



**ST JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2026
(YEAR 4)**

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX
NUMBER

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HUMANITIES

2260/01

2260/02

Paper 1 Social Studies

24 August 2026

No Additional Materials are required.

**1 hour 45 minutes
(08:05 – 09:50)**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **1** blank page.

[Turn over

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

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 which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Source A.

Why did the cartoonist draw this? Explain your answer using details from the cartoon. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Both sources differ in their perspective of workplace culture affecting TFR. Does this mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [6]

3 Study Source D.

Source D is an Instagram comment. Does it mean that it is unbelievable? Explain your answer. [6]

4 Study Sources E and F.

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

5 Study **all** sources.

'The government should be responsible for raising the Total Fertility Rate.' Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Have countries been successful in raising the Total Fertility Rate?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Globally, fertility is on the decline. Singapore's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) fell to a historic low of 0.87 in 2025. Other than Singapore, low TFR below the replacement level of 2.1 is now the norm for advanced economies like USA and Canada, with the very lowest rates found in Japan and the Republic of Korea. As a result, the world faces the long-term prospects of a shrinking workforce, an aging population, and increased economic and national security vulnerabilities.

To combat this trend, governments introduce pro-family policies, such as financial cash gifts, housing priorities for young married couples, and subsidised childcare. However, these measures frequently clash with the realities of modern society, where individuals face high costs of living, discriminatory workplace practices towards parents, and changing personal priorities regarding family life.

While some argue that the state must step in heavily to secure the nation's future demographic survival, others believe that deciding whether to have children is a deeply personal lifestyle choice that lies outside the responsibilities of governance.

Study the following sources to examine how successful countries have been in raising the Total Fertility Rate.

Source A: From a cartoon published in America in 2022. The baby pram carries luxury items like a CCTV camera, Moët Apple Juice, 100% cashmere towel, organic peas and a portable television with remote.



1 over

Source B: From an article published on an American website on South Korea's TFR.

Compared to about 10 years ago, the mood has shifted and companies are giving benefits that employers are required to provide. In the past, managers, mostly middle-aged men, had a low level of understanding about parental leave. But now, the atmosphere has shifted to 'Of course you should take it,' so I think the burden has eased somewhat.

Another South Korean mother interviewed often finds public attitudes unfriendly toward children. For instance, mothers may receive "a lot of negative looks" if their babies cry in public. "Taking care of a baby requires so much effort, but when you go outside, everyone seems uncomfortable, and you constantly have to be mindful of others and shrink back because of the baby," she said. "Then when you come home, your husband is exhausted in his own way because he has to go to work, so inevitably you end up taking on the caregiving by yourself."

Source C: From a news article published in Japan on Japan's TFR.

When it comes to childcare support in Japan, concerns are also growing about social division. One example is the trend of sneering at co-workers with children as 'parents with privileges'. Behind it is a sense of unfairness among those who must cover the work of colleagues who take time off because their children have a fever or for other family-related reasons.

The same is true when it comes to securing funding. Starting in April, the child and child care support contribution system began, adding several hundred yen a month to public health insurance premiums. In total, it will raise 1 trillion yen (approx. \$6.24 billion) in revenue. Because it is collected from people without children as well, some on social media have criticized it as a 'singles tax'.

Source D: From a comment on an Instagram post discussing TFR in Singapore.

That's the problem with chasing after GDP and efficiency for all these years. It's a double-edged sword. To increase productivity or reach endless deadlines, working parents already have no time for themselves. Some even need to take care of sick or aging parents.

Buying a car in Singapore is now a dream. Say you are a parent of 2, a toddler and a young child, try taking a bus. Even without a stroller, just having 2 kids and a huge diaper bag in a packed bus that moves off immediately after the door closes is hard enough.

Don't get me started on childcare leave... with all these in mind, how to expect people to want to have kids when you see people around you with kids and struggling to cope?

Source E:

A speech by a Singaporean Minister to Parliament, 2026.

Declining TFR is not an issue unique to just Singapore. All over the world, more people are choosing to remain single or marry later, and those who marry are choosing to have fewer or no children at all. Without over-generalizing, cities typically have a faster, more intense pace of life, and greater competition and stress resulting in less time for families.

We engaged Singaporeans at different life stages to hear their thoughts on this issue. The Millennials and Gen Zs shared that dating, and marriage took a backseat to their many other interests and goals. Some wanted to establish themselves in their careers before seeking a life partner. Others were looking for the right marriage partner but had yet to find the right person. Many shared they were looking for deeper and more meaningful connections but sometimes had difficulty meeting others and forging authentic in-person relationships after leaving school.

Source F: A paper written by the International Monetary Fund, 2026.

In Singapore, women have more educational and labour market opportunities than ever and get married later. However, gender inequality at home, which places the burden of caring for children and household chores on women, results in high sacrifices when it comes to childbearing.

Singapore's government is heavily involved in the provision of low-cost and high-quality formal childcare. Working mothers receive childcare subsidies of S\$300 a month for formal childcare; lower-income families receive more. Moreover, families can hire relatively low-cost domestic workers from neighboring Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Hence, it is relatively easy for women to outsource childcare and housework in Singapore.

Singapore's low fertility rates suggest that formal sector provision cannot substitute for parents' spending quality time with children. While access to excellent childcare options and domestic workers may help, institutional support—parental leave and flexible work arrangements that allow families to spend more time together— is needed as well.

Source A: <https://www.cartoonstock.com/cartoon?searchID=EC91036>
 Source B: <https://edition.cnn.com/2026/02/06/asia/south-korea-population-fertility-rate-intl-hnk-dst>
 Source C: <https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20260618/p2a/00m/0op/028000c>
 Source D: <https://www.instagram.com/p/DX9CSY0GZq9/>
 Source E: <https://www.population.gov.sg/speech-by-minister-indranee-raiah-on-population-at-the-committee-of-supply-debate-2026/>
 Source F: <https://www.imf.org/en/publications/fandd/issues/2020/03/lessons-from-singapore-on-raising-fertility-rates-tan>

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Section B: Structured-Response Questions

Answer **both** questions.

Living in a Diverse Society

Study the extracts carefully and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Post-independence, the Chinese, Malay, Indian, Other (CMIO) categorizations have defined much of Singapore's approach to migration and diversity. With the changing cultural demographics of the population, some people may fall outside of these categories and struggle to feel belonged. There is a need to rethink approaches to diversity and the ways in which social inclusion can be improved in our city-state.

Extract 2

The French policy of assimilation promotes national unity by encouraging all citizens to adopt a common French identity based on shared values, language, and loyalty to the nation. Through schools and public institutions, citizens learn republican ideals such as liberty, equality, and fraternity. The principle of *laïcité* ensures that religion remains separate from public life, helping to create a common civic culture.

Extract 3

Singapore's approach to integration does not demand that new immigrants abandon their own beliefs and culture. Rather, immigrants are expected to share commonalities, values and experiences with fellow Singaporeans so that all can work together to achieve their aspirations and build the best home for themselves and their children.

- 6 Extract 1 reflects on how Singapore has become an increasingly diverse society and this can affect our harmony.

In your opinion, what attitudes must Singaporeans possess to promote harmony in our diverse society? Explain your answer with reference to two attitudes. [7]

- 7 Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect that assimilation and integration are two strategies of managing socio-cultural diversity.

Do you think adopting an assimilation policy is more effective than an integration policy in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society? Explain your answer. [8]

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Source-Based Case Study LORMS

1	Study Source A. Why did the cartoonist draw this? Explain your answer using details from the source.	[6]
L1	Describes the source content without answering the question The cartoonist drew a baby pram which carries items like a CCTV camera, Moet Apple Juice, 100% Cashmere towel, organic peas and a portable television with remote.	1
L2	Misinterpretation of source The cartoonist drew this to show that American babies are overwhelmed with choices and will feel stressed.	2
L3	Sub-Message – message does not link to TFR / literal interpretation The cartoonist drew this to highlight that the cost of childbearing is very high in America. The evidence is, “who can afford a baby’s necessities”.	3
L4	Valid outcome only This cartoon was published so that parents in America will stop spoiling their children / stop overspending on their children.	4
L5	Valid message of the source: parents spoiling their children was the main reason why birth rates are falling. The cartoonist wanted to highlight that the main reason why birth rates are declining was because of parents spoiling their child which made raising a child so expensive and unsustainable. It is evident from the source which shows American parents buying branded things for their baby such as “Moet Apple Juice, 100% Cashmere towel, organic peas and a portable television with remote”. This suggests items that the baby does not actually need, but luxury goods.	5
L6	Valid message and outcome, contextualized. <i>Answers must address the larger context of increasing TFR.</i>	6

	The cartoonist wanted to highlight that the main reason why birth rates are declining was because of parents spoiling their child which made raising a child so expensive and unsustainable. It is evident from the source which shows American parents buying branded things for their baby such as “Moet Apple Juice, 100% Cashmere towel, organic peas and a portable television with remote”. This suggests items that the baby does not actually need, but luxury goods. (M) This cartoon was published so that parents in America will adjust their expectations and stop spoiling their children. (O/C)	
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2	Study Sources B and C. Both sources differ in their perspective of workplace culture affecting TFR. Does this mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer using details from the sources.	[7]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Reliability based on surface level provenance / Does not Respect Question E.g. Sources B and C differ in terms of whether Government should be responsible for addressing the falling birth rates.	1
2	Reliability based on surface discussion of provenance E.g. Source B is an American news outlet reporting on the situation in South Korea, so it is likely to be reliable as it is a third party unbiased perspective of the TFR in a foreign country. However in Source C, a Japanese news outlet might be more harsh on the Japanese culture in order to enact more change to raise the TFR making it unreliable.	2
3	Reliability based on Cross Reference by addressing only one source (no comparison) E.g Yes, Source B is wrong as it is challenged by Source D, which makes it unreliable. According to Source B, the workplace culture is now more supportive of parents, giving them more bandwidth to look after their children which might encourage them to have more children. However, according to Source D, the workplace culture is very unforgiving of parents as they have high expectations which	3

	reduces the time that parents have with their children, discouraging them from having more children. The evidence is, "To increase productivity or reach endless deadlines, working people already have no time for themselves".	
4	Reliability based on comparison of Sources B and C in content <i>Award the higher mark for well explained answers.</i> E.g. The sources differ in their perspective of workplace culture affecting TFR and hence one source might be wrong. According to Source B, the workplace culture is now more supportive of parents, giving them more bandwidth to look after their children which might encourage them to have more children. The evidence is, "In the past, managers, mostly middle-aged men, had a low level of understanding about parental leave. But now, the atmosphere has shifted to 'Of course you should take it'. However according to Source C, the workplace culture still villainizes parents who take leave to look after children by giving them an insulting label. This will discourage them from having more children which will lower the TFR. The evidence is, "One example is the trend of sneering at co-workers with children as "parents with privileges."	4-5
5	L4+ Reliability based on Cross Reference Yes Source B is wrong as it is challenged by Source D, which makes it unreliable. According to Source B, the workplace culture is now more supportive of parents, giving them more bandwidth to look after their children which might encourage them to have more children. However, according to Source D, the workplace culture is very unforgiving of parents as they have high expectations which reduces the time that parents have with their children, discouraging them from having more children. The evidence is, "To increase productivity or reach endless deadlines, working people already have no time for themselves". However Source C is correct as it is supported by background information, which makes it reliable. According to Source C, the workplace culture still villainizes parents who take leave to look after children by giving them an insulting label. This will discourage them from having more children which will lower the TFR. This is supported by background information, which states that parents are still being treated unfairly because of their childcare duties. The evidence is, "discriminatory workplace practices towards parents".	6-7

3	Study Source D.	[7]
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	Source D is an Instagram comment. Does it mean that it is unbelievable? Explain your answer.	
L1	No mention of reliability / Not Respecting Question	1
L2	Misinterpretation According to Source D, living in Singapore is a dream. The evidence is, “buying a car in Singapore is now a dream”.	2
L3	Not reliable based on surface discussion of provenance Source D is unbelievable because it is unreliable. It is an Instagram comment discussing the TFR in Singapore. It is anonymous and he does not need to take any responsibility for his statements.	3
L4	Valid basis/source claim based on content of Source D <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i> According to Source D, the falling TFR is due to difficulties in living with children in the public. Parents are finding it difficult to travel around with children as they take up a lot of space in public and inconvenience others. The evidence is, “even without a stroller, just having 2 kids and a huge diaper bag in a packed bus that moves off immediately after the door closes is hard enough”.	4-5
L5	Believable based on cross reference <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i> Source D is believable because it is reliable . It is supported by Source B. According to Source B, the falling TFR is also due to difficulties going out with children in public which causes trouble to others. The evidence is, “when you go outside, everyone seems uncomfortable, and you constantly have to be mindful of others and shrink back because of the baby”.	6-7

4	Study Sources E and F. How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Difference or Similarity, based on provenance unexplained OR No overarching idea E.g, One is a speech by Minister and one is a paper by IMF.	1

L2	No match OR Difference OR Similarity in content, unsupported	2
L3	Difference OR Similarity in content <i>Award higher mark for more developed answers</i>	3-4
L4	Both aspects of L3 Difference AND Similarity in content <u>Similarity</u> The sources are similar in terms of <u>explaining that falling TFR was due to people getting married later due to work</u>. According to Source E, people are getting married later <u>due to them focusing on their careers</u>. The evidence is, “some wanted to establish themselves in their careers before seeking a life partner”. Similarly according to Source F, people are <u>getting married later due to them having more opportunities are work</u>. The evidence is, “In Singapore, women have more educational and labour market opportunities than ever and get married later”. Can accept: Less quality time with family due to increased work. <u>Difference</u> The sources are different in terms of the reason why Singapore experiences falling TFR. According to Source E, <u>the falling TFR was due to people being unable to find a life partner. They hence do not get married and have children</u>. The evidence is, “many shared they were looking for deeper and more meaningful connections but sometimes had difficulty meeting others and forging authentic in-person relationships”. However according to Source F, <u>the falling TFR was due to married people finding it difficult to carve out quality time for their children and choosing not to have children</u>. The evidence is, “Singapore’s low fertility rates suggest that formal sector provision cannot substitute for parents’ spending quality time with children”.	5
L5	Difference in Purpose The sources are different in purpose. Source E highlights that the main reason why TFR is falling is that younger Singaporeans prioritizes careers and were unable to find partners. <u>It seeks to encourage Government to fund or start more matchmaking programmes</u>. However F highlights that the main reason for falling TFR was due to the inability for parents to spend quality time with their children. <u>It calls upon the Government to carve out structures to allow working parents to spend more time with their children</u>.	6

5	Study all sources. “The government should be responsible for raising the Total Fertility Rate”. Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]
L1	Writes about statement, with no valid source use <i>e.g.</i>	[1]
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2 marks for the use of 1 source</i> <i>Award 3 marks for the use of 2 sources</i> <i>Award 4 marks for the use of 3 sources</i> Note: outcomes must be <u>further developed beyond the evidence.</u> <u>Agree – Government is responsible.</u> Source C agrees. The government should be responsible as they could possibly generate public funds to help parents cope with rising childcare costs. The evidence is, “child care support contribution system began”. This suggests that a public fund would lower costs and make childcare more affordable, thereby encouraging more parents to have more children. Source D agrees. The government should be responsible as they can work on transport policies to help parents with children. The evidence is, “buying a car in Singapore is now a dream.. even without a stroller, just having 2 kids and a huge diaper bag in a packed bus that moves off immediately after the door closes is hard enough”. Hence the government could make it easier for families to own a car, and this makes travelling easier and more convenient, encouraging them to have more babies. <u>Disagree – Government not responsible.</u> Source A disagree. The government should not be responsible for raising the falling TFR as the problem lies solely on individual parents. The evidence shows parents buying branded items for their baby like “Moet apple juice, 100% cashmere towel and organic peas”. It was their decision to buy expensive goods that resulted in high childcare costs. Living more sustainably would lower childcare costs and encourage them to have more children, raising the TFR. Source B disagree. The government should not be responsible for raising the falling TFR as they cannot control how the people react	[2-4]

	to children. The evidence is, “mother interviewed often finds public attitudes unfriendly towards children”. This suggests that parents find it difficult to have children as members of the public are hostile to them which cannot be controlled by the government.	
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use i.e. <u>Both</u> elements of L2 <i>Award 5 marks for the use of <u>2</u> sources</i> <i>(1Y + 1N)</i> <i>Award 6 marks for the use of <u>3</u> sources</i> <i>(2Y + 1N OR 1Y + 2N)</i> <i>Award 7 marks for the use of <u>4</u> sources</i> <i>(2Y + 2N)</i> <i>Award 8 marks for the use of <u>5</u> sources</i> <i>(3Y + 2N OR 2Y + 3N)</i> <i>Unbalanced sources: L3/6</i> <i>(1Y + 4N = 6 marks OR 4Y + 1N</i> <i>(1Y + 3N = 6 marks OR 3Y + 1N</i> <i>(1Y + 5N = 6 marks OR 5Y + 1N</i>	[5-8]
	Bonus L3 + reliability/utility/sufficiency/contextual knowledge	[+2]

ST JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES) 2260/01, 2261/01
YEAR 4 PRELIM 2026
LEVEL OF RESPONSE MARKING SCHEME
SRQ

- 6) Extract 1 reflects on how Singapore has become an increasingly diverse society, and this can affect our harmony.
In your opinion, what attitudes must Singaporeans possess to promote harmony in our diverse society? Explain your answer with reference to two attitudes.
[7]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
1	Describes the topic about Singapore's diverse society. Eg Singapore is a multi-racial and multi-religious society. We are made up of many races which includes the Chinese, Malays, Indians and others.	1
2	Identifies / Describes ways. Award 2 marks for identifying one <u>attitude</u> and 3 marks for identifying two <u>attitudes</u>. Award 3 marks for describing one attitude and 4 marks for describing two <u>attitudes</u>. E.g. Possible attitudes • Open-mindedness • Tolerance • Respect for different cultures • Empathetic • Optimistic • Non-xenophobic (Note: positive attitude with no further elaboration – L1/1) E.g One attitude that Singaporeans must possess to promote harmony in Singapore's diverse society is open-mindedness. With many foreign students who choose to study in public schools in Singapore, the student population is increasingly diverse. As such, there is a need for Singaporean students to be open-minded when interacting with foreign students who may have different cultural backgrounds. For example, Singaporean classmates can welcome a new foreign student, and put in effort to learn more about the foreign student, their language, food and traditional events. Singaporeans can also actively remind themselves to avoid stereotypes that may exist about certain cultures or nationalities and be willing to learn from foreigners. And	2-4

	E.g One attitude that Singaporeans must possess to promote harmony in Singapore's diverse society is tolerance. When new-comers are not familiar with the practices and habits of Singaporeans, they may have actions that creates misunderstanding. For instance, they may talk loudly in public or do not appreciate the food culture in Singapore. These certain actions or habits are not understood, it may seem offensive or inappropriate to other parties, which make them stand out from the normal. An example was the "Cook a pot of curry" incident, where a Chinese family had complained about the cooking of their Indian neighbour. This incident sparked the responses of many Singaporean netizens, who created sweeping statements that Chinese immigrants are not understanding. These remarks have also been made online and create an impression of misunderstanding between locals and new-comers. The immigrant family may feel targeted, while the local Indian family also feel conscious of their food culture.	
3	L2+ Explains ways. <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one attitude.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two attitudes.</i> E.g. One attitude that Singaporeans must possess to promote harmony in Singapore's diverse society is open-mindedness. With many foreign students who choose to study in public schools in Singapore, the student population is increasingly diverse. As such, there is a need for Singaporean students to be open-minded when interacting with foreign students who may have different cultural backgrounds. For example, Singaporean classmates can welcome a new foreign student, and put in effort to learn more about the foreign student, their language, food and traditional events. Singaporeans can also actively remind themselves to avoid stereotypes that may exist about certain cultures or nationalities and be willing to learn from foreigners. Therefore, having an open minded attitude helps promote harmony in Singapore's diverse society because it makes Singaporean students more curious. This sense of curiosity lowers tensions because people feel heard instead of judged. Singaporeans will be able to be receptive to new ideas and cultures. This will help Singaporeans establish friendships and common understandings with foreigners instead of making quick judgements or xenophobic comments about them. With friendships between Singaporean and foreign students, society will thus be harmonious. AND E.g One attitude that Singaporeans must possess to promote harmony in Singapore's diverse society is tolerance. When new-comers are not familiar with the practices and habits of Singaporeans, they may have actions that creates misunderstanding. For instance, they may talk loudly in public or do not appreciate the food culture in Singapore. These certain actions or habits are not understood, it may seem offensive or inappropriate to other parties, which make	5-7

	them stand out from the normal. An example was the “Cook a pot of curry” incident, where a Chinese family had complained about the cooking of their Indian neighbour. This incident sparked the responses of many Singaporean netizens, who created sweeping statements that Chinese immigrants are not understanding. These remarks have also been made online and create an impression of misunderstanding between locals and new-comers. The immigrant family may feel targeted, while the local Indian family also feel conscious of their food culture. Therefore, by practising a tolerant attitude, Singaporeans can promote harmony in Singapore because then the differences between locals and newcomers are not magnified. Tolerance helps harmony by creating space for differences to exist without conflict. When Singaporeans practice tolerance, they choose not to react with hostility, judgement or exclusions towards cultures that are not their own. Hence reducing friction and tension within society.	
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- 7 Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect that assimilation and integration are two strategies for managing socio-cultural diversity.

Do you think adopting an assimilation policy is more effective than an integration policy in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the topic without answering the question e.g. It is important to manage socio-cultural diversity in order to ensure that every member of society feels accepted and a sense of belonging.	1-2
L2	Describes the factor(s) <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing both factors.</i> e.g. An assimilation policy is effective in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society. An assimilation policy is a policy where immigrants are expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group. Over time, this is supposed to make the identity of the immigrants indistinguishable from the majority group in aspects such as cultural beliefs and practices. For example, in France, all citizens, regardless of their ethnic, religious, or cultural backgrounds, must adopt a common French identity based on shared values, language, and citizenship.	3-4

	French assimilation is based on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and secularism (<i>laïcité</i>). Citizens are expected to uphold these values regardless of their cultural origins. AND/OR e.g. An integration policy is effective in managing socio-cultural diversity in a society. Singapore integrates new immigrants through policies and programmes that encourage interaction with local communities while respecting cultural diversity. For example, new citizens attend citizenship ceremonies and programmes that introduce them to Singapore's values, history, and social norms. Community organisations organise activities that bring immigrants and local residents together, helping them build friendships and understanding. Schools and workplaces also provide opportunities for immigrants and Singaporeans to interact daily. In addition, immigrants are encouraged to learn English, Singapore's common working language, while preserving their own cultural traditions.	
L3	Explains the factor(s) <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors.</i> e.g. An assimilation policy is effective in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society. An assimilation policy is a policy where immigrants are expected to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group. Over time, this is supposed to make the identity of the immigrants indistinguishable from the majority group in aspects such as cultural beliefs and practices. For example, in France, all citizens, regardless of their ethnic, religious, or cultural backgrounds, have to adopt a common French identity based on shared values, language, and citizenship. French assimilation is based on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and secularism (<i>laïcité</i>). Citizens are expected to uphold these values regardless of their cultural origins. Therefore, an assimilation policy is effective in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society because this shared national identity helps foster a sense of belonging and loyalty to France, reducing divisions between different communities. This would reduce tension and result in a society that is united and cohesive. And/or	5-7

	e.g. An integration policy is effective in managing socio-cultural diversity in a society. Singapore integrates new immigrants through policies and programmes that encourage interaction with local communities while respecting cultural diversity. For example, new citizens attend citizenship ceremonies and programmes that introduce them to Singapore's values, history, and social norms. Community organisations organise activities that bring immigrants and local residents together, helping them build friendships and understanding. Schools and workplaces also provide opportunities for immigrants and Singaporeans to interact daily. In addition, immigrants are encouraged to learn English, Singapore's common working language, while preserving their own cultural traditions. Therefore, an integration policy is effective in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society because by promoting shared experiences, common values, and regular interaction, Singapore helps new immigrants develop a sense of belonging and contributes to social cohesion in its multicultural society.	
L4	Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each factor L3 + The integration policy is more effective in promoting cohesion in a socio-culturally diverse society. Immigrants are free and safe to practice the cultures of where they came from while having support in place in guiding them to learn the new practices of their host country. This enables diverse groups in Singapore to hold on to their unique identities while still forging a common ground for understanding each other which will result in a more tolerant and cohesive society. On the other hand, an assimilation policy may drive some minority groups to practice their cultures behind closed doors. This can cause resentment for the majority group to breed as minority groups can feel like they are discriminated against, which will lead to tensions in the society.	8

