

Social Studies Final Revision

	Factor	Explanation + Example
Chapter 1, What does Citizenship Mean to Me?	Legal Status	Definition: When Person is recognized by law to be a member of that country <u>Ways to get Singapore Citizenship</u> - Naturalization (spending certain amt of time in SG) - By birth: Parent to children - Marriage
	Rights of Citizens Polyclinics Education Voting rights Articles: • Freedom of religion • Equal protection	Definition: Rights refer to freedom and privileges that citizens in a country have <u>Examples:</u> • Subsidized Healthcare for Singapore citizens → polyclinics provides basic healthcare at a very low cost for Citizens • Subsidized education → low-cost education for Citizens • Voting Rights → can participate in political decision making → play part in countries future and management • You could also look at articles. ◦ Freedom of religion → everyone has right to practice their religion ◦ Equal protection → all citizens are equal before law and entitled to equal protection under law
	Obligations of Citizens	Being recognized as citizen of country also means obligations <u>Examples:</u> • SG: males must serve NS ◦ Under enlistment act introduced in 1967 → 18-year-old male citizens → required to serve NS. ◦ Following completion of full time NS → they will be required to serve up to 40 days of operationally ready national service per year till age 40-50. • Voting → take part in political decision making • In US: there is Jury Duty
	Sense of Identity - Makes them want to contribute to society	Definition: Identity refers to how you perceive yourself and how you believe others perceive you. People in same country → have sense of national identity → comes from shared belief of connectedness + belonging to country When citizens share common spaces, practices, experiences → they develop sense of belonging + emotional attachment to the country <u>Examples:</u> • Singaporeans → consider hawker centers as important common spaces → that represents Singapore's multicultural heritage ◦ Many Singaporeans including those living abroad → pledged their support for nomination of SGs hawker culture → to UNESCO's representative list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity. • Singlish → represents harmony in Singapore. Was born from generations of different races living and working together ◦ Rojak Language → represents melting pot of races, cultures that shaped SG into what it is today ◦ Glue that helps Singaporeans to connect easily ◦ When travelling overseas it is easy to recognize another Singaporean ◦ Key word to be used here is familiarity.
	Shared Values	Definition: Values are principles or beliefs that influence a person's attitudes, thinking and behavior. → values represent what is important to a person and helps them to prioritize, exercise judgement and make decisions Shared values → refer to values that are embraced and seen as important by a group of people.

		Shaped by factors such as → country's heritage, history and experiences. ⇒ May change over time as citizens respond to challenges faced by the country <u>Examples:</u> - Embracing value of multiculturalism → Singaporeans generally believe in living in harmony in a multicultural and multireligious society. - Make a conscious effort → to understand and develop good relationships with people from different races and religions. - take pride and identify this value as an essential part of the Singaporean identity 2003 SARS crisis → observed the request to take their own temperatures + wash their hands frequently. - Those who were quarantined → complied with the request. - Neighbors helped other neighbors who could not help themselves - Volunteered to take temperature of visitors to markets + help disseminate accurate information about SARS to residents in HDB flats. - View Family as a basic unit of society → family ties are very important - Common to see strong intergenerational bonds → with 2-3 generations living under same roof - Grandparents look after + impart knowledge to young → while parents are out at work → and young are thought to carry out filial responsibilities and express gratitude towards parents and grandparents.
	Civic Participation	Definition: Refers to citizens taking part in public affairs. Definition: Public affairs refer to matters of general interest or concern to most people in society. - People may view civic participation as an important obligation they want to fulfil as citizens - Address societal issues or help certain groups in country <u>Examples:</u> - NGO 0 waste Singapore → leading drive towards 0 waste in Singapore → through education and advocacy - Engages public, companies, schools, govt agencies → to discuss 3Rs in relation to food waste, plastic disposables, organizational waste, household recycling 430 retail outlets → offered incentives to those who bring their own brown reusable bags, bottles or containers - Managed to reduce over 2.5 million plastic disposables. - SSA - SG enable → dedicated to enabling persons with disabilities + promoting inclusive society - Through workshops organized by SG enable → participants learn how to interact with consumers with disabilities and improve accessibility of products and services for them.

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Chapter 2, Functions and Roles of the Govt	Maintain Law and Order	People obey laws and behave in an organized and peaceful way → To ensure law and order -> govt preserves safety and security, as well as ensures justice in society Singapore govt → preserves safety and security → by ensuring citizens lives and properties are protected from harmful acts. <u>Example:</u> - SPF → aims to prevent, deter and detect crime, and its work is wide ranging - Also have courts and law enforcement agencies → investigate crimes to ensure that justice is served in every case. To maintain law and order → govt should also ensure justice <u>Example:</u> - Singapore → courts and law enforcement agencies that investigate crimes → seek to ensure that justice is served in every case. - Everyone including govt → is equal before law. - Means that people are governed by clear and fair rules → because what they can and cannot do are spelt out in the constitution and laws. When there is justice in society → people can expect equal treatment + fair outcomes. → Confidence that everyone will be treated fairly by govt and not be subjected to decisions of individuals or officials. Laws are also respected and taken seriously. → Govt can thus deter unlawful behavior and ensure order within society → as it has the resources and can act constitutionally to maintain law and order <u>Examples:</u> - Former CPIB assistant jailed for 10 years - News headline → former civil servant from corrupt practices investigation bureau → convicted for misusing money entrusted to his care. → jailed for 10 years - Maid acquitted of stealing 34000 worth of items from bosses' home - Foreign domestic worker → accused of theft by employers → family of wealthy and prominent business figures. - After further investigation after she appealed → she was freed from criminal charges.
	Ensure economic and social well-being for citizens.	Definition: it refers to the situation → whereby an individual not only has his or her basic needs for water and shelter met but also can pursue his/her goals and enjoy a satisfactory quality of life. Some indicators → income, occupation, housing, skills, safety, health and social relationships. One way for govt to ensure this → devote significant resources to provide goods and services to public. → Education, healthcare, housing, transportation. → Usually highly subsidized so everyone can have access to them. <u>Example:</u> - Polyclinics located throughout SG → one stop healthcare centers → provide subsidized primary care. - Services include outpatient medical treatment and diagnostic tests. - HDB → more than 1 million HDB flats → home to about 80% of SG population - CPF (central provident fund) → comprehensive savings plan → provides foundation for retirement of Singaporeans.

		○ Can also be used to buy a home, pay for healthcare expenses, and take care of loved ones. ○ Consists of medisave account → can be used to pay for healthcare expenses, and insurance ○ Consist of ordinary account → can be used to buy home, pay for insurance, and grow savings through investments ○ Special account → helps you save for old age • Convenient and fast land transport system → of trains, buses, highways that connect communities and places. Govt → also provides goods and services → to create conditions for growth and opportunity → By doing so, govt helps individuals pursue their goals and enjoy a satisfactory quality of life. <u>Example:</u> • Skills Future Program ○ Skill focused courses → relevant to industry needs, for career development ○ Opening Skills Future credit → for Singaporeans in the year they turn 25 years old to encourage Lifelong Learning. ○ Work Study programs → students to get head start in workforce ○ Subsidy of at least 90% for eligible courses → including MOE funded courses for Singaporeans aged 40 and above.
	Promote and Protect Country's National Interests	- Countries seek to protect or achieve national interests - National interests: refer to what is necessary to ensure its security and well being - National interests → influence objectives of country's foreign policy. <i>Example of Country's national interests</i> - Ensuring countries trade with others → brings about economic growth - Ensuring country's population has sufficient food and water for survival - Ensuring country is safe from attacks by other countries. Through Diplomacy Definition: Diplomacy is the practice of obtaining agreement between countries to cooperate to produce results that align with their interests. → Countries conduct diplomacy to promote common interests and resolve conflicting interests in a peaceful manner. → Strong and friendly ties with other countries → small country like SG can promote and protect its national interests. <u>Example</u> • SG → forges strong bilateral relationships ○ To do so → SG's leaders → meet with leaders of other countries → to exchange views and find ways to promote mutual interests in areas such as trade and security. ○ SG Maintains strong bilateral relationships with Malaysia ▪ Under 1962 Water agreement ▪ Draws 250 million gallons of water a day from Johor River ▪ In return, SG provides Malaysia with daily supply of treated water up to 2% of the volume supplied to Singapore. ▪ This also meets SG's National Interests • SG also maintains strong multilateral relationships with other countries through membership in regional and international organizations ○ Membership in ASEAN → SG govt promotes and protects SG's national interests through multilateral relationships

		○ ASEAN → cornerstone of SG's foreign policy + is of critical importance to SG. ○ Through ASEAN → SG has been able to form partnership with countries within and beyond ASEAN. ○ One such partnership → RCEP (regional comprehensive economic partnership) → trade agreement signed by SG and 14 other Asian Pacific countries ○ Aims of RCEP: ▪ Deepens economic cooperation in Asia Pacific Region. ▪ Facilitate expansion of trade and investment in Asia Pacific region. ▪ Increase opportunities for businesses and employment for people in Asia Pacific region. ○ Businesses in SG → can take advantage of strengthened trade ties among RCEP members ○ <i>More cost savings, more profits</i> ▪ Businesses have more opportunities to expand in Asia Pacific Region → as RCEP eliminates tariffs for 90% of goods traded among members ○ <i>Conducive environment for a digital economy</i> ▪ Companies involved in ecommerce, digital services and digital trade → can gain more confidence in expanding their businesses in the region ▪ → This is because RCEP is committed to protecting consumers personal information, paperless trading, electronic authentication and cyber security. Through Deterrence → Countries practice deterrence → to protect its security and ensures it is safe from attacks by another country • Refers to measure's country takes to discourage potential aggressors by making it costly for them to attack • Deter potential aggressors → countries might build their military capabilities and defenses in the air, on land and at sea. <u>Example</u> → Military of Singapore develops SPF to respond to military threats.
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Chapter 3, How Can we Decide what is good for society	Differing Needs and Interests	2 types of needs: - Things that people depend on for survival - Things that people depend on for their well being → People share similar basic needs for survival → But have different needs when it comes to their well being → Also have interests in addition to needs <u>Basic needs:</u> People in society agree on basic needs for survival; food, water, shelter <u>Needs for well Being</u> Vary among individuals Poor people might see having a job as a need, but rich people might not. <u>Interests</u> Refer to things that are directly or indirectly related to fulfilment of needs. - Everyone who sees job as a need, may have interest in owning form of private transport → for daily commute There are also situations when a person's interest can be someone else's need. For govt to carry out its roles and functions effectively → it must identify needs and interests of society as a whole → and not just those of individuals. → Govt must look after not some but all citizens Hard to decide what is good for society when it is diverse. - Needs and interests of people can vary to a greater extent. <u>Example</u> 2008 orchard road carpark controversy - plan was to create more recreational areas for public to enjoy by converting portion of Orchard roads open air carpark into a green public space - However, business owners were concerned that it would lead to less customers → especially people who drove there. - Govt and public people → argued that it would enhance shopping experience, promoting foot traffic and create a more vibrant atmosphere. prioritized long term sustainability and attractiveness of the orchard area
	Unequal sharing of costs	Definition: refer to varying impact that decision has on different groups of people. → While decision may benefit society in general, it can have a negative impact on certain groups of people <u>Examples:</u> - Building an expressway would improve traffic flow for commuters - May come at a cost for those living near expressways who may be affected by noise generated by traffic - Decision leads to unequal sharing of costs → not everyone will agree that a decision is good one. Residents who are negatively impacted will say it's a bad decision - Nimby Syndrome - Foreign dormitories being built near residential areas to give foreign workers better living conditions - Good intentions → gives more respect to foreign workers and prevents them from living in poor conditions

		○ People who stay near feel it might affect safety and cleanliness of area. ○ Recreational facilities → like basketball courts were sacrificed to build the dormitories as well.
	Different Priorities	Although individuals may agree to certain needs and interests of society → it may still be challenging to decide what is good for society due to differing priorities. → Challenge becomes greater due to limited resources <u>Examples</u> • Singapore → land is needed for various purposes → such as education, housing, business and recreation. • Given limited area and land → crucial that land use is optimized → so that current and future needs of people are met • Elderly living in area → who have medical needs would like hospital to be built • However, citizens in same area with young children might prefer school to be built
	Managing Trade Offs	<u>Definition:</u> - Involves deciding between 2 or more things that cannot be obtained at the same time due to limited resources - Means that having 1 of one thing would result in having less of the other. <u>Example:</u> • Cross island line (CRL) construction ○ Proposed to pass through central catchment nature reserve ○ CRL → projected to serve 600 000 commuters daily, increasing to over 1 mil in longer time ○ Nature society Singapore (NSS) → raised its concerns about construction of CRL ▪ Presented to SG govt its views on how CRL would affect habitats within central catchment nature reserve ▪ NSS recommended adjusting route to skirt around rather than passing under nature reserve ○ Direct route was better for meeting needs and interests of Singaporeans (economically) ▪ would provide lower transport fares due to it being shorter and more direct. Also reduces construction cost by about 2 billion for taxpayers. ○ Skirting route was better for meeting needs and interests of Singaporeans (socially/environmentally) ▪ Loss of flora and soil disturbances → due to access roads required for placement of equipment ▪ Once surface is broken through soil investigation activities → future erosion risk is very high ▪ Risk of contamination → streams of toxic chemicals are used during drilling → if they escape into env. It could be detrimental to habitat health.
	Having Good Leadership	Ensure country's stability and progress → leaders must be honest and capable → Must also be courageous enough to make the right decisions for the country → even if they are difficult <u>Example</u> • Mr. Lim Kim San → first chairman of HDB and became minister for national development ○ Led construction of low-cost housing → to tackle housing shortage at that time ○ HDB managed to complete over 26000 flats

		○ Considered exceptional achievement → considering Singapore Improvement Trust → came before → took over 32 years to complete 23019 units ○ He chaired HDB voluntarily → 4 years without any salary until he became minister ○ HDB → helped to improve building and financial processes so that low-cost public housing → could be built quickly and cheaply according to strict regulations.
	Anticipating change and staying relevant	Govt → needs to anticipate change and stay relevant → by being forward looking and taking around actions early → can minimize threats and maximize opportunities for people of Singapore <u>Example</u> • Singapore's effort to tackle challenges of rising sea levels ○ During national day rally → PM Lee Hsien Loong → spoke about impact of climate change on Singapore. ○ Informed Singaporeans → about govt taking early and vital action → to prepare country for rising sea levels caused by climate change ○ Budget of 5 million → set aside for coastal and flood protection fund → help country meet significant risks of rising sea levels
	Stake for everyone, opportunities for all	Entails giving citizens a say in decision making - When citizens feel like they have stake in SG's future → they develop greater sense of belonging and become more willing to be involved in working towards good of society - Opportunities are thus created → to encourage Singaporeans to share their views on policies and decision making <u>Example</u> • Singapore Together Movement ○ Singaporeans are encouraged → partner govt and one another → to shape and act on their shared future in areas they care about ▪ Can be done through partnership opportunities or govt support for citizen led initiatives. ○ Emerging stronger conservation (ESC) series → part of SG together movement. ○ ESC ran sessions ○ Involved many Singaporeans from different backgrounds, Languages and experiences → who expressed their hope → for how SG can emerge from COVID 19 Pandemic.
	Practicing Meritocracy ECHA awards can fall under this too	<u>Definition:</u> - Refers to a system → that distributes opportunities and rewards according to merit - People are rewarded according to efforts they put in rather than actions such as race, religion and family background - When people are rewarded based on abilities and effort → they are encouraged to work harder <u>Example</u> • Students in govt and specialized schools → offered awards based on their character, leadership, conduct, learning attitudes and academic performance ○ Edusave award for achievement, good leadership, and services (EAGLES) ▪ For up to 10% of students from each school who have demonstrated leadership qualities, service to community and schools, excellence in nonacademic activities and good conduct. ○ Edusave good progress award ▪ For students who are within top 10% of schools level and course → in terms of improvement in academic performance and have demonstrated good conduct. ○ Edusave scholarship

		▪ For students who are in the top 10% of their school's level and course → in terms of academic performance and have demonstrated good conduct. • Junior sports academy → 2-year free sports development sportsmen and sportswomen → but looks for raw diamonds. ○ Students with good motor skills and eye coordination ability → and helps them develop their sporting skills through professional coaching.
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Chapter 4, How Can we Work Together for the Good of Society Make society more equal → 'contribute'	Addressing the needs of Society	Focuses on improving wellbeing of different groups of people by responding to issues and challenges they face. - Govt → set up structures, policies, national programs in a targeted manner - Despite govt and community groups → there could be gaps in addressing certain needs - Bridge these gaps => individuals can initiate own effort / tap on resources and programs provided by govt or community groups - Can also create their own community groups → address certain needs that have not yet been met Examples: <table><tr><th>Efforts by individuals</th><th>Efforts by community groups</th><th>Efforts by govt</th></tr><tr><td>Madam Malligesvari → through RSVP SG → identified areas of need in community Used her knowledge and skills and experience to help others. Volunteered as instructor for age well everyday (AWE → which promotes active ageing and healthy lifestyles for seniors → to reduce risk of dementia Teachers' seniors to stay healthy and keep active through brain stimulating activities.</td><td>RSVP → example of SSA (social service agency) → engages senior citizens in volunteerism Senior citizens at RSVP SG → serve more than 2000 beneficiaries every year. Includes socially isolated seniors, elderly patients who are discharged from hospital, mentally disadvantaged, and at-risk children from low-income families.</td><td>NCSS → develop resources to enhance capabilities of SSA's NCSS → developed volunteer management toolkit 2.0 → provide framework and guidelines on how to manage volunteers efficiently.</td></tr></table>	Efforts by individuals	Efforts by community groups	Efforts by govt	Madam Malligesvari → through RSVP SG → identified areas of need in community Used her knowledge and skills and experience to help others. Volunteered as instructor for age well everyday (AWE → which promotes active ageing and healthy lifestyles for seniors → to reduce risk of dementia Teachers' seniors to stay healthy and keep active through brain stimulating activities.	RSVP → example of SSA (social service agency) → engages senior citizens in volunteerism Senior citizens at RSVP SG → serve more than 2000 beneficiaries every year. Includes socially isolated seniors, elderly patients who are discharged from hospital, mentally disadvantaged, and at-risk children from low-income families.	NCSS → develop resources to enhance capabilities of SSA's NCSS → developed volunteer management toolkit 2.0 → provide framework and guidelines on how to manage volunteers efficiently.
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Influencing decision making in public affairs How individuals can influence govt → more individual focused.	Citizens + govt can work together → to make decisions for the good of society → through engagement platforms → such as reaching everyone for active citizenry @ home (REACH) and citizens jury for war on diabetes. Examples: - Reach → seeks to enhance citizens view on public policies, listens to their concerns and issues, consolidates and shares feedback with relevant govt agencies. - Ministry of health launched nationwide effort, war on diabetes → to help manage and prevent diabetes. - Organized first ever citizens jury → to develop community based and community driven recommendations to combat the problem of the disease - Campaign to drink more water → installed more water coolers - Diabetes awareness campaign and curriculum for children.							

Strengthening citizens sense of belonging Mostly govt	When there is unity among citizens → there are attached to fellow citizens and the country Show care and take action to help others → feel like they have an important place in society and become more concerned about shaping countries future. <table><tr><th>How govt achieves this</th><th>How citizens achieve this</th></tr><tr><td>Provide citizens with stake in country's affair → providing platforms to air views</td><td>Participate in events to have common experiences with Singaporeans. contribute to creation/maintaining of common spaces.</td></tr></table> <u>Examples</u> - Preserving memories Dakota crescent → seen as Singapore's heritage. - Govt announced Dakota Crescent would be redeveloped as part of renewal plans - Residents would move to another area - Later known that some of the buildings and playgrounds there would be retained and repurposed for civic, and community uses. <i>Efforts by community groups:</i> 2 people + private media company → came together → form informal community group for project called Between 2 Homes - Produced multimedia website → documenting rich heritage and community for Dakota Crescent → and it showed impact of relocation on residents - Conducted educational workshops → in schools → discuss how plans for redevelopment and relocation can be improved <i>Efforts by govt</i> - SG govt → launched Our Singapore Fund - Supports ground up projects → that build national identity or meet social and community needs - Successful applicants → may receive funding of up to 80% of costs, subject to maximum 20 000 per project <i>Efforts by Individuals</i> - Various citizens joined between 2 homes initiative - Conducted interviews with residents of Dakota Crescent and documented their stories. - Volunteers became more aware of needs of Dakota residents - To care for these residents → some volunteers formed Cassia Resettlement team → focus on helping residents overcome challenges before during and after relocations. - Included weekly house visits + potluck parties for residents.		How govt achieves this	How citizens achieve this	Provide citizens with stake in country's affair → providing platforms to air views	Participate in events to have common experiences with Singaporeans. contribute to creation/maintaining of common spaces.
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Chapter 5, Factors that Shape Identity of People and Contributes to a Diverse Society Better SRQ6 than 7 chapter	Race and ethnicity Usually go for balanced conclusion in this chapter	Definition: Race refers to the biological classification of people, which includes physical characteristics. - Physical characteristics usually vary according to race. Definition: Ethnicity is based on the culture of a group of people who share the same ancestry, customs and traditions that distinguish them from other groups in society. <u>Example:</u> Southeast Asia has different ethnic groups → have their unique customs, traditions and languages. - Singapore → within Malay community → there are different ethnic groups such as Javanese and Bugis. Differ in terms of musical instruments and wedding clothes they choose. <u>Main Example:</u> SG Govt → uses CMIO categorization → to make decisions regarding policies related to race and ethnicity in Singapore. <table><tr><td>Group representation constituency (GRC)</td><td>Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP)</td></tr><tr><td>Ensures minority races are represented in the parliament</td><td>Promotes interaction and harmony among ethnic groups in SG.</td></tr><tr><td>Group of Members of Parliament (MP) → represents interests of residents in constituency. → At least one of the MPs in group representing GRC must belong to Malay or Indian Community, or another minority racial community</td><td>→ Aim was to prevent rise of ethnic enclaves EIP ensures → there is a mix of various ethnic groups in each HDB block → based on ethnic makeup of SG Diff. Ethnic groups live in same block → gives them opportunity to interact with one another.</td></tr></table> CMIO categorization: - Represents interests of minority groups - Encourage integration among racial and ethnic groups	Group representation constituency (GRC)	Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP)	Ensures minority races are represented in the parliament	Promotes interaction and harmony among ethnic groups in SG.	Group of Members of Parliament (MP) → represents interests of residents in constituency. → At least one of the MPs in group representing GRC must belong to Malay or Indian Community, or another minority racial community	→ Aim was to prevent rise of ethnic enclaves EIP ensures → there is a mix of various ethnic groups in each HDB block → based on ethnic makeup of SG Diff. Ethnic groups live in same block → gives them opportunity to interact with one another.
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Religion	Different religions → can influence respective followers' belief, values, practices and ways of life → thereby shaping their identities. - Identities contribute to diversity in Singapore. Definition: Religion refers to organized collection of attitudes, beliefs, values, practices and world views. • Involves worship of god or group of gods • Usually has narrative or an account of events → to explain origins and meanings of life • Many religions → promote values of love compassion and respect Religion beliefs and practices → influence way of thinking, choices and decisions they make, and interaction with others. <u>Example:</u> - Many religions living together harmoniously in Singapore. - Can also talk about the different festivals and culture of religions and how they lead to greater diversity in the country. For the festivals, make sure to describe them accurately and explain how other cultures also take part in this festival etc. How govt gives public holidays for everyone to celebrate festivals together							

	Socio-Economic Status	Definition: Socio-Economic status refers to an economic situation shared by a group of people in society. Measured based on combination of social and economic factors such as income, education, occupation and housing. Individuals or households' income is one indicator of this - Helps govt identify people who may require additional assistance - Govt can provide more targeted support to those who need it more. Families with lower income → may face challenges → in providing resources to support their children's development <u>Example</u> • Ensure children have a good start in life → SG govt introduced KidSTART program → as added support for children 6 and below ○ Trained professional visit families at home to provide advice on child-rearing practices, health and nutrition → helps parents develop stronger bonds with children ○ Enhanced support is provided at preschools for KidSTART children → ensuring they are school ready. Includes regular monitoring of developmental milestones and partnering with preschools to ensure a conducive learning environment.
	Nationality	Can shape person's identity People of same nationality - Usually, citizens of same country and usually live together in particular geographical area. - Often share common history and language, as well as common experiences, practices and traditions. People may feel more connected to other members of same nationality → as they identify with and share a common history, language and culture. - Results in shared sense of national identity and belonging to their country <u>Examples</u> • Haka ○ Dance and chant associated with Māori → indigenous people of New Zealand ○ Before match rugby team known to perform Haka → fierce display of strength and pride • Angklung ○ Indonesian musical instrument → originated in west Java ○ Closely associated with traditional customs, art and cultural identity in Indonesia • Singlish ○ Informal way of speaking ○ Words and phrases of different communities in SG ○ Become part of Singaporean identity and culture You can also talk about immigrants in Singapore as well → how they contribute to national identity of Singaporeans.

	Social Mobility	Definition: Individuals movement across socio economic positions is known as social mobility (movement can be upward or downward) Socio economic status → may influence persons life experiences, but it is not the only aspect of a person's identity and does not define him or her. <u>Example:</u> • Mr. Faaqih Hilmy Gozan's family faced financial difficulties ○ While he was in JC → daily lunch was packet of white rice with soy sauce or chili and sometimes an egg ○ Older brother died → worked many jobs to help with family finances ○ Made about 500\$ every month, gave most of it to his mother to finance household bills and siblings' education ○ Sponsorship eventually helped him to graduate with degree in civil engineering ○ He is now an engineer with location construction company, job that offers financial stability to his family. Skillsfuture works here as well

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	Factor	Explanation + Example
Experiences and Effects of Living in a Diverse Society	Cultural Exchange and Appreciation	Refers to sharing ideas, customs and traditions among people from different backgrounds. SGs → diverse society provides us with many opportunities to interact with people of different races and ethnicities, religions, socio economic statuses retain and nationalities. → Allows for <i>cultural exchange</i> to take place → with sharing of ideas, customs and traditions among people from diff. backgrounds - Cultural exchanges → deepen understanding and appreciation of uniqueness, commonalities and differences among people. - Enable people to <i>Build meaningful relationships</i> with others from diff. backgrounds → and to learn from their ideas, experiences and cultures. - Examples - Association of ASEAN youth fellowship (AYF) → where young leaders commit to enact positive change within communities and countries in ASEAN - Through this, cultural exchange takes place - They commit themselves to forging closer partnerships and strengthening connections with young ASEAN leaders from across the region - Shaping local cultural and arts landscape (contributed by cultural exchange, which deepens one's appreciation of other cultures) - Example - Singapore Master Potter → integrates Japanese and Islamic Styles into his pottery. → His pottery is found in many public and private art collections in SG and around the world. (He was introduced to this art form while on scholarship in Japan → overseas experience gave him appreciation of Japanese culture and integrated his way into his artwork) - Fusion of Cultures Result of cultural exchange and appreciation can have interesting and exciting outcomes → such as the creation of new designs and products, as seen in the areas of fashion and home furnishing - Example - Ms. Oniatta's Japanese infused batik design - Mr. Mike Tay's home furnishing, inspired by the heritage of Asia. When language, cuisine, music, dance or dress of culture is used without permission or portrayed in an insensitive matter → known as cultural appropriation.
	Exchange of Knowledge and Skills	Diverse society like SG → brings together people with diff. backgrounds, qualifications and experience to share their knowledge and skills. → Outcome: creation of new ideas, methods and products <u>Example:</u> - Thermo Fisher Scientific - One of the largest medical device makers → with R&D in Singapore - Multinational company → with over 2000 employees in SG and 80000 employees worldwide - Singaporeans → trained in leadership skills and collaborate with employees of diff. cultures to sharpen their skills. - Collaborating with A* STAR to support their R&D in genetics and cancer research. Production of high-

		quality equipment such as PPE and PCR test kits during COVID 19.
	Stereotypes, Prejudice and Discrimination	In diverse societies like SG → there are many opportunities → for people from different socio-cultural and socio-economic backgrounds → to interact with one another. - Differences in cultural backgrounds → can sometimes lead to conflicting views on values, beliefs, practices and perspectives. - Can then lead to misunderstandings and unhappiness - This can then lead to negative sentiments, causing people to jump to conclusions about others. Inaccurate and insensitive judgements and comments → often made based on ignorance and wrong assumptions. Stereotypes Definition: generalized beliefs about a particular group of people are known as stereotypes. <u>Examples:</u> - use any stereotype you know of: Indians are smelly, Malays are stupid. Prejudice Definition: refers to attitudes and feelings towards other groups → that are not based on reason or fact. It can come in the form of stereotyping, assumptions, generalization, beliefs or feelings about a group. - Negative prejudice → can take form of insensitive and hurtful remarks or discriminatory actions. - Prejudice → can also take in the form of xenophobia → which is directed against people of specific nationality or from a particular country <u>Example of Prejudice:</u> - Former PR sent his luxury car to car workshop → he and his son had to travel by MRT - He posted a photograph of his son on the MRT on social media → captioned 'daddy where your car is and who are all these poor people' - Later he put up a post on social media of his son in his repaired car - People who saw the post were outraged. He tried to apologize but was deemed insincere - Result of intense public criticism → he was fired - Later he left SG with his family. Discrimination Prejudice can lead to discrimination - When a person is prejudiced against specific group of people → he or she may act on his prejudiced beliefs and negative feelings by hurting or excluding that group → known as discrimination. - Feelings of prejudice and acts of discrimination → because of someone's race or ethnic group → known as racism. Racism can be displayed by individual community or institution. <u>Example of Discrimination</u> - The nurse had been on good terms with neighbor for 6 years. - Changed in 2021 during COVID 19 pandemic → neighbors learnt that nurse and his wife were frontline workers. - Neighbors harassed them → called them a virus before proceeding to spray daughters face with disinfectant + poured disinfectant at their doorway. Parents were also verbally abused. - Neighbors charged and pleaded guilty for their actions Impacts of Stereotypes, Prejudice, Discrimination → Can cause hurt and unnecessary suffering

		➔ Critical to promote open-mindedness, sensitivity towards feelings of others, respect and mutual understanding among various groups in society. <u>Another Random Example:</u> • 17-year-old blogger ➔ arrested for making insensitive remarks about Christianity in video reposted online. • At least 20 police reports lodged against him • 2016 ➔ he was fined and jailed again for repeatedly and deliberately using offensive and insulting words + profane gestures to hurt feelings of Christians and Muslims.							
Competition for Resources No example for why this is negative Examples: write about case of unhappiness ➔ policy to increase immigrants from India OR SG feels their jobs are being taken away These methods are good for SRQ 6	Inflow of foreigners into Singapore ➔ meant to meet Singapore's shortage of manpower due to its low fertility rate and ageing population <i>Employment pass, S-Pass, and Work Permit</i> Concerns of Singaporeans - Heightened competition with foreigners over limited resources. - Including job opportunities, and infrastructure such as public housing and transportation Competition (real or perceived) ➔ led to tensions, and unhappiness and negative experiences among groups of people in the country <u>Example:</u> • 2020 ➔ survey conducted by REACH ➔ govt feedback unit ➔ founded that Singaporeans generally agreed it was important for SG to be a regional hub ➔ as it provides good opportunities for Singaporeans. • Also means remaining open to foreigners. Addressing concerns about Foreigners in Singapore <table><tr><th>Stricter Workforce control</th><th>Fair Consideration Framework</th></tr><tr><td>Tightened criteria for EP (employment pass)</td><td>Employers ➔ must give fair consideration ➔ to Singaporeans based on merit.</td></tr><tr><td>Raised minimum qualifying salary ➔ for S-pass, i.e. foreigner needs to earn a higher min. wage before they can get a pass.</td><td>Employers ➔ who carry out unfair hiring practices ➔ that favor foreigners ➔ will be dealt with</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Employers submitting EP and S Pass applications ➔ need to advertise job vacancies on MyCareersFuture to facilitate job searched by Singaporeans and PRs.</td></tr></table> Address concerns about availability of healthcare resources and public housing and increasingly congested public transport system ➔ govt has made plans to improve amenities, urban spaces and transport services for Singaporeans. <u>Example:</u> • LTA master plan 2040 ➔ aims to improve connectivity for people between their homes, communities and workplaces.	Stricter Workforce control	Fair Consideration Framework	Tightened criteria for EP (employment pass)	Employers ➔ must give fair consideration ➔ to Singaporeans based on merit.	Raised minimum qualifying salary ➔ for S-pass, i.e. foreigner needs to earn a higher min. wage before they can get a pass.	Employers ➔ who carry out unfair hiring practices ➔ that favor foreigners ➔ will be dealt with		Employers submitting EP and S Pass applications ➔ need to advertise job vacancies on MyCareersFuture to facilitate job searched by Singaporeans and PRs.
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	Factor	Sub Factor	Explanation + Example
Chapter 7, Responding to Diversity in Society	Responding to Socio Cultural Diversity: Diversity → can be a source of strength for societies → when appreciation and exchange of cultures, knowledge, skills → leads to the creation of new ideas, products, and methods. People with different practices, beliefs, values, views → interact → can sometimes lead to tensions → as they negotiate differences between each other. Thus → important for citizens + govt → respond to socio cultural diversity → in sensitive manner. Would enable interactions + relationships between people of diff socio cultural backgrounds → to remain harmonious and meaningful.	Responses of Citizens (Socio Cultural) Social cohesion → refers to close relationships between individuals and groups of people + feelings of solidarity that they share as 1 unit. These bonds → can be weakened/broken → when individuals are insensitive/hurtful/disrespectful → with regards to socio cultural differences. Respond in a way that deepens meaningful understanding + cultivates mutually respectful relationships → will be able to harness our diversity + live harmoniously. Collective effort → required → maintain harmonious interactions in diverse society Initiatives + proactive responses of individuals + community groups → help to shape the attitude + actions of the public → Also helps to develop deeper understanding → between diff. socio cultural groups + spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and trust.	Responses of Individuals <u>Example:</u> - Social media influencer → uploaded picture of 2 Sikh men → at Singapore Grand Prix → captioned “2 huge obstructions popped out of nowhere” - Post went viral → caused unhappiness among Sikh Community - Slammed influencer → felt comments insulted men + religious beliefs - Urged her to apologize + understand what turbans mean to them - Som netizens → hurled vulgarities at influencer online. Expressed anger + unhappiness - Other people → saw no malicious intent behind comment → simply thought it was a comment on their height as they were very tall. - Influencer apologized + explained it was a comment about their height and not turban + apologized - Some deemed her apology as fake + continued to respond - President of YSA (young Sikh Association) → invited her to gurdwara. - Took up the invitation + spent 4 hours there → did Sewa as well - Influencer told media that although post was not outrightly racist → it was still insensitive + caused distress within Sikh Community. <u>Our responses to insensitive comments about persons identity → has implications</u> - When we react in anger with insensitive words/actions → we fuel sentiments of unhappiness and criticism When we respond constructively → help other understand → impact of their actions: - Help to raise awareness + address areas of ignorance - Promotes understanding of cultural differences + paves way for deeper engagements - Strengthens cohesion in socio culturally diverse society
			Responses of Community Groups <u>Example:</u> WIMBY (welcome in my backyard) syndrome - Raise awareness about the lives of migrant workers - Aims to promote interactions between migrant workers and local community During relocation of migrant workers into HDB estates: - Encouraged Singaporeans to write notes → welcome migrant workers into neighborhoods - Notes translated in their native language → convey appreciation for their contribution to SG WIMBY: - Organized several initiatives → encourage interactions between Singaporeans and Migrant workers - One such initiative → partnering with schools in their VIA program → address issues facing migrant workers.

		Responses of Governments (Socio Cultural) Govt response → usually in the form of policies. Policies → help guide people from diff. socio cultural backgrounds → such as immigrants → in becoming part of host country When immigrants bring identities that are different from majority local population → can create frictions in host country.	Assimilationist Policies in France • Immigrants expected → adopt beliefs + practices of majority group → in host country. • Over time → identities of immigrant groups → expected to become identical to those of majority group All French citizens + immigrants → abide by principle of <i>laïcité</i> → means state secularism • Refers to belief of → setting clear separation of religious affairs from governance + not favoring one religion over the other → France believes → harmony in society is achieved → when every individual puts aside his/her connections to race, ethnicity, religion → France acknowledges existence of diverse cultural identities → France's national identity should be prioritized over others. → Desire to uphold French national identity → which some believe is threatened with high inflow of immigrants → and they display their religious affiliations or identities → Also need to recognize role of culture and religion in identities of immigrants + respect right to practice it. <u>Education:</u> • All children in France regardless of citizenship status → required to attend school → until the age of 16 • Adaptation classes → for children of immigrants → to help them assimilate into French local schools • French classroom → no discussion about religion → except in history, literature, philosophy, art • 2015 → launched new course → moral and civic education ◦ Promote values of national motto ◦ Mutual respect, justice, nondiscrimination. <u>Employment:</u> • The diversity charter introduced in 2004 → raise employer awareness about hiring employees from various socio-cultural backgrounds. • Charter encourages companies → carry out actions → to ensure diversity at workplace. • 2019 → 13.1% immigrants unemployed compared to only 7.8% French natives. <u>Naturalization:</u> • Programs → help immigrants → develop basic knowledge on life in France + what being French citizen means For immigrants seeking citizenship through naturalization: • Attend 4-day civic training course → in French principles and values + practical aspects of life in French society

		- Up to 600h of free language courses → so that immigrants can master French in their everyday life. → Programs → ensure immigrants can interact with other French citizens + be able to adopt French attitudes + beliefs → strengthen their French national identity. <u>Tensions:</u> - Increased number of immigrants → led to fear → this would weaken French national identity. - Perception grew as France became more multicultural and diverse with immigrants became an increasing portion of French population - France reasserted secularism in assimilationist policy → but caused tensions → emphasis on this → demanded people to keep any signs of religious belief / ethnic customs private → even with the right to practice their religion. → 2005: introduced law → banning wearing clearly visible religious attire + symbols in public schools. → Aim: maintain religious neutrality in French public school. - Muslim students: not allowed to wear religious headscarves - Jewish students: cannot wear kippahs - Christian students: prohibited from wearing crosses - Sikh students: cannot wear turbans
		Integration Policy – Singapore - Minority groups + immigrants → retain unique identities → while forging common grounds with people of host country SG → believes → socio cultural identities → complement SG national identity SG identity: Anchored in: - Shared values of upholding law and order - Working together for a better future - Respecting racial and religious harmony Differences in practices, customs, traditions of diff groups: - Recognized + respected - Equality is promoted → without granting special rights to any racial, ethnic, religious groups New/old immigrants → may require more/less time → to adjust to SG way of life + forge r.s. with Singaporeans. Initiatives put up → encourage interactions between Singaporeans, immigrants, foreigners. - Mutually deepening understanding of each other's culture → help us embrace → difference + expand common space → build shared values. - Meaningful + harmonious social interactions → within socio culturally diverse society → enable Singapore → harness diversity as strength. <u>Community support:</u> 2009 → national integration council → launched community integration fund.

- ➔ Support organizations → implementing projects → to facilitate interactions between Singaporeans, immigrants, foreigners.
- ➔ Allows them to deepen mutual understanding, build r.s., and develop stronger connections to SG

Community events + activities → organized by Peoples Association (PA)

- Include block parties, house visits, festive celebrations
- New SG citizens + PR → get to know neighborhood better + make new friends in community

- ➔ Facilitate meaningful interaction between 3 groups
- ➔ Opportunities for them to experience different ethnic cultures and religions of Singapore + learn about diff. aspects of living here.
- ➔ Singaporeans → also befriend foreigners → learn about local history, culture, way of life → integrate into SG society

Naturalization Initiatives:

Upon approval for SG citizenship → new citizens undergo compulsory program → Singapore citizenship journey

- Collaborative effort between ministry of culture, community, and youth, ICA, and PA
- ➔ New citizens learn about Singapore history and development
- ➔ They deepen appreciation of Singaporean norms and shared values
- ➔ Given opp. For meaningful interaction within the local community

They receive SG citizenship cert → at citizenship ceremony → after completing the program.

Common experiences:

- Provide opportunities → immigrants and locals to interact with one another
- Coordinate efforts → policies are implemented → create common experiences + promote social cohesion

NS:

- The primary purpose is defense and security → but plays a key role in fostering greater cohesiveness in society
- NS brings people from diverse backgrounds → train and live together
- Common experience → NS men → learn to develop sense of collective interest.
- Common life shaping experience → helps to strengthen relationships → between them + create strong Singaporean national identity.

SAFVC:

- Provide opportunities for individuals who are not required to serve NS → to play a part in SG's defense and security.

Tensions:

- Fears that new immigrants → have not sufficiently integrated → leaving them uncomfortable with increased number of foreigners
- Social cohesion has been weakened

			Increased competition over resources. 2014 survey → showed → 73.2% of Singaporeans believed → job opportunities for local born Singaporeans would be reduced if there were more immigrants. 55.8% also believed → govt attracted immigrants to SG at expense of locals.
	Responding to Socio- Economic Diversity	Responses of Citizens (Socio Economic)	Responses of Individuals → Can start ground up initiatives + mobilize resources → to provide food to those in need → Volunteer with existing org. → provide services to other groups in society. <u>Mr. Nizar Mohamed Shariff</u> - Started charity → FFFA (free food for all) → provide nutritional halal food to less fortunate → regardless of race/religion - Originally only freshly cooked meals - Now also have: RTE, Fresh vegetables, groceries, weekly stocked community fridge - Also collaborate with other businesses → cater RTE meals for their beneficiaries. → Can adopt attitude of grit and perseverance → Makes them resilient + motivated → overcome economic challenges of their situation <u>Ms. Fiona Ke</u> - Grew up in env → family found it difficult to make ends meet - Father left her family at a young age. - Mother struggled to raise Ms. Ke and siblings alone - Determined to give mother comfortable life → she studied hard from a young age - Decided to become nurse → help other people - Hard work + financial aid from various organizations → became nurse - Found she had hole in heart → underwent surgery - Believed in giving back to society - Helped at mobile clinics for elderly - Volunteered with happy people helping people → NPO → provides food for elderly cardboard collectors. - Hopes to start own mobile clinic for elderly in future. Responses of Community Groups <u>DOT (daughters of tomorrow)</u> - Formal community group → help women aged 20-60 → upgrade skills + find jobs - Most women → come from low-income families + live in subsidized rental flats. <u>DOTS Financial Literacy Program:</u> 4 weekly workshops + 7 months with support group

			- Learn good money management skills + progress towards financial goals. <u>KHA (Keeping Hope Alive)</u> - informal community group → volunteers offer time + skills → help less privileged in SG every Sunday: 50-60 volunteers → conduct door to door visits → to 1-2 rental flats → look out for residents who are in need + take action to meet needs - Include cleaning, replacing/fixing appliances, haircuts Common goal of improving QOL → for low-income families in SG.
		Responses of Govts Sweden: - Provision of substantial assistance + financial support → ensures that citizens of diff. socio economic backgrounds → have access to essential services. - Ensures the needs of elderly/PWDS/ illnesses/those with young children → all provided for.	Government Financed Approach: Sweden → provide social services to citizens → regardless of background/socio economic status <u>Healthcare:</u> - hospital care, medicine, dental care, disability support, rehabilitation services → publicly funded - all families covered by medical protection scheme - children in household → can claim up to 2466 kronor from govt per year 2019 onwards → dental care for citizens up to 23 → free. 24 onwards is subsidized <u>Education:</u> - Funded by govt + provided to all swedes - Compulsory from 6-16 - Sweden provides free school lunch to every child - Have access to school doctor, school nurse, psychologist, school welfare officers → for free - Tuition fee for tertiary education → fully subsidized for Swedish students. <u>Housing</u> - Allowance → provided to lower income families → who need help to pay for housing - Families may receive housing allowance → if they live with children + pay more than 1300 for housing - Elderly with low or no income → entitled to housing supplement → acts as form of financial support. <u>Skills training</u> - Swedish public employment service → provide training → equip individuals → with skills → increase chances of employment - Free vocational courses → train individuals → from diverse backgrounds → for industries that lack skill workers. - Applicants for these courses → must be registered with Swedish public employment service as a job seeker Challenges: - High taxation rate - Social benefits provided by Sweden (free education, healthcare, housing allowances) → made possible by high taxation rate

			○ 2019 → highest income earners in Sweden → pay 57.2% income tax → one of highest in world ○ Besides direct taxation in the form of income tax → also have indirect taxation → form of VAT (value added tax) 2019 → VAT was 25% • Ageing Population ○ Swedish elder care → largely dependent on taxes and govt grants ○ Elder care costs are estimated to increase as countries' population continues to age. ○ Sweden has one of the highest life expectancies in the world. ○ Ageing pop + high life expectancy → govt spending increase → esp. in areas of health and long-term care ○ More people retire → smaller working pop. → to bear increased cost ○ Need to increase employment rates, lengthen employment years, raise taxes on the working population. • High immigrant unemployment rates ○ one of higher immigrant populations ○ challenges in integrating them into workforce → widens income gap between them and citizens <table><tr><th>Mismatch between skills and jobs</th><th>Difficulty in assessing skills</th></tr><tr><td>Immigrants → may not have received education opp. → In home country → unable to take up unfilled jobs in Sweden</td><td>If immigrant training experience → not in Sweden → employees have hard time assessing their actual competency</td></tr><tr><td>High unemployment for low skilled workers/immigrants</td><td>Processing time for foreign qualifications is long</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Leaves highly educated immigrants → with foreign qualifications → unable to find suitable jobs.</td></tr></table>	Mismatch between skills and jobs	Difficulty in assessing skills	Immigrants → may not have received education opp. → In home country → unable to take up unfilled jobs in Sweden	If immigrant training experience → not in Sweden → employees have hard time assessing their actual competency	High unemployment for low skilled workers/immigrants	Processing time for foreign qualifications is long		Leaves highly educated immigrants → with foreign qualifications → unable to find suitable jobs.
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		Singapore: Many helping hands → individuals, families, community groups, govt → work together → address issues → related to socio economic diversity + needs of society. Some individuals → may not have resources → take care of themselves or family members → community groups/govt steps in to support Govt → provides targeted assistance → to individuals and families → who are unable to provide for themselves → and where	Shared Responsibility Approach: Singapore <u>Subsidies for Essential Services</u> • Healthcare ○ SG healthcare financing system → emphasizes → individual responsibility + affordable healthcare for all ○ Govt adopts multiple tiers of protection → ensure accessibility + affordable healthcare for all ○ While Singaporeans save for their own/dependents healthcare needs → thru CPF Medisave acc → govt provides subsidies to reduce medical costs. • Preschool ○ Preschool subsidies → ensure all children have access to quality education → for good start in life → regardless of family background (socio economic status) ○ While parents pay for preschool fees → govt subsidies across all eligible income tiers → increased								

		support from community groups is inadequate. - It takes the form of subsidies, financial assistance + skills training to increase employability. Long term assistance → for people permanently unable to work → due to old age, illness, disability → have little to no income, savings, family support Short-medium term financial support → for families + individuals → tide over difficult times and regain stability. Multiple layers of assistance → provided → ensure → needs of Singaporeans from Diverse Socio-economic backgrounds → supported. With opp. → provided for education and training → Singaporeans → able to ensure → own economic wellbeing through employment Low-income groups + vulnerable/those with special needs → govt provides additional targeted support → protect their needs + enable them to experience social mobility.	○ Jan 2020 onwards → lower income families → earning <3000 a month → pay \$3 monthly for preschool → under anchor operators' scheme (funded by govt) • Housing ○ Ensure affordable housing opp. ○ Singaporeans pay for home in cash / CPF savings → govt put in place various housing grants + rental housing schemes → ensure housing opportunities remains affordable to all Singaporeans. <u>Social and Community Assistance → to provide targeted support → for lower income Singaporeans.</u> • Permanent GST voucher scheme ○ Cash-payouts in August every year → support low income Singaporeans → with immediate needs ○ Quarterly U save rebates → help lower and middle income HDB households → offset utility bills. • Opp. For Upskilling and Training ○ Programs + initiatives → under Skills Future Singapore → give students + working adults → access to training + courses → continually upskill + equip with industry relevant needs. ○ Workfare skills support scheme → provides training allowance + cash awards → encourage low wage Singaporeans → to upgrade skills. <u>Challenges:</u> • Ageing Pop. ○ Growing ageing pop. + fewer working-class citizens → increase demand on govt funding → for healthcare + social services → meet needs of larger ageing population ○ Life expectancy of 85 years → Singaporeans living longer ○ 2010-2019 → govt → triple → healthcare expenditure → to 11.3 billion → meet growing needs of seniors → ensure → every Singaporean has access to affordable and quality healthcare ○ Increasingly heavy cost of supporting ageing pop. → affect working pop. ○ Fewer working adults → support more older people → cost each working adult must bear is higher ○ Fewer working adults also affect the vibrancy of SG economy. ○ Lower productivity → may lead to decreased economic output ○ Result in slower economic growth for country ○ If this happens → SG may not be able to sustain its resources → to care for elderly and people in need. • Increase in Taxation ○ Increase in GST
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			○ Higher govt revenue → help to meet needs of people → particularly in healthcare spending ○ SG → higher income earners → pay proportionally higher tax → highest personal income tax → 22% → 2021 ○ SGs competitive tax rates → attractive to high earners + entrepreneurs → who want to live + do business in SG. ○ If tax rates keep increasing → may deter foreigners + tourists → from residing in/coming to SG ● Limitations in Upskilling and Training ○ Feedback conducted by REACH → many respondents → aged 60 and above → not sure if attending courses → would be sufficient to increase their employment chances. ○ Also shared that a mindset shift in employers would be needed → so that older workers are valued, accepted, and accommodated. ○ 2030 → retirement age set to 65 and reemployment at 70 → mature workers need more support to continue working for longer ○ Without employment support for mature workers → would be hard for employers to retain and hire them ○ May not be able to advance in their jobs → earning wages that may not be enough to support their needs.
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