

			Class	Register No.
Candidate Name				



PEIRCE SECONDARY SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024 SECONDARY 4 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

HUMANITIES Paper 1 Social Studies	2125/01 2126/01
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		30 July 2024 1 hour 45 minutes
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No Additional Materials are required.	
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

Section A [35 marks]
Answer **all** questions.

Section B [15 marks]
Answer **both** questions.

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

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

Living in a diverse society

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 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.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer. [5m]

2 Study Source B.

Why did the cartoonist publish this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6m]

3 Study Sources C and D.

How similar are sources C and D? Explain your answer. [7m]

4 Study Sources E.

Are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer. [7m]

5 How far do the sources agree that the Myanmar government was responsible for the violence during the Rohingya Crisis? Explain your answer. [10m]

Is the Myanmar government responsible for the violence during the Rohingya Crisis?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Rohingya are stateless Muslims who are hated by many in Myanmar as illegal immigrants. Most of them lived in the Rakhine state alongside Buddhists for decades. The Myanmar government has denied them citizenship, placed restrictions on their freedom of movement and access to basic services.

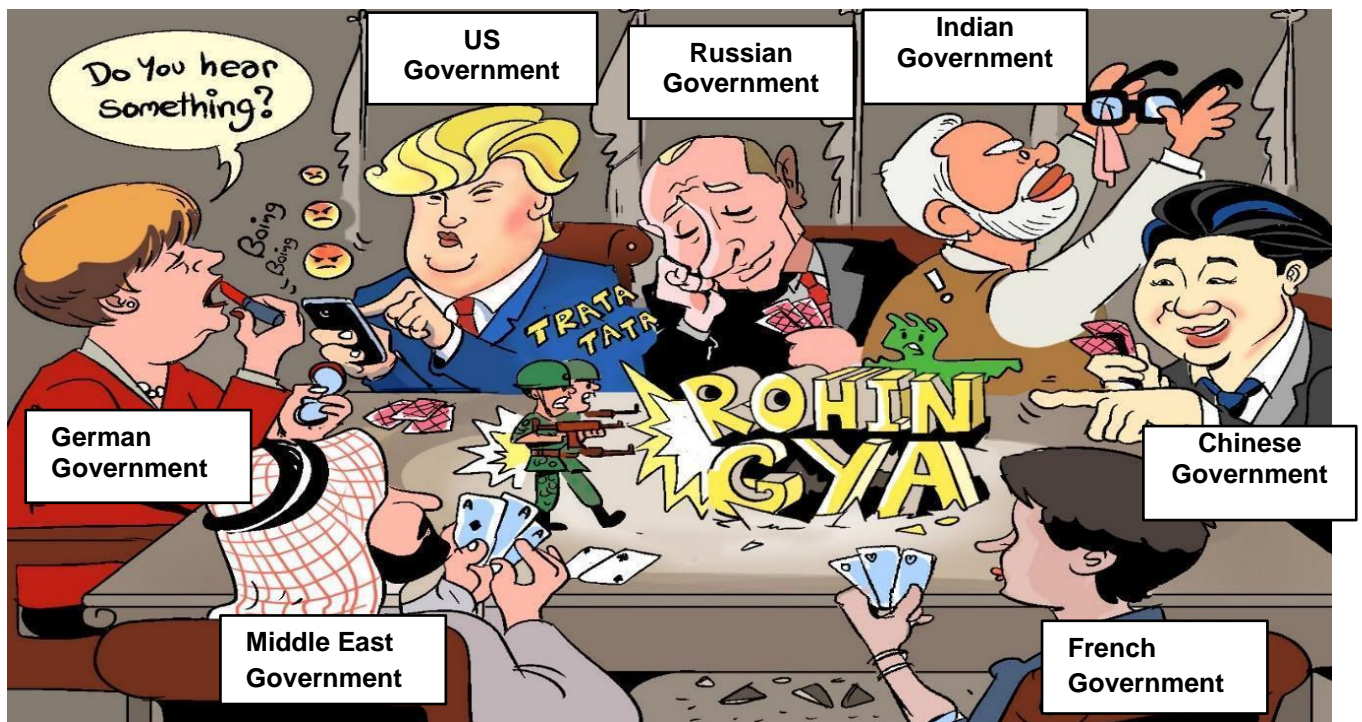
The Rohingyas, however, feel that they are a part of Myanmar as they have been living in Myanmar for almost a century and demand for equal rights just like the Buddhist majority. This resulted in many conflicts between the two religious groups.

In 2012, there were riots between the Muslims and the Buddhists with death on both sides. In 2015, thousands of Rohingya started fleeing Myanmar to Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia due to the worsening conflict. The UN and other Human Rights Organisations have tried to raise international awareness regarding the plight of the Rohingyas in Myanmar, with limited success. In August 2017, clashes broke out after a militant group known as the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army* (ARSA) claimed responsibility for attacks on police and army posts in Myanmar. The Myanmar government also claims that the Rohingya and ARSA have killed many Buddhists and Hindus living in the Rakhine area. The Myanmar government declared ARSA a terrorist organization and the military mounted a brutal campaign that destroyed hundreds of Rohingya villages and forced nearly seven hundred thousand Rohingya to leave Myanmar.

Study the following sources to find out whether the Myanmar government is responsible for the violence during the Rohingya crisis.

**Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army – A militant fighting for the liberation of mistreated Rohingya.*

Source A: A cartoon, entitled “International Support for The Rohingyas”, published in Dhaka Tribune, a newspaper agency in Bangladesh in September 2017.



Source B: Adapted from a cartoon published online by a pro Rohingya Muslim cartoonist on the crisis in Myanmar, September 2017.



Source C: Speech by Myanmar's President, Thein Sein, at a conference at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, July 2013.

In the past two years, ceasefires had been signed by all the recognised ethnic groups. I believe we will turn a corner soon. Very possibly, we will have a nationwide ceasefire and the guns will go silent everywhere in Myanmar for the first time in over 60 years. We are working to cultivate inter-faith dialogue and increase understanding between communities. However, we do not recognize Rohingyas as our citizens and we have no plans to amend the 1982 Burmese (Myanmar) Citizenship law.

Source D: A response from Myanmar's political leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, in an interview when she visited the USA in October 2016.

The intentions of the Rohingyas were to wage jihad* and that they had urged their brothers from the Muslim world to join them. We are of course determined to contain the situation and to make sure that we restore peace and harmony as soon as possible. Therefore, the government restarted a process of citizenship verification for the Rohingyas in June but many of the Rohingyas refused to participate. They were suspicious that some kind of new card would mean a further erosion of their rights. I have spoken about it, but people don't like the way I talk about it because I don't take sides. I've made it very clear that our work is not to condemn but to achieve reconciliation.

**jihad – a struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam.*

Source E: Adapted from a report published by the Human Rights Watch about the crimes against humanity of the Rohingya Muslims, April 2013.

For months, local Rakhines and senior Buddhist monks publicly criticised the Rohingya population and described them as a threat to the Rakhine State. Thousands of Rakhine men armed with axes, swords, homemade guns and other weapons descended upon and attacked Muslim villages in nine townships throughout the State. In the deadliest incident, at least 70 Rohingya were killed in a village. At least 4,862 structures were destroyed in the Rakhine State since June, covering 348 acres of mostly residential property.

Section B (Structured-Response Questions)

Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

A 2023 study done amongst Singaporeans who volunteer, showing the motivations for why they continue to volunteer.

Why people in Singapore volunteer



Extract 2

At a press conference introducing Mr Lawrence Wong as the next Prime Minister of Singapore, Former Prime Minister Mr Lee Hsien Loong emphasized the importance of having good leaders who have proven their worth to lead Singapore. He highlighted Mr Lawrence Wong's strong leadership during the COVID-19 pandemic, which demonstrated his commitment to do his best for Singaporeans.

Extract 3

The Community Development Councils (CDC) have given vouchers to Singaporeans to help manage the cost of living. The latest round of CDC Vouchers were given to Singaporean households in June 2024.

6 Extract 1 is about volunteering trends in Singapore. How can individuals contribute to making society more inclusive? Explain your answer with reference to one contribution that individuals can make.

[7]

7 Extracts 2 and 3 are about how the government works for the good of society.

Explain how the Singapore government does so by providing good leadership and meeting the needs of the people.

[8]

–End of Paper –

