

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

All questions are **compulsory** for all candidates.

Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Source A.

Why did the Prime Minister make this speech? Explain your answer. [5]

- relate back to issue
- However, ultimately, want to gain votes

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources D and E

Does Source E prove that the problems shown in source D are baseless? Explain your answer. (look intends of reliability) [6]

Evident False agree reliable or not? For proving, assess reliability

4 Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about India's Citizenship Amendment Bill? Explain your answer. [7]

5 "The Citizenship Amendment Bill will result in positive outcomes."

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

How will India be impacted by the Citizenship Amendment Bill?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

On 11 December 2019, the Indian Parliament passed a bill to amend the country's Citizenship Law. The law previously prohibited illegal immigrants in becoming Indian citizens. Under the Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB), fast-track citizenship will be given to migrants from three countries (Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan) who illegally entered India by 2014, provided they belong to six religions. The religions are Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism. According to the Indian government, these countries have a state religion (Islam) and therefore, the bill seeks to protect the non-Muslim religious minorities who may be escaping oppression in these places.

After its announcement however, widespread opposition and deadly protests erupted across the nation. Critics argued that the bill would go against the principle of secularism *enshrined in the constitution as religion becomes a key condition in the attainment of citizenship rights. Moreover, the list of religions excludes Islam, a religion practiced by 200 million people in India. This raised concerns of increased Islamophobia and discrimination faced by the Muslims. Many indigenous groups also fear that the large influx of immigrants will strain the state's resources, take away jobs and also pose a threat to local cultures, traditions and language.

Study the following sources to find out the effects of the Citizenship Amendment Bill.

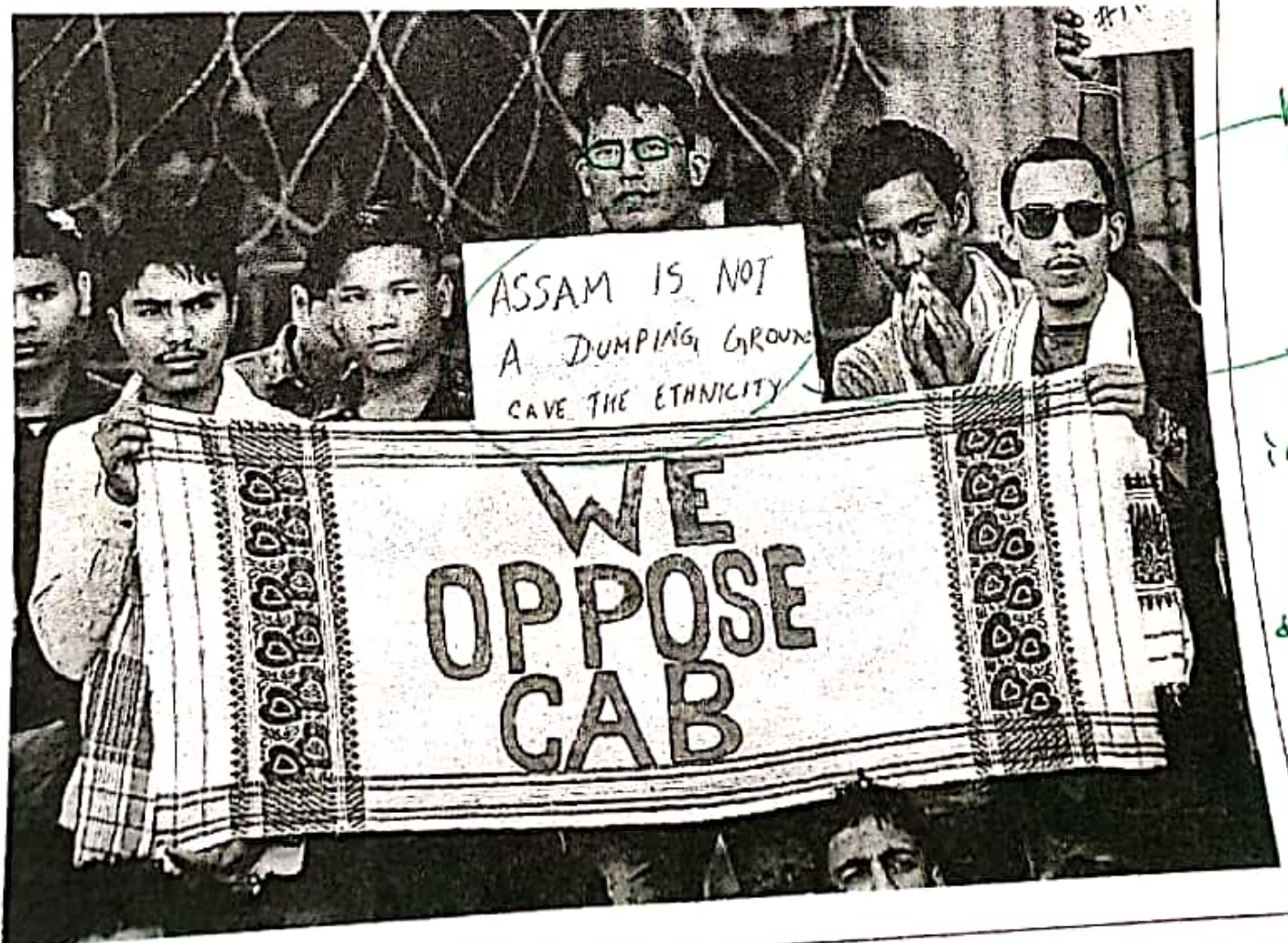
*enshrined - preserved in a form that ensures it will be protected and respected.

Source A: *Extracted from a speech by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, during an election campaign rally in New Delhi, 22 December 2019.*

I want to clarify once again that the Citizenship Amendment Bill is not going to take away anybody's citizenship. Muslims who are already Indian citizens do not need to worry at all because the CAB will not apply to them.

In the last five years, our government has built over 15 million houses for the poor. We did not ask for their religion. We just helped the poor and needy. We have never asked anyone if they go to a temple or a mosque while implementing government schemes. We only saw the poverty of religious minorities who were facing persecution and gave them a home. I challenge the ones who are spreading lies. If there is a hint of discrimination in anything I have done, then put me in front of the country.

Source B: *A photograph of a demonstration in Assam, a state in Northeast India with a large number of indigenous communities, published in an online news article.*

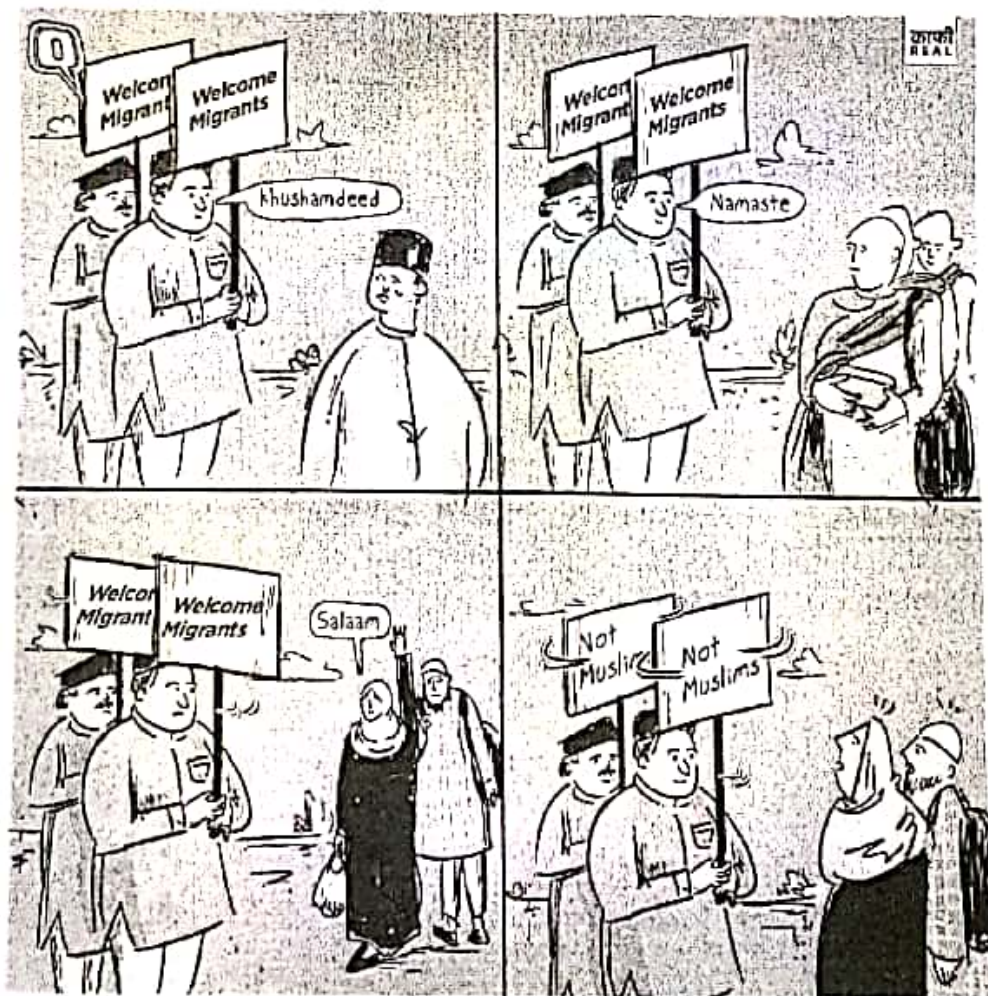


Source C: Adapted from a statement by Mr Meenakshi Ganguly, South Asia director at Human Rights Watch.

The Indian government's claim that the citizenship law aims to protect religious minorities rings hollow by excluding Ahmadiyya from Pakistan and Rohingya from Myanmar, who have faced persecution in their home countries. The bill uses the language of refuge and sanctuary, but discriminates on religious grounds in violation of international law. The Indian government is using the law to strip millions of Muslims of their basic right of equal access to citizenship. The government should show its commitment in protecting the refugees by passing a law that protects them regardless of their religion.

*Ahmadiyya and Rohingya – Muslim ethnic groups

Source D: A cartoon published in an independent Indian news website "The Quint".



*Khushamdeed, Namaste, Salaam – Greetings in different cultures and languages

Source E: Adapted from an online post on 'Jihad Watch', an anti-Muslim American website against Islamic violence and extremism, published on 18 December 2019.

This hysteria is unnecessary. The Indian state has not been "destroyed" by this law. Its citizens, whatever their religion, remain equal before the law. Human rights for all Indian citizens remain equally enforced – as they are not protected in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, countries where non-Muslims live in fear of persecution, and far worse. Critics say this is discrimination against Muslims. Why are they not included in this program? The answer is obvious: no Muslims are being persecuted, kidnapped, converted by force, or killed in Pakistan, Bangladesh, or Afghanistan. India is offering a rapid road to citizenship for those refugees — Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian refugees — who suffer from persecution by Muslims.

Source F: Adapted from an opinion article in an online Israeli newspaper 'The Jerusalem Post', published on 28 December 2019. Israel has passed a similar 'Law of Return', which allows any Jew to obtain Israel citizenship and settle in Israel.

The key fact about the Citizenship Amendment Bill is that it is about granting Indian citizenship to the refugees living in India, not withdrawing any community's citizenship status. There are already different provisions in the Indian law to grant citizenship to any religious community (including Muslims) on reasonable grounds, and this act does not affect that. In the last five years of the Modi government itself, some 600 Muslims from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh were given Indian citizenship. The ideas of "Unity in Diversity" and religious tolerance are part of India's cultural national identity. It is the impact of India's positive image that common people living in its surroundings consider India a place where they can get safe shelter during any kind of religious violence in their homelands.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 6 & 7 are compulsory for all candidates.

Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

A poll conducted by Youth.sg shows that youths would rather seek overseas entertainment from online media platforms. Their entertainment sources are YouTube, television and streaming websites.

Extract 2

Cultural homogenisation leads to more global cooperation due to shared understanding of the world and a high degree of similarity between two individuals.

Extract 3

Cultural homogenisation leads to less diversity of ideas. Some cultures may also lose some aspects of their culture.

6 Extract 1 describes how Singaporeans prefer overseas entertainment.

In your opinion, how can we encourage ^{positive} Singaporeans to seek out more local entertainment? Explain your answer using two strategies. [7]

7 Extract 2 and Extract 3 describe the impacts of cultural homogenisation.

Do you think that that cultural homogenisation brings about more positive than negative impacts? Explain your answer. [8]

End of Paper