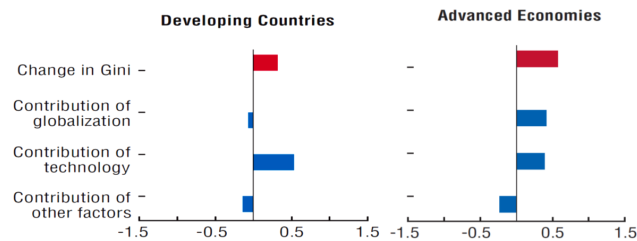


(a) Compare and contrast the factors contributing to changes in the Gini coefficients in developing countries and advanced economies in Fig. 1A. [3]

**Fig. 1A** Factors accounting for changes in Gini coefficient, 1981 - 2003



(a) Compare and contrast the factors contributing to changes in the Gini coefficients in developing countries and advanced economies in Fig. 1A. [3]

• Similarity :

- For both DCs and LDCs, their increase in gini coefficients is contributed by technological changes
- The increase in gini is moderated by other factors

• Differences :

- In DCs, globalisation contributes to rising gini, while for LDCs, globalisation reduces the gini.
- For LDCs, technology plays a greater role in increasing gini as compared to DCs.

[+ 1m] – relevant data citation

(b) Using information from Fig. 1B and your own knowledge, explain how globalisation can exacerbate income inequality in advanced economies. [5]

From the data, evident that inward and outward FDI main contributors to inequality in advanced economies.

Inward FDI :

- In DCs, inward FDI creates high-paying jobs for a selected group of highly skilled professionals, thus widening the income gap
- If the DC is a financial hub (such as SG), likely to attract high-income professionals such as bankers

Outward FDI :

- Offshoring of lowly-skilled jobs to lower-cost destinations will undermine incomes of less skilled workers locally

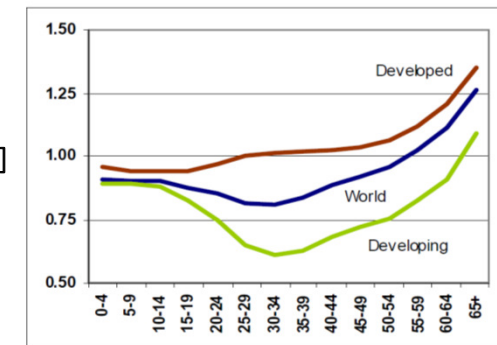
(a) With reference to Fig. 2, identify the age range(s) where there is an equal proportion of female to male migrants in :

(i) developed regions [1]

25-29

(ii) developing regions. [1]

60-64



(b) Compare the ratio of female to male migrants across the age groups, between developed and developing countries, as reflected in Fig. 2. [4]

- Similarity: More males at the younger age groups (less than 19 years old), increasingly more females as age groups increases (more than 60 years)
- Difference :
  - DCs show a progressive increase in proportion of female migrants as age increases. LDCs show drop in proportion of female migrants in the middle age ranges (10 to 54 years old).
  - DCs have much higher female-to male ratio than LDCs.

(c) With reference to examples, explain three factors driving the feminisation of migration. [6]

- Rising job opportunities abroad :
  - increasing availability of manufacturing jobs that require docile work force (Eg: Rise of manufacturing jobs in urban areas in China)
  - Commercialisation of “care work” together with ageing population and dual income families in DCs
- Economic imperatives: lack of well paying jobs in home countries for both men and women. Women may be forced to be breadwinners of the family.
- Rise of mobility : highly educated and skilled professional women who travel abroad for work

(a) With reference to both Figs, describe the key characteristics that define an “aerotropolis”. [2]

- **In terms of layout, airport forms the centre of the city**
- **All economic activities within the city depend on and are driven by the operations of the airport**
  - Economic activities that depend on the airport (Eg: JIT manufacturing, Free Trade Zone, Industrial Park, E-fulfilment facilities)
  - Economic activities that support the operations of the airport (Eg: hotels, retail outlets, freight and logistics industries)

(b) Citing evidence from both Figs and your own knowledge, explain how Taoyuan Aerotropolis will enhance Taipei’s global city status.[5]

- Taoyuan Aerotropolis will enhance Taipei’s global city status by establishing Taipei as node of economic activity and a site of global cultural significance
- Cite at least 3 evidences, such as logistics hub, global command center, cultural icon

(c) With reference to examples, suggest how transportation and communication infrastructure can influence urban structure. [5]

- **Decentralisation of land uses**

- Rise of highways encourage people to shift to the suburbs.
- Improvements in communication technology enable firms to maintain constant communication with other branches and thus enable them to relocate *back-office functions to the urban fringes*.

- **Linear arrangement of land uses**

- In response to the better accessibility afforded by roads, land uses may cluster along major transport routes

Any other relevant ideas

(a) Define “sustainable development”. [1]

- Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

(b) With reference to Figs 4A and 4B, discuss how Tianjin Eco-city reflects sustainable development. [4]

- Tianjin eco-city strives to **minimise its ecological footprint**, mainly by **reducing the wastes produced by the city**.

Possible ideas : Recycling of wastes, renewable energy, public transport

(c) Suggest the possible social benefits for future residents of Tianjin eco-city. [4]

Possible ideas :

- Better health levels due to lower levels of air, water and land pollution
- The rise of pedestrianisation and outdoor recreational activities also provide more opportunities for social interaction
- Less time spent on commuting which will translate into greater time for work, play and family

(c) Imagine that you are a consultant, hired by a Singapore-based energy company, to assess the feasibility of investing in Tianjin Eco-city. Suggest whether you would recommend Tianjin Eco-city as a site for investment. Cite evidence from Figs 4A, 4B and 4C to justify your decision. [5]

- At least 3 evidences to support decision.
- Possible ideas : large and growing consumer base in future, high levels of accessibility, close proximity to admin services in city centres such as Beijing and Tianjin

5E (a) With reference to an area or areas you have studied, distinguish between the terms quaternary and quinary sectors of economic activity and explain their growth. [9]

- Overview statement : quaternary and quinary sector differ in terms of type of activities, market, purpose and skills required. Global economic changes have been driving these sectors.

• Body :

P1: Differences between quaternary and quinary sectors

P2: Rise of quaternary sectors due to TNCs

P3: Rise of quaternary sector due to rising affluence

P4: Rise of quinary sectors due to globalisation

5E (b) "Many TNCs and smaller firms have adopted a policy of outsourcing their production and services in the last ten years." Why has this policy been adopted and with what consequences? [16]

Intro

- Define : outsourcing, TNC, SME
- Context : Outsourcing has become a common policy adopted by many organisations where typically, the non-core business functions are being contracted out to another company. This is part of the business strategy to maximise profits.
- Argument : Outsourcing have brought about many positive and negative consequences on both home and host economies.

Body

- P1 : TNCs and smaller firms adopted outsourcing to maximise profits
- P2 (+): Outsourcing provides growth opportunities for host countries (HOST ECONOMIES)
- P3 (-) : Outsourcing can also lead to labour exploitation in host economies (HOST ECONOMIES)
- P4 (-): Outsourcing can lead to unemployment in home countries (HOME ECONOMIES)
- P5 (-) : Outsourcing may undermine the competitiveness of firms (HOME ECONOMIES)

5Or (a) Distinguish between the terms de-skilling, re-skilling and multi-skilling and explain why such changes have become important in the global labour market. [9]

P1: Difference between de-skilling, re-skilling, multi-skilling

P2: These changes have become significant due to globalisation

P3: Such changes have also become significant due to technological changes

**(b) Discuss the role of supranational bodies in ensuring the competitiveness of countries in a globalising world. [16]**

Intro

- Define : SNB, competitiveness (ability of countries to maximise FDI and trade opportunities to sustain ec devt in the present and future)
- Context/ Argument : SNBs have played a key role in ensuring the competitiveness of countries through their SAPs, FTAs and foreign aid. These policies have sought to maximise the opportunities for countries to harness trade and FDI for ec devt.
- Balance argument : However , many of these policies have benefitted the DCs at the expense of LDCs, leading to uneven levels of competitiveness between countries over time.

Body

- P1 : SNBs have ensured the competitiveness of both DCs and LDCs through FTAs
- P2: SNBs have ensured the competitiveness of LDCs through SAPs and foreign aid
- P3: However, while these policies have enhanced the competitiveness of DCs, LDCs have suffered adversely
- P4: Even through these policies enhance the competitiveness of DCs, however the impacts within the country are uneven

**(a) Discuss the value and limitations of population pyramids in predicting population change. [9]**

- Define: Population pyramid
- P1: Population pyramid enables us to predict population change as it illustrates the relative proportion of age groups that can contribute to future fertility and mortality levels
- P2: Population pyramid is also valuable in predicting population change as it shows historical demographic trends
- P3: Limitations of population pyramid

**6E (b) "A young population offers a lot of potential for the development of a country." Assess the validity of the statement. [16]**

Intro

- Define : young population (larger proportion of young dependents), potential for development (potential for economic and social devt in future)
- Argument/context : As young dependents grow up, they will become economically active and drive the economy of the country (ie: demographic dividend). Economically active population are an important source of tax revenue which can be invested in social and economic infrastructure to spur devt.
- Balance argument : Although a young population offers a lot of potential in the long run, in the short run, they can be an economic burden and may pose social problems. In addition, if the govt fails to develop and support the needs of a young population, this population will become unskilled and unproductive in the future, impeding economic and social devt.

Body

- P1 : A young population offers potential for ec and social devt
- P2 : However, a young population can hinder the ec devt of a country in the short run
- P3: A young population can also contribute to social problems
- P4: In addition, if the govt fails to develop and support the needs of a young population, future ec and social devt will be impeded
- P5: An older population can also offer potential for devt

P4: In addition, if the govt fails to develop and support the needs of a young population, future ec and social devt will be impeded

- A large pool of uneducated and unskilled workers can manifest in high levels of unemployment in future. This will compromise social devt and cripple the country economically.

P5: An older population can also offer potential for devt

- Contrary to popular rhetoric, an aged population can also be productive
- Better healthcare (esp. in DCs) means that aged is living longer, healthier lives – physically fit enough to contribute to the workforce
- High levels of experience and expertise

(a) With the help of examples, define the terms epidemic and pandemic and explain briefly their effects on mortality in LDCs and DCs. [9]

- Overview statement : pandemic and epidemic affect the level and demographics of mortality

• Body:

P1: Definition of pandemic and epidemic

P2: Effects of pandemic and epidemic on level of mortality

P3: Effects of pandemic and epidemic on demographics of mortality

(b) "Assess the evidence for, and the usefulness of, the addition of a 5<sup>th</sup> stage to the demographic transition model. [16]

Intro

➤ Define DTM

➤ Argument/context : 5<sup>th</sup> stage is a relatively new addition to the DTM due to the emergence of countries that exhibit demographic traits that deviate from the 4-stage model.

➤ Balance argument : Despite the evidence of such a stage, it may not be entirely useful to include it, given the lack of applicability to all countries. In addition, there are inherent limitations in DTM that will not be addressed by the addition of a 5<sup>th</sup> stage.

Body

P1: Describe and explain the 4 stage DTM

P2: Evidence for and the usefulness of adding a 5<sup>th</sup> stage

P3: Limitations of adding stage 5

P4 : Suggestions to improve DTM (beyond just adding a 5<sup>th</sup> stage)

(a) Explain the differences between the following pairs of terms : social segregation and economic deprivation, formal and informal employment. [9]

Criteria	Social segregation	Economic deprivation
Reasons	Usually based on both social criteria such as ethnicity, cultural background, religion, social status.  These social characteristics often correlate with economic status.	Based on economic indicators such as income, types of employment.
Spatial extent	Applies to a much broader area. Describes the spatial separation of different groups of people.	Describes a localised region that is suffering from acute levels of urban poverty.

Criteria	Formal employment	Informal employment
Legality	Legal  Production is managed and monitored by the firm and gov  Wages earned are documented, and thus contribute to the total GDP	Can be legal, but can be illegal  Production is done outside the government's control  Wages earned are not documented in national accounts, hence not included in the total GDP
Stability	Formal contract with the employer Stable income	No formal contract Wages are irregular
Skills required	Require some form of basic skills and qualifications	Often do not require skills and often involve menial labour
Work benefits	Protected by union and social protection benefits (healthcare, insurance etc)	Not protected by legal rights or social benefits

7E (b) "The social problems experienced by people living in urban areas are greater in LDCs than DCs." How far do you agree with this statement?" [16]

Intro

- Define social problems (housing problems, poverty and deprivation, crime) , greater problems (more problems, more people experiencing the problems)
- Argument/context : Social problems experienced by people living in cities said to be greater in LDCs because of (1) the booming poor population flooding the city, intensifying social problems (2) lack of govt resources to address the needs of the population
- Balance argument : However, rising economic uncertainty and immigration has increased the scale of social problems in many DC cities. In addition, similar to LDC cities, DC cities also struggle with implementing policies successfully.

Body

P1: Social problems experienced by people living in urban areas greater in LDCs than DCs due to greater number of poor/deprived people

P2: Social problems experienced by people in urban areas greater in LDCs than DCs due to lack of govt resources to address the needs of the population

P3: However, in selected DC cities, the number of poor/deprived people can be significant in size due to rising international migration and economic uncertainty

P4 : In addition, important to emphasise that not all policies in DCs have been successful in addressing social problems

P5: Finally, many DC cities are experiencing escalating social problems in recent years. This may position them as being "more problematic than"/ "equally problematic as" LDC cities.

7Or (a) With the use of examples, describe the nature and location of the functions that can be found in the central city (including the CBD). [9]

Overview statement : central city made up of two zones – CBD and the zones of transition (inner city). Each zone is defined by specific functions.

- P1: Nature of and location of functions within CBD
- P2: Nature of location of functions within inner city

7Or (b) Discuss the extent to which centrifugal forces have been agents of change in the central city. [16]

Intro

- Define : centrifugal forces (counter-urbanisation, sub-urbanisation)
- Argument/context : Centrifugal forces are agents of change in the central city as they have driven inner city decline. Inner city decline, in turn, has had a dramatic effect on the physical landscape, urban land uses and socio-economic profile of the central city.
- Balance argument : Beyond centrifugal forces, important to consider the role of centripetal forces in changing the central city over time.

Body

P1 :Centrifugal forces have changed the city economically and socially by driving inner-city decline

P2: Centrifugal forces have changed the city physically through inner city decline

P3: Centrifugal forces not the key agents of changes since they have not affected all parts of the Central city

P4: Beyond centrifugal forces, also need to consider the role of centripetal forces in shaping the central city as well