

**ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION  
YEAR 4OP PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024  
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)  
LEVELS OF RESPONSE MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)**

<b>1</b>	<b>Study Source A. Why do you think this cartoon was produced? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[5]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the source content without answering the question</b>  Source A shows that there are many obstacles in the Indian university admission process.	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Misinterpretation of source/Sub-message</b>  Source A was published to praise the quotas in the Indian education system because it encourages potential students to be more competitive as they have to fulfil all the obstacles caused by the quotas.	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Valid message of the source</b> <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers.</i>  The cartoonist wanted <b>to criticise</b> the use of quotas in the Indian university admissions because <b>quotas are not effective in addressing diversity</b> . Quotas in the Indian Reservation System have <b>created many problems for potential students</b> applying to Indian universities / for society in general, <b>reducing their chances of social mobility in the future</b> . This is evident in Source A when the student encounters many hurdles with the problems like “deserving candidates miss out on opportunities” and “52.5% of seats reserved”.  OR  <b>Valid outcome</b> <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers.</i>  This cartoon was published <b>so that</b> the Indian government would <b>relook into the quota/reservation system in university admissions</b> and <b>make changes to ensure a more equitable admission process for all students</b> .	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Both aspects L3</b>	<b>5</b>

<b>2</b>	<b>Study Sources B and C.</b> <b>How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[6]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Difference or Similarity, based on provenance unexplained</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>No match</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Difference OR Similarity in content</b> <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i>  <p>Source B and Source C are different in terms of what/which sector the quotas are on. The quotas in Source B are on <u>housing (social)</u> while the quotas in Source C are on <u>employment (economic)</u>. The evidence in Source B is “Under the EIP, there are limits on the total percentage of a block or neighbourhood that may be occupied by a certain ethnicity”. The evidence from Source C is “The government will identify sectors in need of transformation and impose a numerical target to encourage equitable representation of people from historically disadvantaged groups”.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source B and Source C are similar in their goals to address concerns about diversity through utilising ethnic quotas. In Source B, <u>Singapore uses ethnic quotas through the EIP to build relationships and a sense of nationhood among different races and ethnicities</u>. The evidence from Source B is “But it was not just about building flats, but pursuing higher ideals of multi-culturalism and social cohesion as they were building a nation.” Similarly in Source C, <u>the use of racial quotas in South Africa is to help address the economic disparity among different races</u>. The evidence from Source C is “The Employment Equity Amendment (EEA) Bill has been set up by the South African government in 2020 to promote diversity in the workplace and close the racial economic gap.”</p>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Both aspects of L3</b> <b>Difference AND Similarity in content</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>L5</b>	<b>Difference in perspective on quotas</b>  <p>Source B and Source C are different in terms of their perspective on quotas. Source B is generally supportive / optimistic towards quotas because it is a by Mr Desmond Lee, who is the Minister For National Development &amp; Minister-In-Charge of Social Services and Integration. He is trying to justify and defend the housing policy of using ethnic quotas because they do provide a common space for different races to interact which build social harmony in a diverse society like Singapore.</p> <p>However, Source C is generally critical towards quotas because it is because it highlights the ineffectiveness of the outcomes out the racial quota in employment. Source C focuses potential problems like the loss of potential jobs and the existing disparities in job employment between Black South Africans and white people.</p>	<b>6</b>

<b>3</b>	<b>Study Source D</b> <b>Are surprised are you by what Source D is saying about housing quotas?</b> <b>Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[7]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>No mention of Surprise or Not Surprised</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Misinterpretation</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Valid basis/source claim based on content of Source D</b> <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i>  According to Source D, housing quotas have been effective in promoting diversity in Singapore because it has promoted social mixing of different races.  The evidence from Source D is “Because once people live together, they’re not just walking their corridors together every day and taking the same elevators up and down; their kids go to the same kindergartens, the same primary schools.” This shows that the housing quotas have ensured social mixing of different races and ethnicities in Singapore’ public housing.	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Surprised or Not surprised based on cross reference</b> <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i>  Source D claims that housing quotas have been effective in promoting diversity in Singapore.  When cross-referencing to Source B, I am <b>not surprised</b> by what Source D is saying housing quotas because Source B <b>supports</b> Source D as they both agree that housing quotas have been effective in promoting diversity in Singapore.  Source B also claims that housing quotas have been effective in promoting diversity in Singapore because it has promoted more common spaces and opportunities for different races to interact with one another harmoniously. The evidence from Source B is “You can have programmes, you can talk about multi-culturalism, but if in the first place you do not live next to each other, if we do not from time to time suffer those frictions along the way and learn to overcome them and build understanding, what is multi-culturalism in reality then?”	<b>5-6</b>
<b>L5</b>	<b>Not surprised based on critical analysis of provenance</b>  I am not surprised by what Source D is saying about housing quotas in Singapore. As a former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister speaking at an international symposium that promotes dialogue and collaboration, he is expected to defend and justify the policies undertaken by Singapore. Given his portfolio as Deputy Prime Minister, he would have had much experience in understanding and shaping housing policies, and therefore would be likely only share the successes of the housing quotas and rebut any criticisms during the dialogue with the international audience. Therefore, I am not surprised by Source D.	<b>7</b>

<b>4</b>	<b>Study Sources E and F.</b> <b>Having read Source E, can you trust what Source F says about the effectiveness of quotas? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[7]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>No mention of Trust or Cannot Trust</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Misinterpretation / No match</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p>Trust based on agreement of Sources E and F OR Cannot trust based on disagreement of content of Sources E and F</p> <p><i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i></p> <p>Having read Source E, I can trust what Source F is says about the effective of quotas because both sources agree that quotas are not effective in ensuring fairness in jobs.</p> <p>Source E claims that quotas are not effective in ensuring fairness in jobs. because gender quotas have not been resulted in equal outcomes for women in top positions in companies. The evidence from Source E is “Their representation as senior advisers to the president or as CEOs of companies has remained marginal.” This shows that women in Burundi are still not represented in certain parts of governance or management positions, which might result in women feeling unfair as they cannot easily get in to all available positions, and hence less opportunities.</p> <p>Source F also claims that that quotas are not effective in ensuring fairness in jobs because gender quotas have not been resulted in equal income levels for women. The evidence from Source F shows that although Norway has a high proportion of 42% of women on boards of largest listed, their average annual income has always been about 100 000 Norwegian kroner less than men. This shows that women are still earning less than men despite a higher proportion of women employed, and might result in less financial ability and purchasing power for women despite having the same opportunities.</p>	<b>3-4</b>
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>L3+ Trust / Cannot trust based on Cross Reference</b></p> <p>Source F claims that that quotas are not effective in ensuring fairness in jobs. When cross-referenced to Source C, Source C supports Source F, and therefore I can trust Source F. Source C also claims that quotas are not effective in ensuring fairness in jobs. The evidence from Source C is “Currently in the first 3 months of 2023, nearly 40% of Black South Africans were unemployed as compared to 7.5% among white people. Black South Africans make up 80% of the employable population but account for 16.9% of top business management jobs, while white people who comprise about 8% of the employable population hold 62.9%.” This shows that despite having racial quotas in employment, there is still high unemployment rate, and low proportion of Black South Africans among top business management jobs, and that the quotas are still not effective in ensuring a fair distribution of disadvantaged groups.</p>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>Trust/Cannot trust based on critical analysis of provenance</b></p> <p>Having read Source E, I can trust Source F as both are by sources research-based and list out facts about the gender issues. They report on businesses and job policies around the world to analyse and evaluate governmental policies internationally and provide possible solutions to improve the policy. Both sources</p>	<b>7</b>

	are not affiliated with the government and do not have any political agenda in reporting the successes or limitations. Therefore, both sources are reliable and therefore having read Source E, I can trust Source F.	
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5	<p><b>‘Quotas result in positive outcomes.’</b></p> <p><b>Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.</b></p>	<b>[10]</b>
L1	<p><b>Writes about statement, with no valid source use</b> e.g. Quotas are needed to ensure that disadvantaged groups of people benefit.</p>	<b>[1]</b>
L2	<p><b>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</b> Award 2 marks for the use of 1 source Award 3 marks for the use of 2 sources Award 4 marks for the use of 3 sources</p> <p><b><u>Agree – Positive outcomes</u></b></p> <p>Source B <b>agrees</b> because quotas have led to positive outcomes in Singaporean society by promoting social mixing in housing spaces since 1989. The evidence from Source B is “You can have programmes, you can talk about multi-culturalism, but if in the first place you do not live next to each other, if we do not from time to time suffer those frictions along the way and learn to overcome them and build understanding, what is multi-culturalism in reality then?” This shows that ethnic quotas in housing have allowed the development of common spaces for interaction of <b>different races</b> which <b>improve people’s ability to resolve conflicts and misunderstanding amicably</b>, leading to a more <b>harmonious nation / cohesive society when different races can live together peacefully</b>. (Check that students do not merely paraphrase evidence)</p> <p>Source D <b>agrees</b> because quotas have led to positive outcomes in Singapore by promoting providing common spaces and opportunities for social mixing, especially school-going children. The evidence from Source D is “Because once people live together, they’re not just walking their corridors together every day and taking the same elevators up and down; their kids go to the same kindergartens, the same primary schools.” This shows that children from different races have <b>more opportunities and spaces to interact and build interracial friendships from a young age</b>, leading to more <b>cultural understanding</b> between different races in Singapore society. These <b>positive connections</b> among people will <b>promote social integration and harmony in a diverse multi-racial society</b> like Singapore.</p> <p>Source E <b>agrees</b> because quotas have led to positive outcomes in Burundi’s political landscape with more female representation. The evidence from Source E is “Gender quotas have gradually resulted in women being assigned to prominent ministerial portfolios. The country has one of the highest shares of women in parliament. It ranks 41st out of 145 countries in the 2023 global political empowerment metric.” When more women are in important political positions, they can <b>influence governmental policies and decision-making, to bring more benefits to other women</b> and <b>create a fairer and inclusive society</b>.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><b><u>No - Disagree – Negative outcomes</u></b></p> <p>Source C <b>disagrees</b> because quotas can result in negative economic outcomes for the larger South African society in the form of job losses. The evidence from Source C is “South Africa’s main opposition party has criticised the new law, saying that it</p>	<b>[2-4]</b>

	<p>would cause at least 220,000 white people, 85,000 coloured people, and 50,000 Indians to lose their jobs within the next five years in Gauteng – the country's industrial hub." Without jobs, people would have <b>lesser or a loss of income to afford basic necessities and social services like healthcare and education, resulting in financial instability and uncertainty for many people / make efforts to seek another job that might not be within their skillset.</b></p> <p>Source A <b>disagrees</b> because quotas resulted in negative outcomes for the larger Indian society due to perceived unfairness and difficulty in university admissions applications. The evidence from Source A is "Protests!!!" and "Friction among social groups". This shows that other caste/groups may also encounter problems due to the quotas, leading to <b>social tension</b> when they <b>voice their unhappiness</b> with the government through protests, causing a <b>general distrust in the system leading to a lower confidence of the citizens in their governments.</b></p> <p>Source F <b>disagrees</b> because <u>quotas do not result in positive outcomes of fair income levels for women</u>. The evidence from Source F shows that although Norway has a high proportion of 42% of women on boards of largest listed, their average annual income has always been about 100 000 Norwegian kroner less than men. With unequal income levels, there would be a <b>lower financial ability</b> of women in general, leading to them <b>perceiving the system to be unfair</b>, leading to a general <b>mistrust and possibly creating tensions within society.</b></p>	
L3	<p><b>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</b>  <b>i.e. Both elements of L2</b>  <i>Award 5 marks for the use of <u>2</u> sources</i>  <i>(1Y + 1N)</i>  <i>Award 6 marks for the use of <u>3</u> sources</i>  <i>(2Y + 1N OR 1Y + 2N)</i>  <i>Award 7 marks for the use of <u>4</u> sources</i>  <i>(2Y + 2N)</i>  <i>Award 8 marks for the use of <u>5</u> sources</i>  <i>(3Y + 2N OR 2Y + 3N)</i></p> <p><i>Unbalanced sources: L3/6</i>  <i>(1Y + 4N = 6 marks OR 4Y + 1N)</i>  <i>(1Y + 3N = 6 marks OR 3Y + 1N)</i>  <i>(1Y + 5N = 6 marks OR 5Y + 1N)</i></p>	[5-8]
	<p><b>Bonus</b>  <b>L3 + reliability/utility/sufficiency/contextual knowledge/ balanced conclusion</b>  <i>**To score an additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of three routes:</i></p>	[+2]

## SECTION B (Structured Response Questions)

6 Extract 1 shows a self-radicalised individual in Singapore.

In your opinion, how can Singapore reduce this growing trend of self-radicalisation among young Singaporeans. Explain your answer with reference to two ways.

[7]

Level	Answer	Marks
L1	Describes the topic (i.e. volunteer work in Singapore)	1
L2	<b>Identifies/Describes ways</b> <i>Award 2 marks for identifying one reason and 3 marks for identifying two reasons.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for describing one reason and 4 marks for describing two reasons.</i>	2-4
L3	<b>L2 + Explains way</b> <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons.</i>  E.g. There can be stricter censorship on <u>social media platforms and the Internet</u> . This can counter the self-radicalised lone wolf threat. There is a significant concern posed by lone wolves who are radicalised by what they see and read on the Internet in the privacy of their homes or through their smartphones. As a result, Singapore created Singapore Infocomm Technology Security Authority (SITSA), an agency in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Internal Security Department to monitor radical websites, and if necessary, to take action against them. Therefore, this <b>reduces the chances</b> of individuals being exposed to extremist propaganda.  There can also be greater emphasis on national education about the dangers of extremism. The authorities need to undertake out-reach programmes in order to educate and inform the society of what is right and wrong, and more importantly, of the dangers that lurk in cyberspace and misinterpreted religions. Various avenues and forums such as the Inter-Religious Confidence Circles and Presidential Council of Religious Harmony are utilised to sensitise people to the dangers of radicalism, including self radicalisation. Therefore, education will continue to play a critical role in ensuring that self-radicalisation does not succeed as more people will be more aware of the crimes that radicalised individuals commit.	5-7



- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on how the government and citizens can play their part in keeping Singapore safe from the threat of terrorism.

How far do you agree that the government plays a more significant role than individuals in keeping Singapore safe from these threats? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Answer	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic without addressing the question, (i.e defines cyber security)	1-2
L2	<b>Describes the role of the given factors.</b> <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing two factors.</i>	3-4
L3	<b>Explains the role of the given factors with regards to the issue.</b> <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors.</i>  e.g. The government plays a significant role in keeping Singapore safe from the threat of terrorism. They have introduced many measures to boost our country's defense against these threats. For example, the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority (ICA) has introduced various monitoring and surveillance measure for stricter security checks at our borders. These include technological innovations installed at land and sea borders such as body and baggage scanners and Xray imaging equipment. <b>Therefore, by introducing such measures, the government can keep Singapore safe from terrorist attacks because it would be difficult for the terrorist to find his way into Singapore to carry out attacks. These strict government surveillance measures will then deter potential terrorist attacks.</b>  <b>AND</b>  e.g. The individual also plays a significant role in keeping Singapore safe from the threat of terrorism. Singaporeans of all races are constantly reminded of the importance of remaining vigilant. For example, they can do this by watching out for tell-tale signs of self-radicalization in others. They can inform the relevant authorities or report suspicious items or characters. They are reminded to look out for unattended bags in the MRT etc. (Singaporeans can also take active participation in Total Defense which would provide them with some ideas on how to prevent and respond to a terrorist attacks. Psychological defense can help Singapore citizens to remain calm and be willing to do whatever is needed to handle a terrorist attack/threat. <b>Therefore, the individual can play an important role in keeping Singapore safe from the threat of terrorism because by working together as citizens, Singaporeans will have a strong social defence and remain united during an attack. A positive mindset will ensure that we are not intimidated by terrorists' actions and demands.</b>	5-7
L4	<b>L3+ Explains relative importance</b>	8