

ภาคผนวก

## ภาคผนวก ก



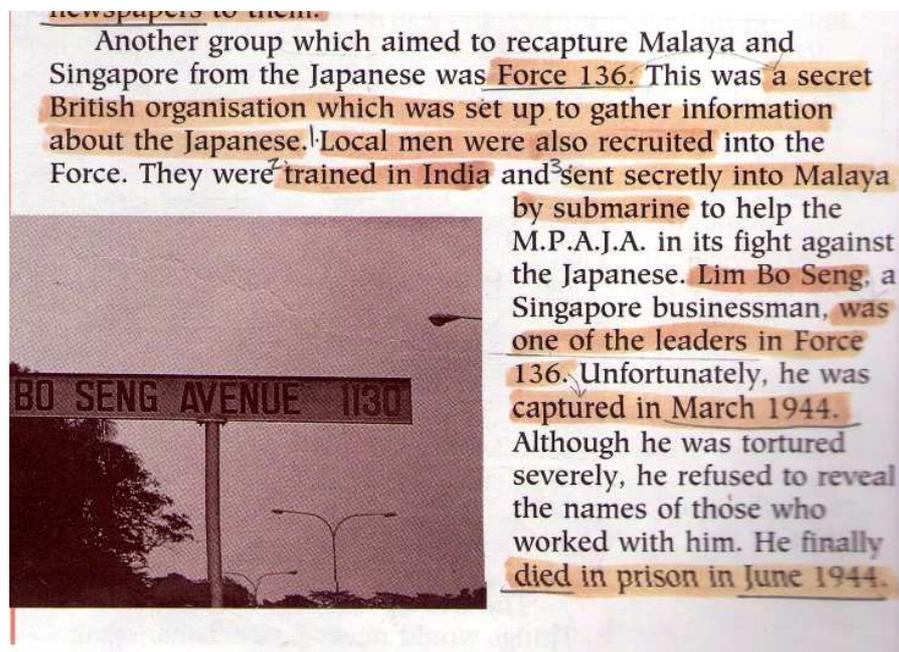
ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, History of Modern Singapore, (Singapore : Addison Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999).

## 10.2 Beginning of a Multi-Racial Society<sup>2</sup>

In 1821, the population of Singapore was said to be about 5 000 with Malays and other Muslims forming the largest group. The next largest group consisted of the Chinese. The other racial groups included Europeans, Indians, Eurasians and others. This was the beginning of a multi-racial society. Three years later, in 1824, a census (or head count) of the number of people living on the island was carried out. Though this census was only a rough one, it showed that Singapore's population had doubled. Large numbers of immigrants, especially the Chinese, continued to flock to Singapore, so that the population kept on increasing rapidly with the passing years. This can be clearly seen in the graph on population growth between 1824 and 1901. A more careful and accurate head count of the people of Singapore was carried out in 1871.

.ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, History of Modern Singapore, (Singapore : Addison Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999), p.107.

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ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, History of Modern Singapore, (Singapore : Addison Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999), p.152.

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#### 4.4 Lim Yew Hock as Chief Minister

Lim Yew Hock, the second most important leader of the Singapore Labour Front, became the next Chief Minister. He had been a clerk and a trade union leader who had wide support among English-speaking office workers. He had also served in the Legislative Council.

In 1956, the communists and pro-communist leaders in trade unions and Chinese middle schools were very active. They stirred up strikes and riots. With the help of British troops and the local police, Lim Yew Hock had many of them arrested and put in prison. The British were pleased with him, as he was able to suppress the strikes and riots.

In 1957, Lim Yew Hock led another group to London to ask for full self-government. This time, he was successful. On his return, Lim Yew Hock announced that Singapore would have full self-government after an election which was to be held in 1959.

ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, History of Modern Singapore, (Singapore : Addison Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999), p.172.

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schools and medical services.

The government began to build low-cost high-rise flats. This seemed the best way to house a large number of people on a small area of land. The flat dwellers would enjoy properly-built clean shelter with water, gas and electricity supplied.

The government also started a Home Ownership Scheme (plan) which made it easy for people with low or middle incomes to buy their own flats. They paid a small monthly sum of money over a number of years for their flats. In this way, a majority of the people became owners of their own homes.

The government built enough schools for children of all races and provided free primary education. At school, all children were taught English, Science and Mathematics which equipped them with knowledge and skills needed in an industrialised society. Children were also taught a second language such as Malay, Chinese or Tamil. This enabled them to know their own language and helped them to retain their Asian way of thinking and living.

The government made improvements to the medical services. Several hospitals were enlarged to provide better medical facilities and more beds for patients. For example, Tan Tock Seng Hospital expanded its services so that it could look after patients suffering from lung, heart and other diseases. In



housing estates, more government clinics were set up. At school, children received regular health checks from school health officers.

As the government improved the conditions of daily life in Singapore, it also worked towards the building of a multi-racial society. Previously, people of different races often chose only certain kinds of jobs and preferred to live in their own villages or areas. Many parents sent their children to schools that taught only the mother tongue. So many Singaporeans had little real

contact with people of other races.

But with independence, jobs were opened to all races. As neighbours staying in flats, people of various races began to understand each other's culture better. At school, children of different races studied and played together. Hence, job openings, housing and schools were some of the ways which helped to foster a harmonious multi-racial society.

ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, History of Modern Singapore, (Singapore : Addison Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999),

p.191

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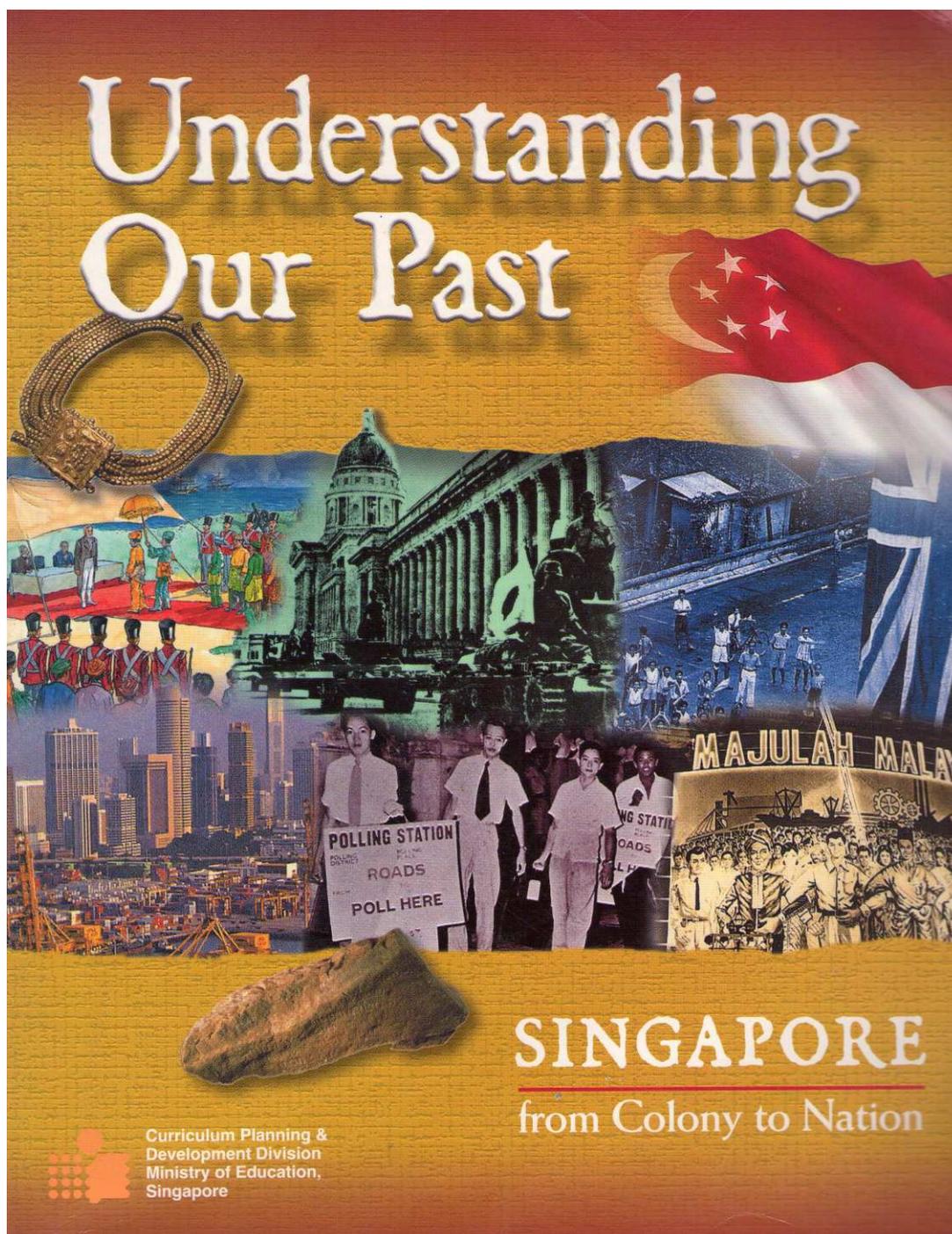
One factor for Singapore's success is its good geographical location and its deep, sheltered harbour. This made it possible for Singapore under British rule to develop into a busy trading port and a military base. Trade in turn led to the growth of a settlement with foreign merchants and workers.

Another factor was the contribution made by the leaders in Singapore. Under the British rule, law and order was maintained and new ideas in government, business and education were introduced. Many of these ideas are still used today even though the British have left Singapore. We have also seen how the government, under the People's Action Party, made careful, far-sighted decisions. The government also succeeded in carrying out its plans to create jobs and improve the lives of the people.

We should also not forget the contributions of the people who had lived in Singapore. Although many of our forefathers did not consider Singapore as their homeland, their hard work contributed to Singapore's growth. With independence, the people who lived here became citizens of Singapore. As Singaporeans, they continued to contribute to the success of our country. They were able to adapt to the many changes in Singapore. For example, when new industries were started, they were willing to learn new knowledge and skills and were disciplined and hardworking. More importantly, despite their differences in race and culture, they worked together as one people to build the nation.

ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, History of Modern Singapore, (Singapore : Addison Wesley Longman Singapore Pte Ltd, 1999), p.194.

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ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education,  
Understanding Our Past. Singapore from Colony to Nation, (Singapore : Times Media  
Private Limited, 1999),

## **5** Against All Odds

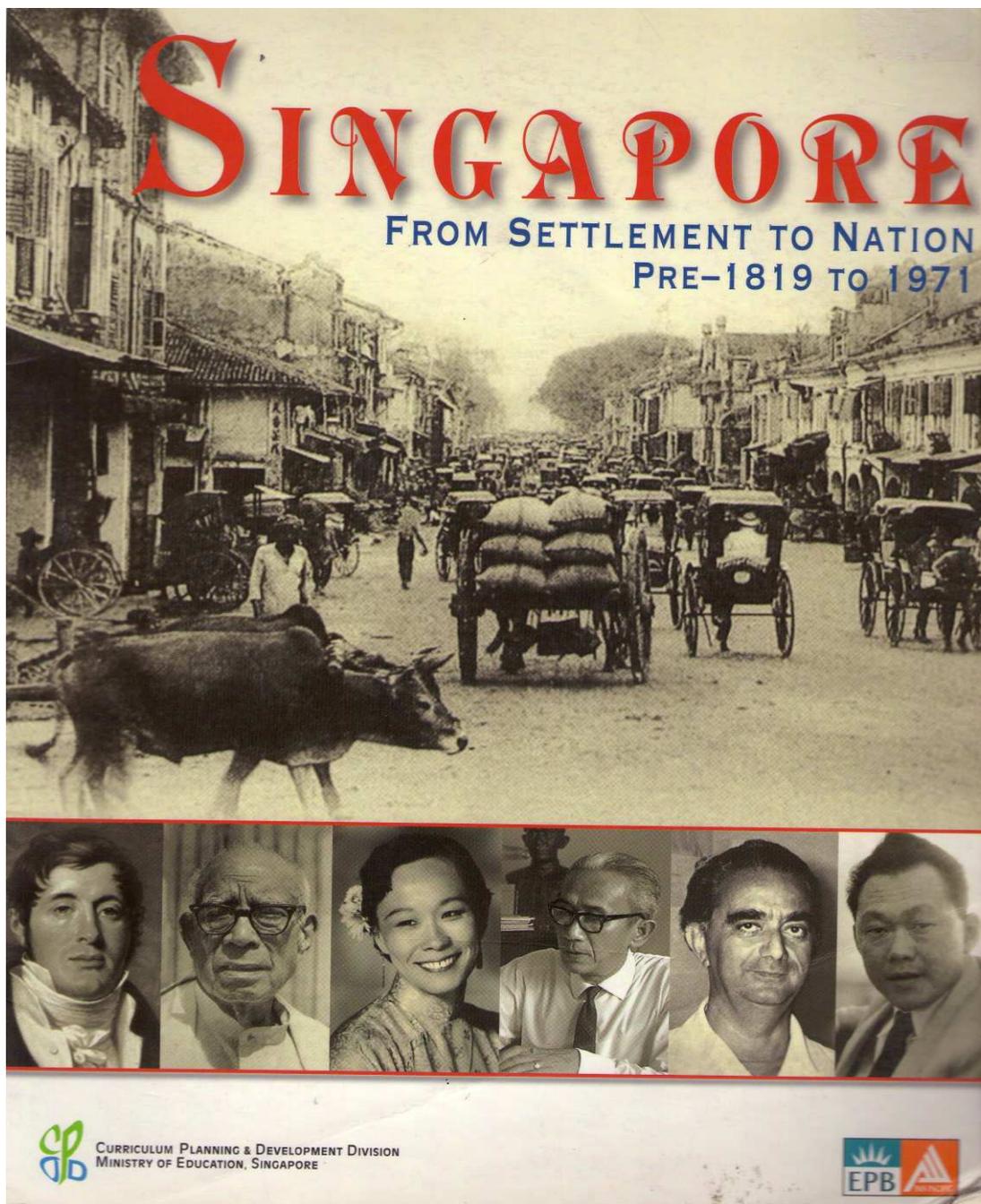
Singapore has certainly come a long way since Raffles set up a trading settlement here. The British came here for trade and they were successful in shaping the economy to achieve their aim of reaping economic benefits from it. However, with self-government in 1959 and independence in 1965, the government of Singapore had to change, shape and rebuild the economy so that the young nation could grow and prosper on its own.

Today, Singapore's economic achievements can be considered a remarkable success in spite of the fact that we do not have any natural resources. More importantly, we have taken the right course by changing and shaping the education system, and training and retraining workers to meet the needs of the economy and the nation.

However, Singaporeans must remember that success did not come easy, nor did it happen by chance. The country survived political threats from the communists and racial unrest in the 1950s and 1960s as well as the oil crisis in the 1970s. The strong economic foundation that was built provided the financial support for Singapore through good and bad times. It is through the careful planning, hard work and sacrifices of both the people and the government that Singapore has established a strong economic foundation that ensures its success.

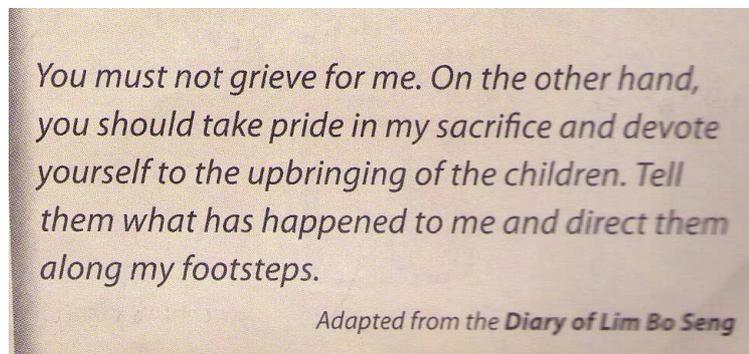
ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education,  
Understanding Our Past. Singapore from Colony to Nation, (Singapore : Times Media  
Private Limited, 1999), p.217.

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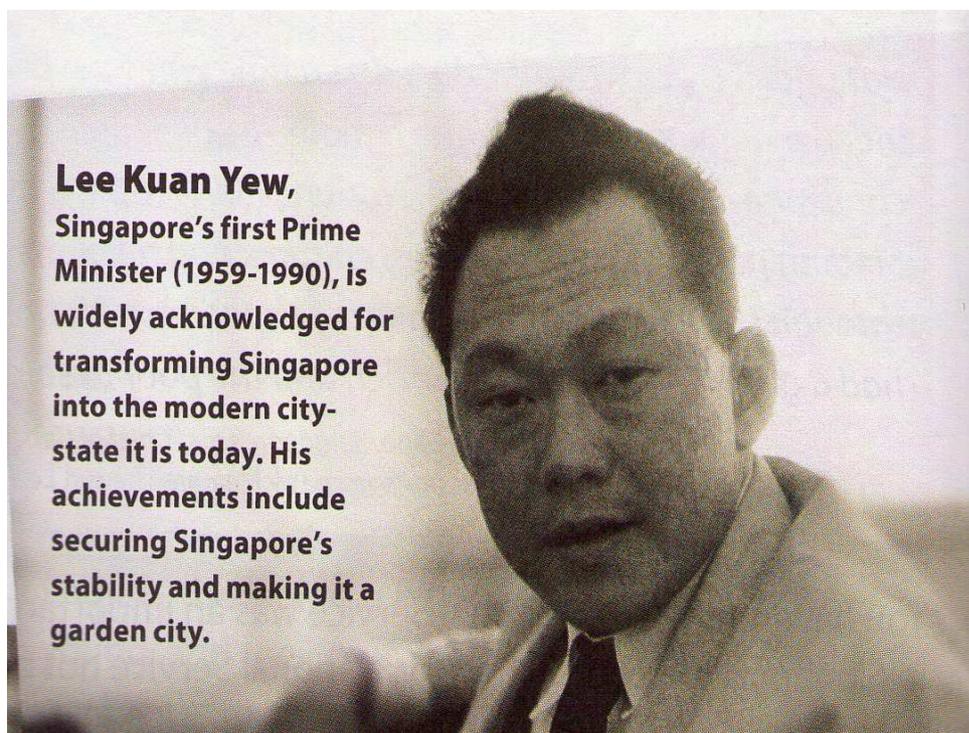
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ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, Singapore.  
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ที่มา : Curriculum Planning & Development Division, Ministry of Education, Singapore,  
From Settlement To Nation, Pre 1819-1971. Singapore, (Singapore : Times Printer Pte  
Ltd, 2007), p. 218