



CEDAR GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL

Preliminary Examination 2021

Secondary Four

HUMANITIES

2272/01

2273/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

30 August 2021

1 hour 45 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **both** questions.

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

[Turn over

Citizenship and Good 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.

1 Study Source A.

Why was the cartoon published? Explain your answer. [5]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source B agree with Source C about the lives of refugees overseas?
Explain your answer. [6]

3 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by the government's stand towards refugees? Explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Source E.

How useful is Source E in showing the impact of accepting refugees on the host country? Explain your answer. [7]

5 'Refugees are largely welcomed in the host countries.'

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

How are countries responding to the influx of refugees?

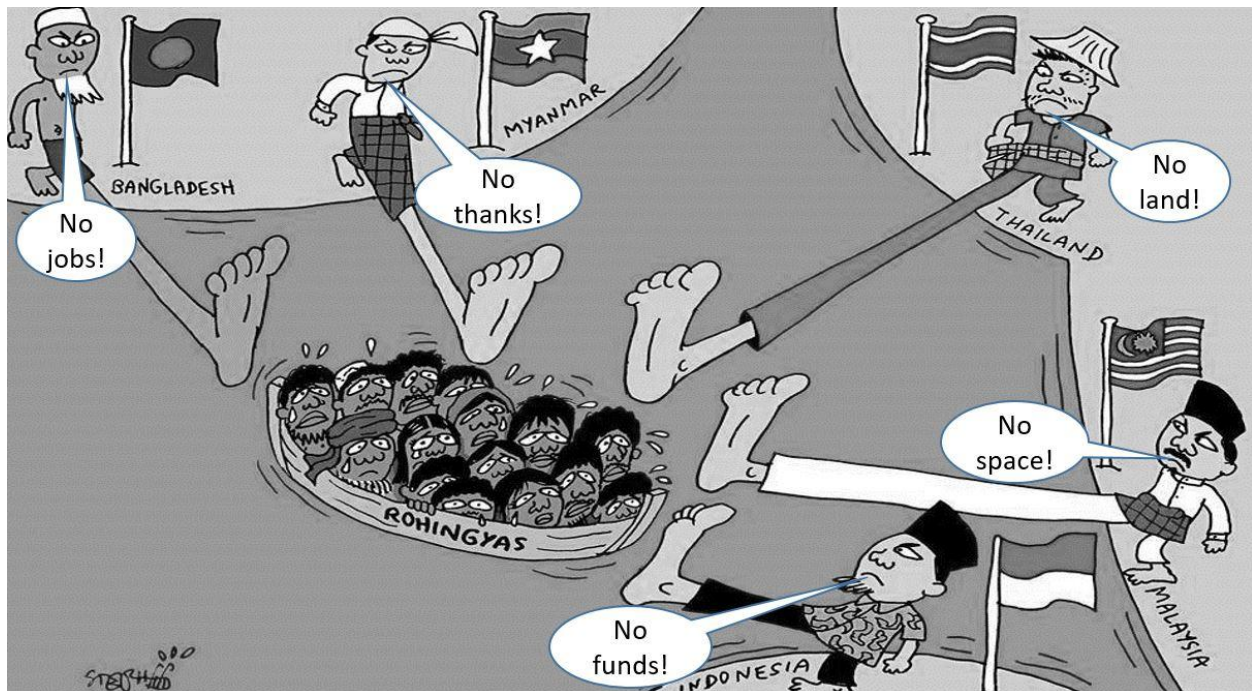
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Refugees are one of the world's most vulnerable groups as they left their countries due to wars, weak economic conditions, natural disasters and other causes. In 2019, the United Nation's Refugee Agency reported that there were about 26 million refugees globally. An estimated 68% of refugees come from just five countries: Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Myanmar. They exist in a state of instability, with their futures and fates in the hands of potential host countries. Welcoming refugees is a humanitarian and legal obligation. However the idea of hosting refugees comes with reluctance due to misinformation and misconceptions, and also due to political and cultural reasons as well as security and economic concerns. The U.N. Refugee Agency recommends that governments consider refugees as an opportunity to be welcomed and not as a burden.

Study the following sources to find out more about how countries are responding to the influx of refugees.

Source A: A cartoon depicting the treatment of Rohingya refugees. It was published on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) website in 2015. The Rohingyas are a stateless ethnic group who reside in Rakhine state in Myanmar.



Source B: Adapted from an article by a South Korean news agency, published on January 2021.

More than 550 Yemeni refugees fleeing the ongoing war in their home country have been stuck on the South Korean island of Jeju since the end of 2017. Their future hangs in the balance due to Korean opposition towards accepting refugees.

South Korea's Ministry of Justice tried to give refugees the right to work in the fishing and aquaculture farming industries by employing 200 of them. According to locals, this came as a relief for the island's fishing industry which is facing labour shortages. The opportunity to work in the fishing industry has given some hope to the Yemeni refugees that they have a future in the country. However, the government has not publicly considered easing rigid immigration laws and paving the way for more multicultural and younger populations.

Source C: *Adapted from a news article by the Australian Refugee Council, published on December 2018.*

Yuol is one of many thousands of people who fled the civil war in Sudan. He grew up in a refugee camp in Kenya and was resettled in Australia when he was 15 years old. Yuol started high school, where he was elected to the Student Representative Council. During his final year at school, Yuol began working with the Blacktown Migrant Resource Centre where he ran a course to help newly arrived refugee students learn computer skills. Yuol co-founded the Australian United Refugee Youth Association, which aims to assist newly-arrived refugees to settle successfully in Australia. At first, he was too nervous to take on the challenge, but a youth worker at the Migrant Resource Centre encouraged Yuol to believe in himself. All these would not have been possible if not for the Australian Refugee Council.

Source D: *An online article about Singapore's policy towards refugees that started in the 1970s, published on 21 July 2021.*

Our government has shut our borders from refugees for years, citing reasons such as limited land and lack of natural resources that make us ill equipped to accept them. However, the real reason could perhaps be due to our unpleasant historical experience, when we accepted refugees fleeing from the Vietnam War. After the war, many refused to return home voluntarily for years, and even engaged in hunger strikes in protest. Singapore felt 'betrayed' by the experience, to the point of maintaining a policy of completely rejecting all refugees after that incident.

However, rather than living in the past, we should choose to adopt safeguards to avoid a similar outcome. In light of the steady decline of our birth rate and growing aging population, Singapore has been welcoming foreigners and we have no reason to turn refugees away. Much like immigrants, refugees can be an important human resource.

Source E: *An interview with a retired local who stays next to a refugee camp in Greece, published online.*

My house used to be built on the beautiful Greek island of Samos. Now, what you see is a scene of miserable collection of tents amongst a maze of paths strewn with rubbish. Nearly 4,000 refugees are piling up inside and around the camp, which was only designed to hold 650 people, and numbers are increasing. Many of them feel stuck and unsure of how long they will continue to stay in the camp. Tourists no longer want to visit us because of this chaotic situation. We are in hell and they are blocking us from our future.

We understand that they have no choice but to come to us and it is our responsibility to take them in. But as more came, so did the criminals. For the past 5 years, we have helped them. 5 years is just too much, and I think this has to change.

Source F: *A news article from the Refugee Council of Australia, published on 19 July 2021.*

8 years ago on 19 July 2013, the government made an announcement that tightened our refugee policy: no one arriving by boat in Australia and seeking protection would be settled in Australia, even if they are found to need refugee protection. Thousands of refugees are forced to be transferred to neighbouring countries and islands. Some returned to their countries of origin, voluntarily or by force. Families remain separated and people remain in limbo. We are entering the ninth year of this policy, with considerable damage done to people subject to this policy and their families. The Australian Government has also damaged our international reputation and has received (and ignored) ongoing criticism from some of our closest allies. Our relationship with our neighbours has been tarnished

SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer **both** questions.

Living in a Diverse Society

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Singapore's racial and religious harmony today is the result of decades of hard work and deliberate policies that came from holding firm to an early vision of a united Singapore that is for all races.

Extract 2

Singapore employs the shared responsibility approach to meet the healthcare needs of the people. Government subsidies pay for part of the healthcare costs while the rest is paid for by the individual.

Extract 3

Sweden practices the government-financed approach which provides comprehensive financial assistance to its citizens to afford healthcare. Both private and public hospitals are largely funded by the government.

- 6 Extract 1 states that racial harmony in Singapore required hard work to achieve.

In your opinion, how was Singapore able to become a racially harmonious society? Explain your answer with reference to **two** ways. [7]

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 state the different ways governments manage the increasing socio-economic diversity in their communities.

Do you think the shared responsibility approach is more effective than the government-financed approach in meeting the healthcare needs of citizens? Explain your answer. [8]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A © <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-32782162>
 Source B © <https://www.trtworld.com/asia/what-are-500-yemeni-refugees-doing-on-a-tiny-south-korean-island-23240>
 Source C © <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/yoals-story/>
 Source D © <https://www.ricemedia.co/current-affairs-ricexdialogic-singapore-burdened-experience-vietnamese-refugee-crisis/>
 Source E © <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/after-eight-years-of-offshore-processing-where-to-from-here/>
 Source F © <https://www.euronews.com/2019/05/10/refugees-on-samos-live-in-a-huge-camp-of-lost-souls>

Suggested Answer Scheme

- 1 Study Source A.

Why was the cartoon published? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	Writes about the topic / Describes the source details. E.g. To show that people on the boat are not allowed to disembark. E.g. To show that the people on the boat are fleeing their country. E.g. To show their own country, Myanmar, does not want them.	1
2	Because of Sub-message of the source <i>Award 3m for supported Inference.</i> E.g. To show that <u>countries are unwilling to accept refugees / open their</u>	2-3

	<p>borders to refugees. Source A shows the Asian countries trying to kick the boat away to prevent the Rohingya refugees from disembarking from the boat and enter their country. This means that the Asian countries do not welcome the refugees.</p> <p>Because of Impact</p> <p><i>Award 3m for giving impact only</i></p>	
3	<p>Main message of the source + Impact</p> <p><i>Award 4m for main message</i></p> <p><i>Award 5m for main message and impact / Contextual Knowledge</i></p> <p>E.g. The author is <u>criticising the countries for giving excuses and ignoring the sufferings of the refugees despite having the resources to help them.</u> It wants the neighbouring countries to stop pushing them around and to accept them. Source A shows the Asian countries trying to kick the boat away to prevent the Rohingya refugees from disembarking from the boat and enter their country. The Asian countries are rejecting the refugees and saying 'No jobs! No funds! No land! No space! No thanks!' to them.</p> <p>(Impact) E.g. It is a rally cry to international communities and/or organisations such as the United Nations, NGOs and even countries that are pro-refugees supporters to pressure these Asian countries to take in such refugees.</p> <p>(CK) E.g. As it comes from the BBC, where UK has an extensive pro-refugee programme, it is criticising these Asian countries for giving excuses to not take in the refugees for humanitarian reasons.</p>	4-5

2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source B agree with Source C about the lives of refugees overseas?
Explain your answer.

[6]

***Note: Answer must show comparison (i.e. use connectors to show similarity / difference).**

Answer must focus on LIFE.

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	<p>Agree OR Disagree based on provenance / source type / topic</p> <p>E.g. Agree because both are news articles</p> <p>E.g. Disagree because they were published on different years. / published by different news agency of different countries.</p>	1

2	Agree OR Disagree in content, unsupported / Lifting / False Matching	2
3	Agree OR Disagree in content, supported	3
4	<p>Agree AND Disagree in content, supported</p> <p><u>Agree:</u></p> <p>E.g. Both sources agree that <u>refugees had a difficult life overseas</u>. Source B states 'More than 550 Yemeni refugees fleeing the ongoing war in their home country have been stuck on the South Korean island of Jeju since the end of 2017.' Also, Source C states 'he fled the civil war in Sudan' and 'grew up in a refugee camp in Kenya. These refugees had a hard life overseas.</p> <p>E.g. Both sources agree that the <u>refugees where given job opportunities which allowed them to improve their lives</u>. Source B states, 'South Korea's Ministry of Justice tried to give refugees the right to work in the fishing and aquaculture farming industries by employing 200 of them.' Also, Source B states, 'During his final year at school, Yuol began working with the Blacktown Migrant Resource Centre where he ran a course to help newly arrived refugee students learn computer skills.' These means that the refugees were allowed to work in the host country which allows them to be useful members of the community.</p> <p><u>Disagree:</u></p> <p>E.g. Source B disagrees with Source C in terms of whether <u>refugees' lives overseas were made easier/harder due to the reception/hospitality of the locals</u>. Source B states 'Their future hangs in the balance due to Korean opposition towards accepting refugees.' This means that refugees are rejected by the host country and they face difficulties since the locals did not want to help them. However, Source C disagrees as the lives are better due to the support from the community in 'All these would not have been possible if not for the Australian Refugee Council.' This means that refugees are accepted and helped by the host country.</p> <p>E.g. Source B disagrees with Source C in terms of the <u>measures that are offered to the refugees that allow them to lead a better life overseas</u>. Source B states 'South Korea's Ministry of Justice tried to give refugees the right to work in the fishing and aquaculture farming industries by employing 200 of them.' This means that only 200 out of the 550 refugees received help and can improve their standard of living; the rest are left to fend for themselves, implying that majority of the refugees have a hard life overseas. However, Source C states 'He grew up in a refugee camp in Kenya and was resettled in Australia when he was 15 years old.' He ran a course to help newly arrived refugee students learn computer skills showing that the refugees have a shot at living a better life overseas. This means that refugees receive help from the host country.</p>	4
5	<p>Agree in Purpose</p> <p><i>Award 6m for supported answer.</i></p> <p>E.g. Source B agrees with Source C as they are both <u>advocating for greater</u></p>	5-6

	<p>acceptance of refugees in their respective countries. This is especially so as their lives could change positively if countries are accepting of them. The South Korean news article is trying to convince the government that the refugees can contribute to the economy / workforce. Source B states, 'South Korea's Ministry of Justice tried to give refugees the right to work in the fishing and aquaculture farming industries by employing 200 of them. According to locals, this came as a relief for the island's fishing industry which is facing labour shortages... However, the government has not publicly considered easing rigid immigration laws and paving the way for more multicultural and younger populations.' Similarly, the Australian Refugee Council is praising its extensive supportive structure that allows refugees to contribute to society, and this means that refugees can become useful citizens for Australia. Source C states 'Yuol co-founded the Australian United Refugee Youth Association, which aims to assist newly-arrived refugees to settle successfully in Australia. At first, he was too nervous to take on the challenge, but a youth worker at the Migrant Resource Centre encouraged Yuol to believe in himself. All these would not have been possible if not for the Australian Refugee Council.'</p>	
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3 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by the government's stand towards refugees? Explain your answer.

Note: Must acknowledge the government's stand in content. Otherwise, award L1/1 [7]

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	<p>Did not answer the question with the element of surprise, but used source content</p> <p>E.g. Singapore took in Vietnamese refugees in the 1970s.</p> <p>Surprise without explanation on why it is surprising</p> <p>E.g. I am surprised that Singapore rejects refugees.</p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised that Singapore rejects refugees.</p>	1
2	<p>Surprised OR Not Surprised based on content</p> <p><i>Award 3m for supported answer.</i></p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised Singapore government rejects refugees as <u>Singapore has limited land and resources to take in refugees</u>. Source D states, 'Our government has shut our borders from refugees for years, citing reasons such as limited land and lack of natural resources that make us ill equipped to accept them.' This means that the government is not accepting refugees as we do not have the resources to do so.</p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised as it will be natural for Singapore to not accept any refugees given our <u>past experience with refugees</u>. Source D states, 'After the war, many refused to return home voluntarily for years, and even engaged in hunger strikes in protest. Singapore felt 'betrayed' by the experience, to the point of maintaining a policy of completely rejecting all refugees after that incident.' This means that Singapore is not accepting of refugees as the government worries about dealing with the same problem of refugees being unwilling to leave Singapore.</p> <p>E.g. I am surprised Singapore government rejects refugees as taking in refugees <u>will alleviate manpower shortage due to falling birth rates and ageing population</u>. Source D states, 'In light of the steady decline of our birth rate and growing aging population, Singapore has been welcoming foreigners and we have no reason to turn refugees away. Much like immigrants, refugees can be an important human resource.' This means that the government should not reject the refugees as they are able to solve our manpower shortage. Refugees who are equally talented with specialised capabilities and skills should be allowed to work in Singapore.</p>	2-3
3	Surprised AND Not Surprised based on content	4

4	<p>Surprised OR Not surprised based on CR to other sources</p> <p><i>Award 6m for supported answers</i></p> <p><u>Not surprised (supported)</u></p> <p>CR to Source A (giving excuses because do not want the burden or share their resources), B (opposition by locals and limited support from the government), F (government's tightened immigration policies)</p> <p><u>Surprised (challenged)</u></p> <p>CR to C (Australian government's resettled policy), F (accepted refugees on humanitarian grounds)</p> <p><u>Invalid CR (do not accept) not linked to government (i.e. not from government's perspectives)</u></p> <p>Source C (it is about efforts by NGO)</p> <p>Source E (personal opinion by a local)</p>	5-6
5	<p>Not Surprised based on CK i.e. considerations for Singapore's security e.g. transnational terrorism, immigration policy or economic concerns</p> <p>E.g. I am not surprised due to the issues that Singapore face. Despite its economic status, Singapore does not accept refugees due to the need to control its border security. Other countries that accept refugees have reported increased surveillance to safeguard their security as refugees have radical ideas. Singapore government must be aware and hence wary of accepting refugees as it is akin to a possible security lapse, hence it is not surprising that the Singapore government rejects refugees.</p> <p>E.g. While Source D pointed out Singapore accepting refugees which would help solve labour shortage which we are doing as we welcome foreigners, much of the labour that enters Singapore are on short term employment passes (meaning that these labours stay for a short period of time e.g. 5 years but are not encouraged to remain in Singapore permanently). The foreigners that Singapore accepts are usually who can value-add to the Singapore economy. However, for refugees, as they have an uncertain future (i.e. long resettlement wait, refusal to voluntarily return to their home country), the Singapore government is not keen to shoulder the additional burden of housing and 'maintaining their care.'</p>	7

4 Study Sources E.

How useful is Source E in showing the impact of accepting refugees on the host country? Explain your answer.

[7]

***Note: Award zero marks if answers did not address utility.**

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	Useful OR Not Useful, invalid assertion from the source E.g. Useful because the criminals came along / too many refugees in Greece. E.g. Not useful because there was no mention of how the refugees felt living overseas	1
2	Useful OR Not Useful, source content <i>Based on what the source tells OR does not tell</i>	2
3	Useful AND Not Useful, source content <i>Award 4 marks for additional details</i>	3-4
4	Useful OR/AND Not Useful, CR claims to other sources assessing Reliability of Source D Note: If Reliability is not addressed, drop to L2/2 <i>Award 5 marks for one CR (CR to source D for Useful OR CR to sources B, C and D for Not Useful)</i> <i>Award 6 marks for one CR, supported</i> E.g. Useful in <u>showing the problems the refugees created to the host country and the locals</u> . This is seen in Source E where the refugees 'are unsure of how long they will continue to stay in the camp' and create problems such as piled up rubbish, crimes. As a result, there was a lack of tourism-related activities for the locals hence 'blocking us from our future.' This is supported by Source D because 'they refused to return home voluntarily for years' and 'engaged on hunger strikes in protest.' <i>As Source D shows the painful experience of receiving and hosting refugees, it supports the problems raised in Source E, making Source E reliable and hence useful.</i> E.g. Not useful because <u>it only focuses on the negatives/problems but it does not mention the positive impacts that refugees have on host countries</u> . For instance, when cross-referred to Source B, the refugees worked in the fishing industry which is facing labour shortages', or in Source C where they become useful member of the community since they can contribute by 'helping other refugees to settle down successfully' and in Source D where 'refugees can be an important human resource.' <i>As the Source (CR) shows how refugees can be a valuable resource to host countries, Source E becomes unreliable for being biased and one-sided, making Source E not useful.</i>	5-6

5	<p>Not Useful based on Purpose / Motive of speaker</p> <p>E.g. Not useful because the local was upset that after 5 years of extending their welcome to the refugees, there was no improvement to the situation. The large influx of refugees has affected him and the area negatively, since tourism receipts have declined (affecting their income) and the property value has been lowered (due to the unpleasant surroundings) and 'blocking us from our future.' He is ranting as he wants to rid the refugees for his personal gain, so Source E is not useful.</p>	7
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5 'Refugees are largely welcomed in the host countries.'

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

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about statement without valid source use	1
2	Yes / No, supported by valid source use 1 Yes / No – L2/2 to L2/3 2 Yes / No – L2/4	2-4
3	Both aspects of L2 1 Yes + 1 No – L3/5 2 Yes + 1 No or 1 Yes + 2 No – L3/6 2 Yes + 2 No – L3/7 to L3/8 <i>Intentional unbalanced sources (e.g. 3 Yes + 1 No) – Max L3/5</i>	5-8

Note: 'welcome' can be extended to how the refugees are treated while overseas or the host countries' positive reception of them.

'Impact/outcome' can include those that affect host countries as well as the refugees when they are overseas.

Yes, welcomed

Source B:

Because they could seek refuge in South Korea and are given employment. They were in South Korea since 2017 and there was effort made to get them jobs in the aquaculture and fishing industry.

Source E:

Because of humanitarian reasons 'our responsibility to take them in' where a temporary living settlement was created for refugees. Despite building for 650 refugees, they took in up to 4000 instead. The Greeks understood that the refugees had no choice and hence extended help.

Source C:

Because there were support from NGOs such as Refugee Council Australia to allow

No, not welcomed

Source B:

Because of the lack of support from locals and government. For instance, 'the locals opposed their presence' due to the perceived problems that refugees might create and 'the government has not publicly considered easing rigid immigration laws and paving the way for more multicultural and younger populations' which means that while the refugees are allowed refuge in South Korea, subsequent support may be limited. For instance, while there were 550 Yemenis in South Korea, only 200 had employment.

Source E:

Because of the problems that came along with offering refugees refuge in their country. This affects the locals' quality of life and economic opportunities, such as tourism and pollution. As such, they have had enough, especially when the crime rates went up too.

Source A:

Because other countries do not want to be burdened by taking in refugees hence they

	<p>refugees a chance at improving their lives. Support from staff/mentor also encouraged him to want to do more for society. For instance, resettling Yuol from a refugee camp in Kenya to Australia has led him to be schooled, take on leadership positions and empowered him to give back to society. As a result, he was a useful member of society and even helped newly arrived refugees to settle successfully in Australia.</p> <p>gave excuses that they have 'no land' and 'no jobs' in their countries. They do not want to share the resources with the refugees, especially not knowing how long they will end up hosting them.</p> <p><u>Source D:</u> Because of the closed-door policy that Singapore adopted towards refugees, due to its experience back in 1970s. The resources and effort spent on the Vietnamese refugees back then also saw their reluctance to return home as well as staged protests had led to the crafting of such policies. As a result, it has maintained its stand despite having the financial means to do so today.</p> <p><u>Source F:</u> Because of the negative impact / repercussions of the tightened refugee policy of Australia since 2013, which saw refugees seeking a place in Australia be resettled elsewhere instead or be forced to return to their countries. As such, 'Families remain separated and people remain in limbo'.</p>
+2	<p>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency</i> <p>I agree with Source B because while the refugees are able to leave their home country to avoid the war, life as a refugee is not easy. Besides having to adjust to the different cultural practices, the refugees have had to contend with uncertainties such as duration of stay, employment opportunities, and more. The support from host countries may not last too. As a result, they may feel marginalised and not be able to pursue the quality of life before being a refugee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>by sharing example(s) from contextual knowledge</i> <p>I agree with the statement because the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has extensive support programme for refugees and there are countries in their programme that offer asylum/refuge to refugees, such as USA, Germany, Poland and Asian countries such as South Korea and Malaysia. NGOs work closely with them to ensure their</p>

	<p>well-being and enrichment courses are prepared for them so that they can integrate into society easily.</p> <p>I disagree with the statement because while countries may accept refugees, the same welcome may not be extended when they have reached their capacity in doing so. As such, locals and governments may oppose the policy. For instance, when Malaysia took in Rohingya refugees, they were not willing to when more of them crossed the borders since their resettlement centre had reached maximum capacity. Also, other laws may not allow the refugees to work, hence burdening the government in having to continue with their upkeep, especially when funds from UNHCR stops.</p> <p>- <i>by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution</i></p> <p>Refugees are largely welcomed overseas especially when countries learnt about their plight, as seen in Sources C and E. However, they are usually rejected or face opposition due to the overwhelming numbers or due to the inability of countries to cope, as seen in Sources B and D. As such, the plight of refugees continue to be poor, uncertain with little or no help in sight. As a result, it should be a shared responsibility of UNHRC, governments, NGOs as well as communities to play their part to support the refugees. For instance, NGOs to raise awareness to the community on the needs and support required of the refugees so that locals could understand their situation better and not be prejudiced against them. Governments work with world bodies to ensure that there is adequate support for both governments and refugees to get by, so that the refugees are not marginalised or abandoned. As a result, while the refugees can seek temporary relief, others can make their stay overseas a less painful experience. In return, refugees can serve as useful members of the community too such as being economic assets.</p>	
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- 6 Extract 1 states that racial harmony in Singapore required hard work to achieve.

In your opinion, how was Singapore able to become a racially harmonious society? Explain your answer with reference to **two** ways.

[7]

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	Describes the topic	1
2	<p>Identifies/Describes ways Singapore became a racially harmonious society Note: other examples MUST show a clear link to race. E.g. Many Muslims fast during Ramadan and <i>most Muslims in Singapore are Malay</i>. (Part in italics is essential)</p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for identifying one way and 3 marks for identifying two ways. Award 3 marks for describing one way and 4 marks for describing two ways.</i></p> <p>A way that Singapore became racially harmonious is through common experiences among different races. For example, National Service (NS). All male Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents are required to serve NS for a period of two years. NS brings people from diverse racial, religious, language and educational backgrounds to train, live and serve together in the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF), the Singapore Police Force (SPF), or the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF).</p> <p>A way that Singapore became racially harmonious is through regular interaction among different races. The Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) was introduced in 1989 to achieve a balanced ethnic mix in HDB estates and to prevent the formation of ethnic enclaves.</p> <p>A way that Singapore became racially harmonious is by fostering open mindedness. In schools, ethnic holidays are celebrated together such as Hari Raya, Chinese New Year and Deepavali. These events are school wide and often include activities that deepen students' knowledge and appreciation of other cultures.</p>	2-4
3	<p>L2 + Explains way(s).</p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one way. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two ways.</i></p> <p>A way that Singapore became racially harmonious is through common experiences among different races. For example, National Service (NS). All male Singapore citizens and Permanent Residents are required to serve NS for a period of two years at 18 years old. NS brings people from diverse racial, religious, language and educational backgrounds to train, live and serve together in the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF), the Singapore Police</p>	5-7

	<p>Force (SPF), or the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF). Such common life-shaping experiences have helped to foster greater cohesiveness among our people and racial harmony. <u>Through these common experiences, Singaporeans will be able to foster new friendships (1) and have a deeper understanding and appreciation of the different cultures as they interact outside their own communities (2).</u></p> <p>A way that Singapore became racially harmonious is through regular interaction among different races. The Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) was introduced in 1989 to achieve a balanced ethnic mix in HDB estates and to prevent the formation of ethnic enclaves. By providing HDB residents of different races with opportunities to interact as neighbours, the EIP helps to foster racial harmony among the various ethnic groups, and strengthens social cohesion in Singapore through the sharing of common spaces. This helps people in <u>forging bonds through long term daily interactions (1) which will help people come to a mutual understanding (2) which results in racial harmony.</u></p> <p>A way that Singapore became racially harmonious is by fostering open mindedness. In schools, ethnic holidays are celebrated together such as Hari Raya, Chinese New Year and Deepavali. These events are school wide and often include activities that deepen students' knowledge and appreciation of other cultures. Racial Harmony Day is also celebrated and this focuses on the importance of peace and harmony among races and also encourages interaction with other races. Through these celebrations and programs, students develop an attitude of open mindedness to other cultures. <u>This encourages tolerance and promotes greater understanding of another's culture (1). Racial harmony is thus imbued in generations after generations of children, who learn to respect cultural differences and to include the other as being an integral part of Singapore's multi-racial society (2).</u></p>	
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- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 state the different ways governments manage the increasing socio-economic diversity in their communities.

Do you think the shared responsibility approach is more effective than the government financed approach in meeting the healthcare needs of citizens?

Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	Writes about the topic (i.e. approaches to healthcare) without addressing the question	1-2
2	<p>Describes the approaches</p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for describing 1 approach.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for describing 2 approaches.</i></p> <p>E.g. The Singapore government uses the shared responsibility approach to ensure that the healthcare needs of Singaporeans are met. In the shared responsibility approach, the government intervenes through the provision of basic healthcare services and shares the costs of some aspects of healthcare. There is a balance between personal responsibility and the role that the government plays in providing healthcare. One example of this are the government subsidies provided for hospitalization in government hospitals. The government gives subsidies based on the different types of wards that the patient chooses. A citizen that chooses to use a bed in Ward C, shared with 8 people, can receive the largest amount of subsidies as this is the lowest cost option. The balance will be paid for by the patient's own Medisave account, where part of their monthly salary is deposited into the account and the government matches the amount to help build up reserves that citizens can use for future healthcare expenses.</p> <p>Other possible examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHAS: Under the Community Health Assist Scheme (CHAS), lower to middle income groups can receive additional means tested subsidies (above and beyond Government subsidies that are available to all) at public hospital outpatient clinics and selected private GP and dental clinics. In public healthcare institutions, like polyclinics, public hospitals, community hospitals and nursing homes, some treatments are also heavily subsidised by the Government. • Medisave: A compulsory individual medical savings account scheme. It helps Singaporeans, especially the lower income, to pay for their share of medical treatment without financial difficulty. Working Singaporeans and their employers contribute a part of their monthly wage into the account to save for their future medical needs. • Medishield life: A health insurance plan for all Singaporeans to help pay for large hospitalisation bills, for life. It allows all Singaporeans to effectively share the responsibility of paying for large bills by risk pooling the financial risks of major illnesses. A deductible is applicable to help focus insurance coverage on large bills. Individual responsibility for one's healthcare needs is kept by requiring co-payment. <p>E.g. The Swedish government uses the government-financed approach to</p>	3-4

	<p>ensure that the healthcare needs of the Swedes are met. In Sweden, the cost of healthcare is heavily subsidised by the government. Patients above 20 years of age are charged €9 per day for hospitalisation and there is a cap of €122 of hospitalisation charge per year. A cap of €220 is placed for medical services per year. This means that each patient will have to pay for the cost of hospitalisation and medical services, up to the cap, after which the subsidies become 100%.</p>	
3	<p>Explains how the approaches help countries manage healthcare</p> <p><i>Award 5-6m for explaining 1 approach.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6-7m for explaining 2 approaches.</i></p> <p>E.g. The Singapore government uses the shared responsibility approach to ensure that the healthcare needs of Singaporeans are met. In the shared responsibility approach, the government intervenes through the provision of basic healthcare services and shares the costs of some aspects of healthcare. There is a balance between personal responsibility and the role that the government plays in providing healthcare. One example of this are the government subsidies provided for hospitalization in government hospitals. The government gives subsidies based on the different types of wards that the patient chooses. A citizen that chooses to use a bed in Ward C, shared with 8 people, can receive the largest amount of subsidies as this is the lowest cost option. The balance will be paid for by the patient's own Medisave account, where part of their monthly salary is deposited into the account and the government matches the amount to help build up reserves that citizens can use for future healthcare expenses. <u>Therefore, the Singapore government uses the shared responsibility approach to ensure that the healthcare needs of Singaporeans are met as they ensure that there are safety nets in place to support those who cannot afford healthcare. This approach also encourages Singaporeans to take ownership of their own healthcare needs.</u></p> <p>E.g. The Swedish government uses the government-financed approach to ensure that the healthcare needs of the Swedes are met. In Sweden, the cost of healthcare is heavily subsidised by the government. Patients above 20 years of age are charged €9 per day for hospitalisation and there is a cap of €122 of hospitalisation charge per year. A cap of €220 is placed for medical services per year. This means that each patient will have to pay for the cost of hospitalisation and medical services, up to the cap, after which the subsidies become 100%. <u>Therefore, the Swedish government uses the government-financed approach to ensure that the healthcare needs of the Swedes are met as it ensures that there is equal access to healthcare through the provision of heavy government subsidies. This also helps to reduce the financial burden of healthcare on citizens.</u></p>	5-7
4	<p>Both aspects in L3 plus Explains the relative importance of one or more approach</p> <p>E.g. L3 + The shared responsibility approach is more effective than the government financed approach in terms of the challenges that they might face in the long run. Shared responsibility ensures that citizens are</p>	8

	<p>responsible for their own health and prepares them for future healthcare needs. However, in government financed, there is a possibility of the citizens facing high taxation in order to sustain this approach. This will in turn cause a stress on the working population who could already be facing challenges is paying for healthcare needs in the first place. Hence, in the long run, when more parties take responsibilities, the burden can be shared and everyone has a chance to play their role. It is unfair to put the responsibility one party (the government) as they might not be able to cope alone, which can affect the government's ability of meeting people's healthcare needs in the long run.</p>	
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