



**AHMAD IBRAHIM SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**GCE N-LEVEL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019**

**SECONDARY 4 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)**

Name:	Class:	Register No.:
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**COMBINED HUMANITIES (REVISED)**

Paper 1 Social Studies

**2175 / 01 & 2176 / 01**

**30 July 2019**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Additional Materials:  
Writing Papers

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

**Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.**

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**

You must answer Question 1

**Section B**

You must answer Question 2

Write all answers on the writing papers provided.  
Candidates should support their answers with the use of relevant examples.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your answers securely together.  
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

Submit the Question Paper and Answers for sections A and B **separately**.

Section	Marks
A	35
B	15
Total	50

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**Please turn over for Question 1**

## 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 issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

a) Study Source A.

What can you infer from Source A? Explain your answer. [5]

b) Study Source B.

What is the purpose of this source? Explain your answer. [6]

c) Study Sources C and D.

How far do these sources differ? Explain your answer. [7]

d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about ASEAN not accepting responsibility of helping the Rohingya refugees? Explain your answer. [7]

e) "Are Rohingya refugees accepted by ASEAN countries?"

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.

[10]

## Are Rohingya refugees accepted by ASEAN countries?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Rohingya people are a Muslim minority group residing in the western state of Rakhine, Myanmar. However, the government of Myanmar, a predominately Buddhist country, does not recognize them as an ethnic group and has denied the Rohingya citizenship. Hence, the Rohingya people are considered to be “stateless citizens” that lack the legal protection from the government. Beginning in 2012, a group of Rohingya men were accused of rape and murder of a Buddhist woman, which led to Buddhist nationalist retaliating by killing and burning Rohingya homes. Since then, reports of violence carried out by the military have continued to increase. To date, more than one million Rohingya refugees have fled Myanmar. ASEAN has drawn global criticism for its lack of action towards the Rohingya crisis as it stands by its principle of non-interference. Despite calls for action by the United Nations and other inter-government agencies, ASEAN has so far been unable to engage Myanmar on a long-term resolution of the Rohingya crisis.

Study the following sources to find out whether Rohingya refugees\* are accepted by ASEAN countries.



**Refugees:** A group of people who have been forced to leave their country in order to escape from war or persecution.

**Source A:** *A cartoonist's impression of the response by the Bangladesh Government on the refugee crisis, 2017.*



**Source B:** *Online statistics analysing opinions of Malaysian Twitter users on the refugee crisis, published in the Malaysian Parliament, 2017.*

Category of Response	Users	(%)
Rescue Them – Malaysia's Responsibility	146	36.50
Rescue Them – Stay Permanently in Malaysia	95	23.75
Rescue Them – Stay Temporarily in Malaysia	42	10.50
Rescue Them – Muslims and Muslim Nations' Responsibility	77	19.25
Don't Let Them Come	40	10.00

**Source C:** *Response by Shahidul Haque, Bangladesh Foreign Secretary, in March 2019, for the United Nations Security Council, on the actions undertaken by the Bangladesh Government towards the Rohingya Crisis.*

I regret to inform the council that Bangladesh would no longer be in a position to accommodate more people from Myanmar. Bangladesh has been willing to keep its borders open and welcomed hundreds of thousands of refugees with open arms. However the situation in Cox's Bazar – where the millions of Rohingya refugees are living in what has become the world's largest refugee camp – has gone from “bad to worse”. We are very disappointed by the lack of concrete action to solve the crisis and on the progress of getting the refugees back. Is Bangladesh paying the price for being responsive and responsible in showing empathy to Rohingya refugees?

**Source D:** *An excerpt of a research article written by Dr Felix Tan, at the Thailand International College, January 2017.*

It would seem like a case of ‘not-in-my-backyard’ mentality scenario for ASEAN countries. To be fair, there are already existing problems within these countries to manage their own issues. For example, while Singapore has the financial resources to assist, as an island-state it has obvious space constraints. ASEAN states do not want to send the wrong impression that they are the solution to the many domestic problems that plague\* countries like Myanmar. In addition, accepting these refugees’ sends a dangerous signal to human traffickers and other refugees that it is alright to cross the seas, endanger their own lives in order to live in another country.

\*Plague: Cause continuous trouble

**Source E:** *An excerpt of the response given by Singapore’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Vivian Balakrishnan, at the United Nations General Assembly on ASEAN’s response towards the crisis.*

ASEAN stands ready to support efforts by all parties to address the root causes of the situation in Rakhine state. But ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Myanmar government and the other parties involved in the crisis to come up with a long-term solution. We cannot expect any quick fixes and it's important for the refugees to ultimately return home so that they can rebuild their lives, because in the end, nobody wants to be a refugee. Everyone wants to get a good job, and to be able to support their family. But I would also emphasise it is just as important for the process of returning the refugees back to Myanmar be voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable.

#### Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A:	© <a href="https://medium.com/@TanmoyCartoons/cartoons-on-rohingya-crisis-b4f415925502">https://medium.com/@TanmoyCartoons/cartoons-on-rohingya-crisis-b4f415925502</a>
Source B:	© <a href="https://politweet.wordpress.com/2015/06/10/opinion-analysis-on-rohingya-refugees-by-twitter-users-in-malaysia/">https://politweet.wordpress.com/2015/06/10/opinion-analysis-on-rohingya-refugees-by-twitter-users-in-malaysia/</a>
Source C:	© <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/mar/01/rohingya-crisis-bangladesh-says-it-will-not-accept-any-more-myanmar-refugees">https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/mar/01/rohingya-crisis-bangladesh-says-it-will-not-accept-any-more-myanmar-refugees</a>
Source D:	© <a href="https://www.academia.edu/34400451/ASEAN_politics_Playing_pass_Who_should_accept_responsibility_for_the_Rohingya_refugees_at_sea?auto=download">https://www.academia.edu/34400451/ASEAN_politics_Playing_pass_Who_should_accept_responsibility_for_the_Rohingya_refugees_at_sea?auto=download</a>
Source E:	© <a href="https://thediplomat.com/2017/05/why-asean-cant-ignore-the-rohingya-crisis/">https://thediplomat.com/2017/05/why-asean-cant-ignore-the-rohingya-crisis/</a>

**Section B (Structured-Response Questions)**

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

**2 Living in a Diverse Society**

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

**Extract 1**

As part of the Channel News Asia documentary entitled Roar!, rapper Subhas Nair was tasked to write new music for the 2019 National Day to challenge the typical NDP music scene. He chose to write a song entitled “Utopia”, which aims to address the issues of migrant workers living in Singapore. The song was performed in collaboration with Migrants Band Singapore, a group of instrumentalists and singers who hold full-time jobs in industries such as construction, plumbing and security. Through the power of music, Subhas hopes to amplify the stories of these people who he believes have been shunned by our society.

**Extract 2**

In a market-based healthcare system like USA, citizens can choose from a range of healthcare services from the different providers.

**Extract 3**

In a government-financed healthcare system like Sweden, there is high tax collected from its citizens in order to provide subsidized healthcare services to them.

- (a) Extract 1 shows an initiative taken by a Singaporean to integrate migrant workers into our society.

In your own opinion, suggest **one** strategy that the community can do to prevent racial prejudices and stereotypes in Singapore. [7]

- (b) Extracts 2 and 3 describe the market-based approach and the government financed approach to healthcare.

Explain how the market-based approach and the government financed approach **can meet the healthcare needs of the people**. [8]

**END OF PAPER**

Setter: Mr Chong Wensheng

**Ahmad Ibrahim Secondary School**  
**4N Social Studies Prelim 2019 Answer Scheme**  
**Prepared by Mr Chong Wensheng**

**Source-based Questions (35m)**

<b>a)</b>	<b>Study Source A.</b> <b>What can you infer from Source A? Explain your answer. [5m]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the source, but did not address the question [1]</b>  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The source is drawn by a cartoonist showing the response of the Bangladesh Government</li> <li>- The source shows the Rohingya refugees alighting from the boats onto land.</li> <li>- The source shows the Bangladesh Government welcoming the Rohingya Refugees.</li> </ul>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Makes valid inferences, unsupported by source details [2 – 3]</b> Award 2m for one unsupported inference and 3m for two unsupported inferences.  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I can infer that the Bangladesh Government are accepting of Rohingya refugees into their country.</li> <li>- I can infer that the Bangladesh Government have provided aid / support for the Rohingya refugees.</li> <li>- I can infer that the Rohingya refugees are reliant on the Bangladesh for support.</li> <li>- I can infer that the Rohingya refugees are very grateful for the help given by the Bangladesh Government to provide them shelter.</li> </ul>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Makes valid inferences, supported by source details explained [4 – 5]</b> Award 4m for one supported inference and 5m for two supported inferences. Award 5m for one supported inference, well-explained.  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I can infer that the Bangladesh Government have provided aid / support for the Rohingya refugees. I know this as the cartoon shows the refugees hugging the Bangladesh country after they have stepped out of the boat onto land. Bangladesh is also hugging the refugees and saying “welcome” to them. This means that the Bangladesh Government are willing to do their part to help resolve the crisis by providing the refugees with a place to stay during the crisis.</li> <li>- I can infer that the Rohingya refugees are very grateful for the help given by the Bangladesh Government to provide them shelter. I know this as the Rohingya refugees are crying and smiling after the boats have docked onto the land. The Rohingya refugees are also seen hugging the Bangladesh Government after alighting from the boats. This means that the Rohingya refugees were desperate as they were forced to flee their country. However, with the help of the Bangladesh Government accepting them, they were relieved as they could find a place to live with their families during the crisis.</li> </ul>

b)	<b>Study Source B.</b> <b>What is the purpose of this source? Explain your answer. [6m]</b>
<b>NOTE:</b> - Students will be given zero if they fail to present their answer as a reason.	
L1	<b>Describes the source [1]</b>  E.g. - The source is from an online survey conducted by a Malaysian research firm associated with the Malaysian Government. - The source was published in the Malaysian national newspaper. - The source shows 146 Malaysian respondents saying that it is Malaysia's responsibility to rescue the Rohingya refugees.
L2	<b>Makes valid inferences based on message of source, unsupported [2]</b>  E.g. - The source shows that Malaysian people care for the Rohingya Refugees. - The source shows that Malaysian people want the Malaysian Government to help the Rohingya refugees by accepting them into their country. - The purpose of the source was to show that the Malaysia Government has obtained the approval from their people to accept the Rohingya refugees into their country.
L3	<b>Makes valid inferences based on motive of source, unsupported [3]</b>  E.g. - The purpose of the source was to convince the Malaysian Government that the Malaysian people are very concerned / care a lot about the situation of the Rohingya refugees during the crisis. In doing so, the Malaysia people <b><u>want to show the government that they are supportive of the Government's efforts to help the Rohingya refugees and want the government to allow the refugees to enter Malaysia so that they could have a place to stay during the crisis.</u></b>  - The purpose of the source was to convince the Malaysian people that it is their duty to lend a helping hand to the Rohingya refugees during the crisis. In doing so, the Malaysian Government <b><u>wants the Malaysian people to support their efforts to welcome the refugees into Malaysia.</u></b>
L4	<b>NOTE:</b> - Students need to use exact statistics from the table to be awarded L4  <b>Makes valid inferences based on message of source, supported [3 – 4]</b> Award the higher mark for more developed answer  E.g. - The purpose of the source was to convince the Malaysian Government that the Malaysian people are very concerned / care a lot about the situation of the Rohingya refugees during the crisis. This is supported by a total of 283 out of 400 respondents stating that it is Malaysia's responsibility to rescue them and to allow them to stay either permanently or temporarily in Malaysia. This means that the Malaysia people believe that <b><u>it is necessary for them to take action to save the refugees as they have no where else to return to.</u></b>  - The purpose of the source was to convince the Malaysian people that it is the duty of the Malaysian Government to lend a helping hand to the Rohingya refugees during the crisis by allowing them into their country. This is supported by a total of 70.75% of respondents supporting the idea to rescue the refugees. This means that <b><u>even though the Malaysian Government is concerned about the crisis, they do not want to act without first getting the approval from their people.</u></b>
L5	<b>Explains motive [5 – 6]</b> Award 5 marks for intended outcome Award 6 marks for both context and intended outcome

b)	<b>Study Source B.</b> <b>What is the purpose of this source? Explain your answer. [6m]</b>
	<p>E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The purpose of the source was to convince the Malaysian Government that the Malaysian people are very concerned / care a lot about the situation of the Rohingya refugees during the crisis. In doing so, the Malaysia people <b>want to show the government that they are supportive of the Government's efforts to help the Rohingya refugees and want the government to allow the refugees to enter Malaysia so that they could have a place to stay during the crisis.</b> This is supported by a total of 283 out of 400 respondents stating that it is Malaysia's responsibility to rescue them and to allow them to stay either permanently or temporarily in Malaysia. This means that the Malaysia people believe that <u>it is necessary for them to take action to save the refugees as they have no where else to return to.</u> [5]</li> <li>- The purpose of the source was to convince the Malaysian parliamentary members that it is the duty of the Malaysian Government to lend a helping hand to the Rohingya refugees during the crisis by allowing them into their country. In doing so, the Malaysian parliamentary members <b>want to support the Malaysian Government's efforts to welcome the refugees into Malaysia,</b> since ASEAN has been portrayed in a negative light, drawing global criticism for its lack of action by the UN and other inter-government agencies. <u>Malaysia wants to debunk this misconception to show the international community that actions will be carried out to help the refugees.</u> This is supported by a total of 70.75% of respondents supporting the idea to rescue the refugees. This means that <u>even though the Malaysian Government is concerned about the crisis, they do not want to act without first getting the approval from their people.</u> [6]</li> </ul>

c)	<b>Study Sources C and D.</b> <b>How far do these sources differ? Explain your answer. [7m]</b>
L1	<b>No explicit matching of source content [1]</b>
L2	<b>Similarity and / or differences based on provenance / topic [2]</b>  <p>E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source C and D are similar in telling me about the responses by ASEAN countries towards the Rohingya refugees.</li> <li>- Source C and D are different as Source C is written by the Bangladesh Foreign Secretary whereas Source D is written by an academic from Thailand International College.</li> </ul>
L3	<b>Similarities and / or differences based on source content, unsupported [3]</b>  <p>E.g. <b>Similarities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source C and D are similar as both sources show that ASEAN countries are not willing to accept more Rohingya refugees into their country.</li> <li>- Source C and D are similar as both sources show that accepting the Rohingya refugees would cause them more harm.</li> </ul> <p>E.g. <b>Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source C and D are different in terms of the readiness of ASEAN countries to accept more Rohingya refugees. Source C shows that Bangladesh has been proactive in helping these refugees, however, Source D shows that Singapore does not allow refugees into their country.</li> <li>- Source C and D are different in the responsibility carried out by ASEAN countries to help the Rohingya refugees. Source C shows that Bangladesh helped the refugees by opening their borders to give them a place to stay in their country. However, Source D shows that other ASEAN countries helped the refugees by not allowing them into their country .</li> </ul>

c)	<b>Study Sources C and D.</b> <b>How far do these sources differ? Explain your answer. [7m]</b>
L4	<p><b>Similarities <u>OR</u> differences based on source content, supported [4 – 5]</b>  Award 4m for 1 supported similarity / difference  Award 5m for 2 supported similarities / differences</p> <p><b>E.g. Similarities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source C and D are similar as both sources show that ASEAN countries are not willing to accept more Rohingya refugees into their country. I know this as source C states that, "I regret to inform the council that Bangladesh would no longer be in a position to accommodate more people from Myanmar." Similarly, Source D states that, "It would seem like a case of 'not-in-my-backyard' mentality scenario for ASEAN countries. To be fair, there are already existing problems within these states to manage their own problems that." This meant that ASEAN countries do not want to accept the Rohingya refugees as they do not have enough resources to help them.</li> <li>- Source C and D are similar as both sources show that accepting the Rohingya refugees would cause them more harm. I know this as source C states that, "However the situation in Cox's Bazar – where the millions of Rohingya refugees are living in what has become the world's largest refugee camp – was now untenable and had gone from "bad to worse"." Similarly, Source D states that, "In addition, accepting these refugees send a dangerous signal to human traffickers and refugees alike that it is alright to cross the seas, endanger their own lives in order to settle in another country." This meant that ASEAN countries do not want to encourage refugees to risk their lives to live in another country as they would not be able to provide the necessary facilities to accommodate for such large numbers of refugees.</li> </ul> <p><b>E.g. Differences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source C and D are different in terms of the readiness of ASEAN countries to accept more refugees. Source C shows that Bangladesh has been proactive in helping these refugees. I know this as Source C states that, "Bangladesh has been willing to keep its borders open and welcomed hundreds of thousands of refugees with open arms." This meant that Bangladesh has been readily providing shelter for the Rohingya refugees during the crisis. However, Source D shows that Singapore is not ready to accept the Rohingya refugees. I know this as Source D states that, "For example, while Singapore has the financial resources to assist, as an island-state it has obvious space constraints." This meant that Singapore does not have the capacity to accommodate additional people as they would need the space and resources to provide for their own people.</li> <li>- Source C and D are different in the methods carried out by ASEAN to help the Rohingya refugees. Source C shows that Bangladesh sought to help the refugees by opening their borders to give them a place to stay in their country. I know this as Source C states that, "Bangladesh has been willing to keep its borders open and welcomed hundreds of thousands of refugees with open arms." This meant that Bangladesh believes that the best way to help the refugees is to accept them into the country. However, Source D shows that ASEAN states sought to help the refugees by closing their borders to ensure that the refugees do not risk their lives to find shelter. I know this as Source D states that, "In addition, accepting these refugees' sends a dangerous signal to human traffickers and other refugees that it is alright to cross the seas, endanger their own lives in order to live in another country." This meant that ASEAN countries believe that preventing the Rohingya refugees from entering their countries would force them to stay in Myanmar and ensure that lesser lives would be lost in the process of seeking shelter in other neighbouring countries.</li> </ul>
L5	<b>Similarity <u>AND</u> Difference in content, supported [5 – 6]</b>

c)	<b>Study Sources C and D.</b> <b>How far do these sources differ? Explain your answer. [7m]</b>
L6	<b>Similarity based on MOTIVE [6 – 7]</b> Award 6m for one intended outcome Award 7m for two intended outcomes  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sources C and D are similar in their purpose. Both sources are trying to convince the <u>International community</u> that ASEAN countries should not be accepting of Rohingya refugees into their countries as it will not resolve the crisis and instead cause additional problems for both the refugees as well as their own countries. <u>In doing so, the International community can come together to pressure the Myanmar government to formulate a lasting plan to resolve the crisis together rather than getting the ASEAN countries to bear the consequences of their actions.</u> I know this as Source C states that, “We are very disappointed of the lack of concrete action to solve the crisis and on the progress of getting the refugees back.”</li> </ul> <p>Similarly, Source D states that, “ASEAN states do not want to send the wrong impression that they are the solution to the many domestic problems that plague countries like Myanmar.” This means that ASEAN countries want Myanmar to take on greater responsibility to resolve the crisis and not depend on the other neighbouring states to solve the crisis. <u>Hence, ASEAN countries want the International community to realize the challenges faced by each country and not condemn them for their lack of action in their dealings with the crisis.</u></p>

d)	<b>Study Source E.</b> <b>How useful is this source as evidence about ASEAN not accepting responsibility of helping the Rohingya refugees? Explain your answer. [7m]</b>
	<b>Maximum of L3/3 will be given if the students did not mention ‘reliable hence useful’.</b>
L1	<b>Useful and / or Not Useful, based on copying source [1]</b>  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source E is useful in telling me about ASEAN's response towards the crisis as stated by Dr Vivian Balakrishnan.</li> <li>Source E is not useful in telling me about the process of returning the refugees back to Myanmar.</li> </ul>
L2	<b>Useful OR Not Useful, based on source content, unsupported [2]</b>  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source E is useful in telling me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility to help the Rohingya refugees as they believe that they should not be the ones to bear the consequences of Myanmar's actions.</li> <li>Source E is not useful in telling me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility to help the Rohingya refugees as they were willing to extend a helping hand to Myanmar to help to resolve the crisis.</li> </ul>

d)	<b>Study Source E.</b> <b>How useful is this source as evidence about ASEAN not accepting responsibility of helping the Rohingya refugees? Explain your answer. [7m]</b>
	<b>Maximum of L3/3 will be given if the students did not mention 'reliable hence useful'.</b>
L3	<b>Useful OR Not Useful, based on source content, supported [3]</b>  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source E is useful in telling me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility to help the Rohingya refugees as they believe that they should not be the ones to bear the consequences of Myanmar's actions. This is supported by, "But ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Myanmar government and other parties involved in the crisis to come up with a long-term solution." This means that ASEAN countries believe that they should not be responsible for helping the Rohingya refugees as they are not involved in the conflict in the first place.</li> <li>- Source E is not useful in telling me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility to help the Rohingya refugees as they were willing to extend a helping hand to Myanmar to help to resolve the crisis. This is supported by, "ASEAN stands ready to support efforts by all parties to address the root causes of the situation in Rakhine state." This means that since Myanmar is part of the ASEAN organization, other ASEAN countries are hence willing to put in as much effort as possible in order to help their neighbour to resolve the crisis.</li> </ul>
L4	<b>Useful OR Not Useful, based on cross-referencing, supported [4 – 5]</b> Award the higher mark for more developed answer  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source E is useful in telling me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility to help the Rohingya refugees as they believe that they should not be the ones to bear the consequences of Myanmar's actions. This is supported by, "But ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Myanmar government and other parties involved in the crisis to come up with a long-term solution." This means that ASEAN countries believe that they should not be responsible for helping the Rohingya refugees as they are not involved in the conflict in the first place. Source E is supported by Source D, which tells me that ASEAN countries do not want to help the Rohingya refugees as they need to prioritize the needs of their own citizens instead. This is supported by Source D which states that, "It would seem like a case of 'not-in-my-backyard' mentality scenario for ASEAN countries. To be fair, there are already existing problems within these states to manage their own problems." This means that it would not be fair to ASEAN countries to make them shoulder the additional burden caused by the internal conflicts within their neighbouring countries. Hence as Source D supports Source E, Source E is reliable and thus useful.</li> <li>- Source E is not useful in telling me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility to help the Rohingya refugees as it states that ASEAN countries are pushing the entire responsibility of the crisis onto Myanmar. However, Source A contradicts Source E, which tells me that the ASEAN countries are bearing the responsibility together to resolve the crisis. This is supported by the source which shows the Bangladesh Government hugging the refugees after alighting from their boats onto dry land. The Bangladesh Government is also saying "welcome" to the refugees. This means that ASEAN believes that collective effort by ASEAN is required in order to resolve the crisis together. Hence as Source A contradicts Source E, Source E is less reliable and thus less useful.</li> </ul>
L5	<b>Useful AND Not Useful, based on cross-referencing, supported [5 – 6]</b> Award the higher mark for more developed answer
L6	<b>Usefulness based on MOTIVE [6 – 7]</b> Award the higher mark for more developed answer  E.g.

d)	<b>Study Source E.</b> <b>How useful is this source as evidence about ASEAN not accepting responsibility of helping the Rohingya refugees? Explain your answer. [7m]</b>
	<b>Maximum of L3/3 will be given if the students did not mention 'reliable hence useful'.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Source E is useful in showing me that ASEAN is not accepting responsibility in helping the Rohingya refugees. Source E is an excerpt by the Singapore Minister for Foreign affairs at the United Nations General Assembly, which is trying to convince the International community that ASEAN did not help the Rohingya refugees as they believe that it was not the responsibility of ASEAN members to resolve the internal affairs of Myanmar. <b><u>Hence, the Minister wants the International community to not condemn ASEAN's lack of action to help the refugees and to support the protection of the individual interest of the other ASEAN member states.</u></b> This is supported by the source which states, "ASEAN stands ready to support efforts by all parties to address the root causes of the situation in Rakhine state. But ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Myanmar government and the other parties involved in the crisis to come up with a long-term solution." This means that ASEAN countries believe that the best course of action to resolve the crisis is not to interfere with the affairs of Myanmar. Helping the Rohingya refugees would only serve to allow Myanmar to tap on the generosity of ASEAN countries to continue the ill-treatment of the Rohingya people. This would not resolve the crisis and would only serve to prolong the crisis. <b><u>Moreover, given that Minister Vivian is the Minister for Foreign Affairs and he is speaking on behalf of the ASEAN countries on an International platform, he hence has the authority to convince the International community that Myanmar must step up to be accountable and resolve its own crisis.</u></b> Given that he has the power to make that claim, Source E is reliable and hence useful.</li> </ul> <p><b>*Other acceptable intended outcome:</b> Shifting the blame away from ASEAN and for Myanmar to take responsibility.</p>

e)	<b>"Are Rohingya refugees accepted by ASEAN countries?"</b> <b>Using all sources in the case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.</b>
L1	<b>Writes about statement, no valid source use. [1-2]</b>  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I agree that the Rohingya refugees are accepted by ASEAN countries.</li> </ul>
L2	<b>Yes/ No, supported by valid source use. [3 – 6]</b> 1 source [3 – 4] 2 sources [4 – 5] 3 sources [5 – 6] <i>(Must have source details and explanation)</i>  E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I agree that Rohingya refugees are accepted by ASEAN countries as supported by sources A and B.</li> </ul> <p>Source A tells me that the Rohingya refugees are accepted by ASEAN countries as the Bangladesh Government has been allowing the Rohingya refugees to enter their country to escape from the crisis. I know this as the source shows the Bangladesh Government hugging the Rohingya refugees after they have alighted from the boats. The Bangladesh Government is also telling the Rohingya refugees "welcome". This means that the Bangladesh Government is aware of the situation of the Rohingya refugees and wants to provide a safe place for them to stay during the crisis.</p> <p>Source B tells me that the Rohingya refugees are accepted by ASEAN countries as Malaysians were keen to allow the Rohingya refugees to stay in their country to escape from the crisis. I know this as the source shows a total of 360 respondents, which is about 90% of the total respondents, agreeing to rescue the Rohingya refugees, claiming that it is Malaysia's responsibility to allow them to stay permanently or temporarily in Malaysia. This means that the Malaysian citizens are very concerned</p>

	<p>about the plight of the refugees and want to do their part to help their fellow neighbours during the crisis. They believe that the best way to help the Rohingya refugees is to allow them to stay in their country instead of closing their borders to them.</p> <p>- I disagree that Rohingya refugees are accepted by ASEAN countries as supported by sources C, D and E.</p> <p>Source C tells me that the Rohingya refugees are not accepted by ASEAN countries as Bangladesh has been shouldering most of the Rohingya refugees on their own to the point where they are not able to manage the situation any further. I know this as the source states that, "Bangladesh has been willing to keep its borders open and welcomed hundreds of thousands of refugees with open arms. However the situation in Cox's Bazar – where the millions of Rohingya refugees are living in what has become the world's largest refugee camp – has gone from 'bad to worse'." This means that as Bangladesh has been the only ASEAN country to accept the Rohingya refugees, they have reached their limit as they have no more resources to help and accept the Rohingya refugees into their country.</p> <p>Source D tells me that Rohingya refugees are not accepted by ASEAN countries as it would pose security concerns for both the refugees as well as countries aiding the refugees. I know this as the source states that, "In addition, accepting these refugees' sends a dangerous signal to human traffickers and other refugees that it is alright to cross the seas, endanger their own lives in order to live in another country.." This means that ASEAN countries do not want to expose the refugees to unnecessary risks by accepting them into their countries. In addition, countries would be required to manage unnecessary additional external security threats if they accepted these refugees as well.</p> <p>Source E tells me that Rohingya refugees are not accepted by ASEAN countries as the responsibility of managing the Rohingya refugee crisis lies with the Myanmar government. I know this as the source states that, "But ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Myanmar government and the respective stakeholders to reach a viable and durable political solution. We cannot expect any quick fixes and it's important for the refugees ultimately to return home so that they can rebuild their lives, because in the end, nobody wants to be a refugee." This means that ASEAN countries are unwilling to help as not only are the Rohingya refugees not their citizens and it is not their responsibility, ASEAN countries do not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Myanmar.</p>
L3	<p><b>Yes &amp; No, supported by valid source use [7 – 10]</b> i.e. both elements of L2</p> <p><b>Note : Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 and L3</b>  <i>1 source vs 1 source [7]</i>  <i>1/2 sources vs 1/2 sources [8]</i>  <i>2 sources vs 2 sources [9 – 10]</i>  <i>Imbalance use of sources, i.e. 1/3, 1/4, 1/5 [8]</i></p>

## Structured-Response Questions (15m)

(a)	<p><b>Extract 1 shows an initiative taken by a Singaporean to integrate migrant workers into our society</b></p> <p><b>In your own opinion, suggest one strategy that the community can do to prevent racial prejudices and stereotypes in Singapore.</b></p>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the topic i.e. racial prejudice and stereotypes. [1 - 2]</b></p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>Racial prejudice and stereotypes can threaten the racial harmony and peace in Singapore.</p>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies/ Describes strategy [3 - 5]</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for identifying one strategy. Award 4-5 marks for describing one strategy.</i></p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>One strategy that the community can do to prevent racial prejudices and stereotypes in Singapore is through education. In schools, teachers can educate students about the diverse population in Singapore so that they can grow up learning to embrace our diversity in Singapore. For example, schools can inculcate these values of respect and empathy for others through subject areas such as the CCE lessons.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>One strategy that the community can do to prevent racial prejudices and stereotypes in Singapore is through the organising of community activities. This can be done by Community Centres to hold events in common spaces that allows for the different races and groups of people to participate in. For example, community centres can collaborate with the migrant worker's centre in Singapore to celebrate the International Migrants' Day for them. Sports and other game activities could also be organized in these common spaces to allow the different races to get spend time to get to know each other better.</p>

<b>L3</b>	<p><b>L2 + Explains strategy [6 – 7]</b>  <i>Award 6 – 7 marks for explaining one strategy.</i></p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>One strategy that the community can do to prevent racial prejudices and stereotypes in Singapore is through education. In schools, teachers can educate students about the diverse population in Singapore so that they can grow up learning to embrace our diversity in Singapore. For example, schools can inculcate these values of respect and empathy for others through subject areas such as the CCE lessons. <u>Through education, the youths of our society will be more aware of the issues and consequences of racial stereotypes and prejudices, and become more sensitive and thoughtful towards people other the other races in our society. They will also learn to accept each other despite the differences in our physical attributes, hence allowing our society to progress towards a more gracious and harmonious one in the future.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>One strategy that the community can do to prevent racial prejudices and stereotypes in Singapore is through the organising of community activities. This can be done by Community Centres to hold events in common spaces that allows for the different races and groups of people to participate in. For example, community centres can collaborate with the migrant worker's centre in Singapore to celebrate the International Migrants' Day for them. Sports and other game activities could also be organized in these common spaces to allow the different races to get spend time to get to know each other better. <u>Through the organization of these activities, the different races will able to have time and opportunity to interact with and learn about one another. This will allow them to become more understanding of each other's culture and promote social cohesion by removing any possible misconceptions that they might have.</u></p>
<b>(b)</b>	<p><b>Extracts 2 and 3 describe the market-based approach and the government financed approach to healthcare.</b></p> <p><b>Explain how the market-based approach and the government financed approach can meet the healthcare needs of the people.</b></p>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Write about the topic. [1-2]</b></p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In both Sweden and America, the healthcare systems differ in order to cater to the different needs of the people. Hence, both countries have adopted differing approaches to manage the healthcare systems in their countries.</li> </ul>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Describe the part played by the factors [3-5]</b>  <i>Award 3-4m for describing the part played by one factor.</i>  <i>Award 4-5m for describing the part played by both factors.</i></p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the market-based approach, citizens are free to decide what kind of medical insurance and type of healthcare they need or can afford. There is a presence of many different institutions to provide healthcare services with limited government intervention. The different institutions include private hospitals and public government hospitals. Due to the limited government intervention, this means that service providers are able to set their own price for the service provided based on the supply and demand of the economy.</li> <li>- For the government-financed approach, there is a provision of comprehensive assistance in healthcare for all citizens where there is a high degree of government intervention. This is to ensure access to healthcare for all socio-economic status groups in the society with the substantial subsidies and</li> </ul>

	<p>services for most of the healthcare needs of its citizens. However, these healthcare services provided by the government come at a cost which is funded by high taxes of its citizens.</p>
L3	<p><b>Explain the parts played by factors [6 – 8]</b>  <i>Award 6-7m for explaining the part played by one factor.</i>  <i>Award 7-8m for explaining the part played by both factors.</i></p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the market-based approach, citizens are free to decide what kind of medical insurance and type of healthcare they need or can afford. There is a presence of many different institutions to provide healthcare services with limited government intervention. The different institutions include private hospitals and public government hospitals. Due to the limited government intervention, this means that service providers are able to <b>set their own price</b> for the service provided based on the supply and demand of the economy. Hence, the healthcare needs of people are met as with the variety of healthcare providers, especially with the private service providers, a higher quality of healthcare or more specialised services can be provided. Since such companies are profit-driven, they will strive to provide more specialised treatments and in the process it encourage research and create more advance innovation. As a result, the healthcare needs of the people are met since the quality of healthcare services provided is raised.</li> <li>- For the government-financed approach healthcare system, there is a provision of comprehensive assistance in healthcare for all citizens where there is a high degree of government intervention. This is to ensure access to healthcare for all socio-economic status groups in the society with the substantial subsidies and services for most of the healthcare needs of its citizens. However, these healthcare services provided by the government come at a cost which is funded by high taxes of its citizens. Hence, the healthcare needs of people are met as with the highly subsidized healthcare services provided to all its citizens. This means that healthcare services are made accessible to all groups of people regardless of their socio-economic statuses. In addition, the healthcare cost is also affordable for all socio-economic status. As a result, the healthcare needs of the people are met since the healthcare services are accessible and affordable to all.</li> </ul>

End of Paper