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Singapore as Multicultural City

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3.1 Conclusion

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Abstract

Singapore, a multicultural country, plays an important role in Asia. The purpose of this study was first, to find out the causes why Singapore being a successful city no matter on the economy, public security or the position of the world. Then, in this study, our group will probe into three major facts to intro, discuss and explain about the success in Singapore.

Finally, we strongly felt that Singapore’s multi-culture from the society is worth emerging, and that should be imitated by Taiwan, Malaysia, and Philippines. Singapore has its special history, the regional vein, and force with effectiveness government, this actually is hard for other countries may compare and follow up, but this success could be the reference for Taiwan to learn a lesson from Singapore’s successful experience to become one of developed country as Singapore.
摘要

有鑑於多元化的新加坡在亞洲扮演著不可忽視的重要角色及對亞洲的影響。此專題主要目的在於探討為什麼一個文化、民族、信仰如此多元的國家可以在理性競爭下不斷進步，進而成功站上亞洲四小龍之首。此外，本專題也希望能提供對新加坡研究有興趣之英語系學生作為參考。

關鍵字:多元化、民族、信仰、亞洲四小龍
CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

The Republic of Singapore is an island city-state in Southeast Asia. The place name “Singapore” is derived from Singa-pura (“City of the Lion”), a commonly used term since the fourteenth century. The main cultural traditions are Malay, Indian, Chinese, and to some extent Western (British). Singapore emerged as a nation after 1965. For nearly one hundred fifty years it had been a British colony that was intimately linked to the whole Malay Peninsula. Singapore came into being as a British trade port in 1819 and continued as one of the three British “Strait Settlements.” Singapore is Southeast Asia’s most important seaport, financial center, and manufacturing hub, and one of the East Asian Tigers. In thirty years Singapore changed from a rough trading port to a rich, orderly, industrialized society. The remembrance of social and economic difficulties influenced the development of a national culture with a focus on wealth and stability and the idea of multiculturalism.

1.1 Motivation

The multicultural society brings the wealth and success to Singapore. Through this study, we know more about the culture of Singapore and the key of success. The more details we know about, the more interests we will get. During our study, because there are lots of matters and cultures are diversified, we have to find out the differences between each of them and the effects to Singapore one by one. Thus, we get a lot of problems on searching information and discussing this issue with our team members. However, we still keep this work on and overcome the obstacles. We have to say that when we are faced with the difficult positions, our class teacher gives us many suggestions and information to resolve our problems. We talk with our teacher
and discuss with him again and again. Through our teacher’s advising, we finally know that the lack of our data and the defect of our study. We sincerely appreciate all the helps that the teachers give. After the experience of monographic study, we hope we can teach more about how to research and analysis the information and work in a group. Besides, we also hope that people can know more about Singapore and be interested in this country after reading our study papers.

1.2 Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was first, to find out the reasons why Singapore being a successful country no matter on the economy, public security or the position of the world. As we know, the history of Singapore just about one century is not longer than any powerful and prosperous countries, like United State of America or United Kingdom, and the territory of Singapore is also smaller than others. We are surprised and curious about that how could a country in this kind of situation can grow up and develop in a short period and express other country’s admiration. This is why we would like to choose this topic for our study report.

In this study, we will probe into some subjects about the key effects of success in Singapore. First of all in the following chapter, we are going to talk about the linguistics. Diversified language is the most special feature in Singapore. As Singapore is a multilingual state, there are various subdialects of the different languages. Different languages are caused of the different races. Thus, we will give more details about the different kinds of languages and races in the next chapter.

Secondly, there is an important force to united the Singaporeans and bring the people together; that is religion. Like the language, the religion in Singapore is also diversification. There are more than five different religions, such as Buddhism, Islam, Taoism, and so on. Although Singaporeans have different kinds of faiths, we can
rarely see the conflicts or acts of violence happened in Singapore. The religious force brings the followers peace and calm instead of violence. Thus, we can attribute the success of public order to religions.

Thirdly, we will talk about the politics. On the above we have mentioned, we can know that Singapore is a diversified country. No matter on the languages, religions, races, or cultures, we can see the differences in the same country. However, the politics in Singapore is not as same as the others. Since its secession from Malaysia in 1965, Singapore has been an independent republic. The dominant political party since 1959, when self-government was achieved, has been the People’s Action Party (PAP), a democratic socialist group. The PAP has held a near-monopoly of parliamentary seats. Its leader, Lee Kuan Yew became prime minister in 1959 and remained in power after elections in 1963, 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, and 1988. Lee Kuan Yew plays decisive role in Singapore. He controls all the political power and affects the system of government.

After the introduction of our study, we will go deep into the issues we have mentioned about. The following paragraph is about languages.
CHAPTER TWO

Introduction

Singapore, a multicultural country, plays an important role in Asia. Even though the measure of area of Singapore is as large as Taipei city, the languages and races are diversiform. The main reason forming specific languages and variety races is geographical location. In this chapter we will look forward on three major facts, Languages, Religions and Politics, to have furthermore research and analysis in Singapore.

2.1 Geographical Location

Singapore located at one of the crossroads of the world, Singapore's strategically position has helped it grow into a major centre for trade, communications and tourism. It is linked to Malaysia by two causeway bridges and the key islands of Indonesia are just a quick ferry trip away. Thailand and the Philippines are a short plane journey away and Singapore, with an airport served by more than 69 airlines, is very much the gateway to South-East Asia.
2.2 Languages

Expatriates and foreigners may encounter language problems in the beginning of their stay in Singapore as many Singaporeans use Singlish to communicate. Singlish is a mix of English with other languages mixed into the English, sometimes phrases can end with funny terms like 'lah', 'leh', 'mah'. Chinese commonly use their own dialects to communicate, and sometimes, inter-dialect groups don't understand one another's language, as the language is vastly different. Except for Hokkien and Teochew, which have a closer link. The Malays use the language among their fellow races and the Indians speak Tamil. But whatever the race or religion, the country's community unite as one nation, where most religious or racial gaps are being bridged. Singapore English has its origins in the schools of colonial Singapore. In the nineteenth century very few children went to school at all, and even fewer were educated in English. The people who spoke English and sent their children to English medium schools were mainly the Europeans, the Eurasians (people of mixed racial ancestry), some of the small minorities, such as the Jews, some of the Indians and Ceylonese, and also a group of Chinese people usually called the Straits Chinese, who had ancestors of long residence in the region, and who spoke a variety of Malay usually called Baba Malay which was influenced by Hokkien Chinese and by Bazaar Malay.

The fact that all these children would have known Malay probably explains why most of the loan words in Singapore Colloquial English are from Malay. The largest group of teachers were Eurasians, and there were also many teachers from Ceylon and India. European teachers were never more than a quarter of the total teaching staff in a school, and they usually taught the senior classes. These Europeans may have been from Britain (which at that time included Ireland) but were also from the USA,
Belgium and France. The children in these schools would have been exposed to many varieties of English.

In the first twenty years of the twentieth century, English medium education became popular for all groups. Girls started going to school in larger numbers too. By the 1950s nearly all children went to school, and the majority were educated in English. By the 1980s, all education was in the medium of English (with children learning another language alongside English).

Singapore English grew out of the English of the playground of these children of various linguistic backgrounds who were learning English at school. As more and more of its people experienced learning English at school, English became widely spoken, alongside Singapore's many other languages. Since Singapore became an independent Republic in 1965, the use of English has increased still further. For many Singaporeans, English is the main language. Many families speak English at home and it is one of the first languages learnt by about half of the current pre-school children.

Most children grow up bilingual from infancy and learn more languages as they grow up. Naturally the presence of other languages (especially various varieties of Malay and of Chinese) has influenced the English of Singapore. The influence is especially apparent in the kind of English that is used informally, which is popularly called Singlish. Singlish is a badge of identity for many Singaporeans. Nearly everyone in Singapore speaks more than one language, with many people speaking three or four. The main reason causing the form of language is because of that there are various races in Singapore. The following is the introduce the of the main race of Singapore.
2.2.1 The Chinese

In Singapore, 75% of the population is Chinese people. Chinese included people from mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, as well as Chinese from all the countries of Southeast Asia, including some who spoke Malay or English as their first language. Ethnic Chinese in Singapore mainly demarcate into three groups:

2.2.1.1 Hokkien

Most Chinese in Singapore came from Hokkien and Guangdong. The largest group was the Hokkien, who came from the area around the trading port of Xiamen (Amoy) in southern Fujian Province. Hokkien traders and merchants had been active in Southeast Asia for centuries before the foundation of Singapore. In 1980 they were 43 percent of Singapore's Chinese population. Hokkien make their living by running gum business and export trade at that period.

2.2.1.2 Teochew

The second largest group was the Teochew, comprising 22 percent of the Chinese population. Their home area is Chaozhou, in Chao'an County in northeastern Guangdong Province. It also has as its major port the city of Shantou (Swatow). Hainanese, from the island of Hainan south of Guangdong, made up 8 percent of the population.

2.2.1.3 Cantonese

The third most numerous groups were Cantonese, from the valley of central Guangdong Province around the port city of Guangzhou (Canton). They made up 16 percent of the Chinese population. Hakka, a group scattered through the center hills of southern China and generally considered migrants from northern China, were 7
percent. The Hakkas whose name means 'guest families' have been described as the gypsies of China, people who live side by side with speakers of different dialects in enclaves scattered across six southern provinces, without a homeland of their own.
2.3 The Indians

Indians comprised people stemming from anywhere in pre-1947 British India, the present states of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, and from Sri Lanka and Burma. Singapore's Indian "race" thus contained Tamils, Malayalis, Sikhs, Gujaratis, Punjabis, and others from the subcontinent that shared neither physical appearance, language, nor religion. In the 1980s, the period that Singapore was ruled and colonized by England, the Indians, a component of Singapore's society, were immigrant-like community.

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Indians had worked in Singapore with low-incomes work and most of them remitted money home to families and wives in India, whom they would visit every few years. However, World War II is a turn that Indians separate themselves from low-income into business or trade, to own a shop or company.

After World War II, some Indians who are the leaders in business or trade and have lived in Singapore for decades attend the politics. Moreover, the Indians who break away from the low-incomes, also success in Academic circles, Judicial circles, Medical treatment field, Educational circles. These successes lead Indians be third major race in Singapore’s society.

From the period that most Indians were in the low-incomes level, the low level of life habits were give other ethnics, Chinese and Malays, stereotype: coarse and savage.

At nineteen centuries, Indians was not welcome with other ethnics, especially Chinese. However, after Indians and other ethnics get together with peace for one
century, this peaceful culture turned Singapore society into prosperous; also establish Singapore into lead of position in Asia.

2.4 Malays

The second largest ethnic group is the Malays, and they make up 14% of the population of Singapore. The original inhabitants were Malay fishermen, but after the arrival of Sir Stamford Raffles and the establishment of a British trading post, Singapore became a magnet that drew hundreds of thousands of migrants and merchants. Seeking a better life for themselves and their families, they came from the southern provinces of China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Middle East. Though inter-marriages have taken place over the years, each racial group within Singapore has retained its own cultural identity while developing as an integral part of Singapore community.
2.5 Religions

There is freedom of religion with some exceptions. Singapore has been described as one of the most religious countries in the world. The major religions are Islam (Malay), Hinduism (Indians), and Buddhism, Taoism and folk religion (Chinese), along with a substantial number of Christians of various denominations. According to Singapore is a country with mixture ethnic and culture, the religion also independence in each ethnic in Singapore. In this section we will discuss about the top three major religions, Islam, Buddhism and Taoism.

2.5.1 Islam (Malay)

Islam is the religion of a quarter of the world population. Muslims live in all continents and occupy a significant portion of the earth. Countries like Indonesia, Iran, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq, and other countries with large population of Muslims.

Islam is Arabic term which means submission and obedience. Submission is to accept Allah's commands and one who submits to Allah's command is called a Muslim. Islam teaches that there is only one God, who is called Allah in Arabic. He is the Creator of all and is above all things in the universe, and there is nothing or no one who is like Him or can be compared to Him.

Islam has a fundamental influence in the lives of those who follow the Prophet of Allah, Muhammad. The religion involves praying five times a day, eating only "Halal" food, fasting during Ramadan, and going to Mecca on the Haj (pilgrimage). Halal food means food that has been specially prepared as according to the religion's dietary requirements.

Singapore is a cosmopolitan society where people live harmoniously and interactions
among different races are commonly seen. The pattern of Singapore stems from the inherent cultural diversity of the island. The immigrants of the past have given the place a mixture of Malay, Chinese, Indian, and European influences, all of which have intermingled.

Each racial group has its own distinctive religion and there are colorful festivals of special significance all year round. Although the festivals are special to certain races, it is nonetheless enjoyed by all.

The sense of brotherhood is strong among Muslims regardless of ethnicity, there Masjids where you might find more people from a certain race but that's really a matter of the area demographics. Any Muslim, from any race, nationality, madhab and social background are welcome in all masjids in Malaysia. I suspect that the sense of brotherhood is more pervasive in Singapore as Muslims are the minority there. Ditto is about the masjids in Singapore.

2.5.2 Buddhism (Chinese)

With the mixture of people, Singapore is also a mixture of religions. Buddhism and Taoism, the traditional Chinese religions, are the two of the main religions for ethnic Chinese in Singapore.

The history of Buddhism spans from the 6th century B.C. to the present, starting with the birth of the Buddha Siddharta Gautama. This makes it one of the oldest religions practiced today. Throughout this period, the religion evolved as it encountered various countries and cultures, adding to its original Indian foundation Hellenistic as well as Central Asian, East Asian, and Southeast Asian cultural elements. In the process, its geographical extent became considerable so as to affect at one time or another most of the Asian continent. The history of Buddhism is also characterized by the development of numerous movements and schisms, foremost
among them the Theravada, Mahayana, and Vajrayana traditions, punctuated by contrasting periods of expansion and retreat.

During 6 B.C., Sakyamuni established Buddhism in India. Alone the difference between the time, the function, area the background of culture and history, Chinese Buddhism become into two major parts: the Mahayana and Hinayana. The Buddhism in Singapore belongs to Hinayana and the major part in Hinayana in Singapore is Zen. The most important Buddhism festival in Singapore is Vesak Day, the day to celebrate the birth of Sakyamuni. The Baddish festival celebrated in Singapore is Vesak Day, which commemorates the birth and enlightenment of Buddha and his entry into Nirvana. The birth and enlightenment of Buddha is celebrated on different dates in different countries. In Singapore Buddha's birthday is celebrated on May 7 as Vesak Day. The day starts with chanting of the sutras by saffronclad monks, while devotees visit the temples to pray and meditate and to make offerings. Acts of generosity known as dana are observed by Buddhist organizations and temples. These include the freeing of caged birds and animals, visiting and giving alms to the poor and needy, while some Buddhist youths organize mass blood donation at hospitals. The celebration concludes with a candlelit procession through the streets. Observers as well as devotees are welcome to join in the celebration at Buddhist temples.

2.5.2.1 Vesak Day

Vesak or Buddha Day offers Buddhists an opportunity to reflect on the life and teachings of the Buddha. It highlights the potential for inner peace and happiness that lies within us all. The event takes place on the full moon of the lunar month Vesakha, which falls between April and May on the Gregorian calendar. Primarily a Theravada Buddhist holiday, Vesak Day is celebrated most energetically in Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, and Laos and by
Buddhists in some Western countries. Vesak Day is usually a public holiday in these Southeast Asian countries. The Vesak holiday is celebrated in different ways around the world. In Singapore the day usually starts with monks chanting Sutras. This is followed by the ceremonial release of small animals or caged birds. This is considered as an act of generosity, symbolic of generating good karma. This act also symbolizes the Buddha's compassion for all things. On Buddha Purnima, Indian Buddhists decorate homes with paper lanterns. People also make bamboo decorations to place around the home. Alternatively, people hang paper or cloth paintings, which depict scenes from the Jataka. On Buddha Day, Buddhists in all countries gather in temples to worship, and to give alms to the monks. Some people spend all day at the temple just listening to the Buddha's teachings and stories about his life. Monks are also invited into homes to give teachings. Vesak day is for Buddhists to reaffirm their commitment to living a moral and compassionate lifestyle. Vesak or Buddha Day is a time for Buddhists around the world to reflect on the Buddha's gift to humanity. Buddhists revere him because he realized how to free the mind, and that everyone has the potential to reach inner peace. Buddhist devotees all over the world bathed the statue of Buddha to express their allegiance to the person who was willing to give up his life of luxuries as a Crown Prince for a peasant lifestyle so he could benefit and comfort the poor. In Singapore, the day begins with meditation by monks and devotees alike in Buddhist temples followed by the freeing of caged birds and animals, visiting and giving gifts to the poor or blood donation at hospitals organized by Buddhist youths.

2.5.3 Taoism (Chinese)

Taoism, two radically different Chinese movements—on the one hand, a philosophy, on the other, a positive religion. Philosphic Taoism has exalted
mysticism, naturalness, and simplicity, the securing of solace in misfortune by the
cultivation of inward calm, laissez-faire, optimism, and skepticism of doctrinaire
programs.

Taoism practiced by Singaporeans is 555,000 persons. Taoism is Chinese native
religion. Chinese respect people with noble sentiments, so they respect them to be
goddess and worship them in a temple, Kuan-Yu is a typical example.

In religion holiday, the Taoism festival celebration is one of religion holidays in
Singapore. The Taoism festival has conducted since 1996, all is elected in to depend
on the bud cage Arab League abundant Nepal subway to stand spaciously to hold, but
this festival celebration will be hold in China Town. From Li Chih-wang said that,
"Last year Taoism festival exposition has aroused travel agency's interest, they
believed, the Taoism festival celebration may let the people and the passenger further
understands the Singapore’s multicultural style." The Taoism festival celebration will
be divided into two parts, a part holds the tradition religious rite, the other part will be
“the Chinese race holiday and the celebration – harmoniously coexists with you” the
mobile exposition. The same with last year, mobile will unfold introduces the Chinese
race for eight great holidays as well as each celebration like wedding ceremony, the
mourning ritual and so on the custom. Moreover, the March 5 (lunar calendar on
February 15) also is the ancestor Tai-Shang old Master’s birthday（道祖太上老君的
誕辰）, the Taoism association decides let this day become the Taoism festival, same
day will conduct the large-scale sacrificial offering activity. The exposition takes the
exhibition hall by a Chinese race family house, through the living room, the kitchen,
the bedroom lives at home the ornaments and so on, and introduced Hua-Tsu
celebrates the New Year the custom. The latest important thing that we would like to
mention; The Taoism association will plan in the future six months to one year in, in
establishment proposal Taoism institute. The association subordinates "the Taoism
education and the development fund", possible raise funds in order to carry out this foundation for institute the plan. Li Chih-wang indicated that, institute's establishment will receive the objective which the association always will come, that will be transmits the correct Taoism through the education to the populace to teach the principle.

2.5.3.1 Population of Taosim

Religious group of Chinese, in 2000, 54 per cent of the Chinese identified themselves as Buddhists, up from 34 per cent in 1980 and 39 per cent in 1990 (Table 1). Despite the growth of Buddhism, there was a distinct shift away from the traditional Chinese religions as a whole. The proportion of Chinese who practiced either Buddhism or Taoism had declined from 73 per cent in 1980 to 68 percent in 1990 and 64 per cent in 2000.
2.6 The proportion of the race

About 16% of population of Singapore is Muslim; most of them are Malay, but there are also some immigrants from South Asia and other Muslim countries.

TABLE 1 RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY RELIGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,640,078</td>
<td>2,078,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>165,586</td>
<td>264,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td>443,517</td>
<td>647,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taoism</td>
<td>492,044</td>
<td>465,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>258,122</td>
<td>317,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>58,917</td>
<td>77,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religions</td>
<td>8,971</td>
<td>11,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Religion</td>
<td>212,921</td>
<td>293,622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Singapore Department of Statistics
2.7 Political Life

2.7.1 Government

Singapore is a republic with a parliamentary system. The head state is the president, who is elected for a fixed term of six years. The parliament is elected in a general compulsory election every five years. There are also six nominated members of the parliament. The cabinet is the executive organ of the state, and execution of government policies is carried out by ministries and statutory boards.

2.7.2 Leadership and Political Officials

Singapore is situated at a transportation strategic point between Europe and Asia, which had experienced more than 100 year England colonial rule and had a dual influence of East and West culture; After Singapore became the independent, the Singapore ethic is multiplication, and ethic contacts mainly the Chinese people, the Malaysians, and the Indians. The religious belief is also varied; it is concluded Buddhism, Hinduism, the Islamism, and Christianity. According to the politics of Singapore, it affected deeply by the western nation. Singapore’s political system is followed the Westminster system of England, thus the president is the head of state, which has the symbolic authority. Before 1991, the president of Singapore was appointed by the parliament. After revised the constitution, the president was resulted by the election and the tenure of office was 6 years. True executive power rests with the prime minister who leads the majority party in the elected Parliament. In the history of Singapore, the first democracy election was to hold on August 28 in 1993. Singapore is unicameral legislature of parliament, and the major members are resulted in the democracy directly election once in 5 years. The Cabinet members are selected by the premier from the department of government officers. The cabinet is responsible to the premier, which are established 2 vice-premiers. After Lee Kuan Yew left office
in 1991, he established the cabinet capital politics, and held the position. When Goh Chok Tong relieved from office in 2004, Lee Kuan Yew kept holding the position of the cabinet capital politics. Otherwise, Goh Chok Tong took up the post of the state affair capital politics.

In practice, politics is dominated by the People's Action Party which has ruled since Independence. This party was founded in 1954, and it was a left wing socialism and nationalism political party at first. Furthermore, it pursued to come off the colonial rule of English as its goal. Its members mainly are involved the students who were nationalism and had been studying abroad in England, such as Lee Kuan Yew. Over the years the PAP has been accused of taking overly harsh actions against opposition parties to discourage and impede their success. Critics point out that in any case brought before the Singaporean courts involving the PAP or the Singapore Government; judges have always ruled in their favour. Western democracies consider the mode of government in Singapore to be closer to authoritarianism than true democracy.

The influence of the opposition Workers' Party of Singapore was extremely weak all the while. After Singapore independence in 1965, the government also disapproved that the Communist Party is an illegal organization through the legal rules. At present time, the opposition parties of Singapore are Singapore Democratic Party as well as the liberalism of Singapore Democratic Party, and also with left wing Singapore Workers’ Party. Consequently, it is also quite characteristic in politics and successfully maintains only one party, People Action Party, which is under the multi-parties democratic system outer covering the country. The multi-races and only one the government party that is comparison. However, the Democratic Party adopts the democratic policies for every race, and will it be still calmness and steadiness in the coming days? Chinese is a big
ethnic and Singapore holds the superiority the Chinese ethnic to give the local 
Malaysians and the Indians quite fair treatment and even courteous reception. 
However, these policies will be accepted by other nation ethnic. In 1979, the People 
Action Party proposed the “Asianising Singapore,” and then the government faced 
and dealt with problems of multi-races; this is included that how the Chinese ethnic 
adapt the community which is composed of most Chinese. Most people believe that 
now Singapore’s economical progress, prosperity, and the strong national power is 
because of contribution of Chinese Ethnic. However, how to reduce the thoughts of 
the unfair aspiration; it will initiate the national minority’s anxiety and issue of the 
cultural democracy founds a nation the foundation whether vacillates? Therefore, 
what kind of policies problems will be involved in multi-Singapore and it is worth of 
everyone thinking over?
CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Conclusion

Singapore is a role model nation not only in the Asia but also in the world. Even though there are fewer problems between ethnicities and religions, citizens of Singapore live in harmony and peaceful way.

From the aspect of languages, there are five different languages which are English that maybe is Singlish, Chinese, Taiwanese, Malay, and Tamil, in Singapore, however, whatever the races or religions, the country's communities unite one nation, where most religious or racial gaps are being bridged Singapore English is origin in the schools of colonial Singapore. In 1965 Singapore has been an independent, Republic country, and the use of English increased more and more. Many families speak English at home and it is one of the first languages learnt by about half of the current pre-school children. Most children grow up bilingual from infancy and learn more languages as they grow up. For this reason, everyone in Singapore speaks more than one language, with many people speaking three or four. The main reason causing the form of language is that there are various races in Singapore.

From the aspect of races; there are three main races, which are Chinese, Malay, and Indian. There is a point as similar as Taiwan because 75% of the population is Chinese people, and most Chinese came from Hokkien and Guangdong. The largest group was the Hokkien, who came from the area around the trading port of Xiamen (Amoy) in southern Fujian Province. Indians in Singapore are from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Burma. The second largest ethnic group is the Malays, and there is 14% of population of Singapore. Most original inhabitants were Malay Fishermen. Form above points, we can understand Singapore is like as “Mix Salad”;
nonetheless, all kind of people can live peaceful. Even though there are apparently “Many” races which combined Taiwanese and Chinese in Taiwan, there are always many duels and factious after the elections. People in Taiwan should try to respect every race and live harmony, and it will be better in the future and the society will be wonderful.

From the aspect of religions, there is freedom of religion with some exceptions. Singapore is similar as Taiwan because it is one of the most religious countries in the world. There are four major religions which are Islam (Malay), Hinduism (Indians), and Buddhism, Taoism and folk religion (Chinese), and the religions are independent of each ethnic in Singapore. However, there are some holidays because of the religions in Singapore such as Vesak Day.

From the aspect of political life, there is only one political party in the field of politics of Singapore, the society of Singapore is in the position of stability and every citizen of Singapore always obey and follow their law and order, the crime rate and security problem result in fewer problems, all people of Singapore always unite, because they have different religion, color of skin, gender, age, different language speaks and different ethnic, they all have the same afferent power of Singapore. The dispute between Israel and Palestine for example, these two nations in Mid-East already of dispute for many decades because of fight over territory and it result in conflict between ethnics and religion. Other example is conflict between India and Pakistan, because of different religions and ethnics so that these two nations result in confrontation for decades. Pakistan, India, Israel, Palestine and other countries which have dispute or confrontation, should follow Singapore as an example and take deep introspection, endure and make concession. If every nation in the world similar with Singapore, the dispute and conflict will be less and less, the world will be in the position of real harmony and peace.
Since the independence, there has been no noticeable or the large-scale race conflict in Singapore. The three major races are by reasonable arrangement and the competition, and respectively develops in the island country, and the share economic boom brings reason of the fruit. The natural people move the party government of foresightedness race policy and it’s the effective realization. In Singapore the races live together in peace and harmony, each other tolerance respect reason.

In brief, through in official language, education way, the right and duty of the legal, government men’s assignment, the national housing disposition, military service and so on method, all is in demonstration government’s involvement. Singapore indeed is “the ultra management country” (田村慶子 1993), therefore, the force of government is helpful enhancement consciousness which lives together in peace and harmony to every race.

Generally speaking, Singapore’s multi-culture from the society is worth emerging, and that should be imitated by Taiwan, Malaysia, and Philippines. However, Singapore has its special history, the regional vein, and force with effectiveness government, this actually is hard for other countries may compare and follow up.
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