NAME: _____ ( ) CLASS: (_____)

HOUGANG SECONDARY SCHOOL
SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 2 / 2018

HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES/GEO (2272/01)
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS/FIVE
NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

27 Aug 2018 **1 hour 45 mins**

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INSTRUCTIONS TO PUPILS

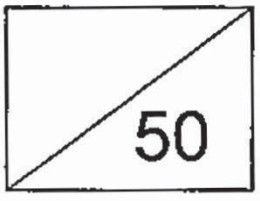
Write your name, class and index number in the spaces at the top of this page and on the work you hand in. Write all answers on the writing paper provided in dark blue or blue pen.

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1

Section B
Answer all parts of Question 2

INFORMATION FOR PUPILS

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
The total marks for this paper is 50.



This question paper consists of 6 printed pages (including this cover page).

[Turn over]

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Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

1 Exploring Citizenship and Governance

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

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

a) Study Source A.
Why was this source published? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are these two sources? Explain your answer. [6]

c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence about Rwandans becoming united? Explain your answer. [6]

d) Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [7]

e) "Individuals should be responsible in the Rwanda's effort to build unity". Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

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How far has Rwanda rebuilt itself?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

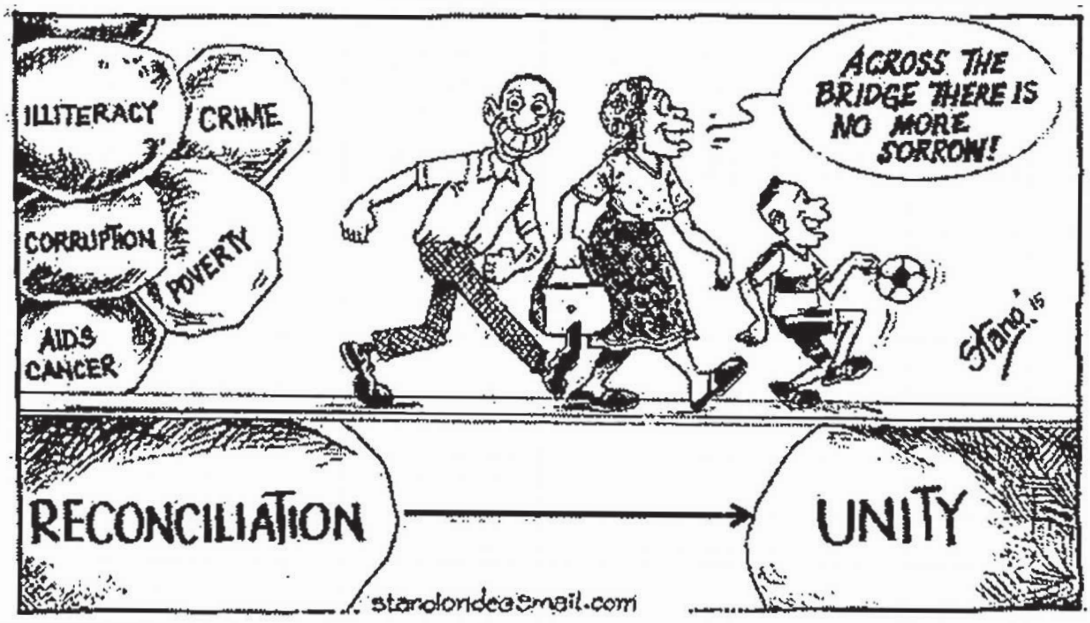
Rwanda is a country that experienced a tragic civil war and genocide more than twenty years ago. It is a country divided mainly into two racial groups of Hutus and Tutsis. The Tutsis, who were the minority were used by the Belgian colonial government to rule the Hutus (the majority) when they controlled the country. In 1961, the Belgians left and granted independence to Rwanda. The Hutus elected their racial representatives to power.

In 1994, when President Habyarimana (a Hutu) was assassinated. His murder became the excuse for the Hutus military and paramilitary* needed to go ahead and slaughter every Tutsis they could find, be they young or old, women or children. The violence resulted in 800,000 Tutsis dead and 100,000 Hutus (who did not support the killings) were also killed. The genocide* ended a few months later when the Rwanda Patriotic Force, mainly made of Tutsis, defeated the Hutu military force. The RPF was led by the Paul Kagame (a Tutsi), current President of Rwanda.

There are still debates whether Rwanda is truly a nation that is recovering well from the genocide or still have not let go of its tragic past. Many journalist feel that there are still rooms for improvement to the processes to help the country in its recovery. Study the following sources to assess.

**paramilitary: a non-regular armed force organized to boost and support the regular one.*
**genocide: the deliberate massive slaughter of a racial/ethnic/cultural group*

Source A *A cartoonist's illustration about Rwanda published in Rwanda newspaper 2014, at the twenty years mark of the country's genocide.*



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Source B *Extract the Forgiveness Project, a website that publish interviews from people who learned to forgive the past misdeeds of the culprits.*

To help with the reconciliation process in my country, I was working for the government established Gacaca* courts to help bring justice to victims and rehabilitate perpetrators. I did not know the ones who perpetrated the crimes against my own family, until a court official asked me if I would meet the person who killed my father. I didn't hesitate thinking I had come to terms with the death of my parents. But when I went to court and heard the killer's explanation of how he murdered my father, I was so overcome with the emotional wounds within they had to suspend proceedings for a while. When I recovered, the killer continued his story.... He cried and asked for my forgiveness. I forgave him immediately but wanted him to come to my home, so that as a family we could all forgive him together.

*Gacaca — *Rwanda's community based court system where victims and culprits of the genocide talk about the past. The Gacaca courts ran from 2002 till 2012.*

Source C *From the Vanishing Point, a journalistic website tracking sociopolitical developments in African countries.*

I think the post-gacaca period is even more important than the years when people were going to gacaca trials, because now people go back to their farms and have to make these tough decisions about how they're going to live. The big question is how is that going to affect relationships between people? What's their daily life going to look like? The concern I have is that, now that gacaca is over, some might assume forgiveness and reconciliation a done deal. The truth's out in the open, we've delivered justice, reconciliation is almost guaranteed. I think it's more complicated than that.... Due to the Gacaca trials, the truth that came out was extremely hurtful because it related to crimes that had been committed by people in communities.

Source D *Excerpt from The New York Times website reporting about Rwanda.*

They awoke early and gathered along a plot of land here in this Rwandan village made up of a handful of homes. The mission: Dig up a drainage ditch alongside a row of homes that had been continuously flooding. Scenes like this one were playing out across Rwanda on this Saturday — a monthly day of service known as Umuganda. The premise is simple and extraordinary in its efficient enforcement: Every able-bodies Rwandan citizen between the ages of 18 and 65 must take part in community service for three hours once a month. On this morning in the village, none of the villagers openly questioned Umaganda or the wider reconciliation process. It is difficult to gauge sentiment about the reconciliation efforts.

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Source E *An adapted extract from a research by a British Professor of African studies.*

Re-education camps were organized to teach the ideas of national unity. The program was later required for prisoners released from detention, then expanded to include those perceived as future leaders — university students and newly elected government officials. The re-education program has three objectives: to dispense education that will help inform the population, to help the population know their rights, and to help the population arrive at social unity. It is insisted that the camps held open discussion in which people were free to air their perspectives on Rwandan history. However, some graduates still do not believe in national unity as they see the camps as efforts to exercise control over adult Hutu men.

Source F *An extract from interview of a Rwandan survivor. The interview was posted on website of Journal for Humanitarian Assistance.*

I think that having the option to settle outside Rwanda would be one of the greatest gifts that any concerned people or country can give to Rwandan genocide survivors. Even 15 years after the genocide, many survivors today still live in fear that they will be the next victims of those people who killed their families in 1994 and now see them as the only remaining witnesses to their heinous and inhumane crimes. In addition to offering protection from the physical danger that survivors currently live in. By giving genocide survivors the option to resettle outside of Rwanda would also eliminate the psychological wounds that many continue to suffer living next door to the people who killed their families in 1994. It is difficult to not remember and feel the pain that we feel when some former Hutu fighters are around and may walk in the same neighborhood.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A © The New Times https://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/read/194265

Source B © Forgiveness Project http://theforgivenessproject.com/stories/philippe-ngirente-teresphore-uzabakiriho-rwanda/

Source C © Vanishing Point, "Democracy in Rwanda Today" http://education.rwandanstories.org/democracy-in-rwanda-today/

Source D © The New York Times, "How a Nation Reconciles After Genocide Killed Nearly a Million People" https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/25/world/africa/rwandans-carry-on-side-by-side-two-decades-after-genocide.html

Source E © Memory and Justice in Post-Rwandan Genocide, pp158-159

Source F © Journal for Humanitarian Assistance , https://sites.tufts.edu/jha/archives/688

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Section B (Structured Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Exploring Citizenship

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Censorship, especially on the internet, receives widespread support from Singaporeans. The three areas where Singaporeans wanted most censorship were materials for the young, news leading to race conflict and racially offensive public expression in that order. Thus, internet censorship in Singapore is justified on historical as well as socio-political grounds, favouring caution and prevention over freedom of speech.

Extract 2

In almost all the countries in the world, people agree that the elected government of the day has a responsibility to keep the society relatively crime free and a lawful one so that the citizens can live and work in peace to take care of their family.

Extract 3

In most countries, the government is increasingly expected to provide certain goods and services so the people can go on with their daily lives easily.

(a) Extract 1 states that many Singaporeans support some form of censorship over the internet.

In your opinion, why Singaporeans continue to support censorship over the internet? Explain your answer using two reasons. [7]

(b) Extract 2 and 3 talks about the government maintaining internal security and providing of goods and services.

Do you think maintaining internal security or providing goods and services for the public is the more crucial role of the government? Explain your answer. [8]

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Section A: Source-Based Questions (35 marks)

1a)	Study Source A. Why was this source published? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon.	[6]
Level	**Descriptors**	**Marks**
L1	**Answers based on pure lifting/description of source** The cartoonist is trying to show us three Rwandans walking across the bridge and behind them are corruptions, crime, poverty, Aids and Cancer.	[1]
L2	**Infer message of cartoon** I can infer that this source wants to **inform people that by reconciling and seeking unity, the nation can eventually overcome the hardships and problems and let it be in the past.** The source evidence shows three Rwandans walking across the bridge and behind them are corruptions, crime, poverty, Aids and Cancer.	[2 -3]
L3	**Explain based on context** This source was published because it was the twentieth anniversary of the genocide which is an important time to commemorate the tragic history that took place. This source was published to remind people of the importance to reconcile and to move towards unity.	[4-5]
L3	**Explains the impact of the source** This source was published because **it wants to tell the (Audience) Rwandan people that (Message) they have been making good progress towards becoming united/succeeded in becoming friendly, coming together. Hence, it want to (outcome) encourage them continue to press on in their efforts to seek unity as it is beneficial for their future**. The source shows how the three Rwandans are already halfway across the bridge and the lady is saying "Across the bridge there is no more sorrow" to say that they are on their way to a better progress and life.	[6]

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b)	Study Sources B and C. How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	**Descriptors**	**Marks**
L1	**Similar, based on provenance / source type** These sources are similar. Both are taken from online websites.	[1]
L2	**False matching** These sources are different because Source B how a former victim is working for the government but source C does not.	[2]
L3	**Similarity in content / Difference in content** *Award 4m for support given* Both sources are **similar in telling us that the trials caused a lot of pain to the survivor/ was emotionally challenging one for those involved.** Source B's evidence tells us " But when I went to court and head Teresphore's explanation of how he killed my father, I was so overcome with the emotional wounds within they had to suspend proceedings for a while." While Source C's evidence says "Due to the Gacaca trials, the truth that came out was extremely hurtful because it related to crimes that had been committed by people in communities." Both sources are **different in terms of whether the trials has helped people to move on and forgive the past. Source B tells us that the author and his family is ready to do so**. "I forgave him immediately but wanted him to come to my home, so that as a family we could all forgive him together." On the other hand, **Source C tells us Rwandan people still has questions and challenges to deal with** as the evidence says "The truth's out in the open, we've delivered justice, reconciliation is almost guaranteed. I think it's more complicated than that..."	[3 – 4]
L4	Both aspects of L3	[5]
L5	**Difference in opinions/perspective** Both sources are different in **terms of their opinion/perspective regarding the effectiveness of the Gacaca courts**. Source B's website gives a very optimistic view of the reconciliation process as it celebrates how one Rwandan and his family has learned to forgive his parents killer as he overcame his emotional trauma. On the other hand, Source C expresses doubts about whether normalcy can return to life in Rwanda in the post-Gacaca period and takes a more pessimistic view of whether they will cope in the time ahead.	[6]

c)	Study Source D.	

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	How useful is this source as evidence about Rwandans becoming united? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	**Descriptors**	**Marks**
L1	**Useful based on provenance** It is useful because it is from a newspaper website and it has to do a proper job of reporting what is happening.	**[1]**
L2	**Useful based on explanation without evidence** Source is useful to tell us that the Rwandans are working together for a common purpose which is going to help them become more united as they cooperate for this goal.	**[2]**
L3	**Useful/ Not useful based on explanation with support** Source is useful to tell us that the Rwandans are becoming more united because they are working together and cooperating for a common purpose/goal. The source evidence shows us that Rwandans from a community "They awoke early and gathered along a plot of land here in this Rwandan village made up of a handful of homes. The mission: Dig up a drainage ditch alongside a row of homes that had been continuously flooding." Source is not useful to tell us that Rwandans are becoming more united because it is not possible to tell whether the efforts to bring them together are successful in positively affecting the mindsets of the participants. The source evidence tells us "It is difficult to gauge sentiment about the reconciliation efforts."	**[3-4]**
L4	**L3 + cross-reference to another source / BI to explain further why Source D is useful or not** Source D is useful as evidence about Rwandans becoming more united when we cross-refer to Source A. Source A is trying to tell us that the Rwandans are indeed cooperating and progressing towards unity as it shows three Rwandans crossing a bridge to go towards unity. Thus, Source D's view that the people of Rwanda are becoming more united is reliable given the support from Source A. Hence, Source D is useful.	**[5]**
L5	**Useful based on provenance and context** Source D is useful based on it when we consider its provenance and context. The source is from a newspaper website and gives us a balanced perspective of what is happening without bias. The source did report about the process whereby the Rwandans were brought together by giving them a task they can work together for, but it also ended with a note expressing doubt whether there is success in its outcome. Hence, the non-biased reporting of this source shows that it is reliable and useful.	**[6]**

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d)	Study Sources E and F. Having read Source E, are you surprised about Source F? Explain your answer.	[7]
Level	**Descriptors**	**Marks**
L1	**Not surprised based on provenance without proper explanation** I am not surprised by Source F because is from interviews of survivors while Source E is from the Human Rights Watch. They tend to give very different perspective.	[1]
L2	**Decides element of surprise/ not surprised entirely from Source F (i.e. common sense arguments, no use of Source E or other sources / contextual knowledge)** No, source F is not surprising because the survivors of the genocide must have been through much trauma and can be very emotional.	[2]
L3	**Surprised / Not Surprised by Source F, answered by paraphrasing evidence from Source E but fail to explain the common basis for disagreement** Yes I am surprised by F because it tells us "I think that having the option to settle outside Rwanda would be one of the greatest gifts that any concerned people or country can give to Rwandan genocide survivors." While in Source E, we see instead that "The re-education program has three objectives: to dispense education that will help inform the population, to help the population know their rights, and to help the population arrive at social unity."	[3]
L4	**Surprised / Not Surprised based on agreement / disagreement of content of Sources E and F** Having read source E, I am surprised by Source F as we see **the author in Source F still a strong desire to get out of his own country even with the massive education effort to build national unity.** In Source E, the evidence tells us that a lot of people went through the re-education process for national unity as the evidence says "The program was later required for prisoners released from detention, then expanded to include those perceived as future leaders — university students and newly elected government officials." On the other hand, Source F tell us "I think that having the option to settle outside Rwanda would be one of the greatest gifts that any concerned people or country can give to Rwandan genocide survivors." Having read Source E, I am also not surprised by Source F **as the re-education effort will not convince everyone to readily become united in their national identity.** The evidence from Source E says "However, some graduates still do not believe in national unity as they see the camps as efforts to exercise control over adult Hutu men." While from Source E it tells us "It is difficult to not remember and feel the pain that we feel when some former Hutu fighters are around and may walk in the same neighborhood."	[4-5]
L5	**As L4, explained by provenance and purpose**	[6]

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	Ultimately, having read E, I am not surprised by F because these sources had different purposes based on their provenance. Source F was an interview revealing how one surviving victim felt to represent other individuals who have similar feelings. It is done to gain to gain support for people who are still seeking humanitarian assistance. On the other hand, source E was reporting the whole effort of Rwanda on a national level given the scope of its researching and not focused on the experiences on individual levels.	
L6	**Surprised / Not Surprised by Source F on the basis of cross-reference to other source / contextual knowledge** I am not surprised by Source F as it highlights the difficulties faced by some individuals to reconcile with the trauma they experienced. These difficulties are supported by Source C which also reflects that the national efforts to reconcile the country's past has also brought up deep emotional wounds and it will not be so easy for the people to get over it. The source evidence from C tells us "I think it's more complicated than that.... Due to the Gacaca trials, the truth that came out was extremely hurtful because it related to crimes that had been committed by people in communities." Although Source E did mention that people from of many backgrounds were involved in the re-education camps, but in the end, it also recognizes that there will be some whose sentiments might remain unchanged even with the efforts to influence people's mindsets towards national unity.	[7]

e)	"Individuals should be responsible in Rwanda's effort to build unity". Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]
Level	**Descriptors**	**Marks**
L1	**Writes about statement, no valid source use**	[1]
L2	**Yes / No, supported by valid source use** e.g. Yes, Sources A and B agrees that individuals should be responsible in the nation's effort to build unity. Source A is trying to tell us that **the people are the ones who can leave their past behind and together move towards a bright future.** Source A's evidence shows us how a Rwandan woman, man and child are moving away from the problems of corruption, Aids, crimes and poverty by walking on a bridge held up by unity and reconciliation. This shows that they have to take the steps necessary in order to go into a bright future. Source B is trying to tell us that **the individuals like this author was the one who learned to cope with and overcome his own emotional difficulties in order to accept and forgive his family's killer and reconcile.** Source B's evidence says that "When I recovered, the killer continued his story.... He cried and asked for my forgiveness. I forgave him immediately but wanted him to come to my home, so that as a family we could all forgive him together."	[2-4]

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	OR e.g. No, Sources D and E disagrees that individuals should be responsible in the nation's effort to build unity. Source D is trying to tell us **it is the efforts of the community to gather the people for a common goal that benefits everyone will help them build the sense of unity by serving together.** C's evidence shows us "The mission: Dig up a drainage ditch alongside a row of homes that had been continuously flooding. Scenes like this one were playing out across Rwanda on this Saturday — a monthly day of service known as Umuganda." Source E is trying to tell us **it is up to the government's nation wide effort at re-educating many different groups of Rwandans that will influence their mindset towards national unity.** E's evidence tells us that "Re-education camps were organized to teach the ideas of national unity. The program was later required for prisoners released from detention, then expanded to include those perceived as future leaders — university students and newly elected government officials." Hence, Sources D and E disagrees that it is the individuals who should be responsible for the efforts to help the nation build unity.	
L3	**Yes + No, supported by valid source use** *i.e. Both elements of L2.*	**[5-8]**
L4	**Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3** **** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 2 routes:** • **through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability** Source B seems to portray the Rwandan individuals who learned to cope with his emotions and forgave his parent's killers. However, this source is taken from a website that brings together experiences and stories of those who learned to or found forgiveness. It will not and is not going to bring out stories which tell of those who were not able to move on or still experiencing the trauma as individuals. • **by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution** Ultimately, the country's road to progress harmony will require the cooperation of every parties involved. The individuals, government and communities all will need to play a part and work together. Twenty odd years from a genocide of that magnitude of nearly 1 million deaths is not going to fade away easily. Many people will still live with the pain. Some may be able to cope with the efforts as individuals, but the government and village communities also needs to have the processes/programs at a nationwide or community based levels. The processes put in place by the government will also need a level of acceptance and feedback from the citizens and the individuals also need to respond as to community efforts.	+1/2

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	• **Based on contextual knowledge** Rwanda has gotten rid of their ethnic identity on the Identification card or other forms of registrations. No one is allowed to bring up discussions of Hutu or Tutsi ethnicity in public anymore. There are still oppositions to this policy and many still feels that it is a mistake to just bury that in the past when they need to be addressed. Therefore, the government still needs additional efforts in place before people can truly identify themselves as one nation and fully leave the past behind.	

Section B: Structured Response Questions (7 marks)

(a)	Extract 1 states that many Singaporeans still support some form of control over usage of the internet. In your opinion, why we should continue to have control over internet? Explain your answer using two reasons.	**[7]**
L1	**Describe the topic i.e. globalization and the social media** e.g. Because of globalization, we are linked to the social media like Facebook, Youtube, Twitter and Instagram. Such channels of communication gives us access to vast amount of news and information as the global network becomes faster due to the use of optic fiber.	**[1-2]**
L2	**Identifies / Describe strategies** *Award 3 marks for identifying one strategy and 4m for more developed answer.*	**[3-4]**
L3	**L2 + Explains reason(s)** e.g. One of the reasons for having control over the internet is so that it can prevent harm to society as people can be radicalized online. There were many reports of Singapore citizens being radicalized because of the propaganda put up by the ISIS even though they were operating far away in Syria and Iraq. In some of the cases, the youths were manipulated to either take a plane to join them in their battles or to start their own movement here by carrying out acts of terror locally. 19 year old Arifil Azim Putra Norja'i, was the first self-radicalised Singaporean to be detained in April with the intention of carrying out attacks here. He looked up information on travel routes and how to make improvised explosive devices, and decided that if he could not join ISIS, he would kill the President and Prime Minister. He was stopped as the internal security and police were able to intervene when they became aware of it. Had anyone of them succeeded in doing so, it can destabilize/cause disharmony to our society. **With such incidences of online radicalization, it has become even more necessary to carry out censorship of content that intents to bring harm to society.**	**[5–7]**

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	Another reason for having control over the internet is that we <u>can track and deter illegal behavior and lead to more responsible usage</u>. With censorship which is supported by the law, it can keep everyone in check to prevent criminal behavior. The hacktivist is an example of why control over internet is necessary as their actions can disrupt proper functions in a society. The hacktivist were responsible for the disruption of several government related or business websites in the USA and they had threatened to do so several times in Singapore. One of the hacktivists hacked onto the Prime Minister's official website and modified its content to display mocking messages. He later did the same to the Istana website. The hacking was discovered and stopped in time before it could do more harm. **<u>Hence, we need to have control over the internet so that we can track and deter such criminal hacking behavior and prevent it from bringing disorder to society.</u>**	

(b)	Extract 2 and 3 talks about the government maintaining internal security and safeguarding interest of the people. Do you think maintaining internal security or safeguarding interest of the people is the more crucial role of the government? Explain your answer.	**[8]**
L1	**Writes about the topic (i.e. government's role in society) without addressing the question**	**[1]**
L2	**Identifies / Describe increase in market share AND/OR loss of market share** *Award 3-4 marks for describing one factor.* *Award 4-5 marks for describing both factors.*	**[2-4]**
L3	**L2 + Explains factor(s)** *Award 6-7 marks for explaining one factor.* *Award 7-8 marks for explaining both factors.* The Singaporean government devote significant resources to improving the well-being of their citizens by the provision of goods and services for the public. The goods and services are provided for or subsidised by governments so that all citizens can have access to them. For example, the government ensures a stable supply of clean piped water for all Singaporeans through our 4 National Taps, consisting of local catchment water, Newater, imported water and desalinated sea water. 2/3 of Singapore's land surface is used as a water catchment area. Singapore has been importing water from Johor, Malaysia under two water agreements, the 2nd agreement expires in 2061.Singapore aims for NEWater to meet up to 55% of the country's future water demand and desalinated water to meet up to 25% of the country's water demand by 2060. There is also continual effort by the government to assure the public of the cleanliness of NEWater. **<u>With the provision of such essential goods and services from the government,</u>**	**[5-7]**

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	it eases up people's lives as things become more convenient as they do not need to be overly concerned about such things Maintaining internal order is one other way to work for the good of society. There are many government agencies that are involved in our internal security. They include the Central Narcotics Bureau, Singapore Police Force, Civil Defence Force and many more. One example of the government maintaining the internal order of Singapore was seen during the Little India riot that broke out on 8 December 2013. Riots broke out after a private bus accidentally ran over an Indian national. Within minutes, the Police Force was informed of the road accident and the Civil Defence Force was activated. When members of the public became rowdy, the Special Operations Command (SOC) was activated. Soon after the arrival of the SOC, the crowd dispersed & suspected rioters were arrested. **Such incidences highlight how government agencies play an important role in protecting citizens and their properties. These agencies fulfill their roles properly which helps provide services so that people lives in peace and safety that government provides.**	
L4	**Evaluation of factors** Ultimately, it is still more crucial for the government to take care of law and order first before providing goods and services. A lawful and orderly society should be the foundation of a society. The people will be able to live and work peacefully in a country that has few crimes and help in its progress economically. The providing of goods and services does make things easier and convenient for people, but without a safe and secure society as the foundation, such goods and services will not be guaranteed as they can be abused or misused.	**[8]**

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