



NANYANG JUNIOR COLLEGE

Year 1 End-of-Year Examination

H2 GEOGRAPHY

9173/02

25 Sept 2023

INSERT

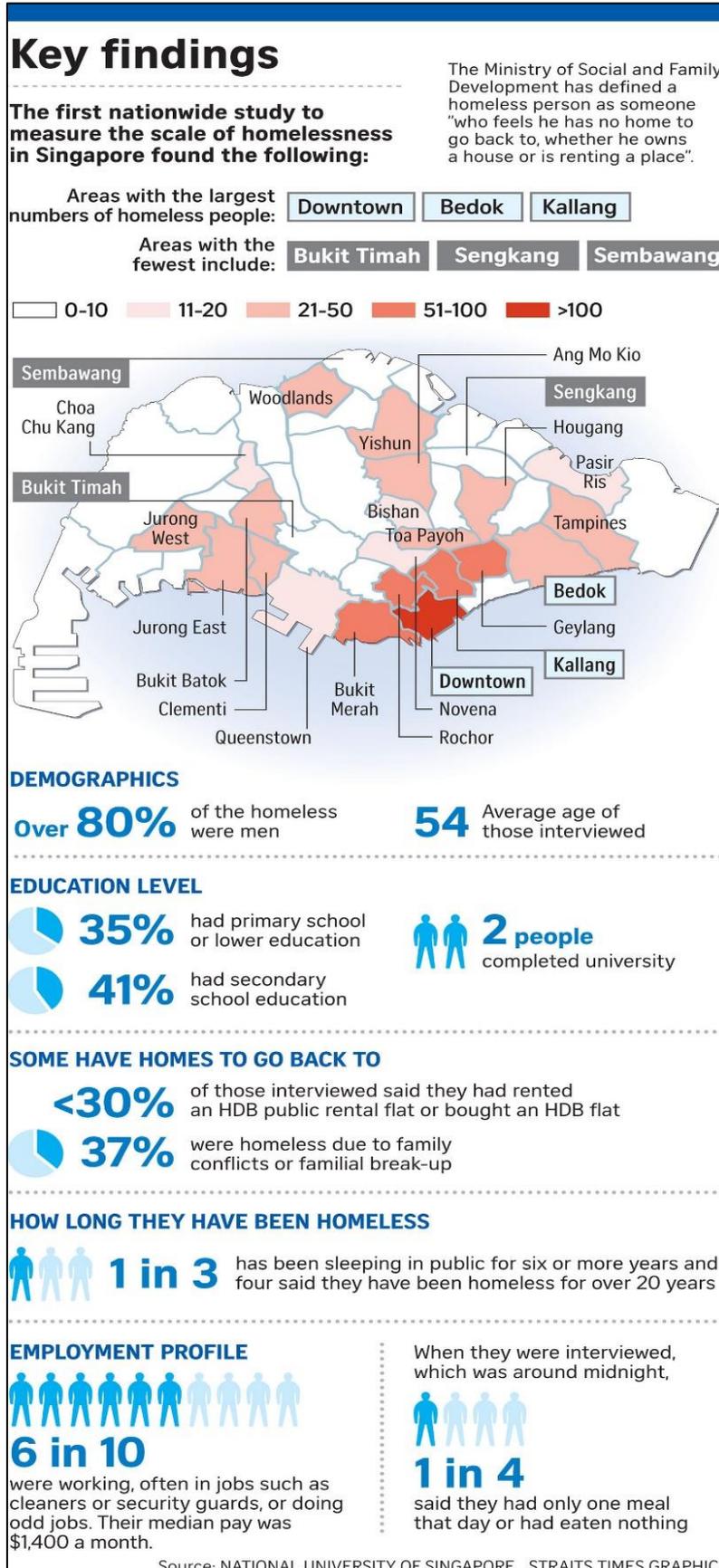
3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

Resource 1 for Question 1

Infographic of the homeless in Singapore



Resource 2A for Question 1

Questionnaire survey (English version) used by the students in their investigation

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Approximate Income level: _____

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1) I stay out here because I have no choice					
2) I prefer to stay out here than stay with someone I don't know					
3) I think the government has provided enough housing for Singaporeans					
4) I do not have a steady income to pay for monthly rental					

[Turn over

Resource 2B for Question 1

Results of the questionnaire survey done on 24 elderly persons

Age:

- 49 and below: 2
- 50-60: 12
- 60 and above: 6
- **No data:** 4

Gender:

- Male: 20
- Female: 4

Approximate Income level:

- Below \$800 a month: 7
- \$800-1200 a month: 3
- **No data:** 14

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No data
1) I stay out here because I have no choice	6	14	0	1	0	3
2) I prefer to stay out here than stay with someone I don't know	2	10	1	6	2	3
3) I think the government has provided enough housing for Singaporeans	0	2	2	12	0	8
4) I do not have a steady income to pay for monthly rental	6	15	1	1	0	1

Resource 3 for Question 1

How the Singapore government is helping the elderly population in terms of housing

1,000 HOMELESS PEOPLE IN SINGAPORE

HERE ARE THE HELP THEY CAN GET:

Cost Of Renting

1 Room HDB

Household Income	Rental Per Month
\$0 - \$800/mth	\$26 - \$33 (1st Timer) \$90 - \$123 (2nd Timer)
\$801 - \$1,500/mth	\$90 - \$123 (1st Timer) \$150 - \$205 (2nd Timer)



Other Forms Of Help

3 Transitional Shelters
~10 Welfare Homes
**detailed list in article*

Alternatives



Churches, Mosques and
Temples opened for the
homeless to spend the night





Seedly
seedly.sg

[Turn over

Resource 4 for Question 2

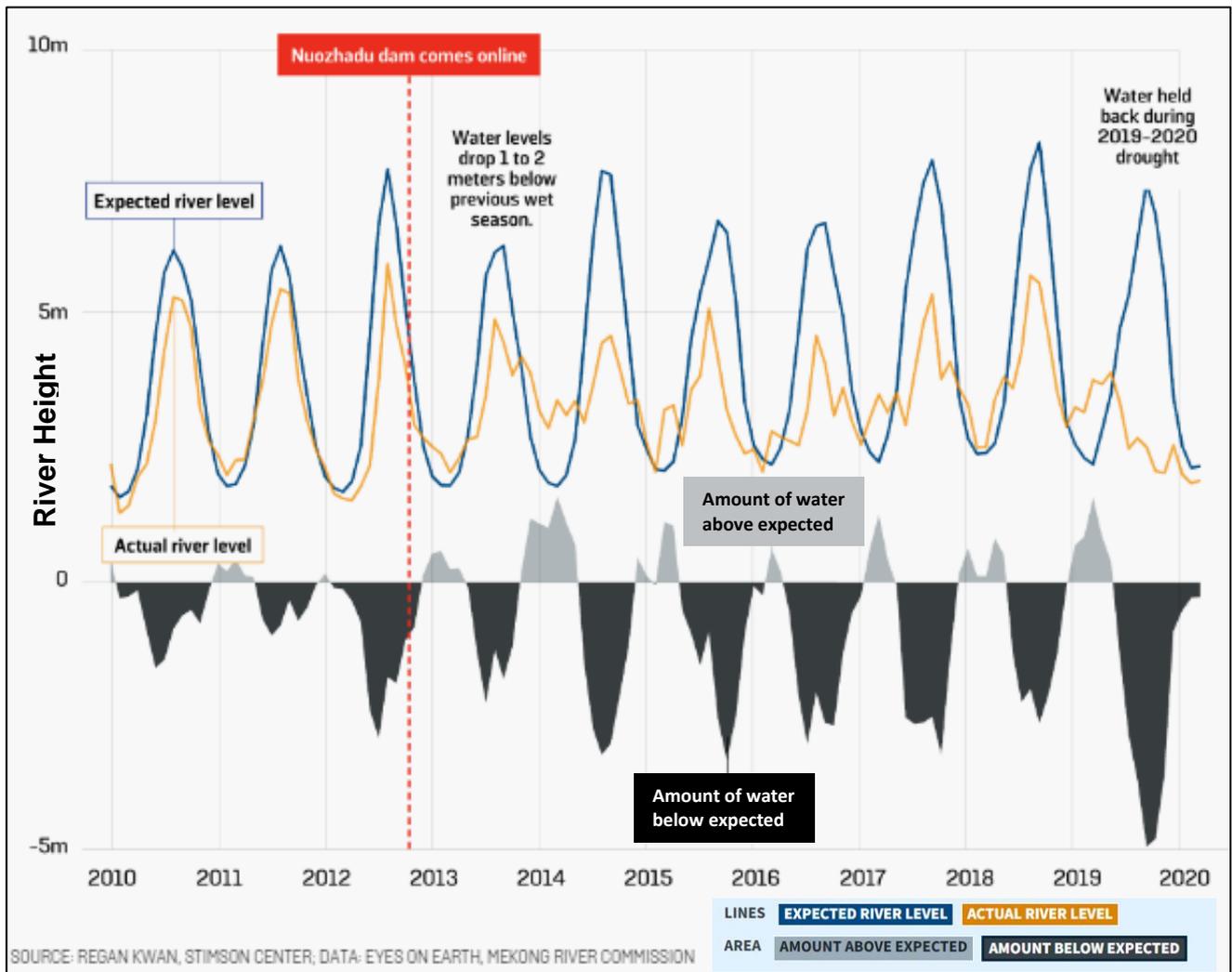
Major dams along the Mekong River

MAJOR DAMS ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER



Resource 5 for Question 2

Impact of the Nuozhadu Dam on the Mekong River



[Turn over

Resource 6 for Question 2

Disasters along the Mekong River as reported by IRIN News

Dams, Drought and Disaster Along the Mekong River | IRIN News

CHONG PRA LAY/CAMBODIA, 10 May 2016

Cambodia and its neighbours have been hit hard by record temperatures and a long period of extremely dry weather. “The combined effects of drought, climate change and dam building are pushing the resources of the Mekong Basin to the brink of disaster,” said Maureen Harris, Southeast Asia programme director of the river protection organisation, International Rivers.

In Cambodia, water shortages are reported in 18 of 25 provinces and more than 93,500 poor, rural households are affected by the drought, including residents of “floating villages” on the Tonlé Sap Lake, which is fed by tributaries of the Mekong.

“This year is terrible. We cannot find any fish. No one is helping us, and we are almost starving,” said Kreun Phear, a fisherman who lives in Chong Pra Lay, a village built on the edge of the lake. The lake and surrounding rivers provide his community and many like it with everything: food, water, and their livelihoods. According to the government's Fisheries Action Coalition Team, the lake is currently just 50 centimetres deep, compared to its usual depth of between 1.2 and 1.5 metres at the same time in previous years.

In Thailand, farmers are struggling with drought and 21 people have died during a heat wave, while about two million people are short of drinking water in Vietnam. The low level of the river has also allowed saltwater to penetrate further upstream in Vietnam's Mekong Delta region than normal, and 10 percent of the country's rice paddies have been destroyed, according to the UN.

The UN says the Mekong is at its lowest level since records began nearly 100 years ago. The waters are almost half as high as the average level for this time of year. That's bad news for about 60 million people living in the Lower Mekong Basin region, of whom 80 percent depend on the river for food and livelihoods, according to International Rivers.

Perhaps stung by the accusation that its dam building is to blame for worsening the drought, China established a partnership in March between the six Mekong countries. Called the *Lancang-Mekong Cooperation*, it aims to focus on development and encourage “good neighbourliness,” according to a statement after a heads of state meeting. China's also released water from its Jinghong hydropower station in southwestern Yunnan Province to help the drought-stricken Lower Mekong Basin region.

However, some said the move showed China's growing control over the region's water resources. They feel that they cannot ignore the negative impacts China's dams has on communities living along the Mekong and China's role in contributing to the effects of the drought.

Source (adapted from): <https://archive.internationalrivers.org/resources/dams-drought-and-disaster-along-the-mekong-river-irin-news-11469>

End of Paper