>Note: 'neutral' is invalid as tone</i> E.g. Source E is not useful because it is biased view of the dispute. Being the Indian Prime Minister, he would want to protect India's interests. He is determined to protect and defend India. This is evident from the use of strong language as the source says that "No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." The strong use of words such as 'sided its expansionist mindset' also makes it unreliable and therefore not useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh. However, Source F is more useful as evidence because even though it is by an Indian, he is sympathetic towards China's position. Source F provides a rational view or good understanding of the dispute than Source E which is just an emotional response to China's occupation. Source F states that "it is understandable that Beijing would reject the McMahon Line and claim Arunachal Pradesh state of India as part of Chinese territory, referred to as 'Southern Tibet.'" One would expect him to use strong words/emotion to support his government but he gives an explanation of why China cannot agree/accept/recognise the McMahon Line as it will be shooting itself on its foot. Hence, Source F is more reliable and therefore more useful.	7
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Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

2 Ethnic Diversity in Singapore

- (a) Explain how developing common space helps Singapore to maintain its social cohesion. [5]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Writes about social cohesion in Singapore E.g. it is not easy for a multi-ethnic society to achieve and maintain social cohesion and social harmony.	1
2	Describes developing common space <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> <i>Note: Provide any two of the three examples to get 3m.</i> E.g. Developing common space provides opportunities for Singaporeans to interact. Events and programmes organised by grassroots organisations, such as People's Association's (PA) home visits or home stay opportunity create a wide range of programmes and activities for the various needs and interests of every Singaporean. OR Every Singaporean regardless of race, language or religion is given opportunities offered by educational institutions such as schools and tertiary institutions to study together. Their daily interaction takes place during lessons and school activities for friendship to be cultivated and strengthened. OR In 1989, the ethnic integration policy was introduced to put a limit on proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. When people live together in the same neighbourhood, it provides opportunities for people of the different ethnic groups to interact in common living space provided by public housing.	2-3
3	Explains how developing common space helps Singapore to maintain its social cohesion <i>i.e. shows link between factor and maintaining Singapore's social cohesion (harmonious living environment and society).</i> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Note: Provide any two of the three examples to get 5m. E.g. Developing common space provides opportunities for Singaporeans to interact. Events and programmes organised by grassroots organisations such as PA's home visits or home stay opportunity create a wide range of programmes and activities for the various needs and interests of every Singaporean. Home stay opportunity with a host family from another ethnic group enable participants to better understand the cultures and customs of other races. With mutual understanding and respect, strong friendship can be built over time among the ethnic groups. Thus, this helps build a harmonious living environment and society for Singapore.	4-5

OR Every Singaporean regardless of race, language or religion is given opportunities offered by educational institutions such as schools and tertiary institutions to study together. Their daily interaction takes place during lessons and school activities for friendship to be cultivated and strengthened. The implementation of CCAs in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths from all races. They have the opportunity to work closely together and build teamwork. They also learn to appreciate one another's talents and respect another as individuals. This helps foster social bonds among students from the various ethnic groups, thus build a harmonious living environment and society for Singapore. OR In 1989, the ethnic integration policy was introduced to put a limit on proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. When people live together in the same neighbourhood, it provides opportunities for people of the different ethnic groups to interact. Having this common space provided by public housing helps manage ethnic diversity as people from different ethnic groups have the opportunity to live and interact with one another. It is through these interactions that friendships and bonds are forged which is vital to bring and unite people from different ethnic groups together in a harmonious society.	
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(b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore to maintain its social cohesion. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s) for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Two other ways of maintaining social cohesion are building a national identity and safeguarding the interests of minority groups in Singapore.	1-2
2	Describes other factor(s) for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. E.g. Another way of maintaining social cohesion is building a national identity. The policy of multi-racialism promotes equality among the races, with no special rights granted to any particular racial or religious group. Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed regardless of their background. OR Common practices such as the singing of the national anthem, reciting the pledge and attending flag raising ceremony are actions that Singaporeans carried out together. These practices not only foster a national identity, they also inculcate loyalty and national pride towards Singapore as one way to get Singaporeans to see themselves as one united people.	3-4

The policy of bilingualism ensures that everyone learns two languages at school, their Mother Tongue and English. With bilingualism, English is used as a language linking the different ethnic groups. And as English is non-native language for all ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over others. The use of English has also helped improve communication among Singaporeans and has helped forge a strong national identity among Singapore as one people. This creates social bonding and cohesion among the ethnic groups.	
3 Explains one factor for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion i.e. shows link between factor and maintaining Singapore's social cohesion (harmonious living environment and society). Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Accept any factor(s) under building national identity or safeguarding the interest of minority groups. E.g. Another way of maintaining social cohesion is building a national identity. The policy of multi-racialism promotes equality among the races, with no special rights granted to any particular racial or religious group. Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed regardless of their background. Since everyone is seen as a valued member of the Singapore society, a sense of national identity as Singaporeans is created towards a harmonious society. OR Common practices such as the singing of the national anthem, reciting the pledge and attending flag raising ceremony are actions that Singaporeans carried out together. These practices not only foster a national identity, they also inculcate loyalty and national pride towards Singapore as one way to get Singaporeans to see themselves as one united people. The national pledge was written with the belief that differences in language, race and religions can be overcome if Singaporeans are committed to build a united country. Hence, with this unique national identity and belief, common practices ensure social bonding and cohesion among the ethnic groups. OR The policy of bilingualism introduced in 1966 ensures that everyone learns two languages at school, their Mother Tongue and English. With bilingualism, English is used as a language linking the different ethnic groups. And as English is non-native language for all ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over others. The use of English has also helped improve communication among Singaporeans and has helped forge a strong national identity among Singapore as one people and one nation. This helps create a greater sense of belonging and cohesion among the ethnic groups.	5-6
4 L3 plus Explains another factor for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion i.e. shows link between factor and maintaining Singapore's social cohesion (harmonious living environment and society). Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.	7-8

Accept any factor(s) under building national identity or safeguarding the interest of minority groups. E.g. Safeguard the interest of the minority groups gives minority groups a say in governance. The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples of how representation of the minority groups is achieved. The PCMR ensures that no racial or religious group is disadvantaged as a result of a law that is passed in Parliament. The GRC ensures that at least one of the candidates in the team contesting in the General Election is from the minority racial communities such as Malay, Indian or Eurasian. The GRC system ensures that the minority racial groups are represented in the Parliament. In this way, the concerns and needs of the minority groups will be addressed. Self-help groups such as the CDAC, SINDA, Mendaki and the Eurasian Association also play an important role in helping members of their community who are less fortunate get aids in their studies and training for their new jobs. This helps all Singaporeans cope and compete on equal footing and hence will be able to improve their social and economic positions in the multi-ethnic society. They also provide opportunities for youths of different ethnic groups to interact and get along with one another. Through these efforts, minority groups do not feel discriminated by and resentful towards others from other ethnic groups. Instead, they feel a greater sense of belonging to the country as they feel appreciated as a member of the society. This helps to manage ethnic diversity in Singapore.	
5 L4 plus Explains relative significance importance of the two chosen factors in helping Singapore to maintain its social cohesion i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less, important. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. L4 + But I think the policy of bilingualism is more effective. Because everyone has to learn English, this ensures that we can all communicate with each other, and because English is non-native language for everyone, nobody feels that one group is being favoured. This is more effective than common practices because if we were unable to communicate with each other, we would be unable to develop any common sense of belonging together. No amount of common practices would succeed in developing this if we lacked a means of communication.	9-10

3 Managing International Relations

(a) Explain how establishing regional relations helps Singapore to manage its diplomacy with other countries. [5]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Writes about diplomacy with other countries E.g. Diplomacy provides an opportunity for countries to pursue mutual interests and enables them to cooperate with one another to solve common problems such as transnational terrorism, SARS and avian flu.	1
2	Describes establishing regional relations <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Forming an association with countries in a region such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an example of establishing regional relations. It is also a way that helps Singapore to manage its diplomatic relations with the region. Singapore was a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).	2-3
3	Explains how establishing regional relations helps Singapore to manage its diplomacy with other countries. <i>i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Forming an association with countries in a region such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an example of establishing regional relations. It is also a way that helps Singapore to manage its diplomatic relations with the region. Singapore was a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN has enabled Singapore to forge warm and friendly relations with its neighbouring countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia. It provides an avenue for Singapore to resolve differences peacefully. For instance, we manage environmental issues such as the haze problem through peaceful dialogue. Singapore assisted Indonesia in the monitoring of forest fires through the use of satellite images. Hence, ASEAN has given Singapore a role to play in maintaining regional peace and promoting economic development. ASEAN has also promoted Singapore's interests as it represents a united and collective voice of 10 countries. This strengthens the member countries' position when negotiating with other great powers and regional groupings such as USA, Japan, China and the European Union.	4-5

(b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore to manage its diplomacy with other countries. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s) that help Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor.</i> E.g. Two other ways of helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy are establishing bilateral and international relations with other countries	1-2
2	Describes other factor(s) for helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor.</i> E.g. Establishing bilateral relations is another way for Singapore to maintain its diplomatic relations. Singapore has been actively involved in expanding bilateral relationships with many countries since its independence. In the 1970s, Singapore established trading relationships with advanced countries such as Japan, the USA and Germany. Singapore has also help countries in need. In 2004, Singapore sent humanitarian aid to Aceh, a province in Indonesia when it was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami.	3-4
3	Explains one factor for helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy. Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> E.g. Establishing bilateral relations is another way for Singapore to maintain its diplomatic relations. Singapore has been actively involved in expanding bilateral relationships with many countries since its independence. In the 1970s, Singapore established trading relationships with advanced countries such as Japan, the USA and Germany. These partnerships allowed Singapore to acquire advanced technological skills from these developed countries. With bilateral relations, Singapore was able to further promote political, economic and cultural ties with neighbouring countries like Malaysia and Indonesia. As a result, Singapore was able to speed up its economic and social development. Singapore has also help countries in need. In 2004, Singapore sent humanitarian aid to Aceh, a province in Indonesia when it was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami. As a result, Singapore's bilateral relations have helped it to gain world recognition and respect.	5-6
4	L3 plus Explains another factor for helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy. Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any</i>	7-8

	L4 plus Explains the relative importance of the two chosen factors in helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. L4 + But I think establishing international relations is more effective. Because it helps Singapore to gain world recognition as a sovereign state. This helps to reinforce Singapore's deterrence against potential threats to its independence. This is more effective than establishing bilateral relations where the relationship is built between two nations and this may only benefit Singapore to a limited extent in terms of economic and foreign relations.	9-10
5	L4 plus Explains the relative importance of the two chosen factors in helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. L4 + But I think establishing international relations is more effective. Because it helps Singapore to gain world recognition as a sovereign state. This helps to reinforce Singapore's deterrence against potential threats to its independence. This is more effective than establishing bilateral relations where the relationship is built between two nations and this may only benefit Singapore to a limited extent in terms of economic and foreign relations.	9-10

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalised World
(a) Explain how the strategy of regionalisation helps Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. [5]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Writes about staying competitive in a globalised world E.g. Globalisation has brought interconnectedness among the countries and has also shrunk the world. Many opportunities are found all over the world and all the countries are gearing up to tap on these opportunities.	1
2	Describes the strategy of regionalisation Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Singapore companies <u>venture abroad</u> to countries with abundant land and labour. In turn, Singapore companies provide the expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in the host countries, allowing both countries to benefit. For example, the International Tech park in Bangalore, India is a joint venture between Singapore and Indian enterprises. Singapore companies also have investments in many countries such as Singtel investment in Australia, Indonesia and Thailand. PSA also invests heavily in many international sea ports around the world and it handles 10% of the world total container volume.	2-3
3	Explains how the strategy of regionalisation helps Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Venturing abroad helps Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Singapore companies <u>venture abroad</u> to countries with abundant land and labour. In turn, Singapore companies provide the expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in the host countries, allowing both countries to benefit. For example, the International Tech park in Bangalore, India is a joint venture between Singapore and Indian enterprises. The new markets and low cost of labour help to overcome Singapore's constraints as we have a small market and workforce. This makes us more competitive and generates more profit for the country. Singapore companies also have investments in many countries such as Singtel investment in Australia, Indonesia and Thailand. PSA also invests heavily in many international sea ports around the world and it handles 10% of the world total container volume. Venturing abroad ensures sustainable development for Singapore as Singapore's market size and resources are limited and to maximise opportunities to grow and sustain development, it constantly has to look for suitable investments overseas.	4-5

(b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s) for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Two ways of helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world are diversifying Singapore's economy, expanding market reach through economic cooperation, nurturing the growth of SMEs or managing limited our limited resources efficiently (Developing our people and attracting foreign talents).	1-2
2	Describes how other factor(s) for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. E.g. <u>Diversifying the economy</u> helps to maintain Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. One way Singapore diversifies the economy is to be a centre for technology-intensive, high-value added manufacturing activities such as chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals while also being a regional hub for services such as education and tourism. Singapore has encouraged research and development in areas such as life science. Supporting institutions such as A*STAR were set up.	3-4
3	Explains one factor for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. <u>Diversifying the economy</u> helps to maintain Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. One way Singapore diversifies the economy is to be a centre for technology-intensive, high-value added manufacturing activities such as chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals while also being a regional hub for services such as education and tourism. Singapore has encouraged research and development in areas such as life science. Supporting institutions such as A*STAR were set up. Successful R&D in Singapore makes us less dependent on imported technology and thus less vulnerable. It also makes us credible as a R&D centre, attracting TNCs to invest in Singapore which generates growth and jobs. Singapore also diversifies into the tourism sector. To stay competitive and to attract more tourists in the face of competition from other tourist destination, two integrated resorts were built in Marina Bay and Sentosa. These would appeal to tourists who are looking for newer attractions in the region. The building of the IRs will help Singapore attract tourists	5-6

4	L3 plus Explains another factor for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. Expanding market reach through economic cooperation To stay competitive, Singapore has entered into Free Trade Agreements with countries all over the world such as New Zealand, Japan and USA to expand the market reach of our companies. This means that Singapore could overcome its small domestic market to sell its goods overseas. FTAs ensures that the goods produced by local companies and Singapore exports are competitively priced in overseas market. Thus, there would be a larger market for local companies to sell their goods and hence increase their profits. Singapore has also set up Special Economic Zones with other countries to expand the market reach of our companies. These zones in a country make it easier for companies to set up businesses as the economic laws are not as strict. For example, Singapore and Indonesia set up SEZs to draw more investment in the islands of Batam, Bintan and Karimun. SEZs help Singapore remain competitive and ensure sustainable development as there are incentives offered. These foreign investments will promote economic growth such as increased revenue and jobs. OR E.g. Nurturing SMEs is another way to help Singapore stay competitive. SMEs are important to TNCs as the SMEs often provides support services for TNCs which will in turn attract TNCs to Singapore and generate economic growth and employment for the country. SMEs also provide employment and income to the local population. To encourage the growth of SMEs, banks have loans to provide SMEs with capital for investment. ASME provides training for members and helps SMEs reach out to overseas market such as Vietnam. Thus, SMEs are important catalyst in ensuring Singapore's economy stays competitive in a globalised world. OR E.g. Another way to help Singapore stay competitive is to manage our limited resources efficiently. Developing our people Singapore promotes continuous learning among the workforce in order to develop our people. Skills upgrading is necessary in a globalised world where skills become obsolete. The Singapore Workforce Development Agency creates opportunities for workers to enhance their employability through skills upgrading. The Skills Development Fund provides financial assistance to employers to encourage them to train and upgrade the skills of their workers. By developing the workforce through continuous learning and upgrading of their skills to stay employable, it creates a skilled and competitive	7-8
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5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors for helping Singapore to stay in a globalised world i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. L4+ But I think managing our limited resources efficiently, especially developing our people is more effective than expanding market reach through economic cooperation. Because Singapore has very limited resources, people naturally become a very crucial and precious resource to drive the local economy and help Singapore to compete in the global environment. A skilled and talented workforce not only makes Singapore competitive, it also helps her to overcome the shortage of skilled labour, boost investors' confidence and attract more foreign investment. It is also more effective because it helps Singapore to develop and grow a pool of local entrepreneurs who will then head the local companies to expand their market reach overseas. Comparatively, no matter how large our market reach, if there is a lack of local entrepreneurs, these companies will not be able to sustain its economic growth for Singapore.	9-10
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