

social studies
mindmaps !!

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please do not claim
as your own ! :D

① what does citizenship mean to me?

Attributes that shape one's understanding of citizenship

legal status

- to be recognized by law as a citizen of a country
- through birth, descent, marriage, & naturalization
- have both rights & obligations which shapes their understanding of citizenship & affect the way they think and feel about their country and citizenship, as well as influence their behavior as citizens

sense of identity

- how a person perceives / believes how others perceive themselves
- may include a sense of national identity (a shared belief of connectedness to other citizens belonging to the same country)
 - ↳ forged through common practices, experiences, and spaces
- influence the way they feel & think about their country and citizenship as well as the way they behave as citizens

shared values

- beliefs and principles embraced and seen as important by a group of people
- can be shaped through a country's history, heritage, & experiences
- influences a person's attitude, thinking & behavior and help in collective decision-making & exercise in judgement

civic participation

- citizens actively taking part in public affairs (matters of general interest or concern to most people in society)
- can participate as individuals or part of community groups by volunteering their time, money or effort into matters they are concerned about
 - ↳ community groups can be formal or informal

examples

rights:

- to education

→ appreciate their citizenship more as others in different countries may not receive the same right → stronger sense of national identity

- freedom of speech

→ will make sure they do not make racist remarks. can give the government constructive feedback that is intended to be useful in helping or improving the country

obligations:

- to protect the security of their country

→ contribute to digital defense by using social media responsibly and be vigilant against fake news

- national service

→ commitment to serve & be equipped with skills & knowledge to protect singapore

common practices/experiences:

- national day parade, anthem, & pledge

→ citizens develop a sense of identity towards their country & feel that they belong to the country & can connect with fellow citizens

shared values:

- 1964 racial riots

→ appreciate the importance of racial harmony

- experience different cultures through food, festivals etc.

→ appreciate multiculturalism & singapore's heritage

- covid-19 circuit breaker

→ forced singaporeans to adapt in order to get through difficult times. also built up resilience among them

civic participation as individuals:

- reduce the burden on the country by being responsible & taking care of themselves & family members

→ reduces burden on country in terms of healthcare since people are healthier

civic participation in a community grp:

[formal]

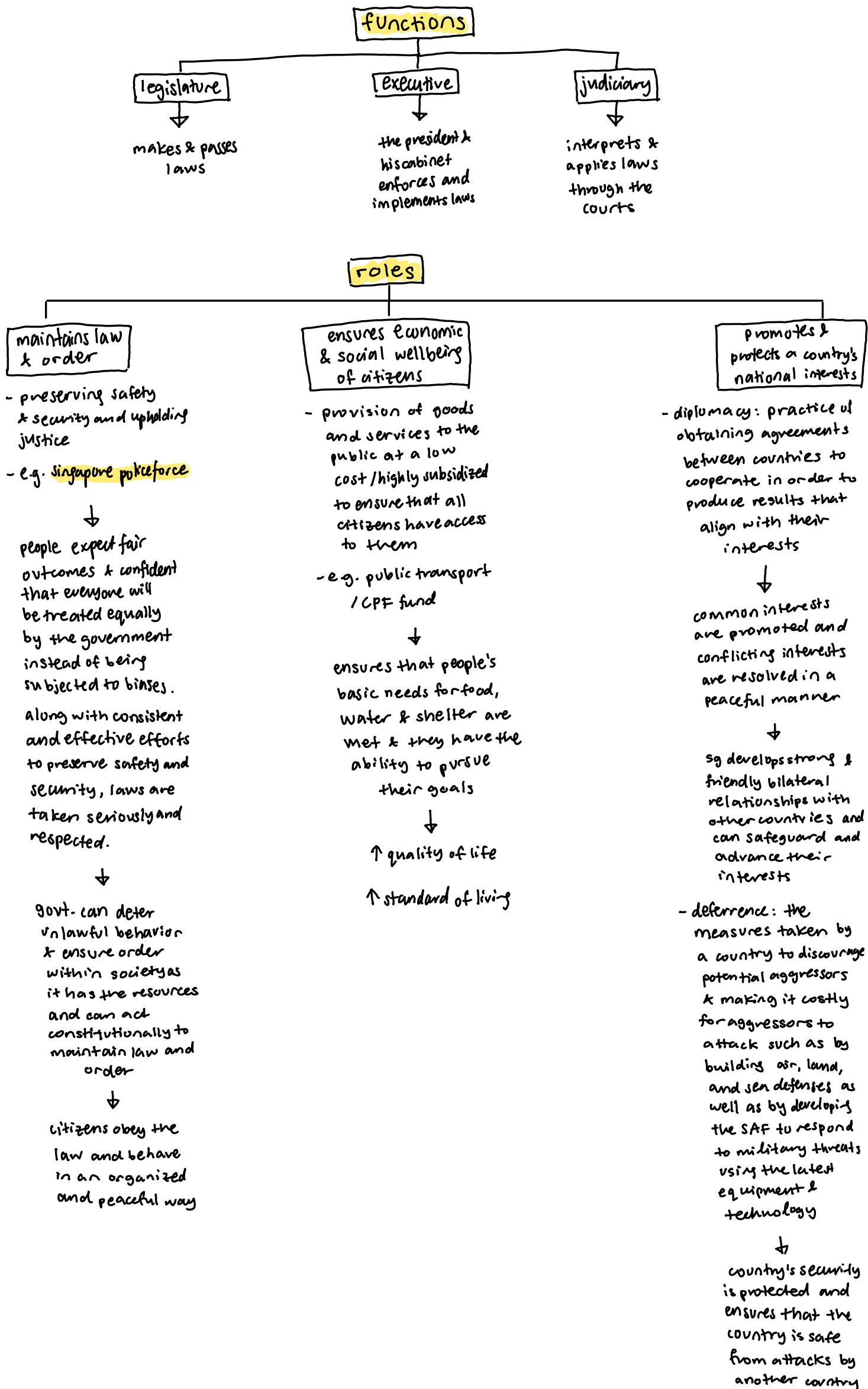
- have clear duties & are registered with the government
- cater to specific needs & interests over a sustained period of time
- e.g. 'food from the heart'

→ distributes unsold but wholesale food items donated by NTUC, letting people/groups save money on food supply so that they can channel more resources into other objectives

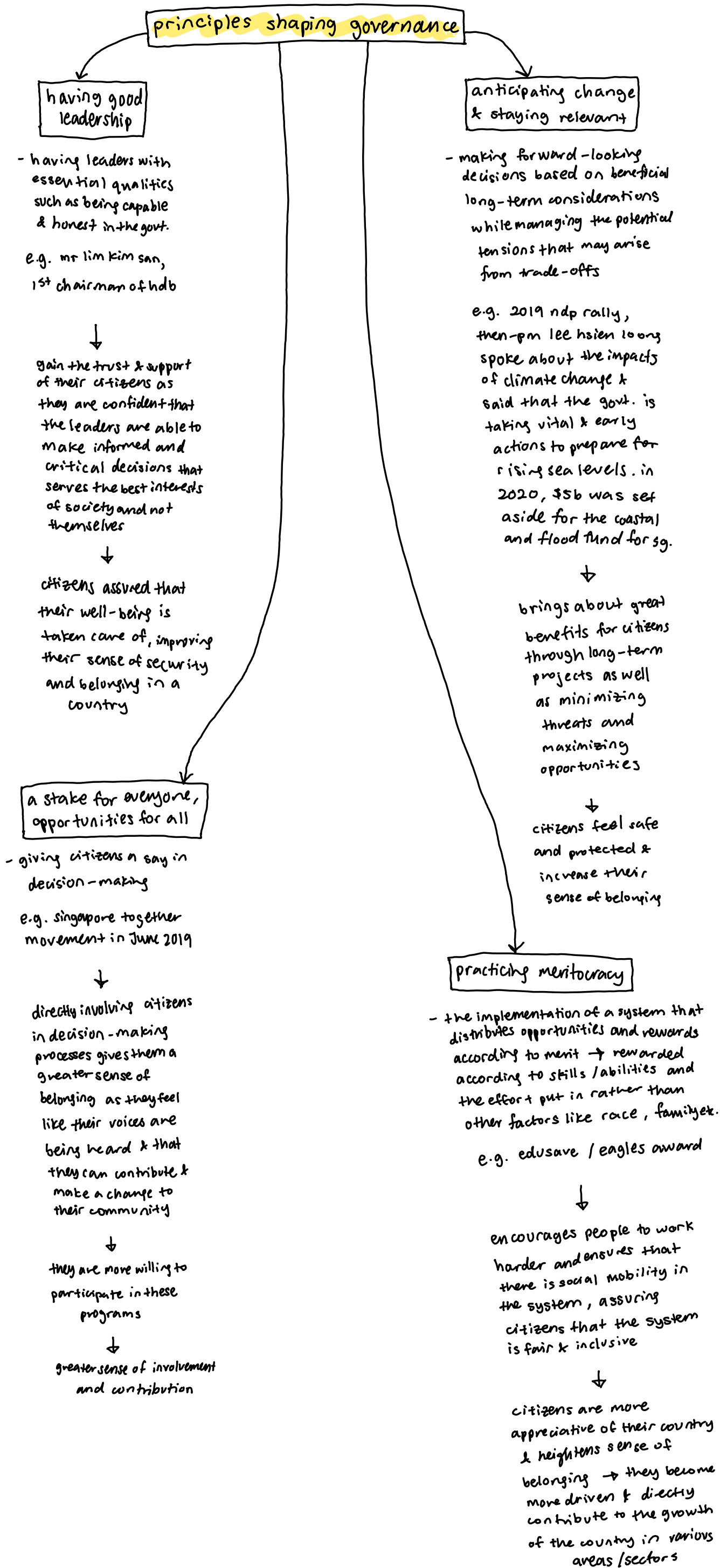
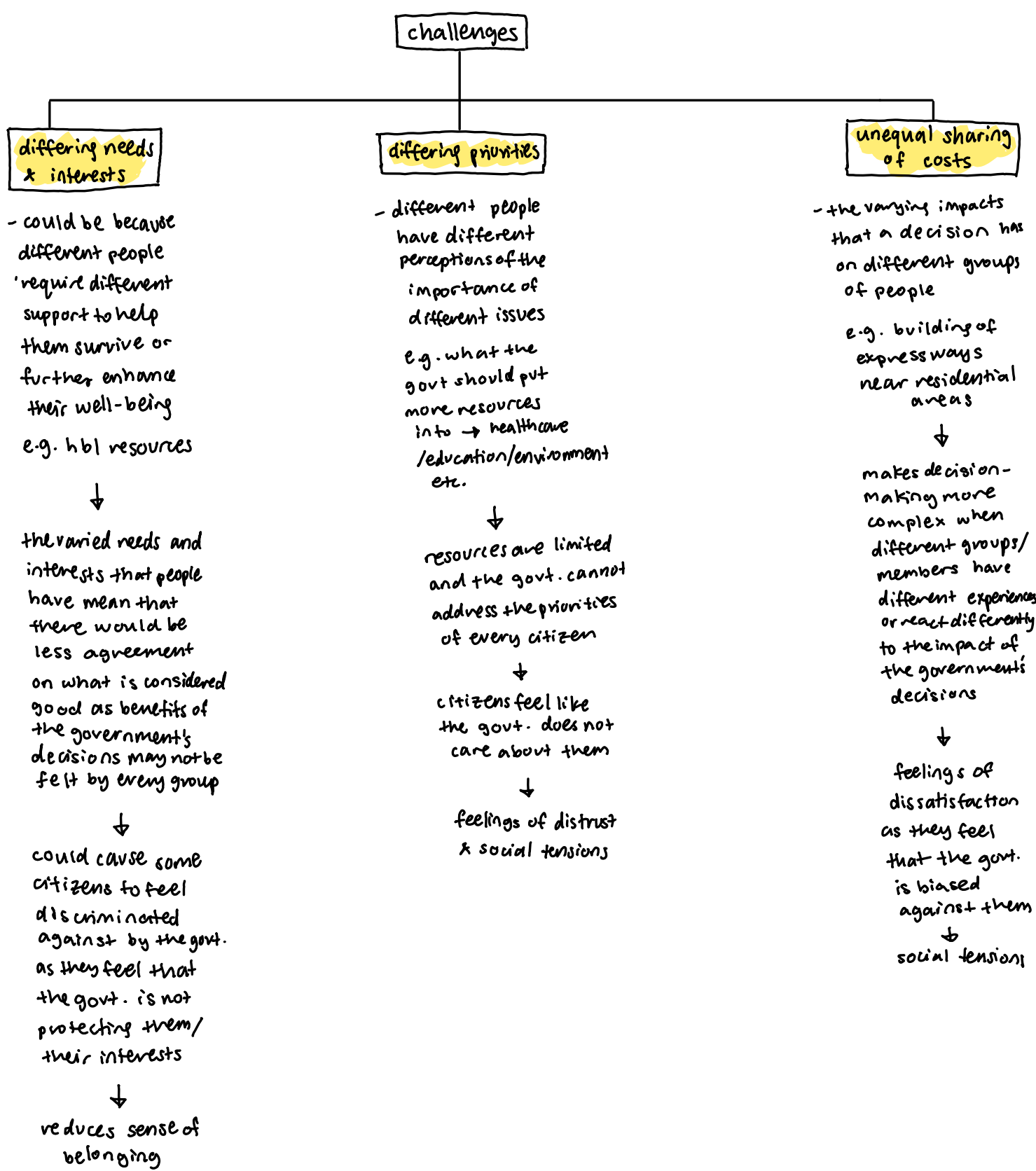
[informal]

- formed to address a specific need or concern & may or may not be registered with the government
- generally exist for a period of time needed to address the specific objective(s)

② functions & roles of the government in working for the good of society

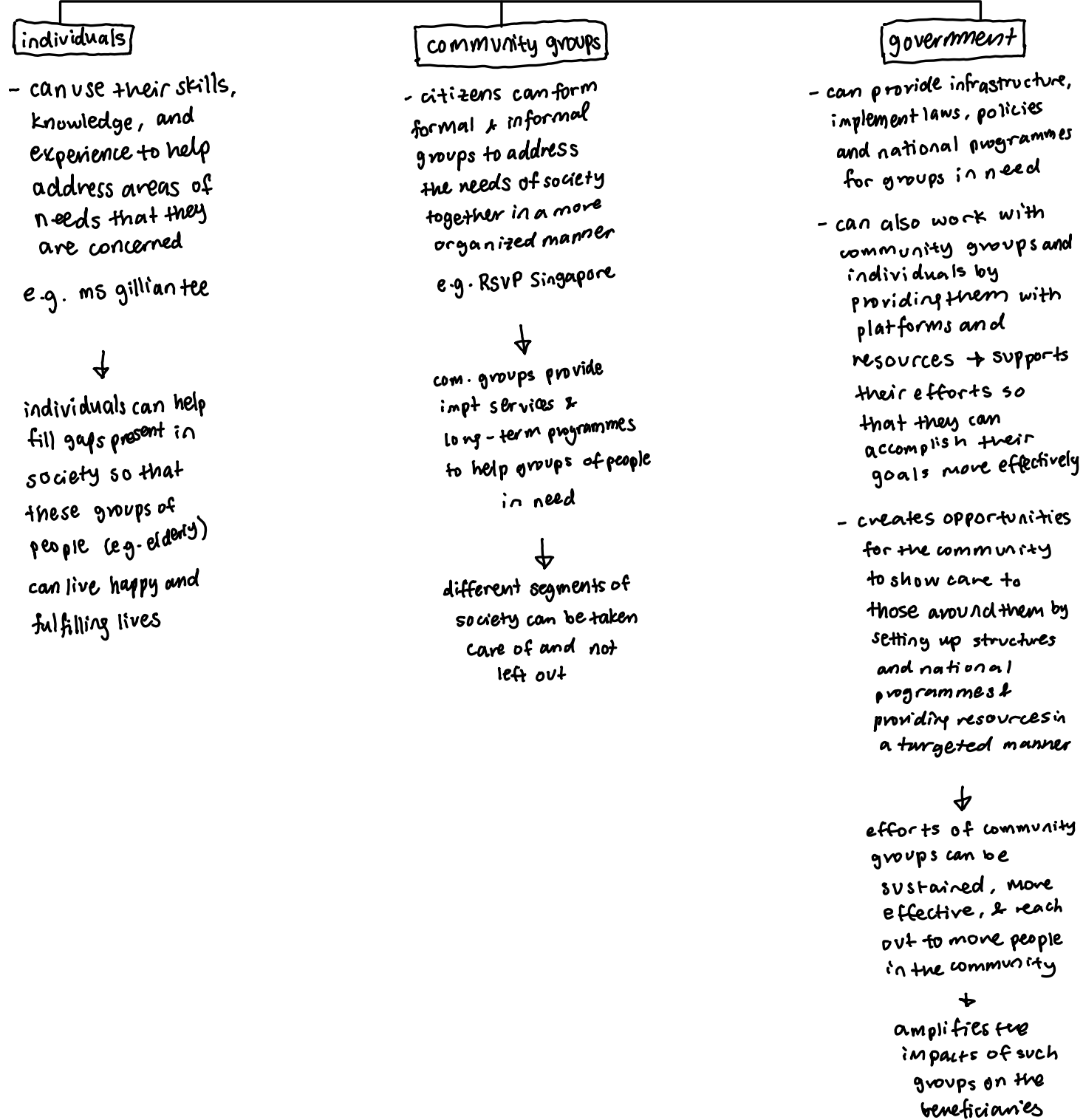


③ how do we decide what is good for society?

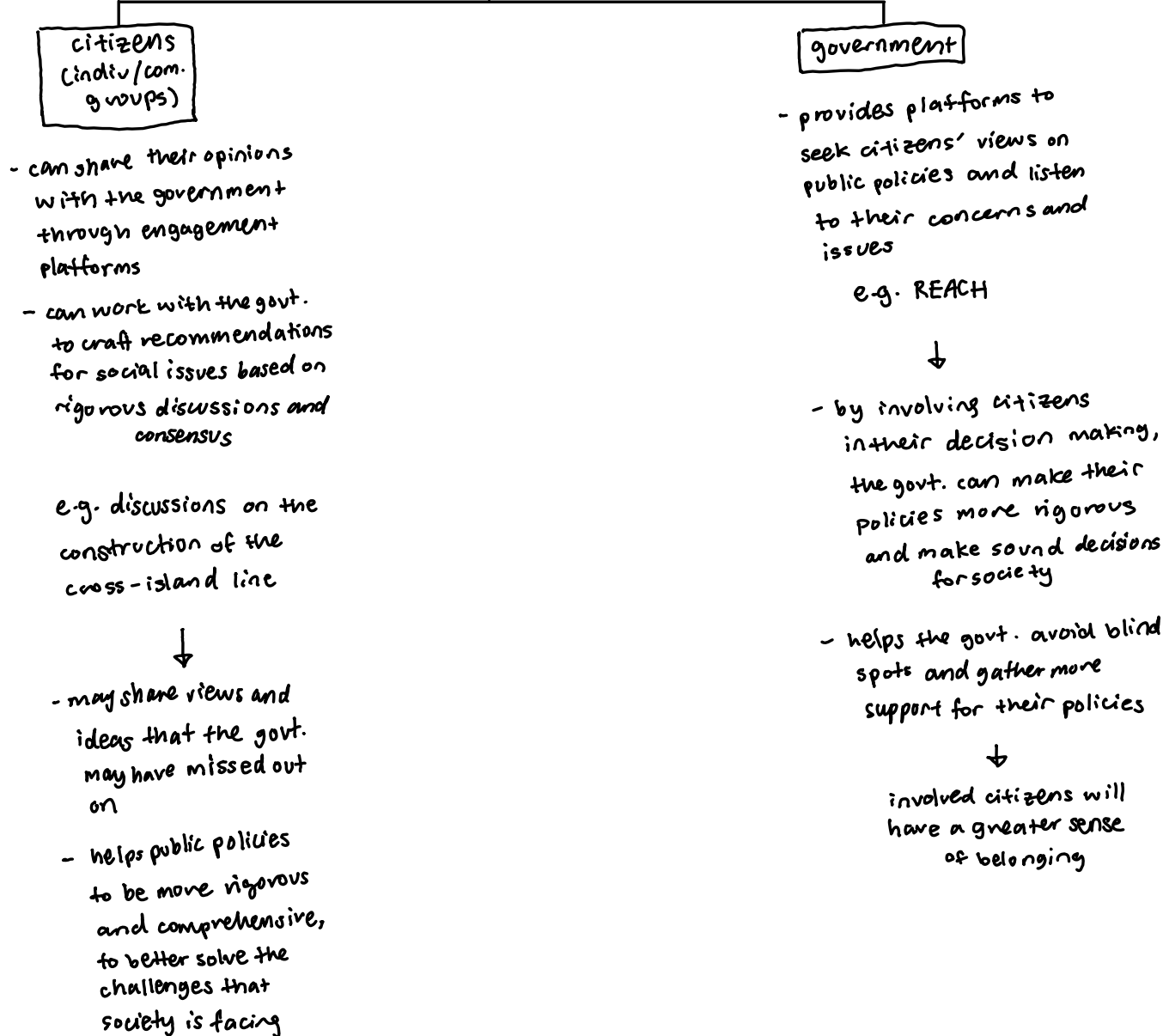


④ how can citizens & the government work together for the good of society?

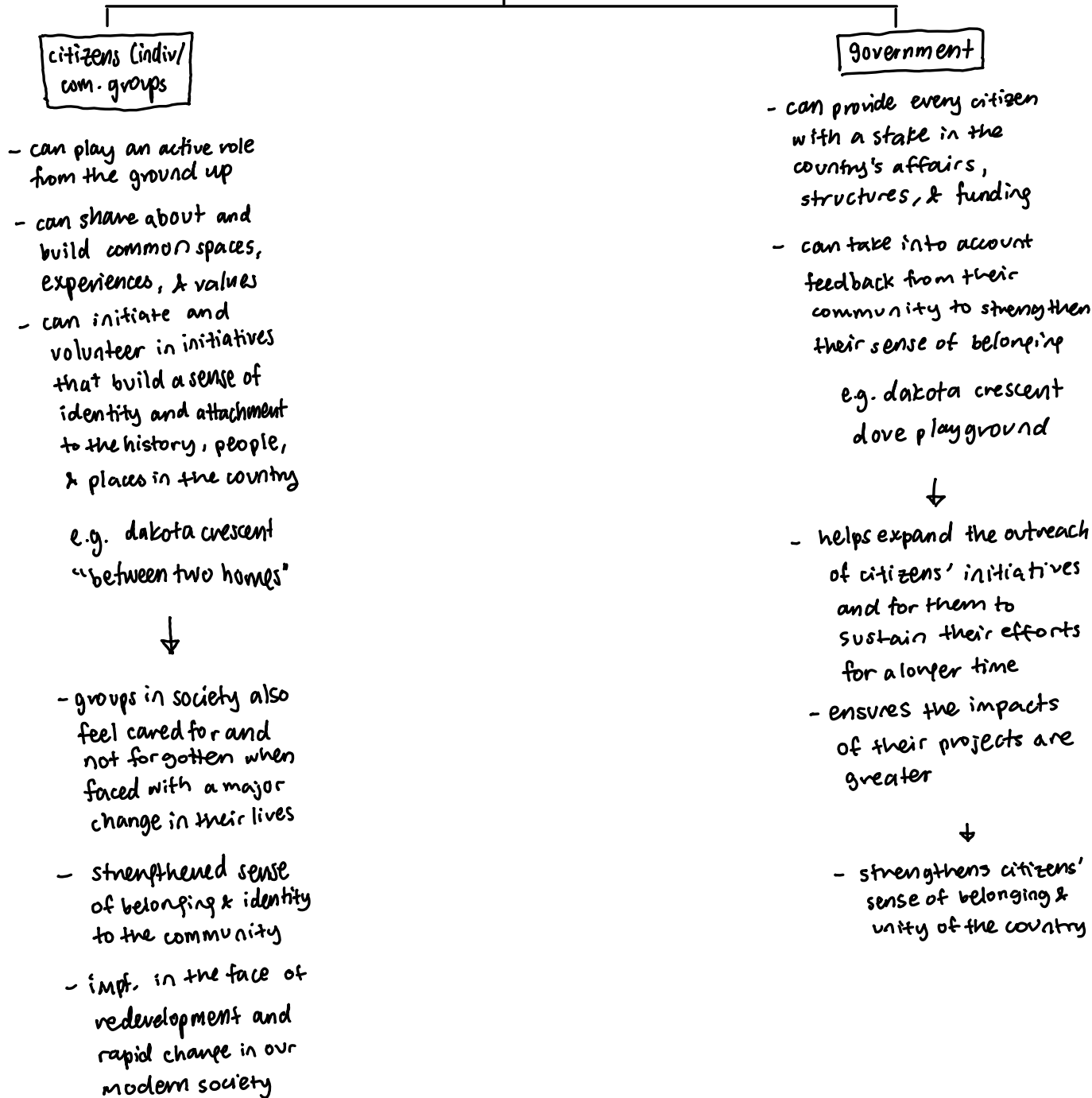
addressing the needs of society



influencing decision-making in public affairs



strengthening citizens' sense of belonging



⑤ factors that shape the identities
of people & contribute to a diverse society

(i)

race & ethnicity

- race is the biological classification of people such as by their physical characteristics
- ethnicity is based on the culture of a group of people who share the same ancestry, customs, & traditions that differentiate them from other groups. each ethnic group has its own beliefs and practices



- shapes a person's identity as they influence their beliefs, values, practices, & way of life, including one's habits & actions



- contributes to greater socio-cultural diversity as there are people from different races and ethnicities interacting with each other in society



- imp. for singaporeans to be proactive in fostering understanding among different races and ethnicities as this will help maintain social cohesion in singapore

(ii)

religion

- an organized collection of attitudes, beliefs, values, practices & world views
- follow based on birth or by choice
- keep to the beliefs and practices of their religion regardless of race, ethnicity, & nationality



- plays an imp. role in shaping his or her identity as the shared core set of beliefs & practices may influence their thinking, the choices/decisions that they make, & their interactions with others



- impact their way of life and thus, their identities



- contributes to greater socio-cultural diversity as there are people from different religions with different beliefs interacting with each other in society



- imp. for singaporeans to be sensitive to the beliefs of others as it shapes the harmony in singapore

(iii)

socio-economic status

- an economic situation shared by a group of people in society
- indicated by income, education, occupation, housing type
- helps govt. identify groups of people who may require additional assistance to support upward social ability



- influences a person's life experiences, their choice of housing, food, entertainment, activities, friends, & people they interact with



- contributes to greater socio-economic diversity as there are people of different socio-economic backgrounds with various levels of education, income, and wealth in society who may or may not have as much access to areas such as healthcare and housing as compared to others

(iv)

nationality

- being a citizen of or belonging to a certain country
- people of the same nationality may feel more connected with each other as they identify with and share a common history, language, and culture (subjective ..). they may also live together in a particular geographical area and thus share common experiences, practices, & traditions



- results in a shared sense of national identity and belonging to their country



- contributes to greater socio-cultural diversity as people are able to meet and interact with a variety of people from different nationalities, each with their own beliefs.

⑥ experiences and effects of living in a diverse society

ways interactions among diverse individuals
and groups of people can be promoted

Common spaces

- a physical location where different groups of people interact, cooperate, and collaborate on various projects and activities

e.g. void decks under hdb

- provides diverse individuals & groups of people the opportunity to exchange and appreciate different cultures, knowledge, and skills

- stronger sense of community & trust within society as well as a stronger commitment to Singapore

individual responsibility

- individuals need to adopt an open-minded attitude and be willing to interact with people from diverse backgrounds

e.g. "just an extra chair"
by Singapore Kindness movement

- provides a platform for individuals from different backgrounds & cultures to actively listen to, respectfully engage and appreciate the differences between one another

- promotes greater harmony in a diverse society

impacts of living in a diverse society

positive

cultural exchange and appreciation

↳ through the sharing of ideas, customs, & traditions among people of different backgrounds

- different groups have their own cultures and ways of life, which are commonly reflected in their rituals, art, music, & greetings. these aspects are imp. to the identity of people within the ethnic group

↓
deeper understanding and appreciation of the customs and traditions of sg's diverse ethnic groups

↓
helps people from different groups interact respectfully with one another & contribute to harmony in sg's diverse society

↳ through programmes
e.g. ASEAN Youth Fellowship (AYF)

- can deepen understanding and appreciation of this uniqueness, commonalities, and differences among people

↓
- enables people to build meaningful relationships with others from different backgrounds and to learn from their ideas, experiences, and cultures

- build stronger bonds between different communities as a result of greater appreciation of diversity

exchange of knowledge & skills

- Singapore brings together people with different backgrounds, qualifications, & experiences to share their knowledge & skills

e.g. thermo fisher scientific

- helps local employees sharpen their skills by sharing and learning from others from different countries

- additionally, encourages investments in sg

* cultural exchange can lead to the fusion of cultures
e.g. Mr. Mike Tay & his home furnishing

negative

dilution of culture

e.g. the increase of fusion food being sold at the geylang serai hari raya bazaar since 2019

↓
members of public said that the bazaar has deviated too much from tradition

↓
recommended that 60% of bazaar's food stalls sell traditional Malay food

competition for resources

- inflow of foreigners into Singapore consisting of highly skilled, high-wage earners and lesser-skilled, low-wage workers
e.g. different types of employment passes

↓
↑ foreigners, ↑ competition over limited resources including job opportunities and infrastructure such as public transportation and housing

↓
↓ standard & quality of life, esp. for the unemployed

↓
tensions, unhappiness, & negative experiences among groups of people in the country

loss of identity

- cultural appropriation occurs when an aspect of a culture is used without permission or portrayed in an insensitive manner

e.g. large Italian fashion company plagiarizing the traditional designs of the Oma ethnic minority group

↓
showed disrespect to the Oma group

↓
failure to give recognition to other cultures can result in a loss of identity for that particular culture as people become increasingly unaware of the origins of the cultural designs

stereotypes, prejudice & discrimination

- stereotypes are generalized beliefs about a group of people
- prejudice refers to attitudes and feelings towards other groups not based on reason or fact. negative prejudice can be insensitive remarks or hurtful actions or xenophobia

e.g. the PR in 2014 that lost his job over a social post

- discrimination occurs when a person acts on his prejudiced beliefs by hurting or excluding a group (racism)
e.g. Chinese man & interracial couple on Orchard Road

↓
causes misunderstanding and unhappiness which leads to negative sentiments, causing people to jump to conclusions about others. such negative attitudes and behaviors can lead to resentment and strained relationships among groups

↓
weaken social harmony among society

socio-cultural diversity

responding in a way that deepens meaningful understanding and cultivates mutually respectful relationships with those around us makes us able to harness our diversity and live harmoniously.

responding constructively helps others understand the impact of their actions, raises awareness and addresses areas of ignorance.

reacting with anger to insensitive or hurtful words/actions can further fuel sentiments of unhappiness & criticism

spirit of mutual accommodation and trust

our response makes a difference but also has implications which socmed can amplify

deeper understanding between different sub-cultural groups

develops

initiatives & proactive responses help shape the attitudes and actions of the general public

maintains harmonious interactions in a diverse society

collective effort to

work together

community groups (formal/informal, to contribute towards specific needs/issues in our society, specifically sub-cultural diversity)

citizens

(7)

responses of different stakeholders to socio-cultural diversity

governments

immigrants are expected to adopt beliefs & practices of the host country over time. identity of the immigrants become indistinguishable from the majority group of the host (cultural beliefs & practices)

definition

assimilation

through

education employment naturalization

immigrants retain their unique identities while forging common ground with the majority group in the host country

definition

integration

through

naturalization experiences community events

tensions & tradeoffs

assimilation

desire to uphold national identity

feel threatened when immigrants continue to display religious affiliations & identities

need to recognize role of culture & religion in the identities of immigrants & respect their right to practice their religion

integration

tensions still exist due to:
- perceived erosion of Singaporean identity
- difference in the norms and values of immigrants

requires sg to continually strengthen its integration efforts → involves both locals & immigrants playing their part in responding to differences with mutual respect and accommodation within our spheres of influence

deepening our understanding of each others' cultures can help us embrace our differences & expand the common space to build shared values

enables singapore to continually harness diversity as a strength

⑦

responding to

Socio-economic diversity

individuals

- by contributing their time, money, effort to meet areas of need in society
- can start initiatives or volunteer at already existing initiatives

- by adopting an attitude of grit and perseverance → strengthens resilience and motivation to overcome their financial challenges

e.g. msfuna ke



- individuals gain a sense of belonging
- marginalized groups who receive help will feel included and supported to achieve a better goal



more inclusive & close-knit society

community groups

- can provide support through financial aid, guidance, & resources
e.g.
formal: daughters of tomorrow
informal: keeping hope alive



- can reach out effectively to different areas of needs in society and complement the efforts of the government

- marginalized groups who receive help will feel included & be enabled to achieve more economic wellbeing for themselves & their family



more inclusive & close-knit society

governments

govt-funded approach

e.g. sweden

- provides government-financed social services to all its citizens regardless of socio-economic status
e.g. education, healthcare, housing, skills training



ensures citizens have access to these regardless of socio-economic status and ensures needs of their citizens are met



empowers citizens to achieve their aspirations and good quality of life



citizens feel like the govt cares for them



↑ sense of belonging

shared responsibility approach

e.g. singapore

- individuals, families, community groups, and the government work together to address issues related to socio-economic diversity and meet the needs of society

↳ government provides subsidies, social and community assistance, vouchers, and education and training for citizens

↳ individual responsibility through the CPF scheme

↳ community groups complement the efforts of the government through ground-up initiatives



Singaporeans are able to ensure their economic well-being through employment



targeted govt support for those with specific needs (e.g. low-income groups and the vulnerable) protects their needs and enables them to experience social mobility



no one falls through the cracks or gets left behind

challenges faced by the govt:

- govt-financed approach: high taxation, ageing population & longer life expectancy, high immigrant unemployment rates
- shared responsibility approach: increasing taxation, ageing population & longer life expectancy, limitations in upskilling and training

Factors driving globalization

⑧

technological advancements

developments in transport

size & speed of transport as well as the efficiency and integration of transport infrastructure improved

allows more people, goods, & services to be transported around the world → cost ↓

↓
facilitates the process through which people's activities become interconnected

example: changi airport serves around 7400 flights a week to 163 different cities in 49 countries. with the construction of t5, the traffic and capacity of changi airport is expected to increase. the development of infrastructure increases efficiency and speed of the movement of people across the world

advancements in digital technology

greater access to the internet & increased use of mobile communications. this facilitates the communication & exchange of info such as ideas, instructions, & images across the world

communication betw people in diff locations more efficient, enabling quicker sharing of ideas & knowledge

↓
consumers access information conveniently, allowing ppl & their ideas to become interconnected across the world

example: 5.56 billion people around the world use the internet. through social media platforms such as instagram, twitter/x, or messaging platforms like discord or whatsapp, many people are able to communicate with each other as well as gain access to a large amount of information on the internet.

growth of multi-national corporations

large businesses that operate in more than one country & have production or service facilities outside their country of origin

as they continue to set up & operate in various countries, they control more aspects of intl trade & investment

↓
facilitates globalization as the global span of their operations increases the economic interconnections between people and goods around the world & promote the exchange of ideas between countries

↓
leads to interdependent relationships between parties involved in the supply chain and operations of MNCs, thus making the world more integrated and interconnected

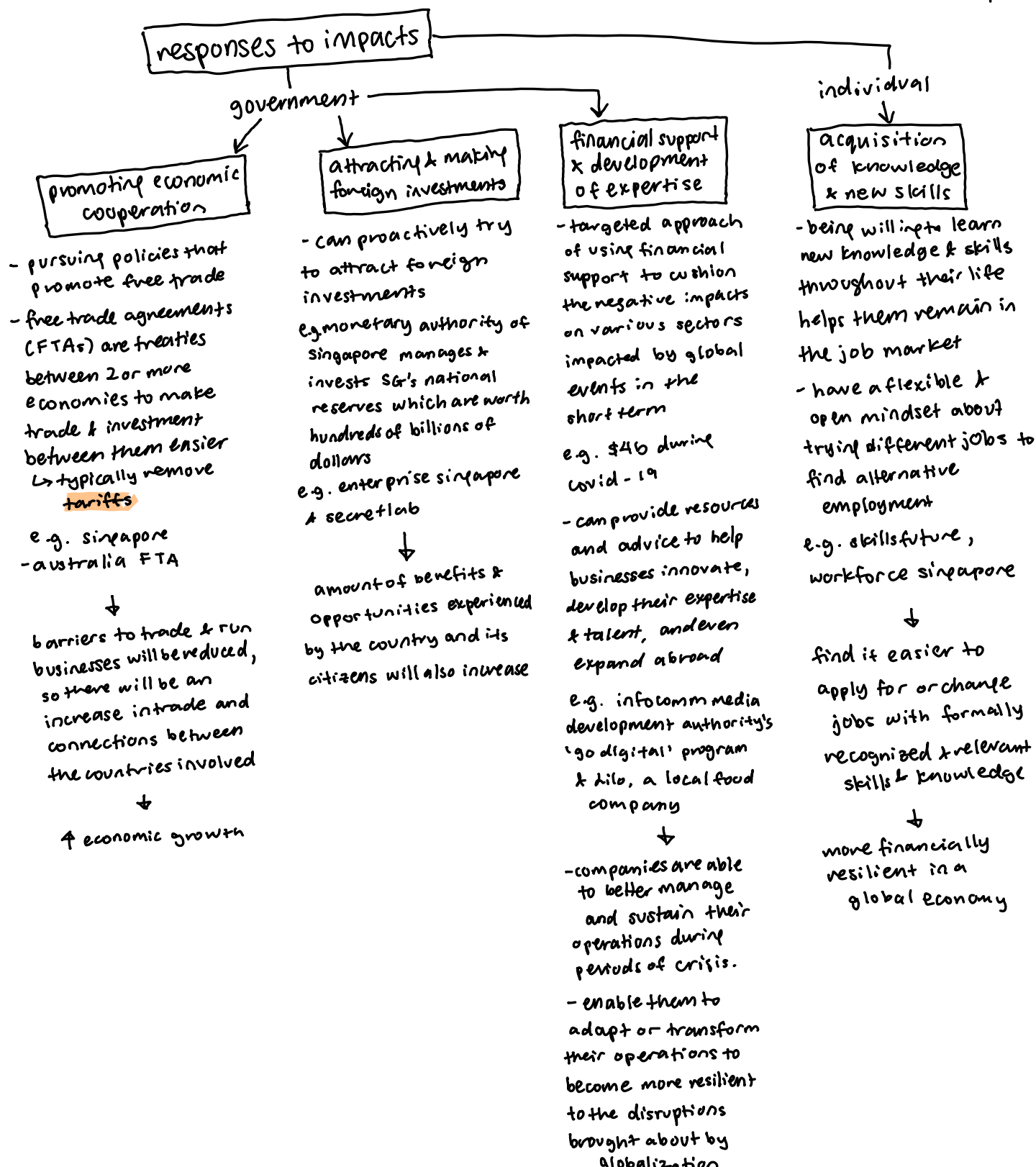
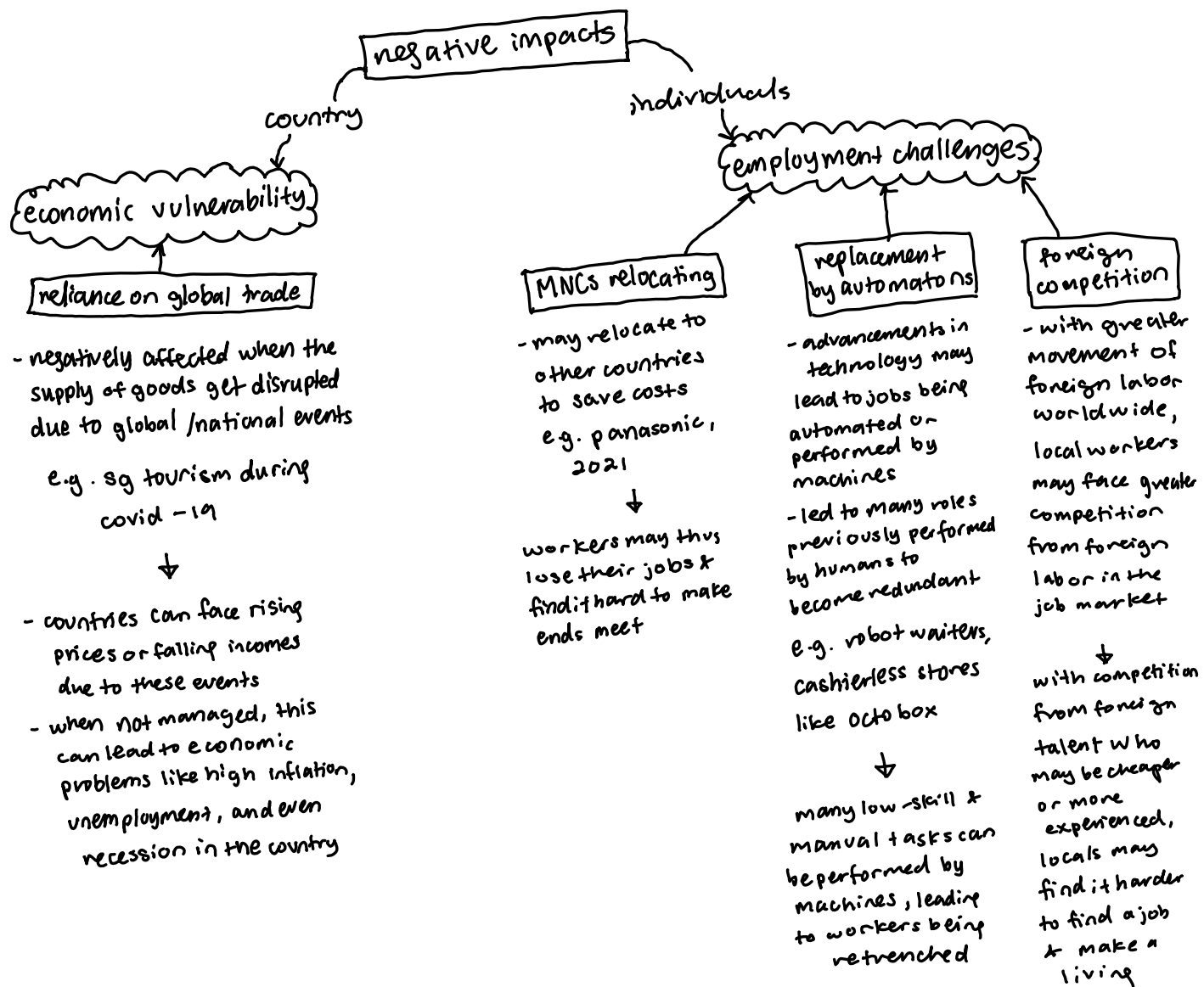
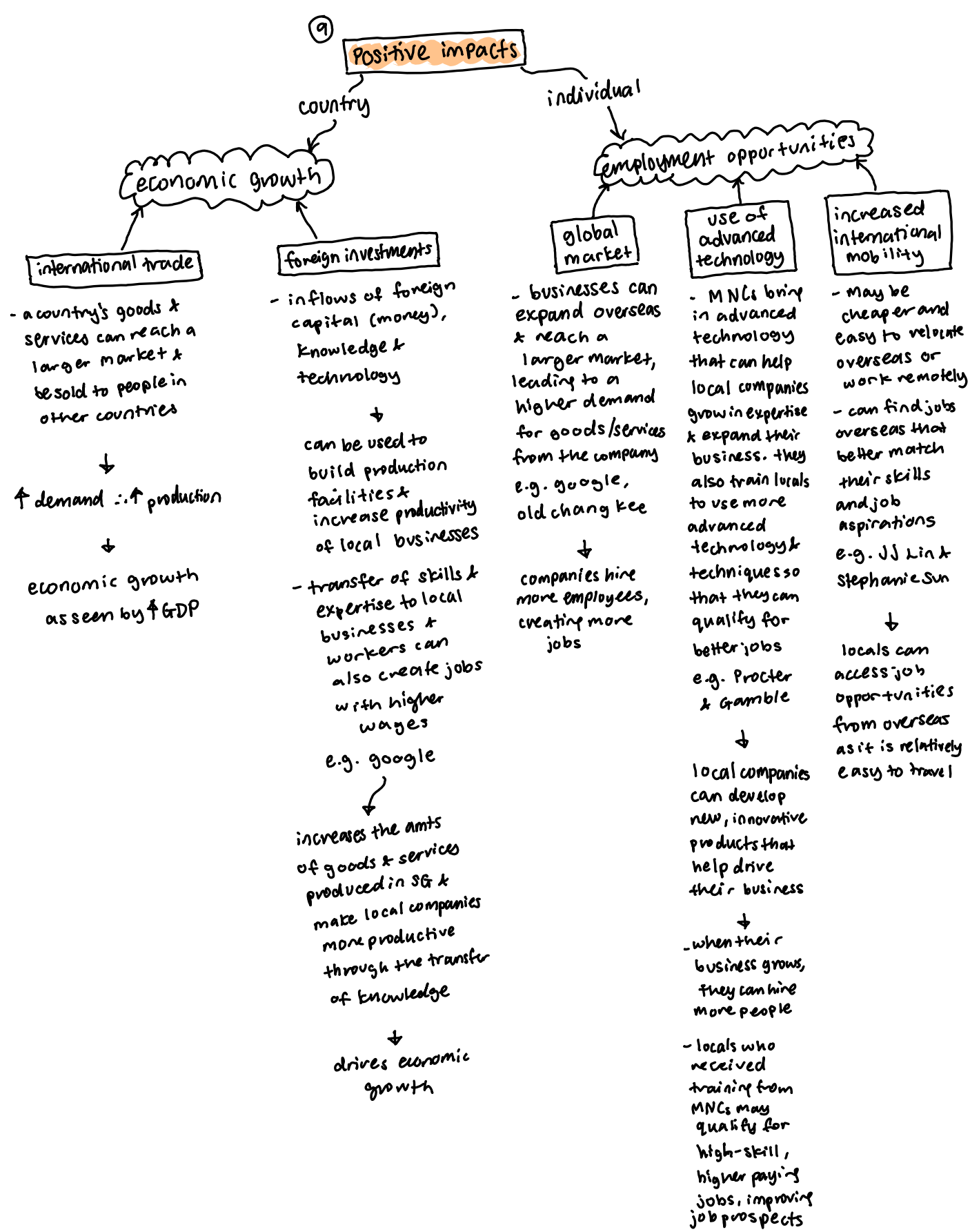
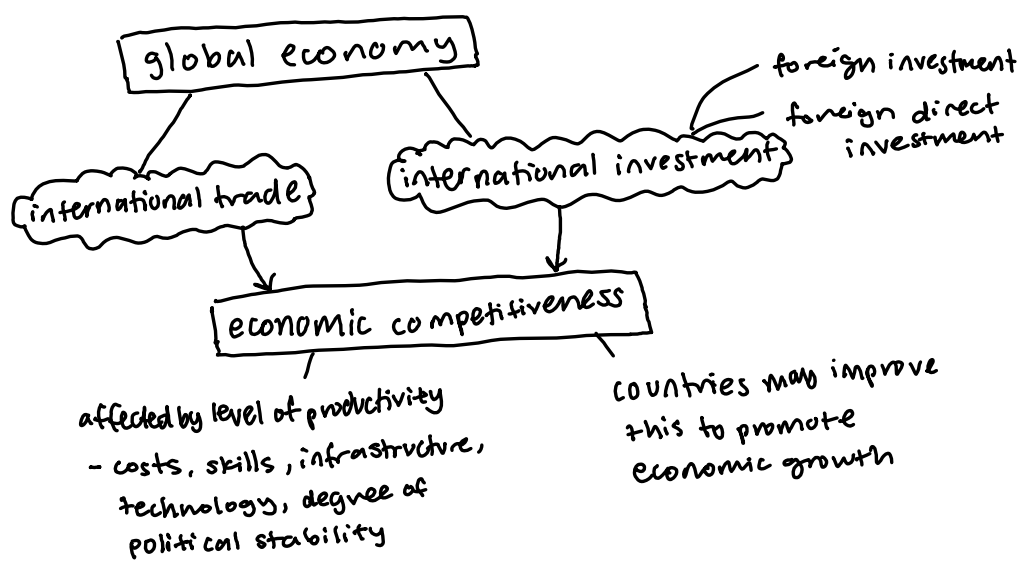
example: starbucks originated from the USA, but the ingredients and supplies needed to make one cup of coffee come from many different countries such as Canada, Australia, and Indonesia

transport vs digital technology
↔
dependant on

- gps
- to plan & record routes to other countries / within itself
- mrt & bus cards → tapping in and out allows more accurate tracking of the amount of people taking the bus at that time to improve their services by determining peak hours → public transport operators can improve their operations → double decker buses, lower waiting intervals
- plan flight routes based on factors such as weather, and other planes, and efficiency through technology finds (p)
- no collisions & less turbulence, fastest possible route

technology vs MNCs
↔
interdependent

- countries develop & improve transport systems to attract MNCs
- need for communication betw MNCs operating in different countries encourages development of digital technology
- dvlpmts in technology allow more efficient & reliable long-distance communication facilitates business activities across borders & timezones
- dvlpmts in transport enable MNCs to move goods & ppl more effectively & at a lower cost
- since both are dependant on e/o, both are equally significant



⑩

cultural impacts of globalization

spread of culture

- globalization has led to the spread of popular and consumer culture and the consumer lifestyle associated with it

e.g.: american influences on fast food and media, the korean wave



influences people's entertainment choices, food, and fashion.
people may also adopt the values and beliefs shown in media

dilution of culture

- the practice of local cultures or ethnic traditions may become less widespread

e.g.: africans transitioning from their traditional clothing made out of animal skins to wearing one-arm western clothes



loss of these cultures leads to the loss of the rich meanings and ways of life connected with these cultures, and the significance of the culture

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responses to cultural impacts

countries

- cultural products that spread around the world may contain controversial elements deemed offensive to the moral or religious beliefs and values of the local community

e.g. IMDA cancelled a live concert following an online petition → band's past performances had promoted violence, hateful sentiments & religiously offensive content

- may also limit import of foreign entertainment to protect their local cultural industry and economic interests

e.g. control of foreign film distribution in China



- govt. stays mindful of the impact of globalization on local culture and identity
- may choose to reject cultural products that threaten the values and beliefs of the local communities to avoid tension among the locals
- limiting exposure to foreign entertainment also ensures the preservation of local culture as locals continue to be exposed to locally produced cultural products

individuals

- choose to actively consume foreign cultural products and embrace the ideas, values, and beliefs that they promote

- embrace the spread of foreign cultural products and lifestyle choices - they may agree with the ideas, values, and beliefs promoted in cultural products and would then take the necessary action to address the societal issues

e.g. to all the boys i've loved before & yakult

- may also choose to resist the influences of cultural globalization to protect their local industries or to prevent the dilution of their way of life

e.g. backlash of Korean wave in Japan



concerns raised by individuals and communities may also prompt the govt. to respond to the impacts of cultural globalization



individuals have the agency to decide the type of cultural products that they consume



affects their own values & belief systems

(11)

security impacts of globalization

transnational terrorism

- arises when terrorists take advantage of globalization to launch violent attacks beyonds one's country's borders
- with technological advancements, terrorist groups can communicate their objectives & spread propaganda globally
- can obtain resources like funding & weapons easier
- self-radicalization through social media



- can lead to immediate physical impacts
 - injuries, death,
 - destruction of properties
 - businesses disrupted
 - economic costs
- other impacts on society
 - distrust & fear
 - disunity & tensions

cyber threats

- unauthorized access to online systems & data
- many of our daily activities are carried out online
- the more reliant people are on digital information systems and connectivity, the more exposed they are to cyber threats
- people less familiar with technology such as the elderly may be more vulnerable to cybercrimes



- loss of privacy as hackers may publish personal information online
- businesses may try to steal trade secrets from other competitors for profit or political reasons
- website defacements may be used to spread false info or mislead people

vigilance by individuals

transnational terrorism

- it is hard to detect self-radicalized individuals



individuals have to watch out for tell-tale signs of self-radicalization and report when necessary



they are in the best position to notice changes in character or behavior to those closer to them and should thus report them to the relevant authorities to prevent harm

cyber threats

- learn and take the necessary precautions to protect themselves online
- can take simple actions such as setting complex passwords & enabling 2FA & learning how to recognize scams



they are responsible to take the necessary preventative measures to ensure that they are protected online

security measures by governments

transnational terrorism

- employ border-management measures to prevent potential terrorist attacks e.g. screenings at the airport



ensures the safety and security of the country and its people by ensuring that there are effective monitoring and surveillance infrastructure to deter potential attackers



have the resources and means to do so

cyber threats

- can set up dedicated agencies with the expertise and resources needed to investigate and handle cyber crimes e.g. cyber security agency of singapore set up in 2015



can coordinate the goals and approach to become a more cyber-resilient nation

cooperation amongst countries

transnational terrorism

- by sharing info with one another on threats e.g. INTERPOL



can track down perpetrators and prevent attacks

cyber threats

- require countries to cooperate and track down perpetrators e.g. sg, hk, & malaysia joint operation to track down love scammers



makes it easier to track down and arrest perpetrators of cybercrime as governments have access to more info & intelligence