GSS O Level Prelim 2019
Suggested LORMS

SECTION A (SBCS)

(a) Study Source A.
What can you infer from the photograph? Explain your answer, using details from the source. [5]

Source A: *A photograph taken at a local market in India, Jan 2017.*

*Paytm is a digital payments platform that allows people in India to pay for goods without using cash.

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1	**Describe the source/provenance without detecting valid message(s).**	1
Eg.	The source shows a market in India.	
L2	**Literal Interpretation.**	2
Eg.	I can infer that India is going cashless.	
L3	**Valid Inference with reference to the digitalisation of traders/sellers/businesses.** *[Award additional mark for more developed answer]*	2 – 3
Eg.	I can infer from the photograph that India's farmers / vegetables traders are technologically savvy. This is evident from the source in which many of the traders put up notices that read "Paytm accepted here". This shows that the traders have shifted away from the traditional cash trading method, and are taping on the advancement of technology to include digital payments as a mode of transactions.	
L4	**Valid Inference with reference to the positive impacts of / positive reactions towards digitalisation OR success of demonetisation.** *[Award additional mark for more developed answer]*	4 – 5
Eg.	I can infer that India is turning into a cashless society and it is benefiting the country. This can be seen in the source in which even sellers at a market is using digital payment platform such as "Paytm" to allow people to do transactions conveniently. This shows that the country is advancing and it will bring about many benefit such as convenience and less crimes.

OR
I can infer that shops and people in India has begun to accept and support digitalisation. This can be seen in the source in which sellers in a market are promoting payment using "Paytm". This means that people in India accept the government's move to make India cashless and they are embracing /receptive with the move.

OR

I can infer from the photograph that the demonetisation has been effective in pushing India to become a cashless society. This can be seen in the source in which in a short span of 2 to 3 months since demonetisation, many traders such as the vegetables sellers in the picture, are tapping on the digital technology to manage the shortage of cash. The sellers put up notices that they accept paytm, which is a digital payment platform. This means that demonetisation has encouraged Indians to transact without using cash, and this will allow the government to better monitor the economic activities in India. | |

(b) Study Source B.

Is the cartoonist a supporter or an opponent of the demonetisation? Explain your answer. [6]

Source B: *A cartoon of a beggar drawn by an Indian cartoonist in December 2016.*

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1	**Describe the source/provenance without detecting valid message(s).** *[Zero mark to be awarded if student fails to answer the question]*	**1**
Eg.	The cartoonist is a supporter / an opponent because he is an Indian living in India.	
L2	**Inference with reference to cartoonist as a supporter based on content.** *[Award additional mark for supporting evidence]*	**2 – 3**
Eg.	The cartoonist is a supporter of the demonetisation because he seems to be praising the government for pushing India towards digitalization. As can be seen from the source, the cartoonist illustrated how even the beggar is using swipe machine to ask people to donate to him. It shows that the cartoonist is impressed by the shift to digital monetary transactions in India that is triggered by the demonetisation. Hence, the cartoonist is a supporter as he deems demonetisation as a success.	
L3	**Valid Inference with reference to cartoonist as an opponent based on content.** *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]* *[Award 4m if interpretation of source is based on ideas developed from other sources]*	**4 – 5**
Eg.	The author is an opponent because he is criticizing demonetisation for making business shutdown and people becoming jobless, as such turning into beggars as they are cash strapped. [4] The author is an opponent of the demonetisation because he seems to be against the government's demonetisation move. As evident from the source, the cartoonist depicts the beggar to be desperately asking for money, to the extent that he has to put a poster that "payment by credit and debit cards now accepted". The fact that the beggar is sleeping as evident by the 'z' sign, and the mosquitoes are lingering above him, the cartoonist is trying to convey that no one tried to help / donate money to him. This further proves that the cartoonist does not support demonetisation as he deems demonetisation as making the life of the poor extremely hard. [5]	
L4	**Valid Inference with reference to Author as an opponent based on his sarcasm.**	**5 – 6**
Eg.	The cartoon is a satire directed at the government. The cartoonist is sarcastic in showing that even beggars are using swipe machine, as if to boast that the people are rallying behind the government by going cashless. However, it does not make sense for a beggar to even own a swipe machine which is costly, not to mention manage it. Hence, the cartoonist is clearly an opponent, as he is trying to indirectly convey the hardship that Indians, especially the poor, will face. The low SES people will not have the mean to access digital payments, as such will definitely suffer from demonetisation. Note: Award L1/1 for answers that mention sarcasm/mockery without development of valid explanation/ illogical reasoning.	

(c) Study Sources C and D.

In what ways would the congress leader in Source D disagree with the finance minister in Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

Source C: *Current Finance Minister of India, Arun Jaitley who is a member of Bharatiya Janata Political Party, quoted on his Facebook page in November 2018.*

India was a cash dominated economy. Cash involves anonymity in transactions. It bypasses the banking system and enables its possessors to evade tax. Demonetisation forced holders of cash to deposit their cash in the banks. The violators faced punitive actions. This would flush out untaxed wealth being hoarded by wealthy Indians and starve terrorists and criminal gangs of cash.

Demonetisation curbed cash transactions in a big way. An increase in the digital transactions is visible. This scheme has led to the tax payer base increase from 6.4 million to 12 million tax payers after implementation. India's move from cash to digital transactions would obviously have an impact on higher tax revenue and a higher tax base.

Source D: *Comments made by former Finance Minister Palaniappan Chidambaram in March 2018. Chidambaram is a leader of Indian National Congress, a political party with widespread roots.*

Congress leader and former finance minister P Chidambaram described demonetisation as the "greatest lie" saying that it ended up destroying jobs. "Is it ethical to pursue a policy that cost hundreds of thousands of small businesses to close down, hundred over million daily-wage earners without income for months?"

He questioned how the new Rs 2,000 bills would help curb corruption in future and said the common man was the most hurt by the outcome of the clampdown while the rich were unaffected.

On government's push for digital payments and cashless economy, he commented "A young couple wants to take a secret holiday. Why should that be recorded? I want to give money to my daughter-in-law for her expenses without the knowledge of my son. Why should there be a record? An adult wants to buy adult diapers. Why should there be a record of that?"

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1 E.g.	**Valid Match that doesn't follow line of questioning.** Source C is different from Source D in telling me that demonetisation is beneficial for the society.	1
L2 E.g.	**Valid Match in terms of provenance, without support.** The congress leader is source D would disagree with source C as they are from different political parties.	2
L3 E.g.	**Valid Match based on the effect of demonetisation or the support for digitalisation, supported.** *[Zero mark to be awarded for wrong basis of comparison]* *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]* **The congress leader in source D would disagree with the finance minister in Source C with regards to <u>the effect of demonetisation on society</u> [BOC].** Source C: "Demonetisation forced holders of cash to deposit their cash in the banks. This would flush out untaxed wealth being hoarded by wealthy Indians and starve terrorists and criminal gangs of cash." → Demonetisation is good for society as it rid society of criminal issues such. Source D: "Is it ethical to pursue a policy that cost hundreds of thousands of small businesses to close down, hundred over million daily-wage earners without income for months?" → Demonetisation is bad for the society as it forces business to shut down and many employees to lose jobs and income. OR	3 – 4

	The congress leader in source D would disagree with the finance minister in Source C with regards to <u>whether digitalisation should be encouraged</u> [BOC]. Source C: "India's move from cash to digital transactions would obviously have an impact on higher tax revenue and a higher tax base." → Digitalisation should be encouraged as it allows government to collect more tax revenue which can be used to develop India. Source D: "On government's push for digital payments and cashless economy, he commented "A young couple wants to take a secret holiday. Why should that be recorded?..." → Digitalisation should be discouraged as it erodes Indians' privacy. OR **The congress leader in source D would disagree with the finance minister in Source C in terms of whether <u>demonetisation would eliminate corruption</u> [BOC].** C: "Demonetisation forced holders of cash to deposit their cash in the banks. The violators faced punitive actions" → corruption can be eliminated. D: "the questioned how the new Rs 2,000 bills would help curb corruption in future" → corruption will still exist even after new notes are introduced.		
L4	**Both aspects of L3.** *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]*		**5 – 6**
L5	**Valid analysis of the intention / stance of Source D.** *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]* **The congress leader in source D would disagree with the finance minister in Source C as they have different motive/agenda.** The congress leader is from *Indian National Congress* while the finance minister is from *Bharatiya Janata Political Party* which run the current government. Since the congress leader is from an opposition party, he will definitely scrutinize the policies that are made by the government, so as to influence the public to distrust the leaders. This can be seen in which he raised his concerns over the loss of businesses and income; and he questioned if the demonetisation would indeed curb corruption. His purpose is portray the government negatively to the extent of harming the society, so as to get the public to support the opposition party instead of the current government. In contrast, the current Finance Minister in source C is one of the key personnel that executed the demonetisation since he is the one in charge of financial matters of the country. Hence, he will definitely portray the policy positively by providing evidences of optimistic outcomes such as "this scheme has led to the tax payer base increase from 6.4 million to 12 million tax payers after implementation". This is to gain confidence and support from the people of India that demonetisation is necessary for the good of the country. As such, the congress leader will definitely disagree with the finance minister. Note: Award L3/4 for answers that only address the stance of ONLY one author (either source C or D)		**6 – 7**

(d) Study Source E.

Source E is from an article co-written by two researchers from Singapore and Kazakhstan. Both researchers do not live in India. Does this make it useless as evidence about the situation in India? Explain your answer. [7]

Source E: *From an rticle written by Professor Ramkishen S. Rajan (Vice Dean at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS) and Dr Sasidaran Gopalan (Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Public Policy, Nazarbayev University), published in June 2018.*

> The demonetisation seems to have had an obvious impact on the financing of terrorist activities, judging by the recent dip in violence in troubled states. The move may also have assisted to rein in an estimated US$229 billion worth of undeclared rupees for tax accountability purposes.
>
> However, just 18 months after demonetisation, ATMs across India ran into an acute cash shortage, sparking panic and the suggestion of crisis. The latest cash crunch suggests that problems regarding black money will re-emerge.
>
> For ATMs to not run dry, the government need to make financial services accessible and easy-to-use through the creation of a robust digital infrastructure[2]. India's current digital infrastructure has not been able to reach the level necessary to support a move such as demonetisation. There is still a staggering 50% of India's population that is unbanked[3]. Without a viable alternative, the Indian people still depend greatly on cash.

[2]digital infrastructure refers to platforms that provide digital services that are accessible to any member of society with access to a computer or smartphone

[3]unbanked refers to adults who do not use banks or banking institutions in any capacity.

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1	**Describe the source/provenance without focus on the question.**	**1**
E.g.	The source is a journal article written by researchers.	
L2	**Useless based on typicality.**	**2**
E.g.	The source is useless because it is just an article co-written by two researchers from Singapore and Kazakhstan. Both researchers do not live in India. As such, it is useless as their views are not representative of Indians' view, and they will not know the exact situation of India.	
L3	**Not Useless based on content.** *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]*	**3 – 4**
E.g.	The source is not useless as evidence of the <u>extent of success of demonetisation</u> in achieving its objective. The source shows that demonetisation has helped the government to curb corruption and control terrorism as can be seen in which "The demonetisation seems to have had an obvious impact on the financing of terrorist activities, judging by the recent dip in violence in troubled states" and the rein of "billion worth of undeclared rupees for tax accountability purposes". This tells me that the government's effort to curb illegal activities has been effective. OR The source is not useless as evidence of <u>the impact of demonetisation on the people</u>. The source shows that there are still issues that remain unsolved after demonetisation was introduced. This is evident in which "just 18 months after demonetisation, ATMs across India ran into an acute cash shortage, sparking panic and the suggestion of crisis". This tells me that the people in India are still living with inconvenience even after new notes are being circulated. Note: Award L3/3 for students that address usefulness of source with reference to authors' credential as researchers.	
L4	**Not useless based on balanced viewpoint.** *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]*	**4 – 5**
E.g.	Although the source is by researchers who do not live in India, it is not useless as evidence of the situation in India as the researchers are able to provide relevant and factual information about the effect of demonetisation on the country. The researchers are neutral and objective, as can be seen in the presentation of balanced viewpoints. The researchers explore the success of demonetisation	

	in which "The demonetisation seems to have had an obvious impact on the financing of terrorist activities" and "the move may also have assisted to rein in an estimated US$229 billion worth of undeclared" which affirm the government for achieving its goal. However, the researcher also lay out the persistent issue that remain to be solved such as "ATMs across India ran into an acute cash shortage, sparking panic and the suggestion of crisis" and that "the problems regarding black money will re-emerge", which tell us that the government still has a long way to go in solving the issues. Hence, they are objective in their stance and genuinely hope that things will get better for India. As such, the source is reliable and hence not useless to a large extent.	
L4 **E.g.**	**Not useless/ useless based on cross-referencing.** *[Award additional mark for a more developed answer]* *[Drop to L3/3-4 if reliability not addressed, award higher mark for developed answer]* The source is not useless as evidence of <u>the extent of success of demonetisation</u> in achieving its objective. The source shows that demonetisation has helped the government to curb corruption and control terrorism as can be seen in which "The demonetisation seems to have had an obvious impact on the financing of terrorist activities, judging by the recent dip in violence in troubled states" and the rein of "billion worth of undeclared rupees for tax accountability purposes". This is supported by Source C, in which the source states that "demonetisation forced holders of cash to deposit their cash in the banks. This would flush out untaxed wealth being hoarded by wealthy Indians and starve terrorists and criminal gangs of cash". Since Source E is supported by Source C in showing that demonetisation has helped to curb corruption and decrease terrorist activities, the source is reliable and therefore useful (not useless). OR The source is not useless as evidence that the <u>demonetisation does not totally resolve the corruption issue</u>, as the source says that "the latest cash crunch suggests that problems regarding black money will re-emerge" which tells me that illegal activities and cases of people avoiding tax will continue to arise. This is supported by source D, in which the source "questioned how the new Rs 2,000 bills would help curb corruption in future", which tells me that even with the demonetisation, corruption will still exist. Since Source E is supported by source D, the source is reliable and therefore useful (not useless). **OR** The source is useless in showing that <u>demonetisation has successfully curbed corruption</u>, as the source says that "The move may also have assisted to rein in an estimated US$229 billion worth of undeclared rupees for tax accountability purpose" which tells me that corruption issues has been solved. This is contradicted by source D in which the source "questioned how the new Rs 2,000 bills would help curb corruption in future" thus showing that corruption issues will remain. Since Source E is contradicted by source D, the source is not reliable and therefore useless.	**6 – 7**

(e) 'Going cashless is good for the society.'

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1	**Writes about statement, no valid source use / specific knowledge.**	**1**
E.g.	I think going cashless is not good for the society as it brings a lot of inconvenience for not having cash.	
L2	**Yes / No, supported by valid source use.** *Award 2 – 3 marks for 1 source used.* *Award 3 – 4 marks for 2 sources used.* *Award 4 marks for answers with quality of analysis.*	**2 – 4**
E.g.	**Agree (Sources A, C, E)** Source A agrees to the statement as it shows how going cashless can **bring about convenience and efficient transactions** between sellers and consumers, as evident by the extent of digital payments platforms available even at the markets which usually see people trade with cash. Going cashless is good as it allows swift transactions to be made without having to provide change as consumers would pay in exact amount, and sellers would not need to spend time counting and touching the money which **is more hygienic and help to save time.** Source C agrees to the statement as it shows that going cashless allows the government to **earn higher tax revenue**. This is evident in which "India's move from cash to digital transactions would obviously have an impact on higher tax revenue and a higher tax base." This means that with more people using online platforms to make payment transactions, there will be evidences of economic activities through transactions records that the government can impose taxes on. This is good for the society as it allows the government to better develop the country's infrastructure and policies using the tax collected, and **improve the standard of living for its people**. Source E agrees to the statement as it shows that going cashless allows the government **minimize violence such as terrorism**. This is evident in that "the demonetisation seems to have had an obvious impact on the financing of terrorist activities, judging by the recent dip in violence in troubled states". This tells me with demonetisation, the government is able to force people to bank in the cash that they have, and this will allow the government to keep track of any suspicious activities. In return, it discourages illegal activities as people would not want to get caught. Hence, going cashless is good for the society as it makes the society **a safer place** to stay with lesser crime and violence. **Disagree (Source B, D, E)** Source B disagrees to the statement as it shows how going cashless causes **more harm than good for the poor**. This is evident in the cartoon in which no one is giving the beggar money, as such he has to opt for 'swipe machine' in desperation to get people to donate. This source is trying to say that as a society moves towards digitalisation, people will be reluctant to carry cash, and this will affect the poor, as they are still very much dependent on cash. The **poor will be left out and they will find it harder to cope with day to day life** if people around them are going digital. Source D disagrees to the statement as it shows that some **transactions are better to be done in cash**. This is evident in that "A young couple wants to take a secret holiday. Why should that be recorded? I want to give money to my daughter-in-law for her expenses without the knowledge of my son. Why should there be a record? An adult wants to buy adult diapers. Why should there be a record of that?" The source is saying that some people prefer to keep their economic activity in private. However, by going cashless, these people are forced to make their purchase known as there will be paper trails on their purchase online. Hence, going cashless is not good for the society as **personal information could be exposed through a possible data breach**. Source E disagrees to the statement as it shows that when a **country's digital technology is not competent, it will create chaos and anxiety among people.** This is evident in that "India's current digital infrastructure has not been able to reach the level necessary to support a move such as demonetisation. There is still a staggering 50% of India's population that is unbanked.	

	Without a viable alternative, the Indian people still depend greatly on cash". This source is saying that when the country is not ready in terms of making online transactions accessible, people will continue to choose cash over digital payments. <u>This shows that people are reluctant to go cashless as it will create unnecessary disorder as</u> **technology problems might leave people with no access to their money**.		
L3	**Both aspects of L2, Yes + No, supported by valid source use.** *Award 5 marks for 1 + 1 source for agree + disagree.* *Award 6 – 7 marks for 1 additional source used.* *Award 7 – 8 marks for 2 additional sources used.* *Award 8 marks for answers with quality of analysis* **Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on the marks in L2 & L3.**		5 - 8

** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:
- **(A) through analysing at least one source in relation to its <u>reliability/utility/ sufficiency</u>**
- **(B) by sharing example(s) from their <u>contextual knowledge</u>**
- **(C) by giving a <u>balanced conclusion / resolution</u>**

The routes will allow scope for candidates to decide what comes more naturally for them, and will invite meaningful thinking, without making any of the above a direct requirement.
Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3.

Note for markers:

*The basic guideline of the bonus marks section is to not <u>**Double Reward**</u>, as such if they make similar arguments in their earlier answers, then their attempt at scoring additional marks would be invalid.*

Their answers can be accepted however, if, as examples:

(A) Based on my interpretation of Source C, even though it agrees with the statement, it is unreliable due to the fact that the author is the current finance minister. He is one of the mastermind of the demonetisation policy. As such, he will definitely push for digitalisation to encourage people to keep their cash with banks. Since he has a hidden agenda, he cannot be fully trusted.

(B) Source A agrees with the statement. Based on my experience using paynow/ payLah at many of the vendors in Singapore, I agree to a large extent that it does bring a lot of convenience and make my shopping experiences better. I do not need to keep too much cash as it is prone to be stolen. Hence, I agree to a large extent that going cashless is good.

(C) In conclusion, cashless can be good for the society as that it can bring a lot of benefits for the society, such as increased revenue for the government as mentioned in Source C, reduced crime rate as mentioned in Source E as well as convenience and seamless transactions between sellers and buyers as mentioned in Source A. However, one has to be mindful that cashless society is like a double edge sword. As much as it brings about abundant benefits, it can also bring harm to the society. Cyber security if not managed well will lead to breach of personal information. Private information may get leaked which is why Source D discourages digitalisation as not all things need to be recorded. A weak technology system will also lead to distrust and the people will lose confidence with the technology (Source E).

SECTION B (SRQ)

Extract 1

A series of short videos were launched by the Lee Kuan Yew Fund for Bilingualism to highlight the importance of mother tongue languages and can be viewed online. It also features testimonials from Minister for Education (Schools) Ng Chee Meng, and Singapore artistes Olivia Ong, Shabir Alam and Taufik Batisah, who talk about their experiences learning their mother tongue language.

2(a) Extract 1 shows the recent launch of the Bilingualism campaign by the Ministry of Education. In your opinion, why is learning mother tongue relevant in Singapore? Explain your answer using two reasons. **[7]**

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	**Writes about topic, unexplained** [*Award 2m for additional details*.] Mother Tongue is where we speak both our English Mother tongues are our second language spoken by our ethnicity such as English, Bahasa Melayu and Tamil Language	1m
L2	**Identifies/describes reasons, unexplained** [*Award 2m for identifying one reason and 3m for identifying two reasons.*] [*Award 3m for describing one reason and 4m for describing two reasons.*] **One reason why Mother Tongue is relevant to Singapore as it forms an important part of our national identity, connecting us to the diversity of our culture.** For example, in Singapore we have seen an increase of neglect towards the mother tongue especially from students in this generation where they see the language as insignificant and irrelevant due to their exposure of media such as Netflix and YouTube in the internet largely through English. OR **One reason why Mother Tongue is relevant to Singapore as it gives us an added advantage in enabling us to be a more participative global citizen, forging stronger relations in economic activities around the world.** Despite English being seen as a medium in connecting us to people around the world, the use of mother tongue would give us an added advantage in communicating with various business partners around the world. For example, with the growth of Multi-National Corporations (MNCS) and the economic boom of countries such as China, Singaporeans armed with their mother tongue language would find themselves with an added advantage as potential clients/employees who are able to communicate more proficiently with fellow clients and employees in these countries as compared to their fellow business competitors from other countries.	2-4m
L3	**Writes about two reasons, explained** Award 5m for explaining a reason, up to 6m. Award 6-7m for explaining both reasons. e.g. **One reason why Mother Tongue is relevant to Singapore is due to the face that it forms an important part of our national identity, connecting us to the diversity of our culture.** For example, in Singapore we have seen an increase of neglect towards the mother tongue especially from students in this generation where they see the language as insignificant and irrelevant due to the exposure of media such as Netflix and Youtube in the internet largely through English. Through the appreciation of mother tongue it prevents the homogenization of English language where generations of Singaporeans only see it as the only language, causing the presence of the mother tongue to be gradually eroded from our cultural landscape. The relevance of mother tongue will enable all of us to communicate effectively in a variety of settings, to understand our cultural heritage and to	5-7m

connect with communities across Asia and the world which speak that same language or share the same culture.

Or

One reason why our Mother tongue is relevant is because it gives us an added advantage in enabling us to be a more participative global citizen, forging stronger relations in economic activities around the world. Despite English being seen as a medium in connecting us to people around the world, the use of mother tongue would give us an added advantage in communicating with various business partners around the world. For example, with the growth of Multi-National Corporations (MNCS) and the economic boom of countries such as China, Singaporeans armed with their appreciation of their mother tongue language would find themselves with an added advantage as potential clients/employees who are able to communicate more proficiently with fellow clients and employees in these countries as compared to their fellow business competitors from other countries. Thus the relevance of mother tongue language is necessary as it builds Singapore's reputation as a culturally diverse country, building on to her attraction as a cosmopolitan city that is socially and culturally mobile, attracting investors in the process.

Extract 2

The Home Affairs Ministry announced it had arrested four individuals - three of whom had taken up arms in Yemen and a fourth who planned to join a Kurdish militia fighting ISIS and engage in violence. Last month, Singapore also detected and deported four Indonesians who travelled through its borders to establish a travel pattern, and who were later planning to join ISIS.

Extract 3

Officers from the new Emergency Response Teams on patrol at the Esplanade area. These officers, who are specially trained in counterassault skills and armed with HK-MP 5 submachine guns, have been patrolling the city area and the heartlands.

2 (b) Extracts 2 and 3 discuss about how Singapore manages transnational terrorism.

Do you think that taking **preventive measures** is more effective than taking **responsive measures** in making sure that Singapore is safe from the threat of transnational terrorism? Explain your answer.   [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	**Writes about topic**	1 - 2
2	**Describes both measures** *3 marks – Describes one measure* *4 marks – Describes two measures* **Preventive Measures** are aimed to reduce a country's vulnerability to transnational terrorists and help prevent loss of lives, destruction of property and disruption to the economy and society. An example of such a measure is **Border Controls** where the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) is in charge of fortifying our borders through development of specialized capabilities in border security and identification, such as: biometric tehnology in the immigration and clearance and Radiographic image analysis of cargo vehicles crossing Singapore's borders. **Responsive Measures** are measures carried out **when damages or harm has been carried out** by terrorism. For example, **Collaboration with other countries** has been carried out to improve Singapore's capabilities in responding to transnational terrorist threats. For example, Singapore's DSO National Laboratories work closely with its counterparts in countries like the USA, France and Sweden on chemical, biological, radiological and explosive (CBRE) related research and developmental efforts. This is to equip Singapore in handling the dangers posed by chemical biological and radiological attacks. *Note: Students can talk about exercises by Singapore Police Force like Exercise Heart Beat as an example.*	3 - 4
3	**Explains measures** *5 – 6 marks - Explains one measure* *6 -7 marks – Explains both measure* **Preventive Measures** are aimed to reduce a country's vulnerability to transnational terrorists and help prevent loss of lives, destruction of property and disruption to the economy and society. An example of such a measure is **Border Controls** where the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) is in charge of fortifying our borders through development of specialised capabilities in border security and identification, such as Biometric Techonology in the immigration and clearance and Radiographic Image analysis of cargo vehicles crossing Singapore's borders. <u>Therefore with these technology, the ICA will be more effective and efficient in monitoring and regulating the movement of people, goods and conveyances across Singapore's borders. This will prevent movement of terrorists as well as the</u>	5 – 7

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<td>possibility of materials that can be used to produce explosives into Singapore through the land, air and sea checkpoints. Without these, it will reduce the possibilities and chances for terrorist activities or attacks to happen keeping Singapore safe from the threat of terrorism.

Responsive Measures are measures carried out **when damages or harm has been carried out** by terrorism. For example, **Collaboration with other countries** has been carried out to improve Singapore's capabilities in responding to transnational terrorist threats. For example, Singapore's DSO National Laboratories work closely with its counterparts in countries like the USA, France and Sweden on chemical, biological, radiological and explosive (CBRE) related research and developmental efforts. This is to equip Singapore in handling the dangers posed by chemical biological and radiological attacks. By doing so, Singapore not gain greater depth in handling the threat of terrorism, it also increases our scope in our capacity to handle these dangers. With the collaboration of other countries with the added intel and expertise, Singapore can more effectively cope and resolve these dangers, improving our response to it and minimizing our vulnerability in the process, and thus keeping Singapore safe from the threat of transnational terrorism.</td>
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<td>**Both aspects in L3 + Explains relative importance of each measure**

Both are important because both serve different functions at different times and therefore work hand in hand with each other. We have to ensure our best to prevent terrorist activities from happening and to respond accordingly in the event where we are unable to prevent the magnitude of the attack. The preventive measures are put in place to deter and prevent terrorist influences from even infiltrating into Singapore but when these fail, it is important then that Singapore has responsive measures to manage any attacks that may occur, and still minimise the destruction and harm caused to Singapore, hence trying to keep Singapore as safe as possible.</td>
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