

Issue 1

Exploring Citizenship and Governance

C1	<p><u>Attributes can shape one's understanding of citizenship</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal Status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This means that the person is recognised by law to be a member of that country. - Birth/ Descent/ Mariage/ Naturalisation 2. A sense of identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common spaces, common practices, common experiences - These create a sense of belonging and attachment to the country. 3. Shared decision/ values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History and heritage/ The country's experiences (<i>For example, Singapore experienced racial riots in 1964.</i>) - A country's shared values can also change over time as different challenges arise 4. Civic participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civic participation refers to citizens actively taking part in public affairs. - Public affairs are matters of general interest or concern to most people in society. - Individual/ Community & Formal groups - When people contribute to public affairs, they feel a greater sense of belonging. - Those whose needs are served and taken care of also feel a sense of connection and well-being. - Even those who do not volunteer can contribute by being responsible for themselves and their family.
C2	<p><u>Government in a representative democracy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functions of government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislature The Legislature performs the government function of making and passing laws. - Executive The Executive performs the government function of enforcing and implementing laws. It consists of the President and the Cabinet. - Judiciary The judiciary fulfils the government function of interpreting and applying laws through the Courts. 2. Roles of government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintains law and order (<i>The Singapore Police Force (SPF) aims to prevent, deter and detect crime, and its work is wide-ranging. The police protect lives by ensuring that a threat does not escalate to the point that someone is harmed.</i>) - Ensures the economic and social well-being of citizens (<i>The CPF is a comprehensive savings plan that provides a foundation for the retirement of most Singaporeans. It can also be used to buy a home, pay for healthcare expenses and take care of loved ones.</i>) - Promotes and protects a country's national interest (<i>For example, the Ministry of Defence develops the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) to respond to military threats using the latest equipment and technology.</i>)
C3	<p><u>Deciding what is good for society</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Differing needs and interests (e.g., HBL - lack of conducive learning environments at home) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be less agreement on what is considered good for society as benefits of government's decisions may only be felt by certain communities in the society and not by the other. 2. Differing priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resources are limited → the government cannot possibly address the priorities of every citizen → to feelings of distrust towards the government → social tensions 3. Unequal sharing of costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - varying impact that a decision has on different groups of people. 4. Trade-off <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A trade-off involves making a decision between two or more things that cannot be obtained at the same time due to limited resources. This means that having more of one thing would result in having less of another. 5. Having good leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For example, Mr Lim Kim San, first chairman of the Housing Development Board (HDB), was able to complete 26,000 flats in 3 years, an exceptional achievement compared to Singapore Improvement Trust's (SIT) 23,019 units built in 32 years.</i> 6. Anticipating change and staying relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>For example, in the 2019 National Day rally, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong spoke about the impact of climate change, informing Singaporeans that the government is taking early and vital action to prepare the country for rising sea levels caused by climate change. In 2020, a budget of \$5 billion was set aside for the Coastal and Flood Fund to help Singapore meet the significant risks of rising sea levels</i> 7. A stake for everyone, opportunities for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From June to September 2020, the Emerging Stronger Conversations involved over 16,900 Singaporeans from different backgrounds, languages and experiences who expressed hopes for how Singapore can emerge stronger from the covid-19 pandemic. 8. Practising meritocracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Edusave Good Progress award also recognises the top 10% of a school's level and course in terms of improvement in academic performance and good conduct.
C4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing the Needs of Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Different groups of people may have different needs or challenges they face in life e.g. the elderly, low-income or the physically handicapped. Government & citizens can work together to respond to their issues and challenges.</i> - <u>Citizens (I)</u> - Ms Gillian Tee founded <i>Homage</i>, a Singapore healthcare startup that connects families with elderly members requiring care to professional caregivers and nurses. This came after she realised there was a gap in eldercare services.

	<p>Family members struggle to find reliable and qualified carers for their loved ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Citizens (Groups)</u> - RSVP Singapore is a social service agency (SSA) formed by citizens to engage senior citizens in volunteerism. They believe seniors play a vital role in society & seeks to provide them with meaningful platforms to contribute. - <u>Govt</u> - The National Council of Social Service (NCSS) developed the Volunteer Management Toolkit to provides SSAs guidelines on how to manage volunteers effectively. Some of the ideas within were contributed by partners like RSVP Singapore, so that other SSAs can benefit from their best practices. <p>2. Influencing Decision-making in Public Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Citizens (I/G)</u> - As part of the Citizens' Jury for the War on Diabetes, Citizen Jurors shared their observations and discussed challenges around diabetes. They consulted experts, stakeholders and presented proposals to MOH to help tackle the rise of diabetes in Singapore. - <u>Govt</u> - REACH (Reaching Everyone for Active Citizenry @ Home) is the national feedback and engagement unit under MCI. They carry out both online and face-to-face sessions to reach out to Singaporeans. <p>3. Influencing Decision-making in Public Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Citizens (I/G)</u> - When the government announced plans to redevelop Dakota Crescent, one of the oldest housing estates in Singapore, a group of Singaporeans started an informal group called "Between Two Homes" to preserve the memories of Dakota Crescent. As part of the project, an interactive website was created to document the stories of Dakota Crescent residents. - <u>Govt</u> - Our Singapore Fund, which was launched by Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) in 2016, supports ground-up projects that build the national identity or meet social and community needs. Successful applicants may receive funding of up to 80 per cent of costs, subject to a maximum of \$20,000 per project. Between Two Homes was one of the projects that received this funding.
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Living in a Diverse Society

C5	<p><u>Factors that shape the identities of people</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Race and ethnicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Race refers to the biological classification of people, which includes their physical characteristics such as the colour of skin, hair and eyes. - Ethnicity is based on the culture of a group of people who share the same ancestry, customs and traditions that distinguish them from other groups in society. Each ethnic group has its own beliefs, values and practices. - For example: The Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) was introduced in 1989 to ensure that there is a mix of various ethnic groups in each HDB block, based on the ethnic make-up in Singapore. This aims to promote interaction and harmony among ethnic groups in Singapore and prevent the rise of ethnic enclaves. 2. Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religion refers to an organised collection of attitudes, beliefs, values, practices and worldviews. - A Singapore Statue that was passed in 1990 to prevent inter-religious friction and misunderstanding in a multi-religious society like Singapore. Under the Act, any individual or religious group who attempts to cause disharmony among different religious groups may be fined up to \$10,000 and/or face a jail term up to 2 years. 3. Socio-economic status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-economic status refers to an economic situation shared by a group of people in society. - MOE Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS) 4. Nationality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Singlish is an informal way of speaking, used by most Singaporeans. It mixes English with words and phrases from the language spoken by the various communities in Singapore. As such, speaking Singlish has become a part of the Singaporean identity and culture.
C6	<p><u>Interactions in diverse society and common space</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It refers to a physical location / social space where different groups of people interact, cooperate or collaborate on projects or activities. - For example: Void Decks in Public Housing Estates/ Schools (OBS)/ Inter-Racial and Religious Confidence Circles (IRCCs)/People's Association 2. Individual Responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt an open-minded attitude and be willing to interact with people from diverse backgrounds. - An initiative where Singaporeans can participate in is the 'Just An Extra Chair', which is organised by the Singapore Kindness Movement. Locals can offer to host guests during festive celebrations. Most of the guests are foreigners who are working or studying in Singapore who would otherwise spend festive seasons alone. <p><u>Impacts of living in a diver society</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural exchange and appreciation (+ve) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lion dance is a custom believed to have originated from the legends of Nian, a monster that terrorised a village in China. Today, the lion dance continues to be performed during Chinese celebrations and auspicious occasions as it is believed to bring good fortune. 2. Exchange of Knowledge and Skills (+ve) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The company collaborates with Singapore-based design firms, universities and research institutions, such as AStar, to support their R and D in areas such as genetics and cancer research. 3. Dilution of culture (-ve) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since 2019, there has been an increase in fusion food sold at the month-long Geylang Serai Hari Raya bazaar. An example of a fusion food sold is chilli crab 'praffle'. Made with crab meat and chilli sauce, the cone-like wrap around these ingredients is a cross between a roti-prata and a waffle. 4. Loss of identity in affected cultures (-ve) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For example, a large Italian fashion company plagiarised the traditional designs of the Oma ethnic minority group in their clothing collection. The company digitally duplicated and printed the designs onto their dresses, skirts and blouses.

	<p>5. Stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination (-ve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For example, in June 2021, a local Chinese man confronted an interracial couple along Orchard Road. The man was of Indian and Filipino-Spanish descent and the woman was of Thai-Chinese descent. The Chinese man accused the Indian man of 'preying on a Chinese girl' and ordered him to date 'people of his own race'. <p>6. Competition for resources (-ve)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The increased number of foreigners has led to increased competition with foreigners over limited resources. These include job opportunities and infrastructure such as public housing and transportation.
C7	<p><u>Different stakeholders to socio-economic diversity</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Nizar Mohamed Shariff: The founder of Free Food for All wanted to ensure the underprivileged have access to food and clean water. 2. Community Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daughters of Tomorrow Keeping Hope Alive: Formal community group → Conducts programmes to help women from low income backgrounds to upgrade their skills and find jobs. 3. Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct subsidies for essential services - Social and community assistance to provide targeted support - Vouchers to provide support for lower-income Singaporeans - Opportunities provided for education and training - (Individual) - CPF <p><u>Tensions and Trade-offs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in Taxation 2. Ageing population and high life expectancy 3. Limitations in upskilling and training

Being part of a globalised world

C8	<p><u>Factors that contribute to globalisation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technological advancement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developments in transport have led to improvements in the size and speed of the different modes of transportation, and the development of efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure such as airports, seaports, railways and expressways. - Wireless networks, mobile processes and camera technology have allowed instantaneous transmission of messages between different places across the world. 2. Growth of MNCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An example is Starbucks, a coffee chain that originated from the USA. The ingredients needed to create one cup of coffee comes from 19 different countries, such as the cups from Canada, sugar from Australia and coffee beans from Indonesia.
C9	<p><u>Globalisation leading to Economic Growth (+ve)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Singapore is very small, with only 5.5mil residents. By expanding trade and exporting their goods and services to the European Union, which has ~450mil people, Singapore companies can greatly grow their business. 2. Foreign Investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Google is a MNC which has invested in Singapore and set up its regional HQ here. Besides bringing in tech-related services into Singapore, their Digital Practitioner Program (DPP) also helps SMEs to develop digital capabilities and expand their business. Fotohub is a local company that successfully went digital and improved their advertising strategy to reach more customers with Google's expertise. <p><u>Globalisation leading to Economic Vulnerability (-ve)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reliance on Global Trade <p><u>Globalisation leading to Employment opportunities (+ve)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tapping on the Global market 2. Use of advanced technology 3. Increased international mobility <p><u>Globalisation leading to Employment challenges (-ve)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MNCs relocating 2. Automation replacing workers → convenience stores like Octobox have implemented a cashierless system where payment is captured using RFID technology. 3. Competition from foreign labour <p><u>Responding to Globalisation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals: Acquisition of new knowledge and skills → take advantage of Skillsfuture Singapore 2. Govt: Promoting Economic Cooperation, Attracting and making foreign investments/ financial support and development of Expertise
C10	<p><u>Cultural impacts of Globalisation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spread of Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Globalisation - Advancements and increasing use of digital technology (E.g., Korean Pop)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marketing activities of MNCs (E.g., McDonalds) <p>2. Dilution of Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As people become more immersed in global culture and lifestyles, the practice of local cultures or ethnic traditions may become less widespread. <p><u>Responses to the cultural impacts of globalisation</u></p> <p>1. By Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banning and restricting → 2019, a Swedish black metal band known for dramatic performances that promote violence and religiously offensive content. IMDA had earlier allowed the concert to take place in Singapore, with some restrictions e.g. no reference to religion was to be made. However there was a petition and 3 hours later, the concert was cancelled 3 hours before. - Imposing Quotas → In France since the 1990s, there have been laws that at least 40% of TV programmes and 40% of songs played over the radio must be in French. In 2016, the quota was lowered to 35%. <p>2. By Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embrace foreign culture → Individuals and communities may choose to actively consume foreign cultural products, and embrace the ideas, values and beliefs that they promote. - Resist foreign culture → They may choose to boycott or organise campaigns and petitions against foreign influences. They may organise efforts to preserve local culture
C 11	<p><u>Threats</u></p> <p>1. Transnational terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transnational terrorism arises when terrorists take advantage of the conditions of globalisation and attack beyond their country's borders to achieve their objectives and operations. With advanced communication and digital technologies, terrorist groups are able to communicate their objectives and coordinate their operations globally. - Al-Qaeda used the idea of a global "holy war" to encourage extremist Islamic groups in different countries to engage in terrorism. ISIS seeks to establish an Islamic state with authority over Muslims throughout the world. <p>2. Cyber threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cyber threats refer to the unauthorised access to online information systems and data. <p><u>Security Impacts</u></p> <p>1. Vigilance by individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals have to exercise vigilance by watching out for tell-tale signs of self- radicalisation in others and report them when necessary. - Individuals have the responsibility to learn and take the necessary precautions to protect themselves online. <p>2. Security measures by governments within their countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and surveillance infrastructure for stricter security checks in land and sea borders, such as body and baggage scanners and X-Ray imaging equipment to ensure illegal items and weapons are not unlawfully brought into the country. - The Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (CSA) was established in 2015 to oversee cybersecurity for the nation. They aim to enable a safer cyberspace: by raising the general level of cybersecurity for businesses and individuals through outreach programmes. <p>3. Cooperation among countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) is an inter-governmental organisation with 195 member countries to improve world safety. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre enables police units to work together to encourage the transfer of intelligence concerning terrorist activities. - In 2018, officers from Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia took part in a joint operation to crack down on a criminal organisation involved in Internet love scams. The joint operation used a system to share information on the criminals and their activities, eventually leading to the arrest of those involved.