

1. Explain why the relationship between the individual, the nation and the state is 'changing' (line 1). **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]  
(Qn 1 for 8806)

From Passage	Answer
Many factors affect the changing relationship of the individual to the nation and the state, most notable among them being the <b>increasing global trend of multiple citizenship</b> . This trend is obviously linked to the question of immigration,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is changing because more people are moving from one state to another, (1m)</li> <li>with some pledging allegiance to more than one (1m)</li> </ul> <p>(Allow 'citizen')</p>

2. What does the author mean when he says 'love of one's own' (line 13)? [1]  
(Not for 8806)

From Passage	Answer
a nation is founded on 'love of one's own,' a unique relationship with the community in which an individual is born	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affection/ feelings for those whom we are associated with/ close to/ have bonds with</li> </ul>

3. The author states that there is 'a distinction between nationality and citizenship' (line 23 – 24). **Using your own words as far as possible**, explain how this distinction can be removed? [2]  
(Qn 2 for 8806)

From Passage	Answer
Although a distinction does exist between nationality and citizenship, they may <b>coincide</b> easily, as when a person is born in a country and becomes a citizen simply through that fact, or they may <b>develop</b> , as when an individual is permitted to immigrate and become naturalized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distinction removed when the place of birth and legal resident status are the same</li> <li>Given the right to settle in a country and be a citizen</li> </ul>

4. What is the author's purpose for including the Oath of Allegiance in paragraph 4? [1]  
(Qn 3 for 8806)

From Passage	Answer
I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United	<p><i>Inferred</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To show how demanding / how exacting/ rigorous it is</li> </ul> <p>(Accept answers that</p>

States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God.'	<i>show expectations or process involved)</i>
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5. Why was it necessary to demand 'a commitment of this magnitude' (line 39 – 40)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

(Qn 4 for 8806)

From Passage	Answer
For the United States, the idea of immigration was inherent in the very idea of the nation, as was the above oath. Immigration and naturalization required a commitment of this magnitude since naturalization meant <b>taking on not only a new state identity but also a new national identity. If immigrants were unprepared to meet all the requirements set out in the oath, the American enterprise would fall into chaos.</b> The new immigrant <b>could not selectively claim the benefits of full citizenship while refusing to abandon prior obligations.</b>	Necessary as immigrants had to a. take on citizenship b. adopt characteristics/practices/ ways of Americans Otherwise: c. disorder/ collapse of the US ideal if commitment/ loyalty to the country were not shown d. cannot be self-serving/ cannot have the best of both worlds, so must make a choice 1 pt = 1m 2 – 3 pts = 2m 4 pts = 3 m

6. Why does the author believe that his proposed definition would 'raise few eyebrows' (line 46)? [1]  
(Qn 5 in 8806)

From Passage	Answer
The tidy distinctions we've just made between nationhood and statehood (distinctions that I hazard to say would raise few eyebrows)	<i>Inferred</i> ▪ The distinctions he has proposed would be accepted by most people as they were rational/ logical

7. Why does the author find the practice of allowing multiple citizenship 'odd' (line 49)? [2]  
(Qn 6 for 8806)

From Passage	Answer
Well, if the American oath of allegiance is so <b>unequivocal</b> , isn't it odd that the US, along with many other nation-states, permits its nationals to be citizens of other countries?	a. Given that the oath/ pledge required by the US is so demanding and rigorous/ strict/ exacting, b. it is therefore logical to assume that citizens renounce all other allegiances c. But it is strange that they are allowed to hold

	<p>citizenship of more than one country</p> <p>1 – 2 pts = 1m 3 pts = 2 m</p>
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8. From paragraph 7, explain how 'tension' and 'ambiguity' are created for dual or multiple citizenship holders. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]  
(Qn 7 for 8806 – 2m)

From Passage	Answer
<p>In the case of the dual citizenship holder, this not only creates an obvious tension between the individual and his oath-based obligations, but it also creates a deep ambiguity between his different nationalities. Yes, the <b>concept of immigration involves the idea of movement to a new place.</b> It involves the <b>assumption of legal and moral obligations.</b> But it also <b>involves a commitment to the nation</b>, at least as far as citizenship goes. This has nothing to do with retaining ethnicity. Rather, it has to do with a definition of what it means to love one's own. And yet, if you are a citizen of multiple nations, which nation is yours?</p>	<p>a. When a person settles down in another country, he has to accept duties required of a citizen / fulfill expectations/ duties/ responsibilities in accordance with the law and ethical code (1m)</p> <p>b. Conflict and uncertainty over allegiance / rules that govern his actions (<i>action</i>) (1m)</p> <p>c. will arise when the person is torn between the country of his origin and the one that he adopts(<i>geography</i>) (1m)</p> <p><b>For 8806:</b> 1 – 2 pts = 1m 3 pts = 2 m</p>

9. What does the phrase 'this evolution' in line 75 refer to? [1]  
(Qn 8 in 8806)

From Passage	Answer
<p>The sense of national identity (if not willingness to sacrifice for it) is often stronger in countries whose <b>nationhood is built on centuries of shared history and fate</b> than it is in countries that must manage waves of immigration. These countries have less room for manoeuvre on these matters, unless they have the fortune to be secure and need not ask much of their citizens. But in those countries that are built on immigrants and that do need to call for sacrifice, <b>this evolution</b> is potentially more troublesome.</p>	<p>▪ The creation/ forging/ shaping/ development of a common outlook/ identity / vision</p>

10. In the last paragraph, how does the author respond to those who have a different view from him?

[1]

From Passage	Answer
I <b>acknowledge</b> that there are those who regard nationalism as divisive and harmful, thereby leading to conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By accepting, recognizing their view</li> <li>Or</li> <li>still firmly holding on to his own.</li> </ul> <i>(accept either one)</i>

11. Using material from paragraphs 2 – 3 only, summarise what the author has to say about the differences between 'nation' and 'state' as well as the relationship between the two.

Write your summary in **no more than 120 words**, not counting the opening words which are printed below. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[8]

There are differences between the terms 'nation' and 'state'. A 'nation' is ...

	From Passage	Answer
1.	a nation is a group of people who share a fate,	A community with a common destiny
2.	and with that fate, an identity.	Character/ personality/ ethos
3.	Nations can be consciously created	Purposefully shaped/ made
4.	Nations can also exist for hundreds or thousands of years	Present over a long period of time
5.	However <b>long a nation exists</b> and <b>whatever its origins</b> ,	Despite its roots/ background/ beginnings
6.	a nation is founded on 'love of one's own,' a <b>unique relationship</b> with the community in which an <b>individual is born</b>	There is a special bond between a person and the country/ society he is a member of
7.	or to which he <b>chose to come</b> .	Or the country he adopts as his own
8.	That <b>affinity is the foundation</b> of a nation	This kinship/ attraction/ sense of belonging is the basis of a nation
9.	The idea of nationhood is not always <b>clear</b> the idea of the state is much <b>clearer</b> :	Unlike the definition of nation, the definition of 'state' is more distinct/ unambiguous
10.	It is the political <b>directorship</b> of the nation. How the leaders are selected and how they govern varies widely.	It is a political entity with different governing styles/ administration
11.	The <b>relationship</b> of the state to the nation also <b>varies widely</b> . We know that not all nations have states. Some are occupied by other nation-states. Some are divided between multiple states. Some are part of an entity that governs many nations. And some are communities that have developed systems of government that do not involve states, although this is increasingly rare.	The association between the two is open to change Or The terms can be interpreted in many ways
12.	Ultimately, the <b>relation</b> to the nation is <b>personal</b>	The bond/ link/ association a person has with the nation is individual/ private
13.	<b>while the relation</b> to the state is <b>legal</b> .	while that with the state is bound/ established by law

## Summary: Mark Range

No. of points	Marks
1 – 2	1
3 – 4	2
5	3
6	4
7	5
8	6
9	7
10 – 13	8

### Sample summary

There are differences between the terms 'nation' and 'state'. A 'nation' is a community with a common destiny (1) and thus, character. (2) It can be purposefully made (3) or be present for ages. (4) Regardless of its beginnings, (5) there is a special bond between a person and the nation (6) he is a member of or which he decides to adopt. (7) This sense of belonging is the basis of a nation. (8) Unlike the definition of a nation, the definition of a 'state' is more distinct. (9) It is a political body with different governing styles. (10) The association between nation and state is open to interpretation. (11) In essence, the link to the nation is individual (12) whilst to the state it is by established law. (13)  
106 words

12. Friedman discusses the issues of nationalism and citizenship. To what extent are these issues of concern to you and your society? [10]  
(Qn 11 in 8806)

### Question requirements:

- Students must show understanding of key terms/ ideas/ concepts of 'nationalism' (feeling of pride, identity, belonging, etc.) and 'citizenship' (legal entitlement).
- Students must also consider extent to which these issues are of concern/ can be cause for anxiety

### Some issues raised in the passage by author:

- Dual or multiple citizenship
- Idea of shared identity
- Creating a nation and a sense of shared identity
- Concepts of 'nation' and 'state' can be problematic as they can coincide in some cases
- Immigration and naturalization – question of loyalty, swearing an Oath of Allegiance
- loyalty to country of origin or the one that one migrates to and becomes a citizen of

### Students should:

- Identify key points/issues from the passage and assess the implications and impact on Singapore society
- Discuss why these issues are of great/ grave concern to some groups of people but not others
- Include their own views on these issues
- Discuss if these issues could be addressed over time and a resolution reached so they are not of grave concern
- Consider what it means to be Singaporean – is there a sense of 'nationhood'?
- Discuss if people who were born in this country feel more 'Singaporean' as compared to the 'newcomers'/ new citizens.

- Consider those who have settled in Singapore over the years, taken up citizenship – do they identify with those who were born here, grew up here, have shared experiences, etc.
- Consider global trends – migration and dual citizenship are accepted by quite a number of developed countries.

### Students could also

- consider how other countries have managed these issues

### Possible intro:

Singapore context:

- Multi-ethnic, multicultural
- Migrant population – early settlers from China and India
- A young nation (only 48 years since independence)
- Strong link, connection, some shared history with Malaysia (nearest neighbour)
- In more recent years, since citizen population has been decreasing, government policy has been to actively invite, attract migrants.

Reference from passage:	Evaluation and Explanation
Para 1: 'Many factors affect the changing relationship of the individual to the nation and the state, most notable among them being the increasing global trend of multiple citizenship.'	<p>Dual citizenship is not allowed as SG is too small, vulnerable, cannot afford to allow multiple allegiances which may be compromised in times of national crisis.</p> <p>Could be of concern as more Singaporeans live and work abroad and have to make a choice, some force to give up SG citizenship because of this.</p> <p>To enable Singaporeans who study and/or work abroad to have a life overseas but still want to feel connected to SG. This might also ensure that we do not lose them to these foreign countries.</p>
Para 2: 'a nation is a group of people who share a fate, and with that fate, an identity.'	<p>Is there a SG identity in the first place?</p> <p>Over the years, efforts to cultivate a SG identity have borne fruit – the fact that there was such a furore over the White Paper and the call for more foreigners to become SG citizens.</p> <p>Singaporeans, despite their different ethnic groups, spoke as one on this matter; government had to address these grievances</p> <p>Concerns of many:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ how this would impact the SG spirit</li> <li>▪ how those who were coming in were here for all the benefits of a SG passport</li> <li>▪ that many could be here for convenience, would leave once they have better offers elsewhere</li> <li>▪ that they might not be interested in assimilating</li> </ul>
Para 2:	Could be of concern if migrants and new citizens

'Nations can be consciously created, as the United States was.'	cannot assimilate but if they can over time, then it is not a concern.
Para 2: 'a nation is founded on 'love of one's own,' a unique relationship with the community in which an individual is born or to which he chose to come. That affinity is the foundation of a nation. If that dissolves, the nation dissolves'	Over time, the Singapore identity/ spirit has evolved.  But with the arrival of these new comers, this foundation could be shaken. Loyalty could be questioned and tested.  So, people are concerned. However, with the right attitude and policies, we can continue to forge the Singapore identity.
Para 3: 'The relationship of the state to the nation also varies widely. We know that not all nations have states. Some are occupied by other nation-states. Some are divided between multiple states'	This might not be a concern because neighbouring countries have their own national identities, quite unlikely that their sense of nation spreads all over SEA.  Generally good ties with SG through membership in ASEAN.
Para 3: 'Although a distinction does exist between nationality and citizenship, they may coincide easily, as when a person is born in a country and becomes a citizen simply through that fact, or they may develop, as when an individual is permitted to immigrate and become naturalized'	Distinction is not always legal – there are other implications (political, economic and social)  Not of much concern if these individuals who have been living in SG or made their home here and therefore become naturalized citizens. Could be a concern for first generation immigrants, but not of much concern over time again, just as the SG identity has taken a few generations to evolve.
Para 4: Oath of Allegiance	New citizens required to swear Oath of Renunciation, Allegiance and Loyalty How loyal can they be if they renounce loyalty to their country of origin? Will they ever be 'true blue' Singaporeans?
Para 5: 'Immigration and naturalization required a commitment of this magnitude since naturalization meant taking on not only a new state identity but also a new national identity. If immigrants were unprepared to meet all the requirements set out in the oath, the American enterprise would fall into chaos. The new immigrant could not selectively claim the benefits of full citizenship while refusing to abandon prior obligations'  Para 7: 'if you are a citizen of multiple nations, which nation is yours?'	Issue of loyalty and commitment raised by Friedman.  Concern over dual citizenship or even multi-citizenship in view of today's context of a global village (Dual and multi-citizenship allowed by quite a number of countries in recognition of changing global lifestyles).  The new citizens (whose loyalty we already question) might leave to seek greener pastures elsewhere when it suits them.
Para 6:	Government can only demand legal obligations be

<p>'Is citizenship a license to live and earn a living in a country, or is it equally or more so a set of legal and moral obligations? There are many ways legally to reside in a country without becoming a citizen. But the American oath, for example, makes it appear that the naturalized citizen (as opposed to just the legal resident) has an overriding obligation to the United States that can require substantial and onerous responsibilities within military and civilian life'</p> <p>Para 7: in many cases citizenship is seen less as a system of mutual obligations and rights than as a convenience.</p>	<p>fulfilled, but moral obligations cannot be enforced.</p> <p>How welcoming are locals of newcomers? Newcomers may feel that they do not belong, therefore why fulfill these 'moral' obligations?</p>
<p>Para 8: When conflicts or disagreements arise, however, the blurring of the line between nationalities becomes a bigger potential threat for the immigrant country than it does for the country of origin.</p>	<p>Where would the newcomers' loyalty lie? If there is political/ economic crisis in SG, what would their reactions be? Leave SG for their country of origin?</p>

### **Possible conclusion:**

- With competition, opportunities available globally, definitions of 'nationalism' and 'citizenship' have to evolve
- Singaporeans may choose to work and fulfill obligations to their adopted country (countries).
- If dual citizenship were allowed, these Singaporeans would have the option of returning to Singapore, a place that they would still regard as 'home'

### **Some Singapore Facts**

Singapore has tightened its immigration policy in recent years, following a 2009 review, prompted by unhappiness over the flood of foreigners from the mid-2000s. The number of people given PR status fell from 79,000 in 2008 to almost 30,000 annually in the past three years.

*Source: Straits Times (2012)*

OVERALL POPULATION	2011	2012
Population profile ('000), as of June		
Total population	5,183.7	5,312.4
Resident population	3,789.3	3,818.2
Citizen population	3,257.2	3,285.1
PR population	532.0	533.1
Non-resident population	1,394.4	1,494.2



*Source: Singapore Statistics*

[http://www.singstat.gov.sg/statistics/browse\\_by\\_theme/population/statistical\\_tables/popinbrief2012.pdf](http://www.singstat.gov.sg/statistics/browse_by_theme/population/statistical_tables/popinbrief2012.pdf)