Geylang Methodist School (Secondary)
Preliminary Examination 2018

HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES, GEOGRAPHY) 2272/01
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES, HISTORY) 2273/01
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES, LITERATURE IN ENGLISH) 2274/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

4 Express
5 N(A)

Additional materials: Writing Paper

1 hour 45 minutes

16 August 2018

Setter: Mr Cheong Kim Gin

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A
Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B
Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
Begin your answer to Section B (parts (a) and (b)) on a new and separate sheet of paper.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.

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Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

1 BEING PART OF A GLOBALISED WORLD

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.

(a) Study Source A.

What does the source tell you about effects of globalisation on Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was the article published on this website? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

After reading Source C, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Are both sources as useful in telling you about Singaporeans' preparedness for globalisation? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) 'Globalisation is a force for good.'

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

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Is Singapore prepared for a changing globalised world?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

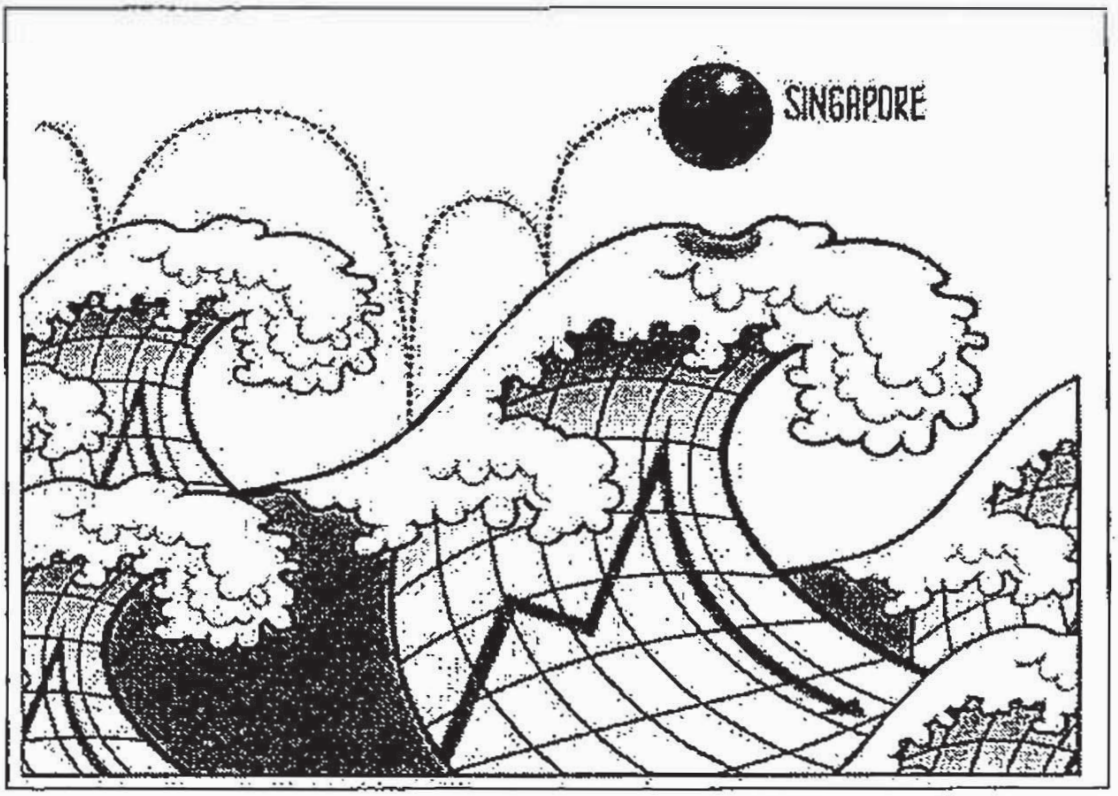
Singapore is a strong proponent of globalisation. Arguably no other place on earth has so engineered itself to prosper from globalisation and succeeded at it. Its forefathers realised, at the point of its independence, that besides good governance, it needed to ride the tides of globalisation to grow and prosper. Today the government continues to encourage MNCs to come to Singapore and advocate global free trade.

In June 2016, Britain voted to leave the largest trading bloc in the world. In November 2017, Donald Trump became the President of the United States and vowed to withdraw the US from major trade deals. Elections in Europe also appear to favour parties advocating more protectionist policies rather than open economies and free trade. In the midst of these changes, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong announced the setting up of the Committee on the Future Economy (CFE). The CFE came to the conclusion that globalisation is still the way ahead for Singapore and identified seven strategies for Singaporeans to stay ahead in a challenging global climate. The Future Economy Council (FEC) is subsequently formed to oversee the implementation of the recommendations put forth by the CFE and to drive the growth and transformation of Singapore's economy for the future.

Study the following sources to assess whether globalisation is the best way ahead for Singapore.

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Source A: *From The Straits Times, December 2017.*



Source B: *From an article "Stepping Out Globally, Learning Continuously" on the official website of the Future Economy Council (FEC) about Charles & Keith Group's success story. Charles and Keith is a Singaporean fashion footwear and accessories retailer.*

Charles & Keith Group has expanded to 41 retail stores in Singapore and more than 600 stores worldwide. Besides focusing on being innovative and experimental in its business approach, the group also values high agility in learning and leverages digital technology and strategic branding as key drivers of its global expansion. As a global business, the Charles & Keith Group places much emphasis on talent mobility across borders. On this front, the group systemizes talent movement from one country to another to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer. Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers.

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Source C: *From a speech "The Fundamentals of Singapore's Foreign Policy: Then and Now" by then Minister Mentor Lee Kuan Yew in April 2009.*

As the world changes, small countries have to swiftly adjust their policies and positions in a pragmatic and clinical manner. We have to live with the world as it is, not as we wish it should be. Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation. We, the East Asian countries, have distinguished ourselves from other Third World countries by the single-minded emphasis on development. Japan was the earliest to plug itself into the global system with Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan following suit from the 1960s. Globalisation cannot be reversed because technologies that made globalisation inevitable cannot be uninvented. Singapore has to embrace this reality and remain open to talent, capital, technology and immigrants to make up for our low birth rate.

Source D: *From a news article published by CNBC on its website in Feb 2017. CNBC is a business news channel in the United States.*

After more than a year of consulting over 9,000 stakeholders, the Committee on the Future Economy (CFE), initiated by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, unveiled its recommendations on how Singapore's economy can be reshaped and remain relevant to the world. For Singapore, globalisation is still the future, despite 'dark shift' to protectionism*. "We saw nativist politics** and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US. The anti-globalisation trend will undermine international trade, hurting all economies, but particularly small open ones like Singapore, with two-thirds of our gross domestic product (GDP) generated by external demand. We can build a value-creating economy that is open and connected to the world, offering a multitude of opportunities, with sustainable wage growth and meaningful careers", said Minister Heng Swee Keat who chairs the CFE. The CFE said that one strategy was to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs.

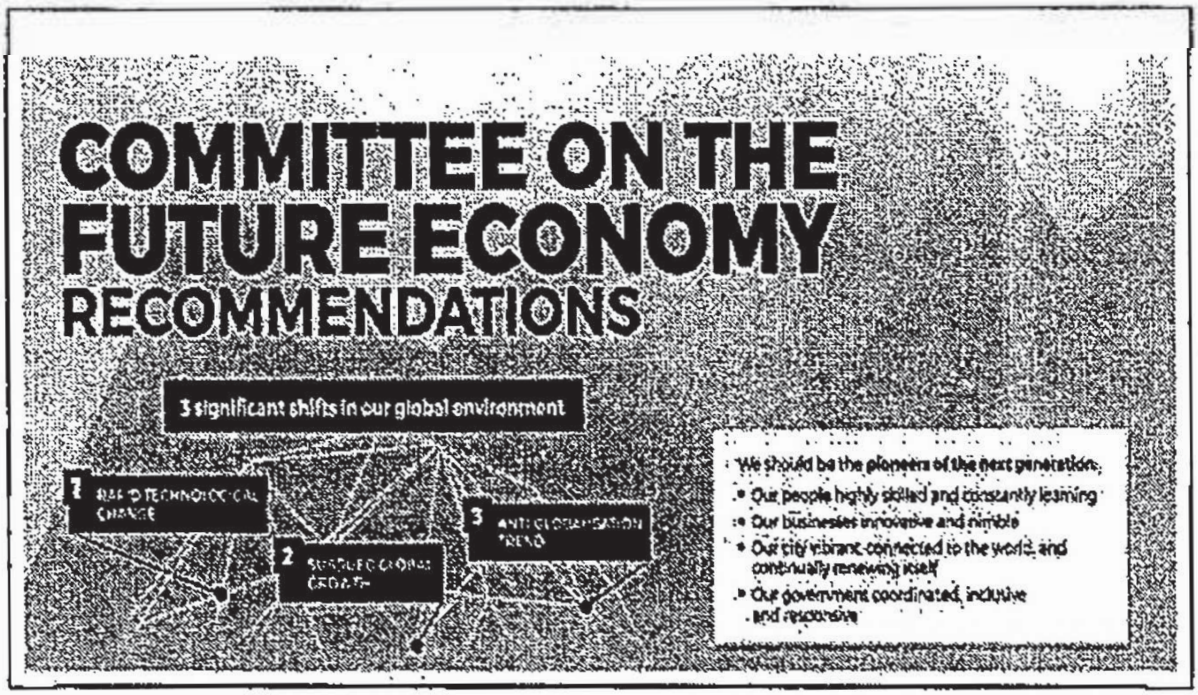
** Protectionism refers to the practice of shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports.*
*** Nativist politics focusses on promoting the interests of native inhabitants against those of immigrants.*

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Source E: *From a commentary by a local writer "Grooming S'poreans to be global citizens who can thrive anywhere" published in TODAY on 4 June 2018.*

Can an outward-looking strategy still work in a world where major economies are turning protectionist? Singapore has responded to the anti-globalisation sentiment by championing internationalization even more strongly. There is a great deal of uncertainty among Singaporeans about the future of the world economy and what this means for the business environment and job market in Singapore. Insular attitudes cannot work. While Singaporeans are already globally-minded, with many people being both well-travelled and well informed, we need to foster an adventurous spirit, a collectively-held willingness to embrace the world and seek out new opportunities. Agility and adaptiveness are required if Singapore is to succeed in a rapidly changing world.

Source F: *An infographic from the Committee on the Future Economy (CFE) which was adapted and published on a Singaporean blogger's website. The CFE's 7 strategies were not displayed in full on the blog.*



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SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

2 EXPLORING CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Stressing how demographics would define the country's destiny, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said yesterday that the ageing population would cause profound problems for the country and that the impact is already being felt today. "Who will pay the taxes, to spend on whom? How do we keep the economy prosperous, vibrant and forward looking? Who will man the Singapore Armed Forces and defend us? We can't be the Dad's Army." In short, there will fewer working adults supporting both younger and elderly dependants. There is also more demand for healthcare and social services.

Extract 2

The Home Team works together as one, in close partnership with the community, to keep our homes safe and secure.

Our Home Team Guardians work round the clock to keep our homes and loved ones safe amidst an increasingly complex security environment. The Home Team is constantly innovating to prepare ourselves to respond to security challenges and to strengthen partnerships with the community to keep Singapore safe and secure.

Extract 3

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for conducting and managing diplomatic relations between Singapore and other countries and regions. The mission of the Ministry of Defence and the Singapore Armed Forces is to enhance Singapore's peace and security through deterrence and diplomacy, and should these fail, to secure a swift and decisive victory over the aggressor.

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(a) Extract 1 highlights the challenges of an ageing population in Singapore.

In your opinion, suggest what can be done by the government to manage these challenges. Explain your answer using <u>two</u> strategies. [7]

(b) Extract 2 and 3 talks about the role of the government in providing internal and external security in working for the good of society.

Do you think providing internal security is more significant than external security in working for the good of society? Explain your answer. [8]

End of Paper

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SEC 4E SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIM EXAMINATION 2018
~MARKING SCHEME~

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

1(a)	Study Source A. What does the source tell you about the effects of globalisation on Singapore? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[5]
L1	**Description of source (or superficial interpretation) / misinterpretation** *Answers addressing only the effect of globalisation, but no link to Singapore* E.g. The source tells me that globalisation is a force to be reckoned with. It can be seen as big waves in the cartoon. E.g. The source tells me that globalisation can be dangerous and can threaten.	1
L2	**Inferences based on sub-message of source, with or without support** E.g. The source tells me that globalisation is a danger to Singapore. Singapore is seen as little red ball constantly trying to keep itself afloat on the waves of globalisation. E.g. The source tells me that Singapore is dependent on globalisation.	2
L3	**Valid inference without support** E.g. The source tells me that globalisation has a positive effect on Singapore and can in fact help it to grow.	3
L4	**Valid inference(s) with support** *Award 5 marks a well-developed answer* E.g. The source tells me that globalisation has a positive effect [4 marks] on Singapore as it manages to help Singapore attain further growth. [5 marks] This can be seen from the cartoon where the waves symbolise the tides of globalisation, with clear ups and downs. Singapore however is able to keep itself afloat and in fact able to **bounce off** (keyword) the waves of globalisation and reaches more height in its growth as a little red ball.	4-5

1(b)	Study Source B. Why was the article published on this website? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	**Superficial (generalised) answers or answers based on provenance** E.g. The article was published on this website because it was the Future Economy Council's website. E.g. The article was published on this website because it was a good example (success story) to showcase. E.g. The article was published on this website because it has the same messaging as the government. (No indication what this messaging is.)	1
L2	**Answers based on context**	2

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	E.g. The article was published because there is an ongoing debate whether globalisation is really beneficial to countries like Singapore as many of the bigger economies seem to be heading now in the opposite direction. Singapore is now at the crossroad reviewing about what it should do in the future.	
L3	**Answers based on what the article wants to say (i.e. message)** *Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers* E.g. The article was published because there is an ongoing debate whether globalisation is really beneficial to countries like Singapore as many of the bigger economies seem to be heading now in the opposite direction. The article seems to suggest that globalisation is still the way ahead for Singapore and our success would hinge on our ability to tap onto globalisation. This is clear from the Source's example of Charles & Keith Group's success story which was due to their ability to utilise globalisation to its advantage in developing its manpower source. This is evident from the Source, "As a global business, the Charles & Keith Group places much emphasis on talent mobility across borders" and "Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers as part of the group's larger talent programme to groom employees to advance laterally and vertically".	3-4
L4	**Answers based on the purpose/motive of publishing this article** *Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers* E.g. The article was published because there is an ongoing debate whether globalisation is really beneficial to countries like Singapore as many of the bigger economies seem to be heading now in the opposite direction. The article seems to suggest that globalisation is still the way ahead for Singapore and our success would hinge on our ability to tap onto globalisation. This is clear from the Source's example of Charles & Keith Group's success story which was due to their ability to utilise globalisation to its advantage in developing its manpower source. This is evident from the Source, "As a global business, the Charles & Keith Group places much emphasis on talent mobility across borders" and "Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers as part of the group's larger talent programme to groom employees to advance laterally and vertically". **Therefore the article was published on this website to help clarify/dispel any doubts of visitors to the website (readers) that globalisation would still be the way ahead for Singapore and Singaporeans should rally themselves behind government's advocacy of globalisation and not be persuaded by what is happening around in the world to think otherwise. (In short, it is to defend our stance on globalisation or further strengthen our pro-globalisation argument.)**	5-6

1(c)	Study Sources C and D. Having read Source C, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	**Surprised or not surprised based on provenance (with superficial explanation based on simple logic) or superficial content analysis** E.g. Yes, I am surprised that an American news channel would carry news about Singapore. E.g. Yes, I am surprised that Singapore actually spend more than a year to consult more than 9,000 stakeholders to produce a report. E.g. No, I am not surprised because it was news.	1

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	E.g. No, I am not surprised that an American news channel would carry news about Singapore since Singapore plays an important role in international economics.	
L2	**Surprised or not surprised based on based on content of D only** *Award 3 marks for both surprised and not surprised or well-developed answers* E.g. Yes, I am surprised because Source D mentions "nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US". I am surprised that Europe and US could be anti-globalisation as they had always been strong proponents of trade and international exchanges. **(2 marks)** E.g. No, I am not surprised because Source D mentions "nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US". I am not surprised because this indeed the trend following the election of Donald Trump to the US presidency. **(2 marks)** E.g. No, I am not surprised because the source shows that Singapore continues to be a strong proponent of globalisation. (No, I am not surprised because Singapore has always been known to be a strong supporter of free trade and globalisation.) The source stated explicitly that "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" and hence it is no surprise that it wants "to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs", which would promote trade and globalisation and growth of the country. **(3 marks)**	**2-3**
L3	**Surprised or not surprised based on content of both Source C and Source D** *Award 5 marks for both surprised and not surprised* E.g. Having read Source C, I am not surprised by Source D because both sources show how Singapore supports globalisation. Source D shows that Singapore continues to be a strong proponent of globalisation. The source stated explicitly that "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" and hence it is no surprise that it wants "to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs", which would promote trade and globalisation and growth of the country. From Source C, it is also clear that Singapore has always been a strong advocate of globalisation. "Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation." Having read Source C, I am surprised by Source D. Source C suggests that it is difficult to turn the tide of globalisation around and we could reap much benefits from riding the tides of globalisation, in fact the earlier the better. "We, the East Asian countries, have distinguished ourselves from other Third World countries by single-minded emphasis on development. Japan was the earliest to plug itself into the global system with Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan following suit from the 1960s. Globalisation cannot be reversed because technologies that made globalisation inevitable cannot be uninvented." Source D however shows the tide of globalisation turning around, even though it is believed that this may not be a good development. "We saw nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US. The anti-globalisation trend will undermine international trade, hurting all economies". The contradiction found in the sources surprises me.	**4-5**
L4	**L3 + Surprised/Not surprised that Singapore continues to hold onto globalisation against context of growing protectionist views in the world** *Award 7 marks for well-developed answers*	**6-7**

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	E.g. Having read Source C, I am not surprised by Source D because both sources show how Singapore supports globalisation. Source D shows that Singapore continues to be a strong proponent of globalisation. The source stated explicitly that "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" and hence it is no surprise that it wants "to continue to work to reduce trade barriers and tariffs", which would promote trade and globalisation and growth of the country. From Source C, it is also clear that Singapore has always been a strong advocate of globalisation. "Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation." **I am however surprised that Singapore continues to hold on to this view after so many years. Source E was published in 2009 and Source D in 2017. Source C is about Lee Kuan Yew reminiscing about past success. Why is Singapore so confident about globalisation in the future when Europe and the US are moving away from it so much? I am surprised that Singapore still persists with the same school of thought in its current policies in a globalised and changing world.** **Or** **I am not surprised that Singapore continues to hold on to this view after so many years. Source C was published in 2009 and Source D in 2017. Source C is about Lee Kuan Yew reminiscing about our past success. Even though some parts of the world (Europe and the US) are moving away from globalisation, Singapore has no choice but to stay on the course of globalisation as the two things that have helped us and will continue to help us to grow have not changed: good governance and globalisation.**	

1(d)	Study Sources E and F. Are both sources as useful in telling you about Singaporeans' preparedness for globalisation? Explain your answer.	**[7]**
L1	**Answers talking about usefulness of respective sources without answering the question (did not compare the two sources)** E.g. Source E is useful because it tells me that Singaporeans are not prepared for globalisation as seen in the lines "There is a great deal of uncertainty among Singaporeans about the future of the world economy and what this means for the business environment and job market in Singapore". Source F is also useful because it tells me that Singaporeans are prepared for globalisation as our people are "highly skilled and constantly learning" and our businesses are "innovative and nimble".	**1**
L2	**Answers based on provenance** E.g. No, Source E is more useful than Source F because Source E is a news commentary from a newspaper while Source F is only a blog (which cannot be taken seriously) publishing an infographic. E.g. Yes, both are as useful because they tell me what Singaporeans think about globalisation as both are written by local/Singaporeans.	**2**
L3	**Answers based on content but no direct reference to preparedness of Singaporeans** E.g. Yes as both Sources E and F tell me how uncertain the future of globalisation is. This is clear from Source E "There is a great deal of uncertainty among	**3**

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	Singaporeans about the future of the world economy and what this means for the business environment and job market in Singapore. Insular attitudes cannot work". Source F also paints a bleak picture with the 3 significant shifts in our global economy.	
L4	**Answer based on content, with reference to preparedness of Singaporeans** *Award 5 marks for well-developed answers* E.g. No. In fact Source E is the more useful of the Sources. Source E not only gave an appraisal of whether Singaporeans are prepared now or not and went on further to suggest what should be done to improve our preparedness. This is clear from Source E "While Singaporeans are already globally-minded, with many people being both well-travelled and well informed, we need to foster an adventurous spirit, a collectively-held willingness to embrace the world and seek out new opportunities. Agility and adaptiveness are required if Singapore is to succeed in a rapidly changing world." Source F seems to suggest that Singaporeans may not be well-prepared after all and indicated a list of qualities that Singaporeans (business and government) should have to prepare for the challenges ahead.	4-5
L5	**L4+ Answer based on reliability of both sources** *Award 7 marks for well-developed answers* E.g. L4 + Source E is also more useful because of the question of the sources' reliability. Source E is a commentary by a local writer and he appears to be fair in his treatment of the topic. He observed that Singaporeans seem well-prepared for the future of globalisation but at the same time sound a reasonable warning that we need to do something to continue to stay ahead. To me, this is sound and good advice. Source F is by a local blogger. It is interesting to note that the original infographic has been truncated (or cut-off in part) when he published his blog. This calls into question his motive in using the infographic. Why did he not published the infographic in full with the seven strategies for Singaporeans to stay ahead in a challenging global climate omitted from his blog? Could he be intentionally choosing not to depict the full picture here?	6-7

1(e)	"Globalisation is a force for good." Using sources in this case study, explain how far you agree with this claim.	[10]
L1	**Writes about statement, no valid source use** E.g. Yes, I agree with the claim because globalisation has changed the world in many positive ways. We have now phones, computers, electronic toys, television and much more which are all the results of globalisation. E.g. No, I disagree with the claim because globalisation can also be bad. Languages and cultures are lost because of globalisation. The rich becomes richer and the poor becomes further targets of exploitation.	1
L2	**Yes/No, supported by valid source use** E.g. Yes, I agree with the claim because it is supported by Source A which clearly shows that globalisation can benefit a country and help push it to greater height. It is clear from the cartoon that Singapore managed to ride the waves of globalisation and continues to develop itself. Source B also seems to suggest that globalisation is a force for good. Source B clearly shows an example of a	2-4

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	Singapore company, Charles and Keith and its success story which is in no small part due to its ability to plug into globalisation and how it continues to utilise globalisation to its advantage, for example in talent mobility. Source B says that "Such movements further allow key talents to gain market exposure and build more fulfilling careers as part of the group's larger talent programme to groom employees to advance laterally and vertically." This shows that globalisation allows talent to grow and reap further benefits. Source C also shows how globalisation can do "good" for a country. Source C says that "Singapore has since 1965 plugged into the international economic grid. We welcome Multi-National Companies (MNCs) to invest and manufacture in Singapore. As an open economy, we took full advantage of globalisation." This suggests that it is because of globalisation that the country had grown to what it is today. Source D also supports that globalisation is a force for good. It is clear from "For Singapore, globalisation is still the future" that globalisation must be beneficial and hence Singapore continues to believe in it. Furthermore, it is also stated that "The anti-globalisation trend will undermine international trade, hurting all economies, but particularly small open ones like Singapore". This suggests that globalisation brings about more trade and hence growth benefitting all countries. Source E also seems to support the claim. While globalisation can be challenging there are always "new opportunities" out there because of globalisation as long as we remain "agile" and "adaptive". Or E.g. No, I disagree with the claim that globalisation is a force for good as seen in Source A where globalisation is being depicted as big tsunami like waves. It is not difficult to imagine its destructiveness and not all countries would be as lucky as Singapore to be able to ride the waves of globalisation and achieve success. Many would have been overwhelmed and drowned by the waves in plugging into the grid of globalisation. Source D also suggests globalisation may not be for the best after all. Source D states that "We saw nativist politics and protectionist economics growing in strength and influence in Europe and the US." If globalisation is indeed a force for good, why then would Europe and the US try to reverse the tide of globalisation?	
L3	**Yes + No, supported by valid source use** ***i.e. both elements of L2*** General guide: Consider the number of sources used and quality of analysis in deciding marks for L2 & L3. L2: 1 source → 2 marks; 2 sources → 3-4 marks; 3 sources → 4 marks L3: 2 sources → 5 marks; 3 sources → 6 marks; 4 sources → 7-8 marks; 5 sources → 8 marks	**5-8**

**** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any of these 3 routes:**

- **through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency**

E.g. While Source B seems to suggest that globalisation is a force for good, I am wary about its reliability. This is clearly from the website of a government which believes in globalisation and places its bet on it for the success of the country. Therefore, the article would only speak of the benefits of globalisation and it is no wonder that the article seems to have omitted the challenges associated with globalisation.

- **by sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge**

E.g. Source A shows that globalisation is indeed a positive force. Besides the example of Singapore, China and Vietnam are also two good examples which support the point that

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globalisation can do countries good if they are able to make use of globalisation. In the past 40 years, China has achieved sustained high rates of economic growth after the implementation of the policy of reforms and opening up. Vietnam reportedly exported roughly $30 billion of goods to the US in 2015, helping its economy to grow.

- **by giving a balanced conclusion/resolution**

E.g. Whether globalisation is a force for good will depend on how ready we are to take on the challenges. It is no doubt globalisation can be a force for good as well as evil. On one hand, it can be a wave that we can ride on as depicted in Source A. However it we are not careful we could very well be swallowed whole by its tides. In every crisis there will be some opportunities, it all depends on whether we are able to seize these opportunities and how prepared we are to take on new challenges. This is the reason why as shown in the sources, in Singapore, its people need to adapt and hone their skills to take the challenges head on.



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2 (a)	In your opinion, suggest what can be done by the government to manage these challenges. Explain your answer using <u>two</u> strategies.	[7]
L1	**Describes the topic, i.e. challenges of an ageing population** E.g. Singapore has been facing the issue of an ageing population. On one hand, Singaporeans are living longer and better quality lives while on the other, the fertility rate has been dropping. This has resulted in our population pyramid to continue to be inverted. The smaller base is unable to support an ever-expanding top, which is causing a strain on our limited resources. The government is finding difficulties to meet the needs of its citizens with higher demands for health care and social services for the aged.	**1**
L2	**Describes factor(s)** *Award 2 marks for identifying one strategy and 3 marks for identifying two strategies* *Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and 4 marks for describing two strategies* E.g. **One way** Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is to help change Singaporeans' mindset about the aged. Singaporeans have traditionally tended to view the old as "weak" and "useless" and needing the support of the young in their retirement. They were not contributing to the economy and only waiting for hang-outs from the government to get through their old age and were often sick and hospitalised, requiring much healthcare and social assistance. The government should embark on a campaign which will change Singaporeans' mindset, not just among the elderly but as well as the young on the useful contributions. The elderly can continue to contribute with their wealth of experience which can be useful to guide the younger workers. Some of the elderly even if they are not working can help to look after their grandchildren. E.g. **Another way** Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is by encouraging more immigrants, especially foreign talent, into Singapore. Singapore is facing a low fertility rate. With less and less children born every year, it is inevitable that our population pyramid will shrink at its base. Singapore started off as an immigrant society and therefore to resolve this issue, we can invite more people to migrate to Singapore.	**2-4**
L3	**L2 + Explains way(s)** *Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy* *Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies* E.g. **One way** Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is to help change Singaporeans' mindset about the aged. Singaporeans have traditionally tended to view the old as "weak" and "useless" and needing the support of the young in their retirement. They were not contributing to the economy and only waiting for hand-outs from the government to get through their old age and were often sick and hospitalised, requiring much healthcare and social assistance. The government should embark on a campaign which will change Singaporeans' mindset, not just among the elderly but as well as the young on the useful contributions. The elderly can continue to contribute with their wealth of experience which can be useful to guide the younger workers. Some of the elderly even if they are not working can help to look after their grandchildren. **In this way, the elderly are encouraged to continue to stay active even after their retirement. This will help resolve**	**5-7**

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two things: by remaining active, the elderly will stay healthier and hence will need to utilise healthcare less frequently and will also help alleviate the shortfall in manpower due to an ageing population.

E.g. **Another way** Singapore can face the challenges of an ageing population is by encouraging more immigrants, especially foreign talent, into Singapore. Singapore is facing a low fertility rate. With less and less children born every year, it is inevitable that our population pyramid will shrink at its base. Singapore started off as an immigrant society and therefore to resolve this issue we can invite more people to migrate to Singapore. **The immigrants can help broaden our population pyramid at its base. These immigrants will be working and contributing to the society and will form part of our tax base. They can therefore help to reverse the situation in Singapore where we have too many dependants and too few people working and alleviate the pressure put on the society as a whole.**

Other possible strategies:

1. Increase taxes
2. Encourage foreign talent
3. Encourage increase population growth / birth rate
4. Prepare elderly for ageing population

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2 (b)	Do you think providing internal security is more significant than external security in working for the good of society? Explain your answer.	[8]
L1	**Writes about the topic i.e. the good of the society but without discussing the factors** E.g. Different parties have different roles to play in working for the good of the society. Thesedifferent parties can mean the government, individuals or organised formal and informal groups. Security is an important issue for Singapore as it ensures the well-being of the citizens and creates a conducive environment in conducting business which can help to bring about the growth and prosperity of the nation. The government plays an important role through its different agencies.	1-2
L2	**Describe how internal security and/or external security is significant in working for the good of the society.** *Award 3 marks for describing either internal security OR external security* *Award 4 marks for describing internal security AND external security* E.g. Maintaining internal order ensures the good of society by giving Singaporeans the protection, the safety and sense of security they need. The government engages agencies such as the police, prisons and civil defence forces to protect citizens, property and whatever our society believes should be protected. With this, social services such as schools and hospitals can exist with the peace and safety that the government provides. For instance, the Singapore Police Force protects the people from crime and all manners of criminal harm so that peace and order is maintained. One good example is that of the Little India Riot of 8 Dec 2013 where the SPF and SCDF worked together to contain the incident and bring about the swift dispersal of the crowd to prevent further public disorder. E.g. Provision of external security is significant in ensuring the good of society. It does this by forging strong partnerships at the bilateral and multilateral levels and positioning Singapore as a responsible and constructive member of the international community. One of MFA's success is joining the other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) founding members to strongly contest the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia in 1978 that threatened regional security and stability.	3-4
L3	**Explains how internal security and external security are significant in working for the good of the society.** *Award 5-6 marks for either internal security OR external security* *Award 6-7 marks for explaining either internal security AND external security* E.g. Maintaining internal order ensures the good of society by giving Singaporeans the protection, the safety and sense of security they need. The government engages agencies such as the police, prisons and civil defence forces to protect citizens, property and whatever our society believes should be protected. With this, social services such as schools and hospitals can exist with the peace and safety that the government provides. For instance, the Singapore Police Force protects the people from crime and all manners of criminal harm so that peace and order is maintained. One good example is that of the Little India Riot of 8 Dec 2013 where the SPF and SCDF worked together to contain the incident and bring about the swift dispersal of the crowd to prevent further public disorder. **This way, the people feel safe and the country would be stable enough to function economically to achieve progress, contributing to the good of the society and possible growth.**	5-7

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	E.g. Provision of external security is significant in ensuring the good of society. It does this by forging strong partnerships at the bilateral and multilateral levels and positioning Singapore as a responsible and constructive member of the international community. One of MFA's success is joining the other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) founding members, and strongly contested the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia in 1978 that threatened regional security and stability. As a result, the government was able to safeguard Singapore's sovereignty beyond her shores. **This allows Singapore to be recognised by other countries as a country to be reckoned with. As such, our diplomacy will deter potential aggressors from attacking Singapore. Hence, this is how the government's role in maintaining external security can bring good to Singaporeans.** (Answers talking about MINDEF/SAF and its role are also acceptable.)	
L4	**L3 (both aspects) + Explains relative importance of internal security and external security** E.g. L3 (both aspects) + Only when internal order is maintained, can there be peace and stability. A country needs to be strong internally so as to progress and avoid being manipulated by external forces. Hence, the chief priority for the government is to maintain internal order rather than external security. When a country is constantly in chaos, no matter how many friends we have out there in the world, its citizens would not feel safe and businesses will not come to the country.	8

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