

- Q11. Both passages deal with the importance of promoting peace to help build a global civil society.

How far do you agree with the writers' views? Using material from both passages, discuss how your view has been challenged or confirmed by these passages. You must also rely on your own ideas and knowledge of today's world. (8m)

Requirements:

- 1) Refer to points raised by both writers in passages 1 and 2 and identify key ideas which support the view that peace is crucial in helping to develop/create a civil society in the world.
- 2) Make your stand and evaluate the extent of how these points influence you to accept or reject the writers' views.
- 3) Go beyond the texts and substantiate your stand by giving examples in today's world which show the importance of promoting peace to help build a global civil society.

| Possible points from Passage 1 | Evaluate the extent of how important the promotion of peace is in helping to build a global civil society | |
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| | <i>View has been challenged i.e. Disagree with the writers' views</i> | <i>View has been confirmed i.e. Agree with the writers' views</i> |
| <p>Para 2 'Future civil wars...extralegal military grouping. They will variously be called rebels, terrorists, freedom fighters...before nation-states cohered'.</p> <p><i>(A civil society believes in co-operation and peace.)</i></p> | <p>The fact that there are still acts of terrorism in today's world shows that promoting peace does not help to build a global civil society. Despite of global efforts to curb terrorism, there are new occurrences of terrorism in today's world. Thus, violence is needed to rid these terrorists.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> 1st May 2010 New York City, Times Square was evacuated after the discovery of a car bomb.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> Up to the middle of 2010, there were quite a number of suicide bombings in Iran, Pakistan,</p> | <p>One of the causes of terrorism is hatred and radicalization by non-fundamentalists, hence violence often is not a good solution to curb terrorism as it can result in more violence.</p> <p><u>E.g</u> The Iraq War</p> <p>To achieve global civility, peaceful methods such global co-operation , political diplomacy and negotiation could be adopted instead. The advent of globalisation brings about more interconnectedness amongst nations, hence all the more necessary for them to guard each other's stability.</p> |

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| | Greece and Turkey. | E.g. Singapore has spearheaded the development and sharing of best practices for countering terrorism including terrorist finance. With the support of New Scotland Yard's National Terrorist Financial Investigative Unit, the International Centre for Political Violence & Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) has built its capacity in Singapore and overseas to train and support countries that need counter terrorist finance capacity. World-Check specialists joined ICPVTR instructors in conducting and sponsoring ICPVTR counter terrorist finance training in a number of countries in Southeast Asia. |
| <p>Para 4 'Economic development is peace-promoting'.</p> <p>Para 5 'Economic development is a key remedy to violence...a sense of having something to lose...'</p> <p><i>(As we continue through the 21st century, the principles of civil society must move beyond the nation-state to include a global political economy of relations and groups. Everyone is to be viewed as one another's neighbour; we are mutually responsible for everyone's opportunity to experience a satisfying life. Our global economy, having brought us together, pushes us to develop appropriate political and social systems through which participation, authority, and</i></p> | <p>Global trade does not always foster peace and hence hinders the building of a global civil society. This happens when developed countries engage in unfair trade practices and have protectionistic policies toward the developing countries.</p> <p>E.g. In 2006, America's manufacturing sector produced about \$2.7 trillion in goods. China's manufacturing sector produced about 8.74 trillion yuan in goods, or</p> | <p>'Globalisation' refers to 'a process of removing government-imposed restrictions on movements between countries in order to create an "open", "borderless" world economy' (Scholte 2000: 16) and global trade is one outcome of globalisation.</p> <p>Although global trade does not guarantee peace, it does strengthen peace by raising the cost of war to governments and citizens. As nations become more</p> |

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| <p><i>responsibility can be just, equitable, and non-violent--responding with concern for the disenfranchised, marginalized, and impoverished.)</i></p> | <p>about \$1.124 trillion at the prevailing exchange rate of 7.77 yuan to the U.S. dollar.</p> <p>The impact of China's cheap labor costs has managed to lower consumer prices worldwide, particularly for "such diverse items as televisions, toys, T-shirts, kitchen appliances, athletic shoes and power tools."</p> <p>However, the good news for China manufacturing has led to "massive layoffs throughout the world, as factories either were shut down or moved to China to be competitive. The Economic Policy Institute, a liberal-leaning think tank in Washington, D.C., said the United States is losing more than 2,000 factory jobs a month because of the shift of work to China."</p> <p>International aid can sometimes pose more problems and hinder the promotion of peace so crucial in the development of a global civil society.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> Food aid can sometimes hurt starving populations, by keeping poor nations intertwined with the economy of the donor country (namely the US)</p> <p>The US is the largest food donor. The aid is given in</p> | <p>integrated through expanding markets, they have more to lose should trade be disrupted. Hence, with vested interests(e.g. creation of jobs and education opportunities), no nation would want to destabilise one another.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> In 2007, Indian firms, led by Hindalco and Tata Steel, have bought some 34 foreign companies for a combined \$10.7 billion. Indian IT-services companies such as Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services and Wipro are putting the fear of God into the old guard, including Accenture and even mighty IBM. Big Blue sold its personal-computer business to a Chinese multinational, Lenovo, which is now starting to get its act together.</p> |
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| | <p>kind or sold at subsidised rates to recipient governments. Under its current regulations, at least 75% of food aid has to be grown, procured and bought in the US and handled and shipped by US firms. When shipping costs rise, so does the price for food aid. To keep costs in check, sometimes less food is delivered.</p> <p>Selling cheaper food aid below market prices in recipient nations undercuts local farmers' market share, resulting in them becoming poor.</p> | |
| <p>Para 7 'The cost of violence is enormous...that it leads not to improvement but to deterioration.'</p> <p><i>(A civil society upholds the belief that there should be love, hope and peace rather than hatred and violence.)</i></p> | <p>Indiscriminate bombing is a strategy often used by terrorists to undermine the will and morale of the whole community. Therefore, violence is needed to rid these terrorists.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> The use of force and violence against terrorism has been demonstrated periodically. U.S. military action against the Taliban in Afghanistan is an example of the use of force against terrorism.</p> | <p>The cost of violence is enormous and there are many past evidences of such destruction. Non-violence is the foundation of a global civil society.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> World Wars I & II</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> Some 400,000 ethnic Uzbeks remained displaced on both sides of the Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan border following a series of attacks in June 2010, killing at least 251 and possibly as many as 2,000.</p> |

| Possible points from Passage 2 | Evaluate the extent of how important the promotion of peace is in helping to build a global civil society | |
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| | <i>View has been challenged i.e. Disagree with the writers' views</i> | <i>View has been confirmed i.e. Agree with the writers' views</i> |
| <p>Para 3 'Global politics of non-violence...also of civil society, and inter-governmental, non-governmental and transnational organisations.'</p> <p>Para 4 ...'non-violence is an ineffective instrument against dictatorships and genocide...'</p> <p><i>(A civil society is inclusive and involves all sectors of a society with each having a stake in it.)</i></p> | <p>The 1990s saw the UN refocus its attention on genocide and ethnic cleansing. The Civil War in Rwanda and the breakup of Yugoslavia both were occasions of widespread atrocities and ethnic violence. The UN launched its peacekeeping mission in October 1993, but its mandate did not allow for military force protection in the investigation of cease-fire violations or securing humanitarian aid.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> The United Nations and its member states failed Rwanda "in deplorable ways" in 1994, ignoring evidence of planned genocide and abandoning Rwandans in need of protection, according to a report released today. http://www.un.org/News/dh/latest/rwanda.htm (UN Newservice, 15 Dec 1999).</p> <p>The independent report, commissioned by the then UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, says the UN peacekeeping operation in Rwanda was "doomed from the start" by an inadequate mandate and destroyed by the Security Council's refusal to strengthen it once killings began. "The fundamental failure was the lack of resources and political commitment devoted to developments in Rwanda and to the United Nations presence there," the report said. "The manner in which the troops left, including attempts to pretend to the refugees that they were not in fact leaving, was disgraceful," the report added (Nicole Winfield, Associated Press, 16 Dec).</p> | <p>International aid is a remedy for the global income- divide problems and thus help build a global civil society.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> Oxfam International which is a confederation of 13 organisations working with over 3,000 partners in more than 100 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty and injustice.]</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> The UN is involved in supporting development, e.g. by the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest multilateral source of grant technical assistance in the world. Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS, and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria are leading institutions in the battle against diseases around the world, especially in poor countries.</p> |
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| <p>Para 3 ‘ Only a non-violent society can work its way up to creating the institutions ripe for development and lead to inter-cultural and inter-religious harmony.’</p> <p>Para 4 ‘...an affirmation of human rights and helped build global civil society on solid ethical foundations...’</p> <p><i>(Social cohesion is crucial in a civil society.)</i></p> | <p>Promoting social solidarity in practice means confronting corruption and trying to ensure democratic governance, power sharing, and the equitable distribution of resources among all members of society.</p> <p>The threat of the use force i.e. the use of military can prevent conflict amongst different factions of society.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> Ethnic riots in Urumqi, western Xinjiang province between the majority Han and minority Uighurs on 5 July 2009 witnessed the use of the police to help control further uprisings.</p> | <p>Social cohesion involves tolerance and unity in a diversified world. This is important in promoting peace and therefore in building a global civil society.</p> <p>Some countries are still fraught with incompetent political leaders and are unable to establish civil societies; therefore there is a need for some international organisations to help to overcome this problem.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> The pursuit of human rights was a central reason for creating the UN. World War II atrocities and genocide led to a ready consensus that the new organization must work to prevent any similar tragedies in the future. The UN and its agencies are central in upholding and implementing the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A case in point is support by the UN for countries in transition to democracy. Technical assistance in providing free and fair elections, improving judicial structures, drafting constitutions, training human rights officials, and transforming armed</p> |
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| | | <p>movements into political parties have contributed significantly to democratization worldwide. The UN has helped run elections in countries with little or no democratic history, including recently in Afghanistan.</p> |
| <p>Para 4 ‘...non-violence is an ineffective instrument against dictatorships and genocide’</p> <p><i>(A civil society resorts to peaceful methods in conflict resolution.)</i></p> | <p>Violence such as coup d’etat is sometimes necessary in order to bring about civility in societies.</p> <p>A failed state often has a government that is unable to exercise authority (law and order; taxation etc.) over most of the country. This failure can be manifested by wide gap between rich and poor, endemic corruption, rising child mortality rate, etc.</p> <p>Hence violence is inevitable to prevent these states from being a threat (economic, political, social etc) to other nation(s) as they are unable to exercise their sovereignty over their political boundaries.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> Liberia; Sierre Leone; Ivory Coast; Solomon Islands; Ex-Yugoslavia; Congo; Taleban and post-Taleban Afghanistan.</p> <p>.</p> | <p>A civil society resorts to peaceful methods such as civil obedience* in solving tensions and can be effective in overthrowing an autocratic leader.</p> <p>*Civil disobedience is a public, non-violent and conscientious breach of law undertaken with the aim of bringing about a change in laws or government policies.</p> <p><u>E.g.</u> In 1985 under mounting pressure, Marcos called for a snap presidential election and a million signatures were quickly amassed. When Marcos claimed victory in the contest , a surge of “people power” signalled that his authority and credibility had drained away. His resort to widespread</p> |

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| | | <p>fraud and intimidation had been as brazen as the killing of Benigno Aquino. Hundreds of thousands took to the streets, staging a civil disobedience campaign and boycotting businesses owned by Marcos supporters. Key army figures declared in favour of Aquino, ending a dictatorial rule under Marcos .</p> |
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| Band A (6-8 marks) | Band B (3-5 marks) | Band C (1-2 marks) |
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| <p>Points are taken from both passages; there are systematic references to the both texts with regard to the importance of promoting peace to help build a global civil society.</p> | <p>Examines points from both passages and explanation shows an adequate level of understanding of how important the promotion of peace is in helping to build a global civil society. May include some minor misinterpretation.</p> | <p>Examines points from only one passage. Answers the question without systematic reference to ideas in the texts.</p> |
| <p>Evaluates critically and convincingly the extent of how important the promotion of peace is in helping to build a global civil society.</p> | <p>Evaluates relevant arguments to some extent but discussion is superficial. Explanation is often limited or not linked to the main arguments well.</p> | <p>Merely summarises the ideas of the writers without critically commenting on selected points. Little or no attempt made to justify the evaluation.</p> |
| <p>Brings in apt and effective examples, going beyond the texts, to support the evaluation.</p> | <p>Examples cited may be clichéd, common or not truly effective.</p> | <p>Lack examples or give examples without link to today's world.</p> |
| <p>Shows a high degree of coherence and organisation—good paragraphing, apt use of connectors and has clarity of expression, showing a logical flow of argument.</p> | <p>Coherence and organisation are not as sharp or systematic as the top band.</p> | <p>Inconsistency in the argument. Coherence is in question—disorganised lacking a clear direction of answer.</p> |