

SECTION A:

1. iv
2. iii
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7. ii ?
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10. ii

SECTION B:

2.

(a) Complacency in society at large:

- The peaceful & protracted transfer of power from aristocracy to rising capitalist states fostered a self-limiting development in Britain.
- Industrialization was indigenous – more accommodated to existing social structure.
- Pressures to adopt values and interests of industrialization were resisted by the ruling elite.
- Universities emphasized on pursuit of scientific knowledge is only for its own sake, but neglected and undervalued the commercial and industrial application.
- The preoccupation with individually fitted final product discouraged standardization
- Dominance of steam engine delayed other forms of power development

Challenges from United States:

- Saw knowledge as a commodity – a frontier spirit of inventiveness
- Designed industrial equipment that reduced dependence on labor
- Took the lead in machine shop techniques
- Encourage domestic manufacture
- Expansion of railroads opened up national markets for machine tools.

(b)

(c) How did British prepare against the Japanese invasion?

- Constructed a naval base in Singapore where warships could be sent from the naval base to fight the enemies during the war.
- Chosen Singapore as a defending site due to its perfect geographical position and the importance as a port.
- The Singapore naval base was equipped with modern facilities and defended by airbases and gun positions.
- Destroyed the base when Japanese successfully invaded in 1942.

What happened during the Japanese occupation of Singapore?

- Europeans were POWs. Some were sent to Thailand to build the Death railway.
- Many locals were bullied and killed by Japanese
- Law and orders was in the hands of the Japanese Military Force
- Sook Ching massacre: systematic extermination of perceived hostile elements among the Chinese in Singapore by the Japanese military from 18 February to 4 March in 1942.

What were the problems faced after the Japanese withdrawal?

- Shortage of food (caused by insufficient supply and transportation problem)
- Shortage of Water and Electricity
- Shortage of Houses led to high rentals resulting in overcrowding and unhygienic environment.
- Education problems as many of the children couldn't attend school during the Japanese occupation period, at the same time, there are insufficient places for the school going children.
- Communism Strikes and Riots

(d) The Barisan Sosialis is a former Singaporean left-wing political party formed on 29 Jul 1961, by left-wing members of the PAP and led by Dr Lee Siew Choh and Lim Chin Siong. The party was formed when the leftist members of the PAP were dismissed by the party leader Lee Kuan Yew. The key event leading to the breakup was the motion of confidence of the government in which many PAP assembly men crossed party lines. On 20 July, the PAP called for an emergency Legislative Assembly meeting to debate on the motion of confidence of the government. In the vote on the motion taken on 21 July, it won narrowly by one vote. The causes of decline of Barisan Sosialis was the Operation Coldstore, a security operation launched in Singapore on 2 Feb 1963 in which at least 111 anti-government left-wing activists were arrested and detained, including the key members of the Barisan Sosialis party.

3.

(a) Nicole Highway Collapse

- Struck on Tuesday 20 April 2004 3:30 pm
- Occurred after a temporary retaining wall of the tunnel at the MRT circle line construction collapsed
- Caused a cave-in and brought the surrounding area and highway down into it.
- Impacts: 4 Death; gas, water and electricity cables snapped; excavation were temporarily suspended; cost of damages arising from the disaster was estimated to run into millions.

Causes

- Under-design of the diaphragm wall using Method A
- Under-design of the water connection in the strutting system

Lessons Learnt

- There must be a strong safety culture in all construction projects: 1. For a strong corporate safety culture to develop in any organization, every member of the organization have to play a part. 2. Good safety performance requires clearly defined roles and accountability that are aligned with the Safety Policy.
- Structural safety of temporary works is as important as that of permanent works: Structures should be designed according to established codes (e.g. Construction Safety Handbook) and checked by competent persons.
- Monitoring and instrumentation during construction must be meticulously undertaken with an eye to safety.
- Project safety committees should be formed for every major project under the leadership of the project directors.

- Safety Enforcement by LTA should be done.
 - Weekly: Led by the Senior Project Engineers
 - Monthly: Led by the Project Manager
 - 3-monthly: Led by the Senior Project Manager
 - 6-monthly: Led by the Project Director.
- An annual internal audit can be conducted by LTA on the project management team as well as the contractor on the implementation of LTA's occupational safety system.
- A need for the LTA to review its current practice of dual appointments: Identify potential areas of conflict of interest and to take measures to avoid or reduce the conflict.

(b)

(c) **Economic Approach:** Maximize income while maintaining constant or increasing stock of capital.

Environmental Approach: Maintain resilience and robustness of biological and physical system.

Social Cultural Approach: Maintain the stability of social and cultural system.

(d) **The Paper said that a sustainable population for Singapore rests on three key pillars:**

- First, Singaporeans form the core of our society and the heart of our nation.
- Second, Singapore population and workforce must support a dynamic economy that can steadily create good jobs and opportunities to meet Singaporeans' hopes and aspirations. A dynamic economy will provide Singaporeans with more resources and room to pursue inclusive growth strategies to benefit all segments of the society.
- Third, the need to continue to keep Singapore a good home. This includes meeting the infrastructure needs of a changing population and economy in a timely and efficient way, while preserving and enhancing a green environment, so that Singapore can be a unique, bustling 'City in a Garden'.

How Singapore can resolve its low fertility problem, maintaining economic vitality and maintaining good quality of life for Singaporeans?

- Promoting more attractive package and policies for women to encourage fertility
- Provide attractive living and researching/working environment to attract the well-educated and well-trained foreign talents.

4.

(a) **Achievement of ASEAN:**

- Creating and sustaining stability in the region and focusing on political and economic developments of member countries
- Adopting a strong stance against terrorism with regional partner, Australia
- Maintaining neutrality in the region in its relationship with big powers like the US, China and India
- Signing a new Charter (in November 2007) that established itself as a rule-based entity that advocate democratic ideas and human rights
- Helping members to resolve disputes/conflicts arising from territorial claims and economic issues
- Creating a conducive environment for foreign investors to the region

- Working towards an ASEAN common market in 2015 to promote intra - ASEAN trade

ASEAN's importance to Singapore:

- Singapore benefits tremendously from stability arising out of the working of ASEAN
- Stability and security so achieved enables Singapore to champion its causes on political and economic imperatives that is critical for its survival and prosperity
- Singapore has through ASEAN raised its profile and influence in the international arena, despite being a small nation - state.

(b) Key challenges for Singapore Economy:

- Lower workforce growth due to decline in fertility rate and aging population
- Lower workforce productivity
- Higher rental and business cost (higher property prices, COEs and manpower cost etc)
- Lack of certain skills in identified growth sectors (banking and finance, biomedical and pharmaceutical, clean energy, digital media, tourism and hospitality etc)

Economy Strategy: (Short-term):

- reduce business cost by making more land available for commerce and industry uses
- fine-tune the COE system and improve public transport services
- raise productivity by providing CET (continual education and training) for workers
- re-employ the retirees and/or raise the retirement age
- make foreign worker policies more flexible
- provide financial assistance for SMEs to raise productivity

Economy Strategy: (Long-term)

- Procreation incentives to raise the population and granting of new citizenship and PR to select groups of foreign talents
- optimize and integrate land use to reduce cost of business
- tertiary institutions to train and develop new graduates for identified growth sectors
- greater emphasis on automation (hardware and software), mindset changes/innovation (mindware) to raise long-term workforce productivity

(c) Economic Defence & Civil Defence (Referring to notes)

(d) Definition for knowledge and human capital:

Knowledge in KBE means the book knowledge plus the ability to add/create values, in other words, create new wealth. It includes both book knowledge as well as the intrinsic and acquired abilities such as physical, mental, analytical & emotional skills.

Human capital refers to the collective value of the organization's intellectual capital such as competencies, knowledge and skills, this capital is the organization's constantly renewable source of creativity and innovativeness though it is not reflected in the financial statement. The human capital is always owned by the individuals who have it and could creatively use it.

Why are they so important for a city-state like Singapore in the globalized world economy?

- Though Singapore is a small city-state, its economy is highly globalized, thus, its future

development is heavily relying on the world's economy growth pattern.

- To compete with newly grown markets such as China and Vietnam, Singapore has to maintain its advantages and discover new industries (such as the new service industry), build strong companies through promoting entrepreneurship and attract foreign talent, therefore to quickly restructure the economy to fit in the globalization trend.
- The trend in the new industries is to create higher-skill services, which would be efficiently provided through improving knowledge and human capital in the industry.