

NAME:		()	CLASS:	
-------	--	-----	--------	--



YISHUN TOWN SECONDARY SCHOOL

G3

**END OF YEAR EXAMINATION 2023
SECONDARY 2
G3 HISTORY**

DATE : 9 Oct 2023

DAY : Monday

DURATION: 1 Hour 15 Minutes

MARKS: 35

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Writing paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Name, Index Number and Class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Section A

You must answer **all parts** of the Question.

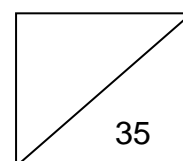
Section B

You must answer **any two** out of the three questions from this section.

Write all answers on the answer paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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



Section A: Source-Based Case Study [15 marks]

Answer all parts of the question.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you were told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1. (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this photo? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [4]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source in telling you about how Singapore cope with its security challenges? Explain your answer. [6]

How did Singapore manage its security challenges after its independence in 1965?

Source A *A picture showing National Service recruits at Telok Ayer Constituency being sent off on 3 September 1967.*



Source B *Adapted from an article on the development of Singapore's defence industry since its independence.*

The Singapore Armed Forces was established with universal conscription* being put into place. A parallel early effort was also made to ensure basic defence self-sufficiency through the establishment of a local defence industry. It involved the production of ammunition and small arms, the maintenance and repair of weapons systems, the building of patrol boats for the navy, and the refurbishment of military aircraft. One of the earliest defence companies was the Chartered Industries of Singapore (CIS), which was established in 1967.

*universal conscription: National Service

Source C *Adapted from a book to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Singapore Armed Forces.*

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Minister for Defence Dr Goh Keng Swee were determined to push on with creating an armed force, so Singapore went out to seek assistance from other nations. The Israeli Defence Force agreed to be our advisors. And so, the Singapore Armed Forces was built up quickly – making do with what we had. The Israeli advisors started by training a core group of Singaporean soldiers through a series of preparation courses. After completing these courses, these officers were deployed as instructors in various headquarters.

Source D *A speech made by Dr Goh Keng Swee, Singapore's first Defence Minister, on the National Service Bill in 1967.*

As Singapore is a small state strategically situated, it is important that it maintains adequate defence forces. It goes without saying that the real security, which we want, can be found not by our unaided efforts alone, but in alliance with others. In the long term, Singapore should work towards the establishment of some kind of regional defence arrangement. In this kind of regional defence alliance, we are likely to be a valuable partner with some influences as we can make defence contribution of some significance.

Section B: Structured-Essay Question [20 marks]

Answer any two of the three questions in this section.

2 This question is on Singapore under the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945.

- (a) Describe how the locals respond to Japanese rule from 1942 to 1945. [4]
- (b) Explain how the Japanese controlled the people in Singapore by force from 1942 to 1945. [6]

3 This question is about Singapore's Road to Independence.

- (a) Describe the benefits for Singapore to merge with Malaya in 1963. [4]
- (b) Explain the reasons that led to the separation of Singapore and Malaysia in 1965. [6]

4 This question is about Singapore after its Independence in 1965.

- (a) Describe Singapore's economic vulnerability after its independence in 1965. [4]
- (b) Explain how the Singapore government overcome Singapore's economic challenges after its independence. [6]

End of Paper

Acknowledgements:

Source A ©	https://biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-13/issue-2/jul-sep-2017/50years-of-ns/
Source B ©	https://www.mindef.gov.sg/oms/saf50/saf50_book/2_Introduction.pdf
Source C ©	https://www.jstor.org/stable/310b5e36-742e-3cfd-9f10-00d8c276c3d0?seq=1
Source D ©	https://petir.sg/1967/03/28/speech-by-the-minister-of-defence-dr-goh-keng-swee/

SEC 2 G3 HISTORY EOY 2023 SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

(a)	Study Source A. What is the message of this photo? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[4]
L1	DESCRIPTION / MISINTERPRETATION / PROVENANCE UNEXPLAINED e.g. The source shows people reporting for their National Service in 1967.	1
L2	SUB-MESSAGE(S) e.g. The message is that mainly males / able-bodied men need to stay for training.	2
L3	MESSAGE SUPPORTED Award 3m for messages, not supported. Award 4m for well-supported messages with contextual knowledge / well-explained answers e.g. The message is that National Service is important to Singapore. Source A shows a group of new recruits reporting for their National Service at Telok Ayer Constituency in 1967. They were carrying their belongings while being accompanied by an army officer. This shows me that National Service is compulsory in Singapore as it needs to rely on its citizens to defend the country. Based on my contextual knowledge, the Singapore Government has to introduce compulsory conscription for all Singaporean men to build up Singapore's defence force due to Singapore's limited manpower. The NS (Amendment) Act was introduced in 1967 and a call-up was initiated for youths born between 1 January and 30 June 1949. (Other accepted answers: all able-bodied men are required to serve National Service / Singapore managed its security challenges through National Service)	3-4

(b)	Study Sources B and C. How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	DIFFERENCE / SIMILARITY BASED ON PROVENANCE / SOURCE TYPE / MISMATCH e.g. Both sources are different as Source B is from a book to commemorate the 50 th anniversary of SAF while Source C is from an article on the development of Singapore's defence industry.	1
L2	SIMILARITY / DIFFERENCE IN CONTENT, UNSUPPORTED E.g. Both sources are similar in showing <u>the formation of Singapore's armed force / army</u> . E.g. Both sources are different in showing <u>how Singapore managed its security challenges</u> .	2
L3	SIMILARITY / DIFFERENCE IN CONTENT, SUPPORTED <i>Award 4m for well-explained answers.</i> E.g. Both sources are similar in showing <u>the formation of Singapore's armed force / army</u> . Source B states "The Singapore Armed Forces was established with universal conscription* being put into place." Similarly, Source C states "Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Minister for Defence Dr Goh Keng Swee were determined to push on with creating an armed force, so Singapore went out to seek assistance from other nations." Thus, both show that Singapore has to put in effort in ensuring its surviving by building up its military capabilities. OR E.g. Both sources are different in showing <u>how Singapore managed its security challenges</u> . Source B states "A parallel early effort was also made to ensure basic defence self-sufficiency through the establishment of a local defence industry. It involved the production of ammunition and small arms, the maintenance and repair of weapons systems, the building of patrol boats for the navy, and the refurbishment of military aircraft." However, Source C states "The Israeli Defence Force agreed to be our advisors." Therefore, Source B shows that Singapore tried managing its security challenges by producing its own weapons to ensure its security whereas Source C shows that Singapore has worked closely with other countries like Israel. (Other accepted difference: whether or not Singapore depended on itself for its defence)	3-4
L4	BOTH OF L3	5

(c)	Study Source D. How useful is this source in telling you about how Singapore cope with its security challenges? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	UNSUPPORTED ASSERTION / ASSERTION BASED ON PROVENANCE / TYPICALITY e.g. Source D is useful as it is from Dr Goh Keng Swee.	1
L2	USEFUL / NOT USEFUL (MISSING INFORMATION) BASED ON CONTENT <i>Award 3m for well-explained answers.</i> e.g. Source D is useful in telling me that Singapore managed its security challenges through military cooperation with other countries. Source D states "In the long term, Singapore should work towards the establishment of some kind of regional defence arrangement." This shows that Singapore should seek to work with other countries in strengthening its military capabilities and experience. e.g. Source D is not useful as it does not show other ways in which Singapore managed its security threats.	2-3
L3	BOTH ASPECTS OF L2	4
L4	USEFUL BASED ON CROSS-REFERENCE TO OTHER SOURCES / CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE <i>Award 5m for answers not addressing reliability</i> <i>Award 6m for answers with well-explained matching CR and addressing reliability</i> e.g. Source D is useful in telling me that Singapore managed its security challenges through military cooperation with other countries. Source D states "In the long term, Singapore should work towards the establishment of some kind of regional defence arrangement." This shows that Singapore should seek to work with other countries in strengthening its military capabilities and experience. This is supported by Source C which states "The Israeli advisors started by training a core group of Singaporean soldiers through a series of preparation courses. After completing these courses, these officers were deployed as instructors in various headquarters." This shows that Singapore has collaborated with and learnt from other countries in order to build up its military strength. Since Source D is supported by Source C, it is reliable and thus useful. NOT USEFUL (MISSING INFORMATION), SUPPORTED BY OTHER SOURCES / CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE <i>Award 6m for well-explained answers</i> e.g. Source D is not useful as it does not show other ways in which Singapore managed its security threats. It only shows Singapore's military cooperation	5-6

	<p>with other countries. Source D states “In the long term, Singapore should work towards the establishment of some kind of regional defence arrangement.” This shows that Singapore should seek to work with other countries in strengthening its military capabilities and experience.” This is seen in Source B which states “It involved the production of ammunition and small arms, the maintenance and repair of weapons systems, the building of patrol boats for the navy, and the refurbishment of military aircraft. One of the earliest defence companies was the Chartered Industries of Singapore (CIS), which was established in 1967.” This shows that Singapore can overcome its security challenges through self-reliance – establishing its own defence industries.</p> <p>(Students can also CR to Source A as the introduction of National Service is another way to build Singapore’s defence)</p>	
L5	Both of L4	6

Section B: Structured-essay Question

2(a)	Describe how the locals respond to Japanese rule from 1942 to 1945	[4]
L1	<p>Describes the Japanese Occupation but not answering question</p> <p>E.g. The Japanese Occupation started on 15 February 1942 and the Japanese used various methods to control Singapore.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identify the ways</p> <p>List the ways how the locals responded to Japanese rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration • Resistance 	2
L3	<p>Describe how the locals responded to Japanese rule</p> <p>Award 3 marks for one way identified and described. Award 4 marks for two ways identified and described.</p> <p>E.g. The locals responded to Japanese rule through collaboration. For instance, the Japanese sought the Malays’ support in administering Japanese rule. Some of the duties given to the Malays included policing and being part of the neighbourhood associations that would report on suspected anti-Japanese activities. Some Chinese became informants for the Kempeitai during Operation Sook Ching, helping to root out those seen to be anti-Japanese.</p> <p>E.g. The locals responded to Japanese rule through resistance. Not everyone wanted to accept Japanese rule. For example, 7 senior officers of the Malay Regiment refused to pledge loyalty to and fight for Japan. They were subsequently executed. Others took up arms and joined resistance</p>	3-4

	forces. Both the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA) and Force 136 had worked with the British to drive the Japanese out. Members of MPAJA would conduct sabotage attacks on Japanese officers and their men whenever they have the chance. Force 136, a secret organization established by the British, would gather information about the Japanese and also organize sabotage attacks. (Other examples: Lim Bo Seng, Elizabeth Choy)	
--	--	--

2(b)	Explain how the Japanese controlled the people in Singapore by force from 1942 to 1945.	[6]
L1	DESCRIBES TOPIC E.g. The Japanese ruled Singapore from 1942 to 1945.	1
L2	IDENTIFY FACTORS E.g. Meting out harsh punishments E.g. Imprisoning Allied soldiers E.g. Carrying out Operation Sook Ching E.g. Coercing the Chinese business community	2
L3	DESCRIBE FACTORS Award 3 marks for one factor identified and described. Award 4 marks for two factors identified and described. E.g. One of the ways is by meting out harsh punishments . For example, the Japanese executed those who were caught looting just after the British surrendered. The heads were publicly displayed in open areas to create fear and serve as warnings to people about the consequences of resisting the Japanese. They also had the Kempeitai, the Japanese military police who would arrest those suspected of being anti-Japanese. The Kempeitai would give food or cash rewards to encourage people to inform them of anyone they suspected of being involved in anti-Japanese activities. These suspects would be tortured until they revealed information that the Japanese wanted. E.g. Another way was by imprisoning Allied soldiers . These Allied soldiers were mainly British, Australians and Allied Europeans. These Allied prisoners of war (POWs) were forced to march in public from Bukit Timah Road to Changi Prison and the barracks nearby, where they would be locked up. E.g. Another way was by carrying out Operation Sook Ching which was a brutal purge of members of the Chinese community who were suspected of being anti-Japanese. The Kempeitai were in charge of this operation. The Chinese population was targeted as the Japanese saw them as a potential threat to their rule. Many Chinese were involved in a boycott of Japanese	3-4

	<p>goods and also contributed funds to China's efforts against Japan. All Chinese men aged 18 to 50 have to assemble at mass screening centres to be examined by the Japanese. Japanese records estimate that 6000 people were killed during the operation. However, other estimates show the figure to be between 25000 to 50000.</p> <p>E.g. Another way was through coercing the Chinese business community. Chinese businessmen in Singapore were targeted as many contributed a lot to the China Relief Fund, which supported China's resistance against Japan. The Overseas Chinese Association (OCA) was created as a channel of communication between the Chinese community and the Japanese government. The Japanese demanded that the OCA gift 50 million Straits dollars to them. This was done to punish the Chinese for supporting anti-Japanese war activities in China as well as British war efforts in Malaya and Singapore.</p>	
L4	<p>EXPLAIN FACTORS</p> <p><i>Award 5 marks for one factor identified and explained.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for two factors identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. One of the ways is by meting out harsh punishments. For example, the Japanese executed those who were caught looting just after the British surrendered. The heads were publicly displayed in open areas to create fear and serve as warnings to people about the consequences of resisting the Japanese. They also had the Kempeitai, the Japanese military police who would arrest those suspected of being anti-Japanese. The Kempeitai would give food or cash rewards to encourage people to inform them of anyone they suspected of being involved in anti-Japanese activities. These suspects would be tortured until they revealed information that the Japanese wanted. Thus, this would create a climate of fear among the locals and they would not dare to oppose the Japanese rule. They would remain obedient citizens of the Japanese empire for fear of risking their own lives.</p> <p>E.g. Another way was by imprisoning Allied soldiers. These Allied soldiers were mainly British, Australians and Allied Europeans. These Allied prisoners of war (POWs) were forced to march in public from Bukit Timah Road to Changi Prison and the barracks nearby, where they would be locked up. In doing so, it would completely dispel the myth of the 'white man's' superiority. This would prove that the Asians were just as good as Europeans as the Japanese were able to rule over these Europeans and take over former European colonies in Asia. Locals could question the authority of the British.</p> <p>E.g. Another way was by carrying out Operation Sook Ching which was a brutal purge of members of the Chinese community who were suspected of being anti-Japanese. The Kempeitai were in charge of this operation. The Chinese population was targeted as the Japanese saw them as a potential threat to their rule. Many Chinese were involved in a boycott of Japanese goods and also contributed funds to China's efforts against Japan. All Chinese men aged 18 to 50 have to assemble at mass screening centres to be</p>	5-6

	<p>examined by the Japanese. Japanese records estimate that 6000 people were killed during the operation. However, other estimates show the figure to be between 25000 to 50000. Thus, the Japanese have effectively created a police state specifically targeted at the Chinese community. This would ensure that there is no potential source of resistance from the Chinese in Singapore that could threaten the Japanese rule. Through such rule of fear, the Japanese aimed to promote obedience among the Chinese.</p> <p>E.g. Another way was through coercing the Chinese business community. Chinese businessmen in Singapore were targeted as many contributed a lot to the China Relief Fund, which supported China's resistance against Japan. The Overseas Chinese Association (OCA) was created as a channel of communication between the Chinese community and the Japanese government. The Japanese demanded that the OCA gift 50 million Straits dollars to them. This was done to punish the Chinese for supporting anti-Japanese war activities in China as well as British war efforts in Malaya and Singapore. By targeting the Chinese business community, it would reduce their ability to aid China's efforts against Japanese invasion. This would help in Japan's further conquest in China. It would also serve as a punishment for these Chinese businessmen not to help China.</p>	
--	--	--

3(a)	Describe the benefits for Singapore to merge with Malaya in 1963.	[4]
L1	<p>Describes the post-war period but not answering question</p> <p>E.g. Singapore joined the Federation of Malaysia on 16 September 1963 as one of its 14 member states.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identify the benefits</p> <p>List the benefits for Singapore if it were to merge with Malaya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political independence • Economic survival 	2
L3	<p>Describe the benefits for Singapore in the merger with Malaya</p> <p>Award 3 marks for one benefit identified and described. Award 4 marks for two benefits identified and described.</p> <p>E.g. One benefit was political independence. The British was worried that Southeast Asia would fall under communist control, especially given the influences from communist China and rising communist movements in Indonesia and Vietnam. To safeguard Singapore from the spread of communism, the British sought greater political stability through the formation of a new federation consisting of Malaya, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak.</p> <p>E.g. Another benefit was economic survival. The PAP government felt that Singapore might not survive economically in the long term without a merger.</p>	3-4

	It lacked natural resources and had a growing population in need of jobs. It was also facing a declining entrepot trade. As its neighbours became independent, they wanted to direct their exports through their own ports, reducing Singapore's importance as a regional trading port. Furthermore, with Malaya's introduction of tariffs on Singapore's goods, it made Singapore's goods more expensive to Malaysians. Thus, a merger could help Singapore with the establishment of a common market. The Malayan hinterland would create a larger demand for Singapore's manufactured goods.	
--	---	--

3(b)	Explain the reasons that led to the separation of Singapore and Malaysia in 1965.	[6]
L1	DESCRIBES TOPIC E.g. Singapore separated from Malaysia on 9 August 1965.	1
L2	IDENTIFY REASONS E.g. Economic disagreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common market • Revenue contribution E.g. Political differences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of political parties • Treatment of races 	2
L3	DESCRIBES REASONS Award 3 marks for one factor identified and described. Award 4 marks for two factors identified and described. E.g. One reason that led to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia was due to economic disagreements . Singapore hoped that the common market would be established for its long-term economic survival. Tariffs on Singapore-made goods would be removed. However, the Federal Government delayed the formation of the common market due to concerns that it would lead to greater competition from Singapore. Tariffs continued to be imposed on Singapore-made goods to protect Malaya's industries. Moreover, Singapore hoped to maintain the contribution of 40% of its revenue to the Federal Government. But the Federal Government increased Singapore's contribution to 60% as defence spending had risen significantly due to Konfrontasi. E.g. Another reason that led to the separation was political differences . One issue was the composition of political parties. Singapore's major political parties such as the PAP, were multiracial and sought to represent the interests of all communities. But the Federal Government was formed by the Alliance Party, which comprised of 3 communal parties: the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Malayan Chinese Association (MCA), and Malayan	3-4

	<p>Indian Congress (MIC). These parties sought to represent the interests of their respective communities. Also, both Singapore and Malaysia differed in terms of their treatment of races. Singapore's government felt that everyone should be given an equal opportunity to succeed. It believed that the best way of enabling Malays to gain better employment opportunities was by providing free education. However, the Federal Government felt that special privileges in employment, business and education should be given to the Malays to help improve their economic and social position. For example, a certain number of jobs in the government were reserved for Malays.</p>	
L4	<p>EXPLAIN REASON <i>Award 5 marks for one factor identified and explained.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for two factors identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. One reason that led to the separation of Singapore from Malaysia was due to economic disagreements. Singapore hoped that the common market would be established for its long-term economic survival. Tariffs on Singapore-made goods would be removed. However, the Federal Government delayed the formation of the common market due to concerns that it would lead to greater competition from Singapore. Tariffs continued to be imposed on Singapore-made goods to protect Malaya's industries. Moreover, Singapore hoped to maintain the contribution of 40% of its revenue to the Federal Government. But the Federal Government increased Singapore's contribution to 60% as defence spending had risen significantly due to Konfrontasi. Therefore, the failure to set up the common market meant that Singapore could not enjoy the economic benefits it had hoped for. It was unable to provide enough jobs for the people in Singapore and build Singapore's economy in the long run. This would put a strain on the economic cooperation between Singapore and Malaysia. The increase in revenue contribution also made Singapore feel that it was unfair. This would further strained their relationship as it would create more tensions between the 2 states which would lead to the eventual separation.</p> <p>E.g. Another reason that led to the separation was political differences. One issue was the composition of political parties. Singapore's major political parties such as the PAP, were multiracial and sought to represent the interests of all communities. But the Federal Government was formed by the Alliance Party, which comprised of 3 communal parties: the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), Malayan Chinese Association (MCA), and Malayan Indian Congress (MIC). These parties sought to represent the interests of their respective communities. Also, both Singapore and Malaysia differed in terms of their treatment of races. Singapore's government felt that everyone should be given an equal opportunity to succeed. It believed that the best way of enabling Malays to gain better employment opportunities was by providing free education. However, the Federal Government felt that special privileges in employment, business and education should be given to the Malays to help improve their economic and social position. For example, a certain number of jobs in the government were reserved for Malays. Hence, when the PAP promoted the idea of a 'Malaysian Malaysia' where everyone was treated</p>	5-6

	equally, it created unhappiness among UMNO leaders who felt that it challenged the special position of the Malay community. This created tension and political rivalry between the 2 governments as they could not agree on how to rule the Federation. This would eventually lead to separation.	
--	---	--

4(a)	Describe Singapore's economic vulnerability after its independence in 1965.	[4]
L1	Describes post-independence Singapore but not answering question E.g. Singapore became independent in 1965 and had to deal with many economic challenges as a newly-independent state.	1
L2	Identify the challenges List the security challenges that Singapore faced after independence in 1965 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to the Malayan hinterland • Threat of unemployment 	2
L3	Describe the economic challenges that Singapore faced after independence in 1965 Award 3 marks for one challenge identified and described. Award 4 marks for two challenges identified and described. E.g. One economic challenge was limited access to the Malaysian hinterland . Without a common market and direct access to the Malaysian hinterland, trade between Singapore and Malaysia was limited. To protect the local industries from Singapore, Malaysia increased tariffs on Singapore's exports which made them expensive. This lowered the demand for Singapore-made goods in Malaysia as Malaysian-made goods became cheaper in comparison. Malaysia also reduced the volume of its exports, such as raw tin and rubber, to Singapore. Previously, these were often stored or processed in Singapore before being re-exported worldwide. But Malaysia now process and export them directly from its own ports. E.g. Another economic challenge was threat of unemployment . In 1965, there already more than 70000 unemployed people out of a total labour force of over 700000. Many young people about to graduate would also soon be joining the workforce. Moreover, Singapore's entrepot trade had been declining since WWII due to growing competition from other ports in the region. This meant that it would not be employing many people in Singapore. British military withdrawal from Singapore further worsened Singapore's unemployment problem as their bases were a major source of employment for over 40000 people here.	3-4

4(b)	Explain how the Singapore government overcome Singapore's economic challenges after its independence.	[6]
L1	DESCRIBES TOPIC E.g. Singapore government managed to over its economic challenges through many ways.	1
L2	IDENTIFY WAYS E.g. Development of export-oriented industrialization E.g. Development of infrastructure	2
L3	DESCRIBE FACTORS Award 3 marks for one factor identified and described. Award 4 marks for two factors identified and described. E.g. Singapore tried diversifying its economy through the development of export-oriented industrialization . Dr Goh Keng Swee established the Economic Development Board (EDB) to promote industrial development in Singapore by attracting multinational corporations (MNCs) to set up factories. Singapore attracted MNCs with its low tax rates, safe and secure environment, its large and young labour force supported by trade unions, and sizable amount of land. Examples of MNCs that set up operations in Singapore included Shell, Seiko and Hewlett-Packard. In 1961, the EDB transformed almost 70 km ² of land in Jurong into Singapore's first industrial estate. As Singapore grew more industrialised, the Jurong Town Corporation (JTC) was established to oversee the task of building and managing industrial estates. With such efforts, Singapore saw almost 150000 jobs created between 1967 and 1973. Up until 1973, Singapore's economic growth rate exceeded 10% annually. E.g. Singapore needed to support the diversification of its economy through the development of infrastructure . For example, in order to boost connectivity among industries and households, the Singapore Telephone Board installed new telephones at rapid pace – it took 5 years from 1967 to 1972 to double the network size to 200000. Banking and financial services were expanded to meet the MNCs' needs. The Development Bank of Singapore (DBS) was established in 1968 to finance industrialization and other development projects. Many foreign banks also set up operations here. The Public Utilities Board (PUB) was established in 1963. It was responsible for providing water, electricity and gas to industries and households. It continued its work after Singapore's independence which further improved the operating conditions of	3-4

	industries and people's living conditions here. (Other examples: transport facilities)	
L4	<p>EXPLAIN FACTORS <i>Award 5 marks for one factor identified and explained.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for two factors identified and explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. Singapore tried diversifying its economy through the development of export-oriented industrialization. Dr Goh Keng Swee established the Economic Development Board (EDB) to promote industrial development in Singapore by attracting multinational corporations (MNCs) to set up factories. Singapore attracted MNCs with its low tax rates, safe and secure environment, its large and young labour force supported by trade unions, and sizable amount of land. Examples of MNCs that set up operations in Singapore included Shell, Seiko and Hewlett-Packard. In 1961, the EDB transformed almost 70 km² of land in Jurong into Singapore's first industrial estate. As Singapore grew more industrialised, the Jurong Town Corporation (JTC) was established to oversee the task of building and managing industrial estates. With such efforts, Singapore saw almost 150000 jobs created between 1967 and 1973. Up until 1973, Singapore's economic growth rate exceeded 10% annually. Thus, this would help to create employment for Singaporeans as soon as possible. With a stable job, the people were able to support their families and enjoy a decent standard of living. It would then ensure Singapore's prosperity in the long term as these MNCs would help contribute to Singapore's national income.</p> <p>E.g. Singapore needed to support the diversification of its economy through the development of infrastructure. For example, in order to boost connectivity among industries and households, the Singapore Telephone Board installed new telephones at rapid pace – it took 5 years from 1967 to 1972 to double the network size to 200000. Banking and financial services were expanded to meet the MNCs' needs. The Development Bank of Singapore (DBS) was established in 1968 to finance industrialization and other development projects. Many foreign banks also set up operations here. The Public Utilities Board (PUB) was established in 1963. It was responsible for providing water, electricity and gas to industries and households. It continued its work after Singapore's independence which further improved the operating conditions of industries and people's living conditions here. Hence, these infrastructure are important in supporting Singapore's industrialization as it signalled Singapore's commitment in attracting MNCs to set up their operations here on a long term basis. It ensures the basic functioning of the society which would give MNCs and foreign investors the confidence in Singapore's future economic progress.</p>	5-6