i'm going to walk onto ongoing traffic. last lap guys.

CONTENT:

CHAPTER ONE: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN HELP IN SHAPING ONE'S CITIZENSHIP

ATTRIBUTES	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT?	HOW DOES IT SHAPE IDENTITY LINK (EXPLANATION)	EXAMPLES
CITIZENSHIP SHAPED BY LEGAL STATUS	citizenship by legal status can be done through descent, marriage, country of birth or naturalisation. you are also granted access to rights and responsibilities.	citizens may feel a sense of belonging to the country and may feel more motivated to participate in meaningful causes to contribute back to the government and towards the good of society	country of birth marriage naturalisation
CITIZENSHIP BY SENSE OF BELONGING	comes from a shared belief that everyone belongs in the same country	citizens may feel a sense of belonging and have the desire to be involved in the national affairs of the country and make it a better place to live in.	common practices such as celebrating national day (nuha's birthday give angbao) being recognised as a food haven
CITIZENSHIP BY PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS	participation in public affairs shapes a person's citizenship as it concerns the general interests of citizens	citizens are able to contribute towards the good of society either as individuals or organised groups. most of the time, citizens contribute in areas they are passionate about, hence contributing towards a greater ownership and commitment towards the causes they are involved in	general elections (every five years, when u r legal, u go vote for whatever party that appeals to u the most. like jst imagine u find jamus lim hot right then u vote for his party aka worker's party)

CHAPTER 2: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING ARE CHALLENGES IN DECIDING WHAT IS GOOD FOR SINGAPORE SOCIETY.

CHALLENGE	WHAT IS THIS CHALLENGE ABOUT?	HOW ARE THESE CHALLENGES FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN DECIDING WHAT IS GOOD FOR SOCIETY?	EXAMPLES
DIFFERING NEEDS AND INTERESTS	it is about how a diverse population may not be able to agree on common interests	given that society only has limited resources, it would be impossible for everyone's needs and interests to be fully met. as such, decisions on how the resources should be used would need to be made to benefit the majority in the society.	citizens without cars would require a seamless connection of mrt lines and bus stops. citizens with their own mode of transport may need the government to build an efficient road network/highways rather than mrt lines and bus stops.
DIFFERING PRIORITIES	it is about how a diverse population may not agree to which area the government should prioritise to what is the most important	hence, it is a challenge for the government in deciding what is good for society as the government has limited funds and resources to provide what each group of society sees as important priority as a result, tensions could arise as not everyone's priorities could be addressed effectively and the government would have to manage this as well.	bukit brown cemetery (locals wanted to preserve history but govt said No lol we gna build highway here say bye to ur dead ancestors)

toh yi estate (entitled locals signing petition cause they don't want govt to use their land, that they use as basketball court, jogging track, community garden and exercise area, to build flats for old people #ageist)

serangoon gardens (locals said no to building a foreign worker dormitory being built in their estate lolz then end up say they overreacted) |
| UNEQUAL SHARING OF COSTS | when a decision is made, some individuals or groups will bear | hence, unequal sharing of costs is a challenge for the government in deciding what is good for society as there | thomson east-coast line cross island mrt line (noise complain about the construction, people |

	greater costs than others	will be disagreements between the affected people with the government due to the inconvenience caused as a result of a government decision/policy	had to move out from their houses)

CHAPTER 2: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN HELP SHAPE GOVERNANCE IN SINGAPORE.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE	WHAT IS THE PRINCIPLE ABOUT?	HOW DOES THIS HELP SHAPE THE GOVERNANCE IN SG?	EXAMPLES
HAVING GOOD LEADERSHIP	good leadership is possessing the qualities that can make decisions for the good of the country rather than for personal interests. this includes being honest and capable. they must also have the moral courage and integrity to do what is right and not just what is popular.	hence, good leadership helps shape the government in singapore because with good leaders, the country would be led with efficiency and control, which would lead to progress of the country. hence, good leadership helped shape the governance in singapore because they possessed the right qualities to help build and improve singapore which would also lead to singapore's progress.	mr lee kuan yew focuses on how it was important to have a government which is honest. thus, he emphasises on a government which is not corrupt and honest. uncorrupted leaders. singapore is ranked first in asean when it comes to non-corruption which reflects good leadership. 1mdb in malaysia compare this to singapore michael fay caning – how singapore does what is right but not necessarily popular (https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/article-detail?cmsuuid=61e0277e-fbeb-4ebc-88ea-8a9c58e13e05)
ANTICIPATING CHANGE AND STAYING RELEVANT	singapore has to be open to new ideas and predict the changes that would happen in the world [anticipate change] to make policies to	hence, anticipating change and staying relevant helped shape governance in singapore because a country's long term success and development depends on	newater (they take the longkang water put chemical to treat then u can drink) integrated resort (sentosa and mbs)

	sustain the development of singapore [staying relevant] even when citizens' needs and interests are affected in the short term due to a decision based on more long term considerations, tensions may arise. the government needs to manage these tensions and remain forward looking.	the government's ability to look ahead and make sound decisions.	lifelong learning (#schvalues) digital defence
PROVIDING A STAKE FOR EVERYONE	providing a stake for everyone is to encourage singaporeans to share their view about policies and decision making. this is to help them develop a strong sense of belonging.	hence, providing a stake for everyone helped shape governance as it will strengthen the bond between people and government. with trust built, the people would be more willing to work with the government to bring singapore to progress.	public housing scheme (home ownership) singapore conversations
PRACTISING MERITOCRACY	meritocracy is when success is based on hard work and talent and not just based on one's background and is about being rewarded based on talent/effort and not wealth and social standing/results.	hence, practicing meritocracy helps shape governance because when people are rewarded based on their abilities and effort, they are encouraged to work hard and contribute back to the government.	edusave scholarships/bursary dsa lifelong learning (my skills future) specialised schools

CHAPTER 3: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN HELP TO BUILD A BETTER SOCIETY

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT?	HOW DOES THE FACTOR HELP BUILD A BETTER SOCIETY?	EXAMPLES

MAINTAINING INTERNAL ORDER & EXTERNAL SECURITY	internal security: to protect citizens and property within the country. external security: to strengthen singapore's defence and to deter potential enemies from attacking singapore.	therefore, maintaining internal order and external security is important in working towards the good of society as the government is able to ensure that singapore is kept safe for the growth of the country. external security: the case of pedra branca – how diplomacy was needed to ensure that relationships between neighbouring countries are maintained. (pedra branca is an ISLAND. one more time i see someone ask who is this fella i will whack you)(use google)	internal security: for example, agencies such as the ica ensure that our border is kept safe. for example, ica has introduced the biometrics passport where the new passport design has up-to-date security features that make it tougher to forge or tamper with. attack scenarios (such as multiple gunmen shooting, vehicle ramming) at checkpoints were also conducted to ensure that officers are prepared to handle security incidents such as these. external security: the case of pedra branca – how diplomacy was needed to ensure that relationships between neighbouring countries are maintained.
ENSURING JUSTICE	ensuring justice is ensuring that singaporeans have the confidence that the courts will judge people fairly.	hence, ensuring justice can help the government build a better society because singaporeans will have the confidence that the courts will judge people fairly.	application for personal protection order (#ppo)
PROVIDING GOODS AND SERVICES FOR THE PUBLIC	government devote resources to improving the well-being of their citizens through the provision of good and services	hence, by providing goods and services for the public, the government can build a better society because the government is able to ensure that the welfare of the citizens is	public transportation (SMRT & SBS) education

		well-taken care of.	
SAFEGUARDING THE INTERESTS OF CITIZENS	government implement legislation that takes care of the welfare of its citizens	hence, safeguarding the interests of citizens can build a better society because citizens will have more confidence in the government and will contribute to singapore when they know that their rights are protected.	cpf workright initiative

CHAPTER 3: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN HELP TO BUILD A BETTER SOCIETY

ROLE OF CITIZENS	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT?	HOW CAN IT HELP BUILD A BETTER SOCIETY?	EXAMPLES
CONTRIBUTING TO THE NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY	citizens contribute in areas they are passionate about. there will be a stronger sense of ownership and commitment.	hence, contributing to the needs of a society can build a better society (making society a better place) because singaporeans feel more connected to one another and hence would want to continue to make singapore a better place to live in.	ROLE OF INDIVIDUALS elisa ng (a litter at a time) 10 year old chng rui jie, who raised $250000 for charity. ROLE OF ORGANISED GROUPS formal groups (salvation army, comcare, willing hearts) informal groups (good samaritan)
INFLUENCING GOVERNMENT DECISIONS	feedback and suggestions from singaporeans can influence the decisions made and planned for singapore.	hence, influencing government decisions can build a better society because in instances when there are proposals or draft plans, citizens are able to provide feedback and suggestions that may	ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL singapore conversations (participating in it) ROLE OF ORGANISED GROUPS migrant workers' centre — partnered posb to provide

		enable the necessary changes and improvements to be made, which can improve singapore and make it a better place to live in	migrant workers with access to online banking and other services, which allowed them to remit money overseas free of charge and also gives them discounts on airfares, insurance and telco services
STRENGTHENING CITIZENS' SENSE OF BELONGING	by being involved in the sharing of and discussion of view related to the future of singapore, citizens can develop a stronger sense of attachment towards singapore.	hence, strengthening citizens' sense of belonging can build a better society because citizens can use these platforms and sites to share and discuss their views with the government in a responsible and constructive manner, which ensures that feedback can be carefully considered and relevant so that feasible changes can be made, which would then allow society to benefit and make it a better place to live in.	REACH platform use of social media to engage singaporeans

CHAPTER 4: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN HELP IN SHAPING ONE'S IDENTITY. (WHAT IS "IDENTITY"?)

FACTORS	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT?	HOW DOES IT SHAPE IDENTITY?	EXAMPLES
NATIONALITY	involves having a sense of belonging to a nation and sharing common experiences with others of the same nationality	hence, having a common history, a set of traditions, practices, language and living in the same geographical area can help shape	new zealand - new zealanders identify as 'kiwis' and rugby is their national sport. most 'kiwis' would watch the game when the national team, the all blacks, plays against other countries.

		identity as it builds a sense of belonging expressions of national identity can be reflected through lifestyle choices such as sports, cuisines, and music	new zealanders identify the kiwis bond through their common love for rugby and their admiration for the all blacks. a traditional practice that all kiwis are familiar with is the haka, a maori warrior dance
RACE & ETHNICITY	race is a classification of people according to physical characteristics that define a person's race. for example, colour of skin, hair and eyes, bone and jaw structures. ethnicity is one's ancestry, cultural practices, language, customs, food and dressing that are associated with that ethnic group	hence, the practices of a particular racial and/or ethinic communities influence and shape our lives	colour of skin, hair and eyes, bone and jaw structures. malay, indian, chinese most singaporeans have their race (chinese, malay, indian, others) on their nric these racial markers have been used to shape policies in terms of education, housing and welfare as it is necessary to bring different communities together in our nation early building days so that we stay united
RELIGION	religion is a organised collection of attitudes, beliefs, practices, world view, and often the worshipping of single or multiple gods	hence, these beliefs and practices would then shape the way we interact with others, the choices we make and our thinking, which would shape our identity as they influence our way of life in many ways	christianity, hinduism, buddhism, islam, sikhism, taoism
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	socio-economic status is an economic situation shared by a group of people. it is	hence, the socio-economic status of an individual may shape one's life experience as it affects the choice of	*HIGHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS* people who are born into wealthy families or

	determined by individual or household income, occupation, education and ownership of wealth.	housing, food, entertainment and activities, which in turn can influence the circle of friends that one interacts with	accumulated their wealth through work or investments. these individuals usually have access to better housing, food, vacations and modes of transport.
			example of people from higher socio-economic status:
			tan sri khoo teck puat was a prominent businessman and investor and singapore's richest man (Forbes, 2004)
			khoo teck puat hospital was named after him in acknowledgment of the khoo foundation's donation towards building and funding the hospital.
			valencia football club owner peter lim donated at least us$16 million between 2008 to 2014 to sports and education causes.
			nippon paint singapore founder, goh cheng liang, donated us$40 million to singapore's national cancer centre through his goh foundation for cancer research and to help set up a proton-beam treatment facility. previously, he had alo donated us$10 million to the centre and had assisted in education initiatives and other medical projects.

CHAPTER 5: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN LEAD TO GREATER DIVERSITY IN SINGAPORE. WHAT IS "GREATER DIVERSITY" ?

FACTORS	WHAT IS THE FACTOR	HOW DOES IT LEAD TO	EXAMPLES

	ABOUT?	GREATER DIVERSITY?	
IMMIGRATION POLICY	during the 1980s singapore faced a crisis of declining population and brain drain. as a result, the government started to encourage immigration to singapore.	as more people from different countries come to work in singapore and eventually settle down here, there is an introduction of new and foreign cultures into singaporean society. this results in an increased diversity as more people belong to cultures that are not traditionally associated with singapore.	people who moved to singapore because of its immigration policies are the various emigrants who came to work in singapore's petrochemical industry under the s-pass scheme and decided to remain as permanent residents, eventually naturalising into citizens.
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	the ease of doing business, low corruption and other characteristics of singapore are key factors as to why people choose to come to singapore.	with such job opportunities and stability in singapore, singapore attracts many foreigners to come to singapore to find jobs and settle down. migrants and immigrants bring a diversity of cultures, practices and customs from their countries of origin. with such varied skills and cultures leads to a greater diversity in singapore.	the l'oreal group in singapore is an mnc that has many brands offering a variety of positions for job seekers like counter managers and beauty advisors.
SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT	community support singapore is home to a range of ethnic communities and cultures from all over the world. these communities or immigration support groups help foreigners feel more at home in singapore. safe environment migrants consider safety and security when deciding on a	openness in singapore implies that migrants would receive social and emotional support, inculcating a sense of belonging in them. they would have a sense of familiarity living in the country. singapore's low crime rate and safe environment attracts foreigners to work in singapore because their lives are safeguarded and risks and damages are kept to a minimum. foreigners	the korean community in singapore is mostly found in the bukit timah area. many eateries operated by koreans can be found in bukit timah plaza. square 2 shopping mall in novena has many korean eateries, fashion shops, and beauty salons. in 2014, singapore was ranked the

	country to work in. the foreigners and their supporting communities will thrive in a safe environment.

quality education system
a high-quality education which offers high standards of certification and a wide range of courses attracts migrants or their children to come to the country. | thus bring a diversity of cultures and practices when they come to sg, hence leading to greater diversity

the quality of education in sg thus attracts many international students. some foreigners might migrate to sg so that their children can receive the quality education in sg. foreigners thus bring a diversity of cultures and practices when they come to sg, hence leading to greater diversity | second safest country in the world based on social order and security.

singapore's primary, secondary schools and junior colleges offer high standards of education |

`CHAPTER 6: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN LEAD TO A MORE HARMONIOUS SOCIETY IN SINGAPORE.

FACTORS	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT?	HOW DOES IT LEAD TO A MORE HARMONIOUS SOCIETY IN SINGAPORE?	EXAMPLES
EXCHANGE & APPRECIATION OF CULTURE	being open to respecting and appreciating diversity to ensure meaningful interactions.	such openness to the idea of trying out different varieties of food shows that we are open to learning and sharing with others. deeper understanding and appreciation of the diverse cultures will develop from these enriching experiences leading to positive experience of living in a diverse society	FOOD
one chef who specialises in fusion food is chef willin low who created fusion food between singaporean and modern european dining. example of a dish is laksa pesto linguine.

FASHION
Hayden Ng, a fashion designer in Singapore that creates fashion wear inspired by rich cross-cultural influences, eg making a sari out of a cheongsam |

| EXCHANGE OF SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE | there can be collaboration and exchange in knowledge and skills in areas of research and development with overseas experts. | due to singapore's openness to learn and collaborate with overseas scientists, this has led to robust research and significant discoveries made in singapore. this enhances singapore's position as a regional biomedical hub, in turn attaching more researchers in sg and making more breakthroughs in scientific discoveries. thus, leading to positive experiences of living in a diverse society. | the collaboration between singapore's agency for science, technology and research (a* star) and switzerland's cytos biotechnology led to the discovery of the h1n1 flu vaccine. |

CHAPTER 6: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING CAN DISRUPT THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF SINGAPORE

FACTORS	WHAT IS THE FACTOR ABOUT?	HOW DOES IT DISRUPT THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF SINGAPORE?	EXAMPLES
PREJUDICE AND MISCONCEPTIONS	prejudice and misconceptions are due to negative stereotypes/ conclusions about a certain group of people that are not based on reason or actual experience.	it disrupts the social fabric of singapore because it leads to discrimination against victims who are either hurt or excluded from interactions in a diverse society. will result in intolerance and tension among the diverse groups in society which may lead to negative experiences of living in a diverse society.	arabs and muslim-american became victims of hate crimes in america after 9/11 beow tan little india riot
COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES	competition for resources is when tension happens as a result of limited opportunities in jobs and living space due to the influx of foreigners into the country	competition over resources disrupts the social fabric of singapore because with limited opportunities that is shared between foreigners and locals, tension between these two groups of people would be inevitable. this can cause unhappiness that can lead to misunderstanding between the two groups.	concerns over standard of living – fear that foreigners will take their jobs away. increasingly congested public transport system, competition over healthcare resources availability of public housing

| SOCIAL MOBILITY | social mobility refers to movement of individuals between different socio-economic status. | social mobility disrupts the social fabric of singapore as limited social mobility can cause tension between citizens of higher socio-economic status and citizens of lower socio-economic status, this can cause unhappiness that can lead to misunderstanding between these two groups of people | those who can't afford tertiary education should get more priority in receiving scholarships than those who can |

CHAPTER 7: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES MANAGE A DIVERSE SOCIETY.

COUNTRY	METHOD ADOPTED	HOW DOES THE METHOD HELP MANAGE A DIVERSE SOCIETY	WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS BROUGHT ABOUT BY METHOD ADOPTED?
FRANCE	assimilation	in assimilation, immigrants are expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. **HOW** this method helps as this is supposed to make the identity of the immigrants indistinguishable from the majority group in aspects such as cultural beliefs and practices. over time, it is to create one national identity for everyone in the country with diverse backgrounds.	tensions in upholding the influence of national identity vs the rights of individuals to practise their religion (e.g. when immigrants continue displaying their religious identity prominently) assimilation violates individual rights and freedom of religion and expression whereas the french government felt that it's for the building of national identity.
SINGAPORE	integration	integration allows immigrants to retain their unique identity while having a common ground so that we retain national identity. one example of integration is the bilingual policy, a policy where citizens learn their official mother tongue and are also expected to learn english so that we have a common language for all races to communicate.	tensions may arise when locals might not be happy with overcrowding and might blame immigrants for taking their resources, houses, jobs etc

| | | another example is ethnic integration policy which was introduced in 1989, the ethnic integration policy (eip) or hdb ethnic quota, aims to maintain balanced proportions of ethnic groups in hdb estates and to stop racial enclaves from forming. under the eip, each hdb block and neighbourhood has a specific quota for each racial group. this would stop people from only going to their own clique or race.

the bilingual policy helps as it bridges the gap between retaining's one cultural heritage with national identity. This helps to foster a sense of belonging and promote better integration across different ethnic groups.

the ethnic integration policy helps manage a society with a diverse cultural background. this allow residents to forge better friendships from other races as the eip allows different people from different races to stay together in one block. | |

CHAPTER 7: EXPLAIN HOW THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES MANAGE AN EFFECTIVE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN A DIVERSE SOCIETY.

COUNTRY	USA	SINGAPORE	SWEDEN
APPROACH ADOPTED	market-based	shared-responsibility	government-financed
FEATURES	no national policy on the price setting of healthcare -> non-profit hospitals, private hospitals and public government hospitals market prices mean americans have to cope with the costs of healthcare largely on their own via medical insurance. (though not all can afford that)	public and private healthcare service providers 85% hospital beds are public (a, b1, b2 & c) intermediate & long term care (itlc) services provide follow up care from hospital stays	all citizens have access to healthcare services regardless of background or socio-economic status same for the other nordic countries (norway, denmark) - universal access to healthcare - public healthcare is

	middle and higher socio-economic status groups get medical insurance coverage from their employers medical insurance premiums are higher to make a profit -> lower economic status are not likely to visit a doc when sick or skip tests/treatments due to the high costs (41 million people uninsured as of 2014) - medicare - medicaid - legislation on emergency medical treatment	healthcare kept affordable ⬜ heavy government subsidies, collective responsibility by society through risk-pooling shared responsibility approach is based on the following approaches: - universal access to healthcare for singaporeans - organisation of service delivery of medical services healthcare financing policies ⬜ multiple tiers of protection - healthcare subsidies - medisave - medishield life - medifund	largely owned and financed by the government choice of having private insurance (gives faster access but serves as part of remuneration) the homogenous society allows for all of this. sustained through heavy taxation on the people – VAT 25%
CHALLENGES	cost and coverage of medical insurance - lower socio-economic groups have their insurance premiums deducted from their pay ⬜ many do not want to buy - loss of job = loss of medical insurance - insurance companies are profit-driven and will usually refuse to insure those who have been sick in the past/ recurring illnesses.	affordability vs rising healthcare costs in the context of an ageing population greater need for treatment for chronic diseases due to sedentary lifestyles individuals responsibility to maintain a healthy lifestyle	- high tax for low healthcare costs - growing number of people needing healthcare ⬜ ageing population - the homogenous society slowly disappearing due to the increase in refugees + immigrants from the EU - no political support to change, though the impact from an ageing population will hit soon
WHY DO YOU THINK THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED THE APPROACH?	- market-based approach allows individuals to decide how much healthcare they need but will exclude sections of society - affordable care act (obamacare) ⬜ low-moderate income eligible for financial assistance in obtaining	to combat the rising healthcare costs ⬜ places the critical healthcare decision in the hands of the doctors and patients (generic drugs vs branded drugs)	universal access to healthcare

	insurance.		
WHAT ARE THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF THE APPROACH?	- healthcare becomes more efficient - healthcare providers make a lot of money ▯ thus being able to continue providing healthcare + be able to innovate and do R&D thus producing new medicines and processes	- healthcare remains efficient and generally affordable - healthcare providers make money ▯ thus being able to continue providing healthcare + be able to innovate and do R&D thus producing new medicines and processes	healthcare remains free/low in cost #slay

CHAPTER 8: EXPLAIN WHAT ARE THE DRIVING FORCES BEHIND GLOBALISATION

DRIVING FORCES	WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF THE DRIVING FORCES?	HOW DOES THE DRIVING FORCE LEAD TO GLOBALISATION?
DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION	some examples of developments in transportation are ships (msc oscar, big container ships, fedex, ups and dhl), aeroplanes (dhl, fedex), development in ports (tuas port, advanced technology used in ports)	developments in transportation lead to globalisation because it helps connect the world at a faster pace and can deliver ideas and activities quickly this helps connect different parts of the world and help with interconnectedness and interdependence
GROWTH OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS (MNCS)	some examples of growth of multinational corporations are starbucks (largest coffee chain spanning 65 countries), toyota (a japanese multinational automotive manufacturer), coca cola company (an american multinational beverage corporation)	foreign-owned mncs have brought many benefits such as providing employment, higher wages and bringing in new technology and expertise to sustain singapore's competitiveness. in turn, these mncs have benefitted from singapore's strengths as a global business city with a pro-business environment governed by the rule of law. this has created interconnections and interdependent relationships between economic activities in singapore and the rest of the world. apart from providing economic benefits, mncs also facilitate the exchange of ideas between countries. for instance, foreign-owned pharmaceutical and biotechnology mncs, such as novartis and roche, established collaborations with local institutions in singapore to conduct

			research and develop solutions to improve healthcare around the world. collaborations such as these illustrate the interdependent relationships between mncs and local institutions as they leverage one another's strengths and expertise in reaching their goals.
ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY		evolution of mobile phones to smartphones with enhanced features such as faster processing speed and compatibility with more advanced mobile networks, social media platforms created such as instagram, twitter, facebook	the evolution of the mobile phone, which has made it convenient for people to communicate anytime and anywhere. people around the world are able to connect and communicate through messaging and video calls, as well as gain access to a vast amount of information on the The Internet, which can fasten the pace of globalisation as advances in technology allow people to connect to different parts of the world and help with interconnectedness and interdependence.

CHAPTER 9: EXPLAIN WHAT THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ARE

ECONOMIC IMPACT	WHAT IS THIS FACTOR ABOUT?	EXAMPLES	HOW DOES THIS IMPACT AFFECT COUNTRIES/ COMPANIES/ INDIVIDUALS?
ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COUNTRIES	a country's economy, or its wealth and financial resources, is dependent on different economic activities such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing or trade and investments. when a country experiences economic growth, it is able to earn more tax revenue and potentially generate more jobs for its people over a period of time.	fdi (foreign direct investment) due to singapore's small population and hence, its small market for goods and services, it needs to tap on the global economy for trade, which in turn can sustain its economic growth. one way this is possible is through foreign direct investment (fdi). fdi refers to investments in a singapore company by a company from another country. one reason why singapore is able to attract these foreign investors to invest and thus contribute to singapore's growth is due to singapore's ability to enable businesses to enhance and strengthen their important activities here and leverage	**economic growth** globalisation increases trading and the expansion of businesses in different parts of the world, which allows most countries to benefit from the increased tax revenue and employment opportunities. when more tax revenue is earned, a country can improve its infrastructure and its population can also benefit as the increase in trade and business makes a greater variety of goods and services available for consumption. hence, economic growth is a positive impact as globalisation allows small countries like singapore, with limited resources and a small domestic market, to grow since they can tap

| | | economic opportunities in singapore. in doing so, they can expand their business in asia and the rest of the world.

fta (free trade agreement)
ftas are treaties between countries to establish a free trade area where the exchange of goods and services can be conducted, without tariffs or hindrances, across their borders. this leads to benefits for singapore, such as a substantial amount of tariff savings and increased trading between singapore and its partner countries. | on bigger markets to grow.

example
singapore

due to singapore's limited natural resources, small population and its small market for goods and services, it needs to tap on the global economy for trade through methods such as foreign direct investments (FDI) and the free trade agreements (FTA), which in turn can sustain its economic growth.

economic downturn

in a global economy, when the economy of one country faces a downturn, it may affect other countries. in times of economic downturn, a country may withdraw its investment, or reduce its demand for goods and services from other countries. this consequently leads to lesser income and employment for the countries affected. hence, economic downturn is a negative impact as having a global economy will affect many countries badly in times of economic downturn as countries may withdraw their investments or reduce its demand for goods and services from other countries, which would lead to lesser income and more unemployment for countries affected.

example

2008 Global Financial Crisis

it was triggered in the USA and affected many countries in the world. some of the economic impacts include the fall of stock markets, a decline in demand for goods and services and a decrease in industrial production. the decline |

			in industrial production made increases in unemployment almost inevitable.
ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMPANIES	developments in transport and advancements in technology have allowed many companies to benefit from globalisation. this is because many companies are able to widen their market reach by expanding their production and sales of goods in many parts of the world. they have the opportunity to benefit from higher profits and larger market share. conversely, this expansion also translates into increased competition from other companies which are similarly trying to expand their market reach and profits.	an example of an american mnc is pepsico which produces items such as potato chips, orange juice and oats. an example of a local mnc is charles and keith, a is a singaporean fashion house and luxury goods company with more than 600 stores across 37 countries. another example is ya kun kaya toast, a singaporean chain of cafés selling toast products, soft-boiled eggs and coffee, with over 50 outlets across 14 countries. one example of smes is mmi holdings, a supplier of hard drives disks for us based seagate technology, an mnc **how do smes stay competitive/remain successful?** companies need to constantly innovate and reinvent themselves or risk losing their share of the market or profits by constantly introducing new features into its products and services and must anticipate how a market might change and ensure that their products and services remain relevant. singapore government helps smes by providing various forms of financial assistance to help smes at different stages of growth, aids in smes' efforts to venture abroad facilitates partnerships between smes and larger corporations, provides financial assistance in the form of loans, grants and tax	HIGHER PROFIT/MARKET SHARE one way for MNCs to obtain higher profits is through setting up operations in different locations. it allows access to lower labour costs and cheaper resources such as land and raw materials. it also obtains their components from one location but assembles them in different parts of the world, which leads to cheaper production costs. many singapore companies gained higher profits by going global as they expand their operations overseas. the singapore government provides loans, grants and tax incentives to aid these companies. LOWER PROFIT/MARKET SHARE while globalisation has increased access to new markets for companies, they also face increased competition from other companies in the global economy. this is a trade-off that occurs because of the impact of globalisation on companies. it could become harder for them to compete for a share of profits from the global economy. alongside the mncs are the small and medium enterprises (smes). these smes are important to singapore's economy as they contribute more than 50% of economic output and 70% of employment in singapore. as smes are important to singapore's economy, the singapore government is committed to helping them cope with increasing competition. MNCs which are unable to anticipate changing markets and

		incentives.	ensure that its products and services remain relevant and competitive could face lowered profits and bankruptcy.
		examples of mncs that failed	
		french hypermarket chain, carrefour, closed its two branches in singapore after 15 years (plaza singapura and suntec city) due to competition from other companies offering similar products in singapore.	
ECONOMIC IMPACT ON INDIVIDUAL	increased mobility in a global economy can benefit individuals and provides opportunities for people to collaborate on a local and global scale. collaboration can take place over the internet through videoconferencing or in face-to-face situations where individuals travel across the world to learn from one another. however, this mobility can also pose a challenge for individuals because of increased competition in securing employment, illustrating the tensions arising from economic impacts of globalisation.	higher income

globalisation made it easier for people to look for jobs overseas. This is usually encouraged by better job prospects and higher income overseas. this created greater competition as individuals compete with people from the same country and others from everywhere in the world.

there will be those who benefit from this as overseas companies may want to be employ then due to their skills

lower income

an example would be the japanese fashion chain, uniqlo. it first started product operations in shenzhen, china, because of the low labour cost. however, as china's manufacturing and labour costs rose, it was no longer profitable for the company to base its product operations in china. in 2013, uniqlo moved out of china into vietnam where labour costs were half that of china's.

what are some measures taken by the singapore government to help the individuals who lost their jobs/ got retrenched?

ministry of manpower came up | higher income

globalisation has facilitated mobility, making it easier for individuals to look for jobs overseas. often, factors that encourage this movement are better job prospects and higher income. the ease of movement can also result in greater competition as individuals compete with one another in the same country and others elsewhere in the world. there are individuals who may benefit from globalisation because overseas companies may want to employ them due to their skills. however, there are others who are vulnerable to losing their jobs.

lower income

as globalisation increases the mobility of workers and jobs, some workers may be adversely affected by increased competition. some workers have had to contend with lower income of risk losing their jobs, as companies get more access to foreign markets offering lower labour costs. jobs may also be lost when global companies close down their operations to shift to another location. this has affected western countries such as the usa since the late 1970s, when many were retrenched, as the work could be done by people in china or india at a much lower cost. over time, as |

| | | with Continuing Education and Training (CET) Masterplan to support Singaporeans in remaining employable with new and better skills. MOM offers training courses relevant to Singapore workers. for older workers, MOM created the Workfare Training Support Scheme (WTS) which allows them to upgrade their skills in order to remain employable, upgrade their jobs and earn higher wages. | incomes rise in china and india, more companies previously located there are moving to other locations

some workers may also lose their jobs because they are unable to equip themselves with the skills required for those jobs. as economies continue to evolve, the nature of skills demanded will change too. for instance, when countries moved from agriculture to manufacturing industries and service industries, the skills required changed accordingly. although technical skills remain important, there is also an increase in the demand for cognitive skills such as information processing and interpersonal skills, among others. |

CHAPTER 10: EXPLAIN WHAT THE CULTURAL IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ARE

CULTURAL IMPACT	WHAT IS THIS FACTOR ABOUT?	EXAMPLES	HOW DOES THIS IMPACT AFFECT COUNTRIES / COMPANIES / INDIVIDUALS?
HOMOGENISATION & HYBRIDISATION IN ENTERTAINMENT	HOMOGENISATION process by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. this can lead to foreign culture become more dominant, reducing the influence of local culture HYBRIDISATION when foreign and local cultures are blended, resulting in unique combinations containing elements of both countries.	USA the entertainment industries in many parts of the world today are dominated by the USA. american entertainment companies generate close to 30 per cent of worldwide entertainment revenue. american films dominate the box offices of more than 150 countries and its film industry is a major provider of entertainment seen in millions of homes around the world. KOREA since the mid-2000s, another dominant influence in the entertainment industry comes from South Korea. this influence has spread through television dramas, popular music (pop	HOMOGENISATION COUNTRIES USA FRANCE 40 percent of the television programmes must be in french. movies of non-french origins cannot exceed 40 per cent of the programmes screened in the country. CHINA chinese critics said the green eyes of Po, the animated panda, was a conspiracy because green is an evil colour, and Po's father an insult to all chinese as he is a duck. (ARE YOU BEING SO FR RN)

		music), food, fashion, language, computer games and tourism, and is popularly known as the korean wave or hallyu.	KOREA JAPAN august 2011, thousands of japanese protestors rallied in front of the headquarters of Fuji Television, a Japanese television network. many protestors expressed unhappiness with the increasing presence of Korean programmes in the network's daily broadcast. this incident of resistance against Korea and Hallyu also stemmed from deteriorating public perceptions of Korea as a result of underlying political tensions between the two countries.
HOMOGENISATION & HYBRIDISATION IN FOOD	the cultural impacts of globalisation can lead to homogenisation when foreign cultures change local cultures. this reduces cultural diversity as more local cultures become more similar to foreign cultures. in some cases, tensions lead to resistance to foreign influences. this resistance can sometimes lead to an outright rejection of the foreign cultures. however, globalisation can also result in hybridisation due to adaptations of foreign cultures by local cultures and this may further enrich cultural diversity.	HOMOGENISATION the spread of fast food outlets. the large number of these fast food outlets in the world means that you can probably find a fast food outlet almost anywhere you go. top fast food outlets in the world - subway (over forty thousand) - mcdonald's (over thirty seven thousand) - starbucks (over twenty eight thousand) - kfc (over twenty two thousand) - pizza hut (over eighteen thousand)	HOMOGENISATION while the popularity of fast food restaurants across many countries reflects the acceptance of fast food culture, there are countries and people who have rejected fast food restaurants from operating in their countries. this is because the spread of fast food threatens local cultures and promotes the homogenisation of food landscapes in the world, reducing cultural diversity. ITALY many italians protested against McDonald's plans to build its first fast food restaurant in Italy in 1986. with bowls of pasta in their hands, demonstrators protested against the "Americanisation" of Italian culture, particularly its culinary culture. (LOSE CULTURE) INDIA farmers demanded KFC leave Bangalore, India, demanded the fast food chain leave India,

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>claiming that KFC and other foreign food companies threatened their traditional agricultural practices by imposing western farming methods on local farmers. these farming methods are resource intensive. high yielding crop varieties that were introduced required large amounts of inputs including fertiliser, pesticides and water. many farmers who were unable to afford the inputs required risked losing out to bigger agricultural businesses and losing their farms altogether. (LOSE JOBS)

HYBRIDISATION
mcdonad's nasi lemak burger, samurai burger.
burger king's rendang burger</td></tr>
</table>

CHAPTER 11: EXPLAIN WHAT THE SECURITY IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ARE

SECURITY IMPACT	WHAT IS THIS FACTOR ABOUT?	EXAMPLES	HOW IS SECURITY MANAGED?
CYBERSECURITY CHALLENGES	advancements in technology led to the growth of online computer networks which store huge amounts on confidential data. this caused many of individuals, governments and business data vulnerable to cyber attacks	INDIVIDUAL identity theft – phishing, online scams, use of malicious software (malware) to extract personal data BUSINESSES hacked – singtel, my republic, love bonito, ocbc GOVERNMENT edward snowden, llian assuage (wikileaks), singhealth, instana website	pages 332-334 WHAT IS SINGAPORE DOING? cyber watch centre – a centre to track malicious activities and responding swiftly to security threats national cyber security masterplan 2018 – enhance cyber infrastructure, growing singapore's pool of cyber security experts, increasing efforts to promote security measures among businesses and individuals cyber security agency (CSA) – ensures the safety of singapore's critical infrastructure, such as those in the energy and banking sector (under the purview of prime minister's office and ministry of communications and informations)

			WHAT IS SINGAPORE DOING WITH COUNTRIES? asia pacific computer emergency response team (APCERT) – encourage cooperation between member countries to maintain a network of computer security experts in the region improve the region's competency in responding to cyber security challenges interpol (digital crime centre in singapore) – provides support for member countries by providing law enforcement agencies with tools and techniques to counter latest cybercrime trends **WHAT ARE COMPANIES DOING?** **WHAT CAN INDIVIDUALS DO?** create strong passwords that are used effectively and changed regularly ensure that your computer is defended against technological threats — installation of firewalls, anti-virus programmes that are against spyware or malware never be complacent about maintaining your privacy online

SECURITY IMPACT	WHAT IS TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM	IMPACT OF TERRORISM	HOW IS TERRORISM MANAGED
TRANSNATIONAL TOURISM	transnational terrorism usually involves the use of violence to harm or generate fear amongst victims, who are often civilians or non combatants extending or operating over national boundaries	overseas: 9/11, world trade centre twin towers and the pentagon (al-qaeda) kuta beach, bali, indonesia bombings in 2002 (jemaah islamiyah)	protective measure surveillance (cctv) - many at key infrastructures like power stations and public places with large number of people eg orchard. - security checkpoints at airports (eg metal detector at changi airport) - singapore's internal security act

			singapore: SQ 117 hijacking by Pakistani extremists in 1991	(ISA), which is a law that enables the government to deal with threats including terrorism, racial and religious extremism, subversion and espionage, as well as other unanticipated security threats that may emerge to singapore's national security. this act allows the government powers to detain individuals without trial and became critical after 9/11 to protect singapore from potential terrorist attacks.

				preventive measure
				
				border control
				   - use of biometric technology in immigration clearing process (singapore)
				   - radiographic image analysis for cargo (singapore)
				improves ICA's effectiveness and efficiency in monitoring and regulating the movements of people, cargo, and conveyances across sg's borders
				   - no fly list (USA)
				people on the no fly list are not allowed a trial, can never get off it
				   - passenger protect program (canada)
				ensures the security of countries and passengers travelling by air.
				violates the universal declaration of human rights; article 13 (the freedom to move) and article 10 (the right to trial)

				responsive measure
				   - collaboration with other countries to improve singapore's capabilities in responding to transnational terrorist threats
				UN passing resolution 1373 after 9/11)
				(Resolution 1373 calls upon member states of the UN to enhance their abilities to counter-terrorist attacks)
				   - drills
				exercise heartbeat, held by spf and scdf to test their contingency plans in acts of terrorism

			exercise northstar, tests the government's ability to respond to emergency scenarios, which serves to raise public awareness on terrorism

HOW TO ANSWER SURPRISE/UTILITY/RELIABILITY/PROVING QUESTION

    1) state your stand
surprise question
i am surprised/not surprised that (message)...
utility question
source x is useful in telling me that (message)...
reliability question
source x is reliable in telling me/showing me that (message)...
proving question
source x proves that (message)...

    2) quote evidence
source x states that "evidence"

    3) explain evidence
this shows that (explanation)...

    4) defend your stand
by:
cross refer to another source
using context (background information or textbook)
authorship (intention/agenda) ← do not use unless you're confident/know how to use
(use two methods if you can)

    5) link
surprise question
as source x supports source y in saying that (message), i am thus surprised/not surprised.
utility question
as source x corroborates with source b, source b is thus reliable and hence useful in saying that (message)
reliability question
as source x corroborates with source y in saying that (message), source y is reliable in saying that (message)
proving question
as source x corroborates with source y in saying that (message), source y is reliable and hence can prove that (message)

inference
    1) identify the point
    2) quote the evidence/ describe the picture
    3) explanation (point + evidence)

purpose question
this source/cartoon/illustration was published to (adjective) "…" so that "…". source __ states "quote evidence". this shows that …(elaboration)… hence,
1) audience
2) message – that "..."
3) impact – so that "..."
4) context
- positive
    - encourage
    - persuade/convince
    - assure
    - educate
- negative
    - discourage
    - criticises
    - threaten
    - warn
    - condemn

comparison
similarity & difference
1) context
2) purpose
3) tone
4) perspective

if you slow asf like me:
start with essay. then sbq question (e). then one para for all other questions if no time.
1 hour 5 mins for SBQ and 45 mins for essay