

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

Study the sources and Question 1 carefully, and then answer **all parts** of the question.

For each question part, you should use the source(s) indicated to help you answer the question. In answering the questions, you should also use your knowledge of the topic to help you in understanding and analysing the sources.

1 This question is about National Service in Singapore.

(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer from the source about people's feelings towards National Service in Singapore in the 1960s? Explain your answer. [4]

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this source published? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source C and Source D.

How similar are the sources regarding National Service? Explain your answer. [6]

Source A: *A photograph from the 1960s showing family members watching their loved ones entering a training camp.*



Source B: *A photograph showing a Minister making a speech during a National Servicemen send-off party* at a local community centre in 1968, published in a local newspaper.*



* Send-off parties were organised to honour young men going to serve the country.

Source C: *Adapted from an online post about National Service.*

We have not really tasted the kind of fear to truly appreciate how NS keeps our country independent. Most Singaporeans in the new generation have never had to suffer the pain and experience of war.

Hence, while we do acknowledge the fact that national defence is necessary for the country, we still complain about NS because two years to us is a very long period. We could have travelled more and gained more international exposure. We could have started employment earlier and gain more work experience to make us more competitive in the workplace. We need to go back for reservist training every year, causing disruption to our work.

Source D: *Adapted from an online post about National Service.*

Here are my thoughts about NS:

1. You make friends and build connections. You meet people you would never meet if there was no NS.
2. You learn values. Discipline, punctuality, sense of urgency and respect for everyone.
3. You learn to be tactful when dealing with a sensitive situation.
4. You learn to have teamwork.

Basically, why would you not want to experience the growth that only National Service can provide? Sure, pay is low, two years wasted and ten cycles of reservist, but you gain all of these benefits.

Section B: Structured Questions [20m]

Answer all questions.

2 This question is on the challenges in the Federation of Malaysia.

- (a) Describe the economic disagreements between the Alliance Party and the PAP during Merger. [4]
]
- (b) Explain the political reasons that led to separation of Singapore from Malaysia. [6]

3 This question is on meeting Singapore's security challenges after independence.

- (a) Describe the challenges posed to Singapore as a result of British troop withdrawal from Singapore. [4]
- (b) Explain how the PAP government handled Singapore's security challenges after Separation. [6]

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Source A: https://www.mindef.gov.sg/oms/saf50/saf50_book/SAF50book_full.pdf

Source B:

<https://remembersingapore.org/2013/05/01/once-in-our-life-two-years-of-our-time/>

Source C: <https://www.quora.com/Is-National-Service-really-necessary-for-Singapore>

Source D: <https://www.quora.com/What-benefits-do-Singaporean-men-get-for-serving-national-service-that-the-rest-of-the-population-does-not-receive>

*** END OF PAPER ***

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

2 This question is about National Service in Singapore.

a) Study Source A. What can you infer from the source about people's feelings towards National Service in Singapore in the 1960s? Explain your answer. [4]		
L1	Lifting / Describes source, no inference / did not answer the question Award higher mark for more details e.g. Source A tells me that family members were watching their loved ones enter National Service. Many people turned out to witness this event.	1-2
L2	Inference, unsupported Award 2m for one inference, without valid source use / unsupported e.g. Source A tells me that National Service in the 1960s was a concern for families with loved ones going in. They were worried. [2]	2
L3	Inference, supported Award 3m for one inference supported, but no explanation Award 4m for one inference supported, with explanation e.g. Source A tells me that National Service in the 1960s was a concern for families with loved ones going in. The source shows men and women with worried and anxious expressions looking out for their loved ones. A woman was giving a bag to a young man, maybe she was giving him his favourite food. [3] This suggests that NS in the 1960s was something new and people did not know what to expect, thus they were concerned for their loved ones.	3-4

b) Study Source B.		
Why was this source published? Explain your answer.		[5]
L1	Describes source, no inference or lifting from source. e.g. This source was published to tell about send-off parties for people going into National Service.	1
L2	Purpose, unsupported e.g. This source was published to convince the Singaporeans in the 1960s that National Service was important.	2
L3	Purpose supported Award 3 marks for purpose supported, but no explanation Award 4 marks for additional details and further explanation of source details Award 5 marks for purpose supported with outcome and explained with source details. e.g. This source was published to convince the Singaporeans in the 1960s that National Service was important. Source B shows a National Service send-off party at a community centre, with a Minister making a speech to honour the young men going to NS. [3] This suggests that the Singapore government wanted the men to feel special and to know that they were joining an important organisation. The Minister was probably making a speech to reassure the new NSmen and their families. [4] This source was published so that people would not fear NS but to give it their full support instead. [5]	3-5

c) Study Source C and Source D. How similar are the sources regarding National Service? Explain your answer. [6]		
L1	Generalised comments/Invalid matching e.g. Source C talks about people complaining about NS, while Source D talks about the benefits of NS.	1
L2	Similarity/difference based on provenance/source type e.g. The sources are similar as they are textual accounts about NS.	2
L3	Similarity <u>OR</u> Difference in content, unsupported Criteria identified, no supporting source details i) Award 3m for one side, unsupported e.g. Source C and Source D are similar in showing that NS has negative impacts on people. OR e.g. Source C and Source D are different in showing the kinds of benefit one can gain from NS. Source C shows benefits for the nation, but Source D shows benefits for the individual. OR ii) Matching source details, explained, but no criterion statement Award 3m for one side e.g. Source C states, "Two years to us is a very long period. We could have travelled more and gain more international exposure. We could have started	3

	<p>employment earlier and gain more work experience to make us more competitive in the workplace. We need to go back for reservists training every year, causing disruption to our work.” Similarly, Source D states, “Sure pay is low, 2 years wasted and 10 cycles of reservist”. This suggests that people could lose out as they spend two years of their lives in NS.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. Source C states, “NS keeps our country independent.” This suggests that the country will benefit from having a defence force of NSmen. However, Source D states, “You make friends and build connections. You learn values. You learn to be tactful when dealing with a sensitive situation”. This suggests that NSmen learn things that could develop their character.</p>	
L4	<p>States a valid similarity OR difference in content, supported with valid source use</p> <p>Criterion identified, supported but not explained</p> <p>e.g. Source C and Source D are <u>similar in showing that NS has negative impacts on people.</u> Source C states, “Two years to us is a very long period. We could have travelled more and gain more international exposure. We could have started employment earlier and gain more work experience to make us more competitive in the workplace. We need to go back for reservists training every year, causing disruption to our work.” Similarly, Source D states, “Sure pay is low, 2 years wasted and 10 cycles of reservist”.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. e.g. Source C and Source D are <u>different in showing the kinds of benefit one can gain from NS. Source C shows benefits for the nation, but Source D shows benefits for the individual.</u> Source C states, “NS keeps our country independent.” However, Source D states, “You make friends and build connections. You learn values. You learn to be tactful when dealing with a sensitive situation”.</p> <p><i>Accept other relevant answers, e.g., the sources are different in showing people’s attitude towards NS. Source C is negative while Source D is positive.</i></p>	4

L5	<p>Similarity AND difference in content inferred (criterion identified), supported with SD and explained</p> <p>Award 5m for valid similarity and valid difference, supported with valid support use.</p> <p>Award 6m for a more developed answer (explanation) for either similarity or difference.</p> <p>e.g. Source C and Source D are similar in showing that NS has negative impacts on people. Source C states, "Two years to us is a very long period. We could have travelled more and gain more international exposure. We could have started employment earlier and gain more work experience to make us more competitive in the marketplace. We need to go back for reservists training every year, causing disruption to our work." Similarly, Source D states, "Sure pay is low, 2 years wasted and 10 cycles of reservist". <u>This suggests that people could lose out as they spend two years of their lives in NS.</u></p> <p>AND / OR</p> <p>e.g. e.g. Source C and Source D are different in showing the kinds of benefit one can gain from NS. Source C shows benefits for the nation, but Source D shows benefits for the individual. Source C states, "NS keeps our country independent." <u>This suggests that the country will benefit from having a defence force of NSmen.</u> However, Source D states, "You make friends and build connections. You learn values. You learn to be tactful when dealing with a sensitive situation". <u>This suggests that NSmen learn things that could develop their character.</u></p>	5-6

Section B: Structured Questions [20m]

2 This question is on the challenges in the Federation of Malaysia.		
(a)	Describe the economic disagreements between the Alliance Party and the PAP during Merger.	[4]
L1	<p>Describes the situation surrounding merger without focusing on the question</p> <p>E.g. Singapore wanted to merge with Malaya to form a larger country for economic benefits. Being a small island, Singapore wanted to join a larger country for better survival chances.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies economic disagreements</p> <p>Lists disagreements without further elaboration</p> <p>E.g. The Common Market was not set up</p> <p>E.g. There was disagreement about revenue contributions.</p>	2
L3	<p>Describes economic disagreements</p> <p>Award 3m for one disagreement identified and described.</p> <p>Award 4m for two disagreements identified and described.</p> <p>E.g. Singapore expected the Common Market to be set up for its long-term economic survival and tariffs on Singapore-made goods would be removed. However, there was a delay in setting up the Common Market and tariffs continued to be imposed on Singapore-made goods to protect some of Malaysia's industries.</p> <p>E.g. According to the terms of Merger, Singapore would contribute 40% of its revenue to the federal government. However, the federal government increased Singapore's contribution to 60% as defence spending had risen</p>	3-4

	significantly due to Konfrontasi. Singapore felt that the decision was unfair and that the original contribution was sufficient.	
(b)	Explain the political reasons that led to separation of Singapore from Malaysia.	[6]
L1	<p>Describes the situation surrounding separation without focusing on the question</p> <p>E.g. Singapore and Malaysia had many political disagreements that could not be resolved.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies the reasons that contributed to separation</p> <p>Lists reasons, but without further elaboration</p> <p>E.g. Competition for power led to separation.</p>	2

	E.g. Different views regarding the treatment of Malays led to separation.	
L3	<p>Describes the reasons that contributed to separation</p> <p>E.g. Competition for power led to separation.</p> <p>In September 1963, a state election was held in Singapore. The Alliance Party supported the Singapore Alliance Party (SAP) to take part in the election, but it performed poorly. It did not win a single seat while the PAP took majority of the seats. Then, the PAP contested in the 1964 federal election, and only won one seat. The majority of the seats were won by the Alliance Party. During the elections, both sides made speeches that offended the other party.</p> <p>E.g. Different views regarding the treatment of Malays led to separation.</p> <p>Another reason that led to the Tunku's decision for Singapore to separate was the formation of the Malaysian Solidarity Convention (MSC) which was formed by the PAP and four Malaysian opposition parties in 1965. The MSC aimed to achieve a 'Malaysian Malaysia', where everyone was to be treated equally regardless of race. UMNO leaders were particularly upset with the MSC as it challenged the special position of the Malay community. The Alliance Party felt that Malays in Malaysia should be given special privileges to help them advance economically in the country. Some UMNO leaders were so angry that they even called for Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's arrest.</p>	3
L4	<p>Explains the reasons that contributed to separation</p> <p>Award 4m for one reason identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional details.</p> <p>Award 6m for two reasons identified and explained.</p> <p>E.g. Competition for power led to separation.</p> <p>In September 1963, a state election was held in Singapore. The Alliance Party supported the Singapore Alliance Party (SAP) to take part in the election, but it performed poorly. It did not win a single seat while the PAP took majority of the seats. Then, the PAP contested in the 1964 federal election, and only won one seat. The majority of the seats were won by the</p>	4-6

	<p>Alliance Party. During the elections, both sides made speeches that offended the other party. The PAP questioned the way the Alliance Party governed the country and promised to build a Malaysia that would not be governed along racial lines. Meanwhile, the Alliance Party was unhappy with their loss in the state election and took steps to smear the reputation of the PAP by spreading untruths among the Malay community. This led to deadly race riots in Singapore. <u>As such, the relationship between the two political parties were strained and there was tension between them. They were not able to cooperate and work together, seeing each other as a challenge to their positions in the government. The struggle for power caused instability in Singapore and Malaysia, leading to Singapore being asked to separate so that peace might be maintained.</u></p> <p>E.g. Different views regarding the treatment of Malays led to separation.</p> <p>Another reason that led to the Tunku's decision for Singapore to separate was the formation of the Malaysian Solidarity Convention (MSC) which was formed by the PAP and four Malaysian opposition parties in 1965. The MSC aimed to achieve a 'Malaysian Malaysia', where everyone was to be treated equally regardless of race. UMNO leaders were particularly upset with the MSC as it challenged the special position of the Malay community. The Alliance Party felt that Malays in Malaysia should be given special privileges to help them advance economically in the country. Some UMNO leaders were so angry that they even called for Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's arrest. <u>As such, this growing tension convinced Tunku that the differences between the two governments could never be resolved. The two parties had different views about government that could not be reconciled. Hence, it was best for Singapore to leave Malaysia to prevent more clashes.</u></p>	
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3 This question is on meeting Singapore's security challenges after independence.		
(a)	Describe the challenges posed to Singapore as a result of British troop withdrawal from Singapore.	[4]
L1	Describes British troop withdrawal. E.g. As Singapore was no longer a British colony, the British decided to withdraw their troops from Singapore.	1
L2	Identifies challenges of British troop withdrawal Lists the challenges, without further elaboration. E.g. The British troop withdrawal from Singapore would lead to economic consequences . E.g. The British troop withdrawal from Singapore would lead to defence challenges .	2
L3	Describes challenges posed to Singapore as a result of British troop withdrawal Award 3m for one challenge identified and described. Award 4m for two challenges identified and described. The British troop withdrawal from Singapore would lead to economic consequences . Britain announced the closure of its military bases in 1967.	3-4

	<p>British military bases were a major source of employment for Singaporeans. The livelihoods of 40,000 people were supported by the supplying of goods and services to British servicemen stationed in Singapore.</p> <p>The British troop withdrawal from Singapore would also lead to defence challenges. Without the British troops in Singapore, Singapore would be left practically undefended. In 1965, Singapore had only two battalions of regular infantry of 50 officers and about 1,000 men each. These were hardly enough to defend Singapore against external threats.</p>	
(b)	Explain how the PAP government handled Singapore's security challenges after Separation.	[6]
L1	<p>Describes the security challenges faced by Singapore without focusing on the question</p> <p>E.g. After WWII, Singapore faced many challenges. There was the threat from Indonesia's Konfrontasi, the Vietnam War and communists threats. The British forces were also going to withdraw from Singapore.</p>	1
L2	<p>Identifies aspects of Singapore's defence strategy</p> <p>Lists aspect(s) of Singapore's defence strategy, but without further elaboration.</p> <p>E.g. Introducing National Service</p> <p>E.g. Establishing a home-grown defence industry</p> <p>E.g. Establishing international relations and joining international organisations</p>	2
L3	<p>Describe aspects of Singapore's defence strategy</p> <p>E.g. Introducing National Service</p> <p>National Service (NS) was introduced in 1967. Thousands of men were conscripted for at least two years of compulsory full-time NS. Upon</p>	3

	<p>completing NS, they would be liable for reservist duties, which meant they would continue to receive occasional military training and take up arms in times of emergency. By the end of the 1970s, The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) had grown into a sizeable defence force with an army, an air force and a navy.</p> <p>E.g. Establishing a home-grown defence industry</p> <p>Soldiers need a whole range of equipment to train and fight wars, from basic items such as uniforms and boots to sophisticated weapons like tanks and airplanes. A defence industry was set up to provide the SAF with locally made equipment and supplies. In 1967, the Chartered Industries was established to produce ammunition and weapons for the SAF.</p> <p>E.g. Establishing international relations and joining international organisations</p> <p>Singapore joined Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain to form the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) which committed the five members to consult one another in the event of an armed attack on Singapore or Malaysia. The FPDA conducted combined military exercises to enhance defence cooperation. Singapore government leaders travelled widely to gain recognition and establish relations with the international community through bilateral and multi-lateral relations. In addition, it was important for Singapore to join international organisations. Singapore became the 117th member of the United Nations (UN) and was a founding member of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a regional organisation formed to prevent the spread of communism, to promote economic growth and social progress, and cultural development in the region.</p>	
L4	<p>Explains Singapore's defence strategy</p> <p>Award 4m for one aspect identified and explained, and an additional mark for additional details.</p> <p>Award 6m for two aspects identified and explained.</p> <p>E.g. Introducing National Service</p> <p>National Service (NS) was introduced in 1967. Thousands of Singaporean men were conscripted for at least two years of compulsory full-time NS. Upon completing NS, they would be liable for reservist duties, which meant</p>	4-6

	<p>they would continue to receive occasional military training and take up arms in times of emergency. By the end of the 1970s, The Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) had grown into a sizeable defence force with an army, an air force and a navy. <u>Therefore/As such, Singapore has an armed force of full-time and reserve loyal Singaporeans who would put their lives on the line to defend home and country. This ensures a dependable and motivated defence force that can counter Singapore's security challenges. Singapore has the necessary manpower for its defence.</u></p> <p>E.g. Establishing a home-grown defence industry</p> <p>Soldiers need a whole range of equipment to train and fight wars, from basic items such as uniforms and boots to sophisticated weapons like tanks and airplanes. A defence industry was set up to provide the SAF with locally made equipment and supplies. In 1967, the Chartered Industries was established to produce ammunition and weapons for the SAF. <u>Therefore/As such, the SAF could continue operating even if foreign sources were cut off. Singapore was no longer at the mercy of foreign suppliers. Locally produced equipment was also more suited for our needs, custom made for our people and our country's conditions. Singapore has the necessary equipment and weapons for our defence.</u></p> <p>E.g. Establishing international relations and joining international organisations</p> <p>Singapore joined Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain to form the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) which committed the five members to consult one another in the event of an armed attack on Singapore or Malaysia. The FPDA conducted combined military exercises to enhance defence cooperation. Singapore government leaders travelled widely to gain recognition and establish relations with the international community through bilateral and multi-lateral relations. In addition, it was important for Singapore to join international organisations. Singapore became the 117th member of the United Nations (UN) and was a founding member of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a regional organisation formed to prevent the spread of communism, to promote economic growth and social progress, and cultural development in the region. <u>As such, Singapore was able to gain international recognition as an independent nation, thus securing our existence. As a member of international organisations, we could tap on more resources and have a say in international affairs that might affect our security. Being part of the FPDA further ensures that we have the backing of bigger and stronger countries in the event of need. Thus the PAP government tried to protect Singapore from any security challenges.</u></p>	
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