

## COLOUR CODING

CONTENT | **KEY EVIDENCE** | CAUSE AND EFFECT | ST LT IMPACT | **LINK**

### Evaluation

- Causes
  - Necessary vs. sufficient
  - Trigger, contributing, underlying/root
- Consequences / impacts
  - Severity, scale, immediacy, duration, permanence
- Responses/solutions
  - Effectiveness, efficiency, feasibility

### Structure

1. Introduction, 3 points, evaluation
  2. Introduction, 2 para (1 support, 1 opposing), evaluation
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# VIOLENT EXTREMISM

**IMPACT:** “The most harmful impact of violent extremism is the social division it causes.”  
How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer.

<p><b>Mistrust and increased tension between religions groups</b></p> <p><b>Evidence:</b>  <b>Paris:</b> Sharp rise in hate crimes and bias incidents against Muslims  <b>Indonesia:</b> Discrimination towards ethnic minorities and immigrants (sikhs)  Anti-muslim hate crimes increased by 67%, sikhs more visible due to their long beard</p> <p><b>Cause:</b>  The goal of a radicalized group is to cause division between religious groups of the society. Hence, they claim to take on similar religious beliefs of other groups of the society. As a result, actions by the radicalised few will be associated with a particular religion, not to that radical party, causing the society to view everyone of that religion to be a terrorist, creating mistrust and tension between groups of the society. These increased tensions are reflected by negative stereotypes, misunderstandings, intolerance, and discrimination on specific religious groups. For example, after the Paris bombings, there was a sharp rise in hate crimes and bias incidents against Muslims because the terrorist claimed to be a Muslim. This reflects how violent extremism creates a ripple-effect, where act of violence by a radicalised individual will result in more violence among non-radicalised individuals, creating a vicious cycle of discrimination against one particular religion that results in social division.  Negative stereotypes that lead to misunderstandings, intolerance, discrimination and even hate crimes in society</p> <p><b>Effect:</b>  Results in higher chances of terrorist recruitment as marginalised communities that feels marginalised and discriminated is most susceptible to radicalisation</p> <p><b>LINK:</b> Vicious cycle that brings more attacks and instability to country</p>
<p><b>Economic impact</b></p> <p><b>Damage and loss of private and public property</b>  2016: Cost of terrorist acts reached \$90 billion  World Trade Centre bombings of 2001: Billions of dollars lost, services and goods destroyed  Productive resources that could have been focused on other development projects like transport infrastructure must be allocated to rebuilding damaged properties and strengthening internal security, marginalising productivity</p> <p><b>Tourism</b>  France: tourism accounts for 8% of GDP, terrorist attacks in 2015 and 2016 resulted in a loss of up to 70% in revenue in various sectors like hotels and restaurants  Terrorist attacks sabotage image of peace and security of country, discourage tourists</p> <p><b>Decline in international trade and FDI</b>  Singapore is an offshore city state, lack of raw resources, heavily depend on FDI to sustain economy  USA financial markets shut down after 2001 attacks, did not fully recover until 2 years later  Attacks increases foreign scepticism on country's ability to maintain stable economy → Lower trade volume and investments  Decline in FDI and trade will reduce tax incentives and creation of jobs, reducing employment opportunities and government revenue that could have been spent on other sectors</p>

**Political impact: Rise of nationalistic and ethnic supremacist groups**

After 2015 Paris shootings and Belgian attacks that were organised by ISIS, far-right political group called PEGIDA was formed and started to hold rallies and protests to call for enforcement of laws to control Muslim immigration

Terrorism increases public concern and confidence about government's security measures, undermines support for government, hence rise in nationalist or ethnic supremacist groups and movements

Increased political tension and satisfaction between public and government, increased political instability, hate speech against government

**Evaluation:** Mistrust and increased tension between religions groups most severe as it is the most permanent of all impacts

**Hard to erase racial stigma**, will always be instilled in one's mind set, such that in a case of similar terrorist attacks, such discriminative feelings will arise again, catalysing further political and social division

**Other 2 impacts non-permanent**

Political groups can be suppressed through political force and stricter legislation against formation of groups that discriminate religions

Economic situation can improve faster through international cooperation

**SOLUTIONS: To what extent can the challenges posed by globalisation be addressed by the international community?**

<p><b>International community</b></p> <p>Prevention and protection:  Building common accurate databases, sending out alerts and warnings as soon as possible  Prevent terrorist attacks at international level by cooperatively investigating suspected terrorist organizations and attacks and analyzing the information they gather worldwide  United Nations: UN Security Council Resolution 1373 passed after 9/11 attacks  Interpol: Counter-Terrorism Committee made up of officers from 160 countries  SUCCESS: Collaboration between Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesian security forces led to the capture of Singapore's most wanted terrorist, Mas Selamat, who was the head of Singapore's leading terrorist organization who had connections with Al Qaeda  Terrorist organizations' goals is to inculcate fear in the public and governments and spread their political, religious, and ideological goals as broadly as possible. Hence, these acts of violence is not limited to one country, as their goal is to achieve worldwide attention. Hence, international cooperation is necessary in suppressing their acts by preventing attacks and eradicating such organizations</p> <p>Response team:  Provision of humanitarian assistance and reconstruction efforts as well as training  Exchanging trained personnel, conducting joint training and operations  ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting: multinational counter-terrorism exercise where armies from Indonesia, USA and Singapore participated in joint 5-day exercise and shared best counter-terrorism practices  Linked terrorist attacks can occur in different countries, headed by a singular party or person. Hence, countries must work collectively to remove that organization or person that was once out of their judicial control in order to ensure collective security</p>
<p><b>Government</b></p> <p>Response: Strengthening emergency response units to effectively suppress terrorist threats  Singapore Special Operations task Force: Draws top-notch personnel from Naval and Land army units, uses new counter-terrorism weapons and formations  Strengthening first responders to terrorist threats by allowing deployment units to arrive faster at location under attack by using higher firepower and expertise will reduce casualties</p> <p>Response: Frequency counter-terrorism exercises through the devotion of time, money and resources to more frequent counter-terrorism exercises  Exercise Heartbeat: Annual counter-terrorism exercise conducted by Singapore Police Force and Singapore Civil Defense Force → Simulated attacks in Central Business District, MRT stations, where high-value targets such as the Esplanade will attract terrorist attackers  Give counter-terrorist units and the government more experience and confidence to deal with different kinds of terrorist attacks</p> <p>Prevention: Surveillance systems and infrastructure  Increasing closed-circuit TV coverage to cover common heartland areas with high human traffic such as HDB town centers, hawker centers, MRT and bus stations  Body scanners and walk through metal detectors at airports  Police Coast Guard, Singapore Civil Defense Force. Immigration and Checkpoints Authority, Singapore Customs and others  Give counter-terrorist units and the government more experience and confidence to deal with different kinds of terrorist attacks</p>
<p><b>Individual</b></p>

<p>Response: Strengthening alertness</p> <p>SGSecure 2016: National movement to get everyone in schools, neighborhoods, workplaces and community groups to be vigilant, prepared and involved in fight against terrorism.</p> <p>2001: Tip-off by member of Singapore Muslim community that alerted authorities to the presence of Mas Selamat that catalyzed investigations by authorities</p> <p>Alert authorities when they know of people who are radicalised or have expressed support for such terrorist organisations, or see potential terrorist attack attempts in public spaces, increasing response capabilities</p> <p>Goal of terrorists is to inculcate fear in public and hence make them feel marginalized, discriminated or mistreated by the current government or society, making them susceptible to their propaganda and hence achieving their political, religious and ideological goals</p>
<p>Prevention: Strengthening inter-religious understanding and social cohesion, advocating peace</p> <p>The grievances that fuel radicalization often are exacerbated by an absence of social, peer and family support, as well as a lack of skills or ability to identify and develop non-violent, practical solutions to these problems.</p> <p>United States Institute of Peace facilitated dialogues and projects in Afghanistan and Pakistan have brought together more than 250 secular (university and high school) and madrassa students through seminars, sharing session and social gatherings</p> <p>To help reduce prejudice towards those outside their own traditions and foster mutual respect and trust– and in this way, build resilience to the influence of extremism.</p> <p>To empower women, engage youth and faith leaders, hence creating a harmonious society, reducing the susceptibility of public to extremist ideas.</p>
<p><b>Community involvement: NGOs</b></p>
<p>Prevention: Early detection of radicalisation process, countering of radical ideology, rehabilitation, and de-radicalisation of extremists and RRG's counter-extremism and rehabilitation efforts</p> <p>Founded in 2003, Religious Rehabilitation Group is an organization of voluntary Islamic scholars and teachers in Singapore who assist in the religious rehabilitation and counselling of radicalized by organizing heritage trails, inter-faith talks and various ethnic and religious celebrations that discuss religions and cultures</p> <p>Community leaders who frequently attend to a few extremists under rehabilitation can build trust with them more effectively and speed up de-radicalization process</p>
<p>Prevention: Strengthening inter-religious understanding and social cohesion</p> <p>Pergas Recognition Scheme introduces programmes and sets up committees in schools ,workplaces and community groups to build networks of community leaders and influencers, forging ties between different races and religions</p>

## REASONS: What are the drivers of globalization?

<b>Developments in transport</b>
<p>Improvements in the size and speed of different modes of transportation, and the development of efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure such as airports, seaports, railways, expressways and canals enables more goods and people to be carried per trip while reaching the destination at a shorter time. This leads to savings in transport cost, allowing products and people to be moved around the world more quickly and reliable while at a lower cost, increasing connectivity between markets across the world and the spread of ideas and culture.</p> <p>For instance, development in aviation technology from propeller aircraft in the 1950s to jet passenger aircraft by 1960s has cut travelling time by hours, resulting in greater convenience and international mobility. Suez canal, an artificial canal connecting mediterranean and Red seas, and Panama Canal, connecting Atlantic to pacific oceans, greatly reducing shipping distance and hence increasing efficiency of trade.</p> <p>Expansion of road and rail infrastructure, Eurostar high-speed railway service connecting European cities together, Indian Rail with 115,000km long network</p> <p>Cost of transportation of goods improved with containerization and mechanization, where goods are shipped in uniform, sealed, movable containers facilitated by machines that allows for standardised handling equipment worldwide, and trading without rehandling of contents, reducing the cost, time and increasing efficiency of trade.</p>
<b>Developments in Communications</b>
<p>Technological advancements in communication provided greater access to the Internet, bringing about the increasing use of mobile communications, facilitating the exchange of information across the world. The first commercial mobile phone in 1973 could only conduct voice calls and was reserved only for the rich, hence limiting the exchange of information. In the 21st century, satellites and electronic mass media like radio and TV allows companies and the public to access all sorts of information through digital communication across the world. This facilitates the sharing of ideas and culture at a much lower cost.</p> <p>For example, For instance, the Bank of America Corp has 400 video-conferencing systems, and the Cleveland banking company saves \$200,000 a month in travel expense by using video conferencing.</p>
<b>Growth of MNCs and IGOs</b>
<p>Multinational Corporations are businesses with economic activities in more than one country. These corporations increase economic interconnections between employers, consumers and their products throughout the world. For example, to maximize profits by expanding to overseas markets and offshore in production to lower-cost places like China, Apple takes advantage of low shipping costs, global telecoms, free trade arrangements throughout the world to supply technology to their consumers. As such, the global distribution of their products from production facilities in China to the world facilitates economic interconnections through trade.</p> <p>Intergovernmental Organisations comprise of member states with the aim of facilitating multilateral diplomacy. Examples of such IGOs include the United Nations, European Union and ASEAN and the World Trade Organization. They help facilitate international agreements that promote trade by lowering trade barriers. IGOs like the WTO and EU provide platforms</p>

for countries to negotiate reductions in trade barriers among themselves for each to benefit from increased market access by the other reciprocating government. As such, through trade liberation, these IGOs encourage globalization.

These IGOs also encourage globalization by providing countries access to labour and capital. An example is when EU designated the Schengen Area comprising 26 European states that abolished all passport and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. As such, this abolishes taxes and drastically reduces trading cost and time as they have no border checks. Hence, they provided European countries with greater access to Europe's market by facilitating the spread of goods, knowledge and technology, hence facilitating trade and driving globalization.

For example, since major reforms to China's market since 1978, China experienced some of the highest GDP growth of around 10% which lifted millions out of poverty. As such, trade liberation will encourage economic globalization.

## IMPACTS: What are the positive economic impacts of globalization?

<b>Countries: Higher standard of living</b>
<p>Definition of concept: Country's economy dependent on economic activities, such as trade or investments. Positive economic growth enables country to earn more tax revenue, create more jobs and raise standard of living for population</p> <p>Singapore has a small population and lacks raw resources, so it has a small domestic market. Hence, Singapore depends on the global economy for import of raw materials and foreign expertise as well as export of its products and services. 1950 → High unemployment rate, Since 1980 → Economic growth due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Foreign Direct Investment (investments made by foreign country) → \$800 billion in FDI, increase tax revenue that will be spent on improving infrastructure, more employment opportunities bring better standard of living</li><li>2. Free Trade Agreements (free exchange of goods between countries) → US-Singapore FTA benefitted electronics and chemical industries, increase trade, greater diversity of goods and services for consumption</li></ol> <p>Reduction of poverty: 40 million people moved out of extreme poverty since 1990, when China started trading and bringing in foreign direct investments</p>
<p>As MNCs expand, the infrastructure, technologies and employment opportunities of higher wages that they provide will increase national incomes in less-economically developed countries. This allows for governments to spend more on public amenities, hospitals and schools, facilitating the rise in living standards. Furthermore, as the volume of trade increases, people gains access to a greater variety of goods and services at lower prices while at a higher quality. As such, free trade allows locals to afford higher quality goods.</p>
<b>Individuals: More job prospects as skill transfer is easier</b>
<p>Definition: Improvements in air travel allowed fast, cheap and convenient travel that allows individuals to search for jobs beyond their own country that has higher salaries or a less demanding work lifestyle</p> <p>NTU engineers have travelled to Dubai to enjoy a less demanding work lifestyle with a much higher pay</p> <p>Definition: Improvements in communication technology allows individuals to communicate with family and friends at home, motivating them to work overseas as they still can get to stay in touch with family</p>
<b>Individuals: Lower cost of living with greater variety of goods and services at lower prices</b>
<p>Free trade and low transportation costs allow people to gain access to a larger range of goods and services provided by people from other countries</p> <p>Amazon and Alibaba allows buyers to source literally any product they would ever need from wherever they are, finding the cheapest seller and receiving the product at their doorstep</p>
<b>Companies: Higher profits</b>
<p>Definition 2: Multinational corporations maximise profits by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Expanding to overseas market</li><li>2. Offshoring production to lower cost places</li><li>3. Taking advantage of lower shipping costs, free trade agreements, and free movement of labour</li></ol>
<b>Larger market shares</b>
<p>Increased consumer pool, maximise market outreach</p> <p>Singaporean companies like CapitaLand expanded their services to over 20 countries and hence this allows them to earn more from their real-estate business</p>



## IMPACTS: What are the negative economic impacts of globalization?

<b>Countries: Economic growth that leads to higher standard of living</b>
Definition of concept: Country's economy dependent on economic activities, such as trade or investments. Positive economic growth enables country to earn more tax revenue, create more jobs and raise standard of living for population Singapore has a small population and lacks raw resources, so it has a small domestic market
<b>Individuals: Loss of income</b>
Definition 1: Globalisation made it easier for individuals to find jobs overseas, so individuals face increased competition in employment as they compete on a global scale, not on a national scale Skilled labor can be replaced by skilled individuals from other countries who are willing to work for much lower wages Definition 2: Multinational corporations maximise profits by expanding to overseas market and offshoring production to lower cost places, while taking advantage of low shipping costs, free trade agreements, and free movement of labour, so higher profit far outweighs higher shipping costs in another country When relocate, lose jobs USA: Americans lost job as companies relocated to countries such as China and India where land and labor costs were much lower
<b>Companies: Lower income</b>
Free flow of goods: Easy flow of goods and services through lower transportation costs and improvements in communication technology increased competition among companies as buyers can now source goods from across the world Companies must constantly improve their products with new features or lower their prices in order to stay relevant Neptune Orient Lines suffered billions in losses as companies were able to source cheaper global container shipping companies
<b>Overall: Increased market volatility and vulnerability to shocks</b>
Economic downturn: Rate of economic growth is slowing down and entering into a recession Increased volatility: Country A invested in Country B through MNCs, but when Country A meets with a difficult economic situation, MNCs withdraw investments from Country B. If Country B faces an economic downturn, Country A may also reduce its demand for local good and services. This demonstrates how both countries are interdependent on each other and how a financial crisis exacerbates due to the integration and interdependent economies. Global Financial Crisis: The mortgage crisis between bankers and landlords in USA was the reason why Global Financial Crisis took place in 2009. It exacerbated to affect the entire world, evident when the crisis wiped out \$8.7 trillion worth of assets from USA alone and 50 million people losing jobs