CHAPTER 1
Attributes shaping citizenship
- **Citizenship by legal status**
    - **Descent**, where if one of the parents are Singaporean, their children are automatically offered citizenship.
        - **Singapore** practises citizenship by descent.
    - **Country of birth,** where citizenship is awarded as long as you are born in a country.
        - **Singapore** does not practise this method of citizenship
    - **Marriage**, where by marrying a citizen of another country, you can be offered citizenship.
        - **Singapore** practises this, although you first have to become a PR and pass a few tests.
    - **Naturalisation,** where citizenship is offered to those who have immigrated to a country for a long period of time.
        - **Singapore** practises this method of citizenship.
- **Citizenship shaped by identity**
    - **Identity**
        - A sense of national identity comes from a shared belief of belonging to the same country as other people.
        - Common practices such as singing the National Anthem and taking the National Pledge, as well as celebrating National Day can create a sense of national identity
- **Citizenship shaped by participation**
    - **Participation**
        - Participation in public affairs or matters of general concern in society also shapes a person's citizenship.
        - They can contribute as individuals or as organised groups.

CHAPTER 2
Challenges in Deciding What is Good for Society
- **Differing needs and interests**
    - Within a society, there is a challenge in deciding on what is good for society.
    - Different people have different needs and interests and this leads to people disagreeing on what is more important to them and the extent of what they will be willing to give up for the benefit of society
    - A society can probably agree on basic needs such as the need for clothing food shelter and et cetera.
    - However, a diverse society may not be able to agree on common interests and what is important for a happy or fulfilling life.
    - For example, when the divisive decision was made to drill through the Central Catchment Reserve while constructing the Cross-Island Line, there was much debate between the camps for and against it.
        - Nature groups opposed it, stating that the construction would negatively impact the environment.
        - However, working class people, especially those who had to commute from other parts of Singapore to the Central Business District supported the move as it would benefit them.
    - As society only has limited resources, it would be impossible to meet everyone's needs and interests fully.
    - As such, decisions on how the resources should be used would need to be made.
- **Differing priorities**
    - Besides differing needs and interests, there could also be disagreement on priorities.
    - Citizens of a country may agree that it is important for the country to provide affordable healthcare, a good education and a clean environment.
    - However, citizens may disagree on what area the government should prioritise.
    - For instance, a survey ran from 1 Dec 2012 to 31 Jan 2013 interviewing at least 4,000 Singaporeans.
        - Although most of them agreed on what areas the government should focus on, their responses as to how the governments should prioritise them differed by income groups.
        - Those whose monthly salaries exceeded $5,000 placed public healthcare as most important.
        - Those whose monthly salaries were below $5,000 placed public housing as the most important.
    - As such, due to society's diversity, people may rank different areas that they feel the government should focus on differently, leading to a difference in priority.
- **Unequal sharing of costs**
    - While an infrastructural development may be beneficial for all members of society, some parties may have to give up more in return than others.
    - This cost can come in the form of noise pollution from construction sites, having to give up personal property and et cetera.
    - For instance, the construction of the Thomson Line for Singapore's Mass Rapid Transit system, while beneficial for the majority of Singaporeans, forces some to have to bear greater burdens than others.
        - In areas where land is privately owned but there exists a need to construct stations, some people, like the residents of Marin Parade have to give up their land for compensation either willingly or forcibly.
        - Therefore, even though everyone benefits in the end, some people have had to give up their land while others just have to endure construction noises.

How the government manages these challenges
- **Making trade-offs**
    - Due to limited amount of resources available, there is a need to make choices about how to best make use of resources.
    - This ensures benefits are maximised from decisions.
    - One concrete example is the building of the Thomson-East Coast Line. When fully operational, it will help alleviate the transport burdens of the current MRT station.
        - However, because the land was used for the MRT stations, it cannot be used for recreation or industry in the future.
    - Hence, a trade-off was made.
- **Making decisions as a representative democracy**
    - When there are multiple choices and conflicting demands, a democratic country will vote on the best decision to make.
    - In Singapore, these decisions are made by the organs of the state, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary branch.
        - Legislature discusses national issues and drafts the laws related to them.

- Judiciary interprets and applies the laws made by the Legislature.
- Executive branch then executes these policies and run the day-to-day administration of the state

Ideas shaping good governance in Singapore
- **Having good leadership**
  - **Leader must be honest and capable**
    - Our leaders must be honest and capable so that they can come up with the best policies to ensure that Singapore continues to progress.
    - An example of such a leader is Mr Liu Thai Ker, the former chairman of the National Arts Council.
      - Mr Liu's capability in setting up ventures such as the Singapore Writers' Festival helped contribute to a more vibrant arts scene, embodying the importance of having the capability to lead so as to improve Singapore.
    - Singapore has an especially pronounced need for capable leaders as its small size and unique position as a city-state without any natural resources means that it has to constantly innovate to stay relevant.
    - As such, having capable leaders who are able to draft effective policies and strategies is essential.
  - **Leader must have the moral courage and integrity to do what is right, even when it involves making decisions that are not popular with the people**
    - It means that our leaders have to do what is right to ensure Singapore's continued progress, even if it requires them to make the unpopular decisions.
    - An example of this is the decision to build the Integrated Resorts (IRs) with casinos.
      - When this idea was first suggested, there was strong opposition from the people as they were concerned that it would result in an increase in gambling addiction.
      - However, the government decided to go ahead with the plan as Singapore was stagnating in the tourism industry while other countries in the region were beginning to catch up and this proved to be the right choice as it has brought economic benefits such as more jobs and increased tourist spending.
    - Thus, we can see that there exists a need for leaders to have this moral courage as it ensures that they will be able to make decisions that, while unpopular in the short-term, have long-term benefits for Singapore, aiding its progress.
  - **Good moral character and being incorruptible**
    - It means that our leaders have to have good moral character and be incorruptible.
    - This means that our leaders make decisions for the good of the country rather than personal interest, and will be dealt with by the law if they are dishonest, ensuring that leaders in power are working with the right intent in the interest of society.
    - One example of this principle in action is the Edwin Yeo saga.
      - Edwin Yeo was a former assistant director of the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) who misappropriated $1.76 million.
      - He was sentenced to 10 years in Changi Prison for criminal breach of trust as a public servant as well as for forgery.
      - This example showed that Edwin Yeo was punished heavily for being corrupted, and this punishment was made all the more severe as he was a public servant, highlighting the government's strong condemnation for corruption.
    - If the government can be trusted to uphold objectivity and transparency, foreign investors will be more likely to invest in Singapore, driving our continued growth.
    - This also ensures Singapore's long-term stability by making certain that Singapore does not face the systematic corruption that plague countries like Brazil, eventually leading to massive civil unrest.
- **Anticipating change and staying relevant**
  - When citizens' needs and interests are adversely affected in the short term due to decision based on more long term considerations, tensions may arise.
  - A government needs to manage these tensions well but at the same time remain forward-looking by making decisions that will benefit people of Singapore in the future, even if they are unpopular.
  - One example of this principle in action is in the building of the Integrated Resorts (IRs).
    - When this idea was first suggested, there was strong opposition from the people as they were concerned that it would result in an increase in gambling addiction.
    - However, the government decided to go ahead with the plan as Singapore was stagnating in the tourism industry while other countries in the region were beginning to catch up and this proved to be the right choice as it has brought economic benefits such as more jobs and increased tourist spending.
    - The government also took steps to rectify the social illnesses such as problem gambling that would result by charging citizens an extra fee to enter the casino, discouraging the act of gambling.
  - From this, we can see that the government had anticipated the problem of an ailing tourism industry and pushed for the building of the IRs whilst at the same time managing tensions by addressing the people's concerns.
  - This shows the importance of anticipating change and staying relevant as it ensures that Singapore will continue to progress and not stagnate.
- **Providing a stake for everyone**
  - It means providing the citizens of Singapore a say in the decision-making so that they can develop a greater sense of belonging.
  - An example of giving citizens such opportunities is the REACH government feedback system.
    - This system was first set up in 1985 and had the aim of allowing citizens a chance to discuss about the country's issues.
    - With this feedback system in place, citizens will realise that their concerns and views are indeed heard by the government, with the government actively responding to some of their concerns in subsequent drafting of bills.
    - The citizens thus feel that they are actively involved in the decision-making in Singapore.
  - By actively involving citizens in Singapore's development, we can cultivate a greater sense of attachment to the country itself which will motivate them to work for the greater good of Singaporean society.
- **Practising meritocracy**

- - Practising meritocracy refers to practising a system that distributes opportunities based on merit or achievement rather than class, race or religion.
  - An example of this is the Edusave Scholarship and Merit Bursary Scheme, which respectively reward the top 10% and 25% of school students with a sum of money for their good performance in school.
    - By awarding those who have done well in school with this sum of money, the government is encouraging these students to pursue education with greater fervour, so that in the years to come, these individuals will be able to contribute back to Singapore and thus drive Singapore's progress.
  - As such, we can see that when people are motivated like this, it encourages them to work hard as they know that they all have an equal chance at achieving success and are only limited by the amount of effort they put in.
  - This contributes back to the development of Singapore and furthers Singapore's progress.

CHAPTER 3
Role of government in working for the good of society
- **Maintaining internal order and external security**
  - In maintaining internal order, agencies such as police, prisons and civil defence forces protect citizens, property and whatever society believes should be protected.
    - For instance, the Singapore Police Force is one such agency that maintains internal order.
      - SPFs core function is to protect the people who live in Singapore from crime and all manner of criminal harm, such as terrorism and public disorder.
      - One example of this would be the riot that broke out in Little India on 8 December 2013. Riots broke out after private bus accidentally ran over an Indian national, within minutes, the SPF was informed of the road accident and the CIvil Defence Force was activated.
      - Hence, the swift actions show that the government places importance in maintaining the internal order of Singapore.
  - To ensure the external security of Singapore, the government engages agencies such as the army navy and air force.
    - One example of this is the Republic of Singapore Air Force.
      - RSAF deter aggression and defend Singapore and its interests, deters aggression through control of the air and decisively influencing ground and maritime battles.
      - It also responses to a full spectrum of missions from peace to war, effectively protecting Singapore and its citizens from foreign threats.
  - Ultimately, both of these seek to ensure that SIngapore's day-to-day activities are not disrupted and helps ensure Singapore's stability, effectively allowing society to function normally.
- **Ensuring justice**
  - It is the Judiciary's responsibility to independently interpret and apply the law that was passed by legislature.
  - One example of the Judiciary ensuring justice for the citizens would be the creation of the Family Justice Courts.
    - The Family Justice Courts provides relevant info and takes action to protect Singaporeans in the event of family violence.
    - The Family Justice Courts also provide guidelines and definitions on what is considered family violence and how to apply for a Personal Protection Order, which can protect victims of family abuse whilst they sue against their aggressors.
    - Hence, as this gives the people affected a avenue with which to seek justice, it can be said to be a way of ensuring justice for victims.
  - This creates a system in which citizens are judged fairly and objectively, giving Singaporeans confidence in the legal process.
  - This ultimately works for the good of society as it provides a basis for disputes to be settled without having to resort to vigilante violence, ensuring peace and stability in society even when there are disputes.
- **Providing goods and services for the public**
  - The Singaporean government devotes significant resources to improving the wellbeing of their citizens.
  - Many citizens enjoy benefits that include the provision of goods and services for them, which may or may not be subsidized by government so that all citizens can have equal access to them.
  - For instance, the Singaporean government worked towards people-centred public transport by creating SMRT and SBS to develop Singapore's public transport network.
    - The continuous investment in the provision of public transport in Singapore has created a readily-accessible Singapore with approximately 4638 bus-stops and 105 different MRT stations.
    - This has afforded many Singaporean citizens the convenience of being able to reliably and conveniently travel around the city in a timely manner.
  - By addressing the needs of the people, the government ensures that citizens will enjoy more conveniences, directly increasing the quality of life and hence working for the good of society.
- **Safeguarding the interests of its citizens.**
  - By implementing legislation that safeguards interests of citizens, the government ensures that citizens will have a sense of security about living in the country.
  - One example of this is the WorkRight initiative which helps both employees and employers understand their rights and responsibilities.
    - It creates awareness of employment rights amongst low-wage workers, allowing them to understand when their rights as workers are being abused.
    - It also helps provide them an avenue to seek help in the event that employment rights are being violated.
  - As such, as it ensures that citizens will not be mistreated by other elements of society, this allows citizens a sense of security while existing in society.

Outcomes of citizen participation

- **Contributing to the needs of society**
  - Citizens contribute in areas they are passionate and concerned about to improve and sustain the general well-being of a society.

Structure	Individuals	Organised groups	
		Formal	**Informal**
Description	• Individuals volunteer their time toward meaningful social causes they care for.	• Formally organised groups have clear objectives and are registered with government.	• Informally organised groups have specific short term objectives and need not be registered with the government.
Main purpose	• They mainly work for a cause which they feel is important.	• They mainly complement the role of the government in specific areas.	• They find an area of need in society and step in to rectify it.
Area of Strength	• Their actions can benefit many people directly with immediate improvements. • Their actions also inspire others to make similar improvements.	• Their close cooperation with the government allows the benefit they bring to society to be long term and sustainable.	• Their existence helps rectify certain areas in society which are not being adequately serviced by government policy or other formal groups.
Examples	• **'A litter at a time'** was a spontaneous movement driven by a housewife after she saw the irresponsibility of SIngaporeans to clean up after themselves at the Countdown	• **NGOS, VWOS** • **MINDS** is an example which aims to advance the development wellbeing and aspirations of people with intellectual disability and help them integrate into society.	• There were various groups created to deal with the haze in Singapore that organised events such as the distribution of masks to the needy such as elderly.

  - By allowing citizens to contribute to needs of society, a greater sense of ownership and commitment to causes is cultivated.
  - This results in the long term involvement of citizens, which brings various sustainable benefits to society.
- **Influencing government decisions**
  - Citizens, be it in the form of individual or in a group, have a role to play by providing feedback regarding policy decisions.

Structure	Individuals	Organised groups
Role	• Individuals provide feedback so as to gauge general public sentiments and areas for improvements and change.	• NGOs/VWOs provide detailed and highly informative feedback which can help refine government policies and point to areas which need more attention.
Examples	• REACH (Reaching Everyone for Active Citizenry @Home) regularly collects feedback from the citizenry to help gauge a policy's effectiveness.	• TWC2 (Transient Workers Count Too) submitted a report to the government, putting forth their recommendations on how to improve the living conditions of foreign workers in Singapore.

  - By being actively involved in the decision making process of the government, citizens can help suggest for any necessary changes and improvements to be made, allowing for a more effective policy.
- **Strengthening citizens' sense of belonging**
  - When citizens are both actively involved on a societal level and in the decision making process, this cultivates a sense of attachment to Singapore.

CHAPTER 4
Different factors that shape identity and contribute to a diverse society

- **Race and ethnicity**
  - **Race and ethnicity** refer to both the physical characteristics of a person and one's ancestral background, cultural practices and customs respectively.
  - It is a part of our identity as one's race and ethnicity will likely determine the language, cultural practices and customs that he grows up with.
  - One example of this would be the Malay ethnic and racial group.
    - Malays typically grow up speaking Malay and following Islam as a religion.
    - They also have their own unique cuisine which typically follows the dietary restrictions set by Islam.
    - Their have several traditional costumes like the baju kurung.
  - Hence, as one's race and ethnicity would cause them to follow beliefs and a way of life which is different and unique from other races and ethnicities.
  - This thus contributes to a unique identity and a greater diversity.
- **Religion**
  - A **religion** is an organised collection of attitudes, beliefs, practices, worldviews and often worship of one or multiple gods.
  - It is a part of our identity as most religions will have a core set of beliefs and tenets, which believers are expected to abide to, thus affecting the way they interact with others, the choices they make and their way of thinking.
  - One example of this would be Buddhism.
    - Buddhists following the teaching of Buddha which promote peace and harmony amongst different races and religion.

- ■ Buddhists are also prohibited from eating beef and some are expected to be vegetarian, so as these beliefs will affect their cuisine.
  - ○ Hence, as one's religion would cause them to follow beliefs and a way of life which is different and unique from other races religion.
  - ○ This thus contributes to a unique identity and a greater diversity.
- **Nationality**
  - ○ People from different countries will have different sets of traditions practices and languages.
  - ○ As such, people from countries outside Singapore will have markedly different traditions and even cultures.
  - ○ For example, a person from Germany may have a completely different dietary taste than a Singaporean and may even practise a different religion like Protestant or Lutheran Christianity. They may also speak another language.
  - ○ Hence, as one's nationality would cause them to follow beliefs and a way of life which is different and unique from other nationalities
  - ○ This thus contributes to a unique identity and a greater diversity.
- **Socioeconomic status**
  - ○ One's socioeconomic status refers to the economic situation shared by a group of people and some determinants such as occupation, income education and ownership of wealth.
  - ○ The socio-economic status of an individual may shape one's life experience as it affects the choice of housing, food entertainment and activities, which may affect their circle of friends and et cetera.
  - ○ One example of socioeconomic status affecting his or her identity is that people of high socioeconomic status tend to have access to activities like golf and polo, fine dining and vacationing which the proletariat are not privy to. Hence, the circle of friends they make will typically be those of similarly high socioeconomic status.
  - ○ Thus, as their socioeconomic status affects the opportunities and activities that one will likely take part in and thus, it affects their identity.

CHAPTER 5
Why is there greater diversity in Singapore now?
- **Flexible/relaxed immigration policy**
  - ○ During the 1980s Singapore faced a crisis of declining population and brain drain. As a result, the government started to encourage immigration to Singapore.
  - ○ An example of people who moved to Singapore because of its immigration policies are the various expatriates who came to work in Singapore's burgeoning petrochemical industry under the S-Pass scheme and decided to remain as Permanent Residents, eventually naturalising into citizens.
  - ○ As more people from different countries around the world come to work in Singapore and eventually settle down here, there is an introduction of new and foreign cultures into Singaporean society.
  - ○ This results in an increased diversity as more people belong to cultures that are not traditionally associated with Singapore.
- **Economic opportunities**
  - ○ The ease of doing business, good judicial practices, low corruption and other characteristics of Singapore are key factors as to why people choose to come to Singapore.
  - ○ Ample job opportunities and constant investment into Singapore also attract immigrants to pursue both white-collar and blue-collar jobs in Singapore.
  - ○ An example of a healthy blue-collar industry employing foreign workers would be the construction industry.
    - ■ Many Tamil and Bangladeshi people are enticed by the job opportunities here and hence come to Singapore to work.
  - ○ An example of a thriving white-collar industry is the petrochemicals industry in Singapore which routinely hires experts from overseas to oversee their plants.
    - ■ This introduces people of high socioeconomic status and different cultures to Singapore.
  - ○ This results in greater socioeconomic and cultural diversity as people of varying income levels and from all corners of the globe come to Singapore to work and even settle down, bringing their respective cultures here.
- **Sociocultural environment**
  - ○ Singapore is a vibrant business hub with good judicial practices and low corruption.
  - ○ Hence, professionals are more willing to relocate their families to Singapore to settle down and some of them eventually become naturalised citizens.
  - ○ There is also a presence of local immigrant communities which can facilitate an immigrant's naturalisation into Singaporean society, encouraging immigrants to migrate to Singapore be it for work or as a Permanent Resident.
  - ○ An example of this would be the various immigrant support groups like the Australia and New Zealand Association which supports both Australian and New Zealander families based in Singapore.
    - ■ These local groups help organise events for immigrants from their respective countries to help them to settle in to Singapore.
  - ○ Hence, as Singapore increasingly becomes an attractive destination to raise a family, foreign professionals are opting to settle down here.
  - ○ This increases diversity in Singapore because people from all over the world are coexisting alongside Singaporeans.

CHAPTER 6
Socio-economic consequences of living in a diverse society
- **Exchange of skills and knowledge**
  - ○ Foreign scientists can share their knowledge and expertise to help strengthen research competencies and collaborations with Singaporeans.
  - ○ For instance, the Biomedical Research council of the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) funds and supports public research initiatives in Singapore.
    - ■ Under BMRC, internationally renowned scientists with the expertise and knowledge to jumpstart the country's biomedical sciences moved to Singapore.
  - ○ This diversity in knowledge and skills has led to various breakthrough in Singapore, such as the creation of the H1N1 flu vaccine.
  - ○

- **Competition for resources**
  - **Concerns over Standard of Living**
    - Some Singaporeans feel as though the inflow of foreigners may cause competition in Singaporean employment, prices of goods and services as well as demand on public transport.
    - Many Singaporeans feel as though Singapore's policy of hiring foreign talent workers to work in its shores have posed a job threat to Singaporeans.
    - For instance, a face-to-face poll, carried in 2006 by Singapore Press Holdings' research revealed that nearly nine in 10 (86 per cent) Singaporeans said their main objection to foreign talent stems from a fear of losing jobs to foreigners.
    - Thus this shows how Singaporeans feel as though foreign talent poses a threat to their jobs and hence there is concern over their standard of living.
  - **Concerns over Social Mobility**
    - Some Singaporeans are concerned that the widening of income gap means that more people of lower income are stuck at their socioeconomic status.
    - Furthermore, the increased competition from foreign workers gives rise to fears that Singaporeans may not be able to move up the economic ladder as easily.
    - For instance, due to the increased number of S-Pass and Employment Pass holders in local industries, many locals are afraid that their employment opportunities are being compromised by this fact.
      - They feel as though the new foreign talent displaces the older white-collar workers.
    - Thus, as a result there are concerns over social mobility because people are unsure whether they are able to get a well-paying job due to increased competition from foreigners.

Socio-cultural consequences of living in a diverse society
- **Exchange and appreciation of culture**
  - The presence of cultural diversity means that there is a shared exchange and appreciation of different cultures.
  - This manifests itself in different ways such as through the fusing of cultural cuisine to form fusion dishes like otah burger, which combines the traditional American burger with Malay otah.
- **Prejudice and misconceptions**
  - In diverse societies like Singapore, there are many opportunities for people from different backgrounds to interact and communicate.
  - However, these opportunities to interact also bring possibilities for misunderstandings and misconceptions to arise.
  - This is especially so where differences in cultural background can lead to differing and sometimes conflicting views on values, beliefs and customs.
  - Negative sentiments can arise when people jump to conclusions about others and make incorrect judgements due to insufficient understanding and erroneous assumptions.
  - For instance, Arabs and Muslim-Americans became victims of hate crimes in America after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
    - Many Arabs and Muslim-Americans were stopped for questioning by public officers because of their appearance or Muslim names.
    - These instances of discrimination have caused unnecessary hurt, much inconvenience and deepened prejudice against people of a different race or religion.

CHAPTER 7 (CASE STUDY)
Assimilation in France
- **Assimilation** is a policy in which immigrants are expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country, which over time makes the identity of the immigrants indistinguishable from the majority group.
- In France, secularism is present in all areas of the state and no one religion is to be favoured over the other and so immigrants are expected to follow this belief.
- For instance, there are various examples of policies which promote assimilation in France.
  - Education in France is secular and attempts to strengthen the French national identity.
    - There is no discussion of religion except in History and Philosophy classes.
    - Adaptation classes are conducted for children of immigrants to help improve their French and eventually join regular French schools which will help serve their assimilation into French society.
  - Employment in France is another extension of this policy.
    - Employment commits the immigrant to stay in the country, hastening his acquisition of social capital and French language for the purpose of communication.
    - Hiring practices used to be discriminatory but with the Diversity Charter, a greater diversity in the workplace was encouraged which supports assimilation of immigrants.
  - Naturalisation processes seek to assimilate immigrants into France by helping them develop basic knowledge about life in France and what being a French national means.
    - All French immigrants are required to undergo French language courses and attend a day of civic education about French life before they are granted permanent residency.
    - They are also expected to show knowledge of both French heritage and culture, French language proficiency to be eligible for French nationality.
- **Benefits of assimilation**
  - Benefits of this method is that it ensures a homogenous population and thus leads to greater social cohesion as all French nationals will have a common culture and language.
  - Assimilation of minority groups into French society also helps to strengthen French national identity rather than dilute it.
- **Disadvantages of assimilation**
  - Tensions may arise as a result of the practising of assimilation policies.
    - They usually arise from the dilemma of maintaining the influence of national identity and at the same time recognising the impact of religion and identity and respecting the rights of individuals to practise their religion.
    - An example of tensions arising from the French policy of secularism is the French face veil ban instituted in 2011 which prevented French muslim women from wearing their religious face veils. Many demonstrations broke out in French cities, particularly Paris as a result.

Integration in Singapore
- **Integration** as a policy refers to a approach where immigrants retain their unique identities while forging common ground with the groups already living in the host country.
- For instance, there are various examples of policies which promote integration in Singapore.
  - Naturalisation initiatives like the Singapore Citizenship e-Journey
    - This is an online journey that allows new citizens to learn more about SIngapore at their own pace and convenience, including information of our history and development of our society.
    - This helps them better understand how to fit into Singapore.
  - Common experiences with locals can help immigrants adapt to being part of Singaporean society like National Service.
    - Second-generation PRs are expected to dedicate 2 years of their lives to serving the nation despite not being native to Singapore.
    - This thus encourages them to mix with people from diverse religious and cultural backgrounds and to put collective interest over oneself.
- **Benefits of integration**
  - It promotes cross-culturalism and allows immigrants to retain their unique identity while complementing Singapore's national identity, this reduces tensions in the short-term and better enables first-generation immigrants to fit in.
  - It also stimulates a vibrant economy because it encourages the mixing of ideas, refining Singapore's edge as a knowledge-based economy.
- **Disadvantages of integration**
  - Tensions that may arise is that due to the policy of integration may not be fully effective at integrating some groups of people.
    - Some of these people may not be as conducive of integration into local society and may instead form small cliques where they congregate. This may thus lead to cultural clashes between them and locals.
  - This increased diversity may also lead to cultural clashes such as in the case of the Curry Incident in 2011 where one Chinese immigrant family launched a complaint against their Indian neighbors cooking of curry, sparking mass online debate.

CHAPTER 7 (CASE STUDY)
Market-based approach in the United States
- Healthcare is largely privatised and citizens are given the freedom to decide how much health care they need and how much they want to spend on it.
- The US government adopts a laissez-faire attitude towards healthcare service providers and as such a lot of healthcare providers are privately owned hospitals.
- Health insurance is usually provided by for-profit companies like Prudential and State Farm.
- Citizens need to buy their own insurance or secure jobs with good insurance plans in order to have decent health-care coverage.
- Price of insurance and even health care can vary across state and regional lines due to the privatisation of this industry.
- **Affordability of the system**
  - Only 10 percent of Americans are able to afford private medical coverage beyond what their employers provide.
  - Market-based approach means that insurance companies will also charge higher in order to earn a profit.
  - However Americans who are unable to even afford healthcare like those of lower-income qualify for government aid through Medicaid and Medicare or the Affordable Care Act.
- **Benefits of a market-based approach**
  - Government services can easily be overwhelmed logistically, especially in a large country like the US. Hence, by delegating some of these roles to private companies one can reduce the strain on the government.
  - Less of the government budget needs to be spent on providing healthcare, freeing up funds to develop other parts of the country like education or its infrastructure.
- **Challenges of the market-based approach**
  - The high cost of medical insurance means that many low-income Americans choose not to buy healthcare insurance.
    - This ultimately leads to poorer health as they are not able to seek medical treatment even when they need it.
  - Insurance companies operate like profit-making companies so they are more motivated to insure the healthy and employed.
    - This leads to higher premiums for people who may need to call upon insurance more often or even outright refusal to insure them.
    - Hence, health care is denied to people that need it most.

Shared responsibility in Singapore
- The government intervenes through the provision of basic healthcare, services and shares the cost of some aspects of healthcare.
  - There is a balance between personal responsibility and the government's role in providing health care.
- Additional taxes are levied on people in higher income brackets to subsidies healthcare for people of lower-income.
- In Singapore, primary care services are provided by government-subsidised polyclinics, but private care is provided by general practitioners.
- Example of shared-responsibility can be seen in the different ward types in the public hospital system.
  - There are varying classes of wards in local hospitals which offer varying amounts of luxuries and conveniences.
  - People are allowed to choose between which class of ward they want, although higher class wards usually means that they are eligible for less government aid.
- **Affordability of shared responsibility**
  - Shared-responsibility healthcare system leads to more affordable health-care, especially for the lower-income groups.
    - This is because the government can step in to subsidise treatment.
  - People who earn more are subsidised less, but are still subsidised so as to ensure that everyone can afford health care treatment.
- **Benefits of shared responsibility**
  - The system provides a good balance between private sectors and the public sector, ensuring that both sectors have to remain competitive, benefitting the citizens who require health care coverage.
  - The system ensures that everyone can get treatment regardless of whether they can afford it or not as the government is able to bear the brunt of subsidizing those who cannot afford medical treatment.

- **Challenges of shared responsibility**
  - By allowing privatised healthcare to exist, for-profit hospitals may focus more on providing better service for the people in higher socioeconomic status as they will earn more from them.
    - This creates a situation where healthcare is catered to the rich, limiting the poor's access to healthcare aside from government-run hospitals.

Government-financed in Sweden
- The government provides substantial subsidies and services for most of the healthcare needs of its citizens, sometimes the healthcare could even be free.
- Public healthcare is largely owned and financed by the government, allowing Sweden to provide universal healthcare.
  - However, there are higher tax-rates in place to pay for this increased spending in healthcare.
- Private insurance is still possible but it only provides faster access to medical services at GPS and Hospitals.
- An example of Swedish healthcare is the fact there exists a medical ceiling for out-of-pocket payments for health care visits that is capped at 122 Euros.
  - Thus, if their bill goes any higher the government will foot the rest of the bill for the remainder of a 12 month period such that the citizen does not have to pay any more money.
- **Affordability of Shared Responsibility**
  - Through heavy taxes on the populace, healthcare is highly affordable and even free for the population.
  - Drugs and other medicines are subsidised by the government so a person can still seek treatment even if he or she suffers from a rare and potentially costly-to-treat disease.
- **Benefit of Shared Responsibility**
  - The health of the entire population increases as every member of society has access to healthcare, this results in increased productivity as fewer man-hours are wasted due to sickness.
- **Challenges of Shared Responsibility**
  - Free health care may lead to bloating of the healthcare system as people are more likely to pursue treatment for minor illnesses.
    - This results in longer waiting times and people may not receive the type of care that they require in time.
  - It forces the government to allocate a larger budget to health care spending, preventing it from using more money in other areas like education or infrastructural improvement.

CHAPTER 8
What is globalisation and what are its main driving forces?
- **Globalisation** is the process through which ideas and activities of people in different parts of the world become interconnected, leading to greater interdependence between developments in the world and local developments.
- **Developments in transportation**
  - Improvements made in the size and speed of different modes of transportation and the development of efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure leads to globalisation.
  - Singapore's seaports and airports allows for the handling of 6700 flights per week, and 140,000 vessels per year, allowing for more people and goods to move in and out of Singapore.
  - Thus, more goods and people can be carried each trip and at far greater rates, encouraging more people to travel and the exchange of goods.
  - Thus, people's activities are more increasingly linked to the global world, allowing for greater interdependence globally.
- **Growth of MNCs**
  - The growth of MNCs refers to the recent trends of companies to develop beyond local markets and pursue international interests.
  - MNCs such as Nestle, Unilever and McDonalds drive globalisation as they increase the economic interconnections between local people and goods to the international market.
  - An example of this would be Starbucks, which sources coffee beans from countries like Nigeria.
    - The beans are sourced from local farms in Nigeria, generating employment opportunities and sent to roasting facilities in the US.
    - Thus, a bilateral supplier and consumer relationship is established between the two countries, increasing their interconnectedness.
  - Ultimately, this establishes supply chains and create local markets and hence this leads to interdependent relationships between the various parties involved in running the MNCs, thus leading to globalisation.
- **Advancements in technology**
  - Advancements in technology allow for greater access to the internet and increasing use of mobile communication.
  - The increases in convenience for communication makes it more convenient for people to communicate all around the world.
  - This allows for people to connect and communicate through messaging, video calls and social media platforms, allowing for the spread of ideas between different areas of the world.
  - An example of this would be the collaboration of scientists worldwide on projects, allowing for the spread of ideas between the academia of different countries.
    - This thus links developments in multiple countries together, forming an interconnected relationship due to the presence of international collaboration made possible by technology.
  - Hence, this is an example of how advancements in technology can lead to greater globalisation.

CHAPTER 9
What are the economic impacts of globalisation?

Entity	Benefits	Trade-offs

Countries	• Economic growth is one of the benefits for countries due to globalisation.
	  ○ With globalisation, trade becomes increasingly commonplace and this increased trading leads to more wealth being generated.
	  ○ Free-trade agreements, signed between countries, are an example of how globalisation leads to the increase in trade which in turn leads to economic growth.
	  ○ For instance, Singapore and the US signed a FTA that came into force in 2004 allowing for the free trade of electronics, information technology and petrochemicals. This increases trades in these industries and hence increases economic growth.
		• Economic downturns that may have previously only been limited to other countries may now affect one's own country as a result of globalisation.
		  ○ A country may withdraw its investments or reduce its demand for goods and hence leads to less income and employment opportunities for other countries.
		  ○ An example of how recession in one country can lead to a domino-effect in others is during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008 in which the recession in the US escalated to a global recession due to the US' large role in international economies.
		  ○ Many banks internationally were forced to close because their income was derived from investments in the US.

Companies	• Larger market shares can be attained by companies due to globalisation.
	  ○ This is especially true for MNCs which can set up operations in different locations to maximise market outreach.
	  ○ Hence, as this increases their consumer pool, there are more customers for their product and hence they will sell more product and earn a larger amount of profit.
	  ○ Singaporean companies like CapitaLand have done so and as a result been able to increase their market for consumers.
	  ○ In particular, CapitaLand is present in over 20 countries and hence this allows them to earn more from their real-estate business.
	• Higher profits margins can also be attained due to globalisation.
	  ○ For instance, labour costs may be lower in another country, which can allow the company to move its production facilities offshore to minimise the cost of production.
	  ○ This thus allows them to earn a large profit as they do not have to pay as much for production, allowing them to earn more.
	  ○ China and Vietnam are two popular destinations for MNCs to move their production to because these two countries have exceedingly low labour costs compared to other Western countries.
		• Increased competition due to the entry of foreign companies may threaten local companies as a result.
		  ○ This results in a situation where SMEs are forced to compete against MNCs for control over a market. To remain successful, a company has to continually innovate and invest into R&D.
		  ○ However, SMEs may not have the funds required to do so as MNCs do, hence the entry of MNCs means that they will be outcompeted and hence forced to close down.
		  ○ One example of this would be Nokia in Finland. After the release of the iPhone by Apple, Nokia's previously majority market-share in the mobile phone industry had dropped and eventually they were forced to close down due to their tanking profit.

Individuals	• Globalisation leads to an increased ability for people to move around the globe in search of better job prospects and higher income.
	  ○ For instance, NTU engineers have been headhunted for jobs in Dubai and have gotten thrice the pay in Singapore with a less-demanding lifestyle.
	  ○ Hence, as it allows people to pursue better opportunities and job prospects, it is thus beneficial for them in terms of higher income.
		• Loss in job opportunities may result due to increased competition for jobs all over the world.
		  ○ An example of this would be closure of several factories by Kraft in England, displacing many factory workers and leaving them without a job, to move production over to Poland where labour costs were cheaper.
		  ○ Hence, people may lose their jobs due to increased competition or simply due to the cost of labour being cheaper in another country.

CHAPTER 10
Does globalisation lead to cultural homogenisation or hybridisation?
Cultural homogenisation
- Cultural homogenisation refers to the process by which local cultures are displaced by foreign cultures, leading to some foreign aspects dominating in a local culture.
- An example of cultural homogenisation would be Americanisation in Singaporean society.
  - Due in part to the success of Hollywood films, the younger generation of Singaporeans have flocked towards Western media in favour of more traditional film and cultural performances like puppet shows or Chinese opera.

- - The large majority of American fast-food chains which have set up shop in Singapore have also started to influence the diets of Singaporeans, particularly younger Singaporeans.
- Hence, as this aspect of appreciation for local-arts is lost due to the displacement of local culture by foreign influences, it is thus an example of cultural homogenisation.

Cultural hybridisation
- Cultural hybridisation refers to the process by which foreign and local cultures are blended, resulting in unique combinations containing elements from both cultures.
- An example of hybridisation in Singapore would be fusion foods such as otah burgers or beef satay.
  - These are examples of foods that have been created from the cuisine of other foods and blended together to form a new dish.
- Hence, as the components of separate cultures are combined together to form something new without the local culture being displaced, it both preserves local culture and also creates something new and interesting, leading to richer exchanges of cultures.

CHAPTER 11
What is the impact of globalisation on security?
Cybersecurity
- **Impacts of cybercrime**
  - Advancements in technology have led to the growth of online computer networks which store huge amounts of confidential data.
  - Globalisation has made it easier for people to access this information virtually, leading to cyber-attacks being on the rise.
  - Cybercriminals use malware to infect computer networks and steal information. If targeted at critical infrastructure, it can actually threaten a country's security.
  - For instance, one such example of cyber criminals hacking networks can be found in 2013, when hackers hacked into the PMO and Istana websites and defaced it to further their own agenda.
- **Managing cybercrime via cybersecurity**
  - As a result, there is a growing need to manage these cyber security risks. Cybercriminals can operate from any part of the world virtually, which makes physically containing these threats hard.
  - The strengthening of cyber defences is a natural counter to cyber attacks through the exploitation of vulnerabilities in a system.
  - Singapore launched the National Cyber Security Masterplan 2018 to secure Singapore's cyber environment. One way it has reduced the vulnerabilities in the system is by forcing government employees to use a special intra-organisation "internet" to reduce the chances of infections spreading from the internet into the government network.

Transnational terrorism
- **Impacts of transnational terrorism**
  - Transnational terrorism is a serious threat as it can come from within or outside the country.
  - Al-Qaeda is one such example of a transnational militant group which attacked the US in the September 11 disaster.
  - Self-radicalisation of citizens may occur, enticing them to commit lone-wolf terrorist attacks such as the truck attack in Nice where a self-radicalised man drove a truck into a crowd, killing many people.
- **Managing of transnational terrorism**
  - **Preventive measures**
    - To manage this problem, preventive measures have been implemented to help prevent self-radicalisation or the carrying out of a successful terrorist attack.
    - For instance, the use of biometric technology in the immigration and clearing process and radiogrpahic image analysis of cargo vehicles crossing Singapore helps the ICA in regulating the flow of people to and from Singapore, making it harder for terrorists to bypass border security.
    - Interpol is an international organisation which can help minimise international terrorism by helping countries keep one another informed about potential terrorist threats.
  - **Protective measures**
    - Protective measures work hand in hand with preventive measures to enhance security of the country.
    - For instance, the ISD routinely monitors Singapore's internet to spot any discussion of terrorism with intent to commit it. They will then perform pre-emptive arrests to ensure that these people cannot successfully carry out their terrorist attack, rehabilitating them with the help of the Religious Rehabilitation Group.
    - Singapore Police Force personnel regularly patrol and stand guard at MRT stations to ensure that there is no suspicious activity going on.
    - Singapore Armed Forces are also stationed at important areas of Singapore, such as Jurong Island to ensure the security of those areas.
  - **Responsive measures**