Contextual Knowledge for SRQ

General Question Format: Which do you think is more important for (social issue), (factor 1) or (factor 2)

CH1: Citizenship

Citizenship by legal status
Methods to attain citizenship:
1. Descent: children adopt citizenship of parents
2. Country of birth
3. Marriage
4. Naturalisation: Registration

Functions of SG's constitution
1. Grants the president power
2. Limits the power of the government
3. Guards the basic rights of individuals
4. Protects minority interests

CH2: The good of Society

Rationale for Difficulty: Differing needs and interests
- Diverse Population: Differing needs and interests which may contradict
- Trade-offs necessary
- Representative Democracy: Need to meet needs as much as possible
- Therefore set of principles listed below needed

Unequal sharing of costs
- Not In My Backyard Syndrome: Discontent in a certain people group due to developments which detrimentally affect them
- Limited land space: All developments are invariably close to residents
- Example: Toh Yi estate in Bukit Timah
  - Plan to build studio apartment at the cost of basketball court, jogging track, and garden
  - Residents displeased by loss of recreational space

Ideas shaping governance:

Name	Explanation & Impact	Example

Having good leadership	- Having leaders who are morally upright, honest and capable - Ensured through Law - Significance: - Complexity of decision making - Win respect of the people - Influences entirety of governance; they craft laws and manage society.	The late Mr Lee Kuan Yew, first PM, turned Singapore from third to first world country in 3 decades. - Initial: Post-War socio-economic issues, lack of housing, low quality of life - Final: Industrialised, strong economy and high standard of living
Anticipating change and staying relevant	- Taking measures to ensure that Singapore remains competitive globally and suits the rapidly evolving needs of the people - Significance - Necessary to maintain SGs stability by pre-empting problems and opportunities - Discern benefits/issues in the long-term and short-term	The building of the Integrated Resorts (2005) due to increased financial competition in South East Asia. Brought great profits due to tourist spending and created half a million jobs. - Social Consequence: Addiction to Gambling - National Council of Problem Gambling: Public Education, Outreach, Counselling to gamblers and families
Providing a stake for everyone	- Granting citizens a voice in decision making - Significance - Instills a sense of national pride and belonging - Prevents conflict that would arise from impression that one party's needs are being ignored - Insight from multiple viewpoints for maximal benefit of the country	- Our Singapore Conversation which allows SGeans to share their hopes, views and dreams for SG - Giving every SGean above 21 a vote, allows them to express political views
Practising Meritocracy	- Distribution of opportunities: Giving every SGean an equal chance to succeed - Rewarding them based on effort - Maximises SGeans fullest potential, ensures that talents do not go unnoticed for the service of SG - Inequity Possible: Using education to gauge may lead to rich succeeding due to increased opportunities/resources and decreased liabilities (i.e.	- Edusave Scholarship and Merit Bursary schemes which reward top 10% and 25% of students respectively - Final assistance scheme for poor

	domestic issues) - Lifelong learning beyond academic qualifications	

LCSM: LaCtose intolerant SuMo wrestlers

CH3: Deciding what is good for society

Security

Type	Example
Internal	Singapore Police Force - Protects from crime and all form of criminal harm - Swift reaction during Little India Riot a. 8 December 2013 b. Private bus ran over Indian national Internal Security Department - Collects intelligence and makes assessments to take timely action to counter security threats
External	Ministry of Foreign affairs - Forges strong diplomatic ties with other countries, thus ensuring peace - Disagreement between SG and Malaysia on ownership of Pedra Branca, brought in third party: International Court of Justice Singapore army - Deter aggression and secure a swift and decisive victory

Ensuring Justice

Presence of the Judiciary
● Independently interpret and apply laws passed by legislature
● Example: Familial violence; provide information and take action
- Defines family violence, who can apply for personal protection order, method for application, actions which can be taken by court
- E.g. restrict a person from entering another's house\

Provision of Goods and Services
● Transportation
- 22 bus interchanges, 272 taxi stands, 4638 bus stops, 105 MRT as of 2014
- Upgrading of bus stops and bus poles

- Bus services map
- Real-time bus arrival information
● Water
- Four national taps:
1. Local catchment (⅔ of land surface)
2. NEWater: aims to meet up to 55% of country's needs
3. Imported Water: Johor Malaysia
4. Desalinated Water
- Ensures a sustainable supply of water
- Obtained from seawater

Safeguarding the interests of citizens
- ● Definition: The implementation of legislature to ensure a sense of security
- ● Example: WorkRight initiative
- To educate employers and employees on rights and responsibilities of work, ensure retirement security for low-wage workers
- Areas of focus: Timely salary payment, contributions to CPF, Statutory leave entitlement
- ● Central Provident Fund
- Finances housing and healthcare needs with a lifelong source of income at retirement
- Based on savings accumulated from work and choice of CPF LIFE plans

Contributing to Society (needs & governmental decisions)

Type	Definition	Example
Individual	People who contribute time, effort, or money to a good cause	Contributing to society's needs ● Mr Jeremy Chua - Sought donation for N95 masks - Handed out N95 masks during the haze period to foreign workers Influencing Government decisions ● Participation in "Our Singapore Conversation" - Sharing of hopes, dreams, views and ideas about what matters for Singapore - Involved 47000 Singaporeans Strengthening citizen's sense of belonging ● Share views on REACH website (Reaching everyone for active citizenry@home) - Engages citizens in policy-making and refining processes

Formal Group (NGO/VWO)	Organisations of citizens with the common interest of the good of society, with clear objectives, that are registered with the government ● Resources, effort and ideas can be collectively directed to their causes	Contributing to society's needs ● Mercy Relief - Responds to human tragedies in Asia - Aids less fortunate and needy Influencing Government decisions ● Humanitarian Organisation for Migration Economics - Recommenced ded methods to improve working conditions of foreign domestic workers - Day off each week
Informal Group	Organisations of citizens with the common interest of the good of society, that are formed temporarily for a specific, short term objective ● Resources, effort and ideas can be collectively directed to their causes	Contributing to society's needs ● Basic Military Toilet Cleanliness Training - Created video on Youtube to advocate proper toilet usage
Government	The group of people in control of Singapore	Contributing to society's needs ● Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises - Ensures that convicts are well taken care of for ease of reintegration to society

CH6: Impacts of a Diverse society

How might we encourage cohesion between locals and foreigners?

Businesses:
- ● Train locals with foreign talent
- Foreigners who come to Singapore usually have stellar qualifications, which enabled them to enter
- Thus foreigners would be more highly skilled than the locals
- As such, through the suggestion that businesses request the foreigners to train the locals, local-foreigner interaction will be encouraged, and the locals will also gain a new perspective to their work, thus increasing their efficiency and that of the company
- To conclude, training foreigners with local talent will foster bonds between the foreigners and the locals

Government
- ● Transparent Immigration policy
- - The government should reveal to the public, through the newspaper or perhaps the National Day Rally, the intricacies of Singapore's immigration policy in a clear and succinct manner
- - As such, Singaporeans will realise how stringent SGs immigration policy is; for example how the government has been decreasing the quota of SPass and Employment Pass holders and increasing the minimum salary for eligibility to enter SG
- - Thus Singaporeans will acknowledge that the immigration system is just, and therefore not be as prejudiced against the foreigners
- - Consequently, tensions will be eased and Singaporeans will be more open to cohesion will foreigners
- - To sum it up, Singapore should ensure that its immigration policy is transparent to the general public to encourage inter-ethnic relations

- ● Organise inter-faith and inter-ethnic interaction activities between locals and foreigners
- - The government should organise inter-faith and inter-ethnic activities such as dialogues, heritage trails and performances
- - This will cause the locals to appreciate and gain more insight into the foreigner's culture
- - Thus, prejudice against foreigners will be reduced and locals will grow to respect, and thus establish friendly relations with, foreigners

School
- ● Social Studies Curriculum
- - Through social studies classes in primary and secondary education, SG children may be exposed to the different cultural aspects of foreign workers and accept and appreciate differences they have with foreigners
- - Furthermore, they will gain a deeper understanding of SG's immigration policy and economic health, and thus realise that foreigners are not heavily detrimental to SG's stability, but actually beneficial economically
- - Thus through training the SGeans from young, the SGeans will grow to be culturally sensitive adults, thus preventing prejudice against foreigners in the future

- ● Racial Harmony Day
- - Schools could engage foreign students, teachers of companies to hold performances and talks about other cultures around the world
- - Students will learn to appreciate foreign cultures
- - In the future, students will be unbiased and inclusive of foreigners

Definition of Key Terms:
- ● Immigrants: People who live permanently in a foreign country
- - Foreign Workers:
- - Foreign Talent

- Immigration Policy
- Stereotypes: Beliefs held by one social group about another social group

Means employed by Singapore to ensure harmony

- Inter-Racial and Religious Confidence Circles (IRCCs): Platforms for inter-racial and inter-faith interactions which organise heritage trails, talks and dialogues, to deepen the public's understanding of the various religions and faiths
- OnePeople.sg: Spearhead inter-ethnic activities; Camp Teen, where youths of all races participate in bonding activities
- People's association: Organises community programmes and volunteerism opportunities to people of all walks of life.

Positive Impacts of Societal Interaction

Cultural Fusion
- Food
- With social interaction amongst various ethnicities, people involved will be influenced by other cultures, and thus incorporate said foreign cultures into their own
- Thus, ethnic food, one of the major aspects of culture, will inevitably be combined across different races to create unique and refreshing dishes
- Chef Willin Low: Combined Singaporean and modern European dining
a. Owns a shop called Wild Rocket
b. Praised by the New York Times
- Music
- Krsna and Govin Tan: Play Indian musical instruments for Western and Eastern music
a. Chinese ethnicity
- Fashion
- Priscilla Shunmugam and Hayden Ng
a. Clothing created are of different cultural influences
- Significance:
a. FOR: Singapore is known for its innovation in the combination of cultures, thus it should expound on this strength to attract foreign interest and celebrate the unique Singaporean diversity
b. AGAINST: Singapore, which already has a diverse society, already has many unique combinations of food and thus the benefit of more cross-cultural food is unnecessary.

Intellectual Exchange
- Exchange of knowledge and skills
- C-E benefit: Foreign scientists > share expertise and collaborate with Singaporeans > strengthen SG's research competencies > more skilled SGeans, numerous and diverse job opportunities
- Example: Dr Judith Swain

a. Executive Director for the Singaporean institute of clinical sciences (SICS)
b. Professor of Yong Loo Lin school of Medicine, NUS
- Significance:
a. FOR: Owing to SG's ageing population, SG experiences a "brain drain" or a declining proportion of talented locals, thus foreign input of talent and talent development is necessary for SG's economic growth
b. AGAINST: As Singapore is an entrepot trading port, thus the need for scientific advancement is not extremely important as economic growth may still be achieved through trade. Thus it is a wiser solution for Singaporean to focus on its trading industry, as opposed to inviting in foreigners which may create tension in the Singaporean community due to the possibility of competition over resources and prejudice.

Inimical Impacts of Societal Interaction

Prejudice
- Cause: Diverse cultural backgrounds
- Incites conflicting views on values, beliefs and customs, due to a lack of knowledge of other cultures
- Thus prejudice against other people groups may occur, through ostracisation such as in:
- Examples
1. Muslims after 9/11: stopped for questioning by public officers at airports
2. Pastor Rony Tan of Lighthouse Evangelism Church: Made contentious remarks in sermon against Buddhism which caused a huge uproar online
3. Chinese university student: referred to SGeans as "dogs", sparked controversy
4. Discrimination in rental markets
- Result: Relationships in our multi-religious and multi-ethnic society are harmed, Maria Hertogh riots
- Significance:
a. FOR: Singapore's, being a cosmopolitan society is particularly susceptible to prejudice, due to the diversity of its ethnicities and religions
b. AGAINST: Being a multi-racial and multi-religious society, Singapore would have grown accustomed to differing views over her past 50 years of independence.

Competition for Resources

- Standard of Living:
1. Competition in employment
- C-E: Foreigners who come to SG legally have stellar qualifications and a low specific salary criteria > more attractive to employers > higher SGean unemployment rate and lower wages for lower income SGeans
- Not actually significant: Unemployment rate of residents has decreased over the years and is at 2.6% as of 2015
- Governmental measures: Tightened immigration framework with more stringent control

a. Increased monthly levy on work permit holders
b. Reduced quotas for S Pass and Employment Pass holders
c. Increased monthly salary necessary for eligibility
d. Companies who intend to submit Employment Pass applications must advertise vacancies in Jobs Bank of Workforce Development Agency
● Significance
a. FOR: Singapore, due to its low birthrate, will have a small Singaporean workforce in the future, and thus coupled with this factor, SGs workforce will be overrun with foreigners, and the SG government would be serving them instead of the SGeans.
b. AGAINST: The unemployment rate of Singaporeans has actually decreased over the years and is extremely low at 2.6% as of 2015. Additionally, the government is alreading taking steps to tighten its immigration policy, through means such as increasing the minimum salary for eligibility for entry into SG and decreasing the quota of S Pass and Employment Pass holders

2. Congestion of infrastructure
● Issues:
a. Increasingly congested public transport system
b. Competition over healthcare resources
c. Competition over public housing
● Solutions
a. Expansion of railway from 100km to 280km
b. More hospitals and healthcare facilities
c. More public housing
● Significance
a. FOR: Singapore, with her limited land space and resources is especially vulnerable to this factor
b. AGAINST: The government already has plans to increase SGs infrastructure, for example through expanding the railway track from 100km to 280km, and adding more healthcare facilities and public housing

Social Mobility:
● Definition: Movement of individuals between different socio-economic statuses
● C-E: Foreigners who come to SG legally have stellar qualifications and a low specific salary criteria > the movement of jobs to foreigners leaves low-income SGeans unemployed > unable to change the situation due to the foreigners who congest the higher socio-economic strata
● Solution:
- Re-training of low-income group: increase economic relevance and thus improve social mobility
- Exercise of Meritocracy: Reward SGeans based on performance
a. Edusave Scholarship and Merit Bursary: rewards top 10% and 25% respectively
● Significance

a. FOR: The factor of reduced social mobility is rather effective in Singapore as Singapore has a widening income gap which exacerbates the issue of low social mobility.
b. AGAINST: Singapore already has measures in place such as the re-training of the low-income group to increase their economic relevance and thus social mobility, and the principle of meritocracy which rewards one based on their achievements, thus allowing them to bridge the socio-economic gap with hard work

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CH7: How can we Respond in a Diverse Society?

Socio-Cultural Diversity

Definition: Immigrants expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country

France's Laicite: Secularism
- Separation of religious affairs from governance
- No religion favored
- Disregard for affiliations to make national identity only publicly observable aspect through minimising distinctions
- 1905 Secularism Law: Illegal for census to compile data about race, ethnicity or religion
- Significance: One of highest proportions of immigrants and Feared the weakening of National Identity
- From foreign colonies: Algeria and Morocco
- 2011: 5.5 million, 8.7% of population

Education
- Secular approach: Conventionally no discussion or expression
- Adaptation Classes: Improve French and join French schools

Employment
- Immigrants required to pick up French
- Impact: Unemployment rate of immigrant families = 3 time national average
- Discriminatory hiring practices

Naturalisation: Basic Knowledge taught
- 1998: Compulsory Language courses and civic education (life in France)
- French Nationality: History, Culture, Language, Pass cultural test

Tensions from Assimilation
- Upholding National Identity VS recognising individual rights, freedom of expression and the impact of religion on identity
- 2004 Banning of public display of religious symbols: hijabs, turbans, kippahs

Singapore's Integration
- Retain unique identities while forging common ground with hosts
- Policies
- Bilingualism: Preserving heritage whilst forging common ground through language
- Presidential Council of Minority Rights: Open channel to president to prevent discrimination
- Group Representation Constituency: Minority Group Representative needed in leaders of a town
- Ethnic Integration Policy: Fixed proportion of races necessary in HDB = more interaction = social cohesion
- Significance: 30000 immigrants a year
- 0.5 to 0.6 million PR population
- Mitigates ageing population

Naturalisation Initiatives
- Singapore citizenship e-Journey: Information about history, key national policies, Total Defence and cohesion efforts
- Community Sharing Sessions: Sharing of experiences and aspirations, socialising with Singaporeans
- Singapore Experiential Tour: Tour to landmarks and national institutions to learn about history and security

Common Experiences: Opportunities for local-immigrant interaction
- Permanent Resident Quota: 5% for neighbourhoods and 8% for blocks
- National Service: 2 years of torture
- Sense of collective interest across diverse backgrounds

Community Support
- Community Integration Fund: For Grassroots activities
- Learning Journeys, Cultural Exchange Programmes, Sports, Volunteerism
- People's Association: Block Parties, Festivals, Home Visits, Orientation Tour

Tensions from Integration
- Job security compromised with competition
- Perceptions: Increases in prices, traffic congestion, breakdown of public infrastructure
- Decreased social cohesion
- Curry incident: Complaint by Chinese immigrant family against Indian Family for cooking curry

- Indian family now can only cook curry when the Chinese family was not home

Socio-Economic Diversity

USA's Market-based Approach
- Definition: Freedom to choose cost of Healthcare and allows market to determine the provision of services
- No intervention in prices our options of healthcare
    - ISSUE: Prices vary as healthcare providers can set the prices they want
- Public (essential), non-profit (essential and optional) and private hospitals (optional and aesthetic)

MEASURE 1: Insurance
- Dependent on employers' providence
- High Premiums due to exploitation
- Poorer less likely to seek treatment

MEASURE 2: Healthcare Policies
- Medicare: Health insurance for 65 and older and people with permanent kidney failure
- Medicaid: Health insurance for people with low income or disabilities
- Emergency Medical Treatment: Legally obliged to provide emergency treatment until one in in stable condition
- Prevents dumping of uninsured patients
- ObamaCare: Low to moderate income can receive insurance

Challenges Faced
- Low income: Do not buy insurance due to high premiums
- Small Firms: Financial strain to pay for employee's healthcare
- Low-skilled workers not given healthcare insurance
- Loss of job = Loss of insurance
- Insurance companies refuse pre-existing and recurrent conditions for profit

Singapore's Shared Responsibility Approach
- Definition: Government intervenes with basic healthcare and subsidies
- Balance between personal, collective and governmental responsibility
- Public (Polyclinics, 85% inpatient beds) and Private (General Practitioners 15% inpatient beds), Intermediate and long Term Care services (Voluntary Welfare Organisations subsidised by government)

MEASURE 1: Universal Access to Healthcare
- 4% of GDP spent on Healthcare

MEASURE 2: Multiple Tiers of Protection
- Subsidies: Up to 80% of total bill in acute public hospital wards, Community Health Assistance Scheme to subsidise the middle- to low-income
- Medisave: Compulsory medical savings from monthly wage
- Medishield Life and Integrated Shield Plans: Insurance through risk-pooling (community pays for major healthcare needs within it)
- Medifund: Patients who cannot pay despite above tiers

MEASURE 3: Mixed Delivery Model
- Combination of private, public and voluntary welfare organisations

Challenges Faced
- Rising healthcare costs due to ageing population: By 2030 one in five Singaporeans will be 65 and above
- Elderly need more intensive medical care, four times more likely to be hospitalised and will be hospitalised for longer than young

Sweden's Government-Financed Approach
- Definition: Government provides substantial subsidies and services for most of healthcare needs
- Universal Access: All citizens have equal access regardless of background
- Public, government-owned healthcare: Financed largely by public funds, high taxes
- Voluntary Health insurance: Faster access to medical services

MEASURE 1: Decreased Costs
- 9 euros a day for hospitalisation
- National Ceiling for
- Out-of-pocket payments: 122 Euros
- Medical fees: 220 euros
- Drugs: 122 euros

Challenges Faced
- High Taxation: 31 to 56% of per annum
- 25% Value Added Tax: Tax on goods and services
- Issue: High Tax Burden on Healthy
- Shrinking group due to ageing population
- Influx of immigrants and Europeans (who are also eligible for some aspects of the subsidised healthcare) which strains the system due to use of healthcare without paying taxes
    - Struggle to cover costs and resources

CH9: Responding to tensions of Globalisation (Economic impacts)

Globalisation
- The growing interconnectivity and exchange of people, ideas and goods, facilitated by the growth of multinational corporations, developments in transport and technological advancements.

2 Economic Impact on Countries
Economic impact: economic growth leads to earning more tax revenue and generating more jobs for people
- Increasing interdependence due to international trade

2.1 Economic Growth
Singapore is a small country with limited resources and small local market, hence it uses the global market for trade.
1. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
   a. Refers to investments in a Singapore company by a company from another country
   b. Total amount invested in Singapore in 2012 amounted to $747.7 billion
   c. Top: USA ($114.2b), Netherlands ($84.4b), British Virgin Islands ($74.3b)
   d. Singapore is able to attract them to invest as the businesses are able to enhance and strengthen their important activities and leverage on economic opportunities in Singapore
- Advantages: Increase in jobs opportunities and the transfer of knowledge
- Foreign companies such as Shell provide employment and teach technological know-how and service standards to locals who can start their own businesses

2. Free Trade Agreement (FTA)
   a. Treaties between countries to establish an area where the exchange of goods and services can be conducted without tariffs or hindrances
   b. USA signed treaty with Singapore in 2004
   c. FTA promotes trade and investments between the 2 countries
   d. By 2012, more US investments in Singapore than other Asia Pacific countries
- Advantages: Generates more tax revenue, creates more good job opportunities for Singaporeans, is beneficial for Singapore's economic growth, access to a large market
- Allows SG products to be priced competitively overseas: Tiger Balm market of 600 million compared to 5 million in SG

Problems faced:
1. FTA: Cheaper products from other countries imported into a country can lead to competition with local products
    a. Local products may be more expensive
        i. Affects livelihood of local producers or businesses
        ii. Close down due to inability to compete with cheaper products
2. FDI: Offers little benefit for domestic businesses
    a. Unsubstantial transfer for knowledge and limited employment opportunities
        i. Do not benefit locals

2.2 Economic Downturn

↳ When the economy of one country faces a downturn, it may affect other countries:
Withdraw investments, reduce demand of extra-national goods and services
Example: The 2008 Global Financial Crisis: Fall of stock market, decline in demand for goods and services and industrial production
1. Lehman Brothers bank went bankrupt
    a. 4th largest US investment bank
2. Affected the employment of more than 50 million people
3. Affected manufacturing companies such as China and India
    a. Economic slowdown led to reduction in demand for goods and services

        i. China
            1. 20 million migrant worker jobs lost
            2. FDI to China down 22.5%
        ii. India
            1. FDI to India fell $9b in 2008

Singapore's Response
1. Singaporeans
    a. Workers who lost their jobs given help in finding new
    b. Retrained with new skills for new job opportunities
    c. Lower income families given help with rental rebates
2. Businesses
    a. Obtained financing with reduced interest and increased subsidies
    b. Granted further tax exceptions, paying little or no tax

3 Economic Impacts on Companies

3.1 Higher Profits / market share
1. MNCs can obtain higher profits by setting up their operations in different locations
    a. Access to new markets abroad
    b. Cheaper labour and resources such as land and raw materials
        i. American PepsiCo
3.2 Lower profits / market share

1. Companies face increased competition from other companies in the global economy
    a. Samsung faced a decrease in market share from 28.9% to 19.9% while Xiaomi experienced an increase from 2.0% to 4.4%
2. To remain successful, companies must innovate and reinvent itself or risk losing it's market share
    a. Constantly introducing new features into its products and services: Apple
3. SMEs face many problems competing with larger companies
    a. SMEs are businesses with annual sales turnover of not more than $100 million or total number of workers not exceeding 200
    b. SMEs are important to Singapore as they account for 70% of all employment in Singapore and more than 50% of economic output
    c. SMEs face:
        i. Shortage of expertise
        ii. Shortage of labour
        iii. Competition from bigger companies
        iv. Insufficient profits
        v. Small domestic market
    d. Some SMEs are able to respond positively to competition because they understand local conditions and choose to offer goods and services which appeal to the locals
        i. MMI Holdings supplies hard disk drives to US-based company Seagate, an MNC
        ii. Goh Joo Hin Pte Ltd supplies household brands New Moon and Mill
    e. Ways in which the Singaporean Government helps SMEs
        i. Provides various forms of financial assistance
        ii. Aids in SME's efforts to venture abroad
        iii. Facilitates partnerships between SMEs and larger corporations
        iv. Provides financial assistance in the form of loans'
    f. MNCs also face the threat of going bankrupt
        i. Carrefour, a French hypermarket chain, closed down its only branch in Singapore after 15 years as they faced competition from other brands in Singapore
            1. They were unable to compete with local companies as they sold the same product, however Carrefour's were at a higher price due to being more high quality than the local companies' goods

4 Economic Impacts on Individuals

4.1 Higher income
    a. Globalisation facilitates mobility, making it easier for individuals to look for jobs overseas
        i. Better job prospects and higher income
4.2 Loss of income
    b. Some workers may be adversely affected by increased competition

            i.   Lowering income or risk losing jobs
- c. Jobs may be lost when companies close down their operations to shift to a new location
  - i. Many Americans in USA lost jobs as workers in China and India were willing to work more for less money
- d. Jobs may be lost when workers are unable to equip themselves with the skills needed for the jobs
- e. Uniqlo, Japanese fashion chain
  - i. Moved into Shenzhen, China because of low labour cost
  - ii. Moved into Vietnam when labour costs in China rose
- f. Experienced by workers of different skill types
  - i. Workers who are highly skilled may lose their jobs due to someone of an equal skill willing to work for less
  - ii. Workers who are not highly skilled may lose their jobs and be unable to find alternative employment as they are not highly skilled
- g. MOM and the Continuing Education and Training (CET) Masterplan
  - i. Supports Singaporeans in remaining employable with new and better skills
  - ii. Enhanced course fee and absentee payroll funding
  - iii. Training allowance for working Singaporeans
  - iv. Training roadmap with customised classes
  - v. Training Commitment Award to encourage workers to go for continuous skills upgrading

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CH10: Cultural Impact of Globalisation

Homogenisation and Hybridisation

Link to Tension: Variation in degrees of acceptance and rejection of foreign cultures, due to the increased access to international goods and services
- Differing impact of foreign culture than that of the locals, hence causing disagreements
- Locals may feel that their own culture is being threatened due to external influences

Homogenisation: The process whereby local cultures are eroded by foreign cultures to become increasingly similar to said foreign cultures.
- May cause the loss of cultural identity if foreign culture gains dominance
- Examples
- America: Starbucks Coffee which has stores in over 65 countries, and most of which keep to the American format
- America: Generates almost 30% of of worldwide entertainment revenue

- England: <u>English</u> which is the main language of communication worldwide in business, science and higher education and accounts for <u>80% of the world's electronically stored information</u>

Advantages:
- Predictability: Easy for foreigners to assimilate due to familiar products across countries
- Efficiency: Familiarity due to a common culture amongst stores facilitates the purchasing and sale of goods (Particularly effective in Singapore which consists of many races and thus cultures)
- Variety in choices of products
- Experience of other cultures
- Americanisation Only: Development of identity due to messages of individuality and independence

Disadvantages
- Loss of unique identity: Countries become increasingly similar to each other
- Lack of diversity causes countries to appear less attractive to tourists
- Loss of heritage: Ideas, customs, and social behavior of a particular society
- Loss of common ground between citizens, hence encouraging disunity

- Result
- Protest in Japan on 2011 due to increasing presence of Korean TV programmes
- Protest in Italy in 1986 when the first McDonald's opened
- Attack on KFC by farmers in Bangalore, India, due to imposing of Western resource-intensive farming methods which local farmers could not meet

Responses to Homogenisation
- China: Banning of 2D "Avatar" in 2010
- France: Limit of foreign television programmes to 40% of television programmes screened
- Singapore:
- Hokkien Huay Kuan's Kindergarten where Hokkien songs and food are introduced to children
- Cooking of local food compulsory in schools
- Suggestions:
- Have own niche (irreplaceable products and services which locals can relate to): Allows local products to be appear more distinctly relatable and relevant to consumers, and thus more competitive
- Social Media
- Make local films cheaper
- Organise local film festivals
- Collaborate with international

Hybridisation: The mixture of cultures to produce new and unique products
- Elements from cultures involved are blended together
- Locals will be more receptive to hybridised products

Examples
- Blues-rock genre of music: Blues + Rock & Roll
- Rendang Burger (SG): American Burger + Local Beef Curry
- Chilli Crab Pizza (SG): Italian Pizza + Local Chilli Crab

Advantages
- Creation of new and unique products: increase in variety of food

Disadvantages
- Inaccurate interpretation of local cultures by foreigners may result in accusations of racism and hence protests
- Calls by chinese to boycott Kung Fu Panda in 2008

CH11: Security Impacts of Globalisation

Cyber Security Challenges
- Advancements in technology: Confidential Data on online computer networks
- Information vulnerable to hackers globally
- Heartbleed Bug: two thirds of websites susceptible to data theft

Impact of Cyber Security Challenges
Definition: Use of malicious software to infect computer networks and gain access to confidential information

Government
- Breakdown of critical infrastructure such as power plants and transport systems to disrupt society
- Collect information on government which to blackmail and exploit
- China allegedly cyber-attacked USA in 2013 for information on political, economic and defence sectors
- Hacktivists: Hack to publish government information, e.g. WikiLeaks by Julian Assange, creates difficulty in international negotiations

Businesses
- Steal trade secrets or money
- Financial Institutions (online banking networks)

- Companies use of cyber-attacks for competitiveness

Individuals
- Malware to steal personal information
- Steal online identity for monetary gains or blackmail

Managing Cyber Security Challenges

Importance: Speed, anonymity and global accessibility of internet
- Singapore: 2013 cyber attacks hacking of government websites such as Prime Minister's Office and the Istana's
- Nuisance, time and money required for repair, casts doubt on the security and credibility of government organisations

Singaporean Internal Measures
- Upgrading of Cyber Watch Centre
- Five-year National Cyber Security Masterplan 2018: Experts, Infrastructure, Education
- Cyber Security Agency formed 1 April 2015
- Infocomm Development Authority: trains companies to handle cybercrime

Singaporean External Measures
- Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team: network of information and skills
- ASEAN CERT incident drill: experts attempt to hack, coordination tested

Individual Measures
- Install update and maintain security software
- Strong Passwords
- Caution in surfing

Transnational Terrorism
- Terrorism that involves many countries
- Uses the internet to freely recruit, train, raise money, transfer funds, collect intel, and distribute propaganda
- Speed and low cost
- Al-Qaeda, on September 11 2001, hijacked 4 American airplanes and crashed them into WTC in NYC, and Pentagon in Washington DC, causing the death of 3000 people in 80 min
- Known as the 9/11 attacks
Self-radicalisation

- Individuals who are not members of any organised terrorist group but inspired and thus radicalised by extremist propaganda

Managing Transnational Terrorism

Preventive measures

- Reduce vulnerability by deterring terrorists and preventing loss of lives
- Reduce destruction
- Effective border control
- Collaboration between countries
- **Border controls prevent movement of foreign terrorists or hazardous materials like explosives**
- ICA, formed on 1 April 2003
- Uses biometric technology in immigration and radiographic image analysis of cargo vehicles crossing Singapore's borders
- No-fly list (USA)
- Contains names of individuals who are suspected terrorists
- Now includes all Muslims
- The Passenger Protect Program (ripoff of USA's no fly list for Canada)
- Identifies individuals who may threaten aviation security
- Deemed as violating the right of individuals to have freedom of movement
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 13
    - We all have the right to go where we want in our own country and to travel as we wish.
- Should be grounded
- **UN Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2001**
- Sharing of intelligence on potential terrorists
- Cooperating with other governments to take action against them
- ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Workshop
- Interpol's Fusion Task Force (FTF)
- **US-led Container Security Initiative (CSI)**
- Scans containers to identify and target high-risk American bound containers and prevent them from being shipped to ports in USA
- Role of individual in strengthening country's defences
- Total Defence
- Crucial in reducing our vulnerability to potential terrorist attacks
- Recent incidents of suspicious items left in Hougang and Woodleigh
- Everyone is important in preventing Transnational Terrorism

Protective Measures

- Tangible safeguarding people in the event that deterrence (preventive measures) fail
- Surveillance: Key infrastructure such as power stations and public spaces
- Singapore Armed Forces: Changi Airport, Jurong Island (Photochemical Plant), Airspace and Sea Lanes
- Singapore Police Force: Shopping Malls, Community Areas, Supreme Court

- Singapore: Seaports, Jurong Island
- Surveillance of Individuals: Privacy vs Security
    - Full body scanners in USA (2007) replaced with less revealing scanners in 2013
- Detain suspected terrorists without trial
- Singapore Internal Security Act: Detain suspected terrorists without trial
- Reviewed by Supreme Court Judge
- Elected President has veto
- US Patriot Act: Arrest detain and seize property if terrorisms suspected: Indefinitely without trial or deported
    - Detainees badly treated (Trade-off for security)
- Controversy: Danger of terrorists and potential to uncover terrorist networks to save lives VS innocent people held without hope of release
- Surveillance VS Law: Both equally important as surveillance identifies threats while law detains them, interdependent for effectiveness

Responsive Measures
- Importance: Prevent further havoc due to religious and racial divides and to allow life to continue normally as quickly
- Frequent exercises by Singapore Police Force and Civil Defence Force to test contingency plans
- Exercise Heartbeat: Home Team agencies work with community and private corporations to test emergency preparedness
    - Encourages social Resilience through unity
- Exercise Northstar: Government's ability to respond to terrorist attacks, raises public awareness
- Collaboration with other countries:
- Singapore DSO laboratories' collaboration with counterparts in other countries to equip Singapore with scientific information to handle terrorist attacks
- ASEAN Defence Ministers' meeting: Plan and discuss counter-terrorism strategies
- International Security Assistance Force: 500 personnel to Afghanistan from 2007 to 2013 to train and equip counter-terrorist forces

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Psalm 23:1-4
The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me lie down in green pastures. He leads me beside still waters. He restores my soul. He leads me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake. Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me.

Isaiah 41:10

10 So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you and help you; I will uphold you with my righteous right hand.