

New
Specification



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2010

Geography

Assessment Unit A2 1
assessing
Human Interactions and
Global Issues

[AG211]

FRIDAY 21 MAY, MORNING



AG211

RESOURCE BOOKLET

RESOURCE 1A

MAP OF SOUTH EAST ASIA



RESOURCE 1B

ILLEGAL BURMESE MIGRANTS TO THAILAND

The death of 54 Burmese migrants in Ranong province last Wednesday was further proof of the Thai government's failure to deal with the longstanding problem of illegal foreign labour. The 54 victims suffocated in the back of a sealed truck as they were being smuggled by trafficking gangs into Thailand from Burma.

We can see these migrants in factories, small shops and even in households, where they are hired as housemaids and gardeners. Factory owners always say that they need foreign labour because most Thais no longer want to work as labourers. The Labour Ministry must look into the recruitment of migrant workers and ensure that they are fairly treated. The rights of migrant workers must be protected in our country.

Source: adapted from the Bangkok Post editorial, 14 April 2008

RESOURCE 1C**TAIWAN PARTY A HIT WITH THAI WORKERS**

A Songkran (Thai New Year) party in Taiwan yesterday drew more than 20 000 Thai workers who wanted to get together, get wet (see **Resource 1D**) and leave their lonely life behind on Thai New Year's Day.

"I have to live with my loneliness to make money for my family . I call my parents in Thailand very often and also phone other Thai care workers here for advice", said Thongla Pramongmuk, who works in elderly care in Taiwan and was excited to meet other Thai migrants.

At the party – organised by the Thailand Trade and Economic Office, the Taipei Labour Office and the local municipality at the city's football stadium – the workers worshipped and sprinkled water on a Buddha statue. The local governor thanked Thai workers for their contribution to Taiwan's prosperity and the Thai Labour Minister, invited to the event, told the migrants to work hard for their families back home in Thailand.

The Taiwan Labour Office offered free medical and dental treatment to Thai migrant workers. The key attraction, however, was a draw for a mobile phone and a prepaid card. A Taiwanese official said mobile phones had become important to Thai migrants so they could keep in touch with their families, but that some had run into trouble by obtaining phones illegally.

© The Post Publishing Co Ltd - Adapted from *Taiwan Party a Hit with Thai Workers*, Bangkok Post, 14 April 2008

RESOURCE 1D**SONGKRAN FESTIVAL IN BANGKOK, THAILAND, 2008**

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What the Thai migrants to Taiwan are missing: the fun of the Songkran festival in Bangkok, where children celebrate by throwing water at passing cars and pedestrians, even the Chief Examiner.

RESOURCE 2

FERTILITY IN JAPAN

- Fertility:
 - Japan's Total Fertility Rate in 2004 was 1.29 children per woman;
 - average age of first marriage was 29.8 for men and 28.0 for women.
- Pro-natalist policies:
 - family allowances;
 - maternity leave of 14 weeks at 60% of wages;
 - parental leave of one year at 40% of wages, job protected [in theory];
 - funding for childcare;
 - tax benefits for dependent spouse and children.
- Issues:
 - insufficient supply of licensed childcare;
 - workers with full-time jobs find that:
 - demands of jobs, including commuting, overtime and expected after-hours socialising usually exceed opening hours of childcare centres;
 - supervisors expect pregnant workers to quit, the Japanese ethos being that good workers do not take time off;
 - a "long hours" work culture which, including commuting, leaves little time for men to help with childrearing or housework;
 - childrearing is perceived as a serious obligation which includes helping children with studies and extracurricular activities;
 - traditionally women join their husband's family with the expectation that they will obey their mother-in-law and care for in-laws in their old age;
 - as more women attend university and pursue a career, there is a disincentive to marry and have children;
 - many women now live with parents into their 30s rent free, with somebody to do the chores whilst earning enough to travel and enjoy life.



Tokyo street scene: busy people and few children

Source: adapted from Patricia Boling (2008) 'Demography, culture and policy: understanding Japan's low fertility', *Population and Development Review*, 34.2, pp. 307–326.
Photograph: Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 3A**BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA****Positive Factors**

Many brownfield sites are in prime areas for revitalisation
Potential socio-economic regeneration
Improvement of environment
Job creation and economic benefits
Increased tax base for cities
Limits urban sprawl
Reduction of health risks, once contamination removed
New housing opportunities
Infrastructural improvements

Negative Factors

Brownfield sites often concentrated in large areas such as old ports or industrial districts
Expensive to redevelop
Visual blight taints image of area
Health risks from working on site
Illegal dumping etc may have caused problems to site
High costs of cleaning up sites

*Source: Adapted from material in Christopher A. de Sousa (2006)
'Urban brownfields redevelopment in Canada: the role of local government',
The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien, 50.3, pp. 392–407.*

RESOURCE 3B**VARIOUS STAGES OF BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT IN HARBOUR AREA,
TORONTO, CANADA**

Photograph: Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 4A

CALVIÀ: LOCAL AGENDA 21

Calvià is a local government district in Mallorca. Troubled by insensitive building and environmental destruction associated with mass market tourism and needing to refresh its image, in 1999 Calvià published a plan, *The sustainability of a tourist municipality*, under Local Agenda 21. In the succeeding ten years Calvià council has:

1. demolished or renovated unsightly and outdated hotels (Resource 4B);
2. rejuvenated the tourism infrastructure;
3. improved townscapes (Resource 4C);
4. established green zones (*zona verde*) to protect and provide open space (Resource 4D);
5. established marine reserves;
6. rejected proposals for hundreds of hectares of new projects, to the dismay of developers;
7. started an environmental education programme;
8. established public forums on environmental planning.

Sources: Adapted from Ajuntament de Calvià, *Calvià: Local Agenda 21: the sustainability of a tourist municipality* and Calvià: *Local Agenda 21: sustainable development in ageing resort areas* Ajuntament de Calvià: Calvià.

RESOURCE 4B

PALMA NOVA 1990: AN AGEING RESORT WITHIN CALVIÀ



RESOURCE 4C

THE RESORT OF SANTA PONSA WITHIN CALVIÀ, 2008



RESOURCE 4D

GREEN ZONE IN PALMA NOVA, 2008



Note. The sign forbids littering and dumping of rubbish

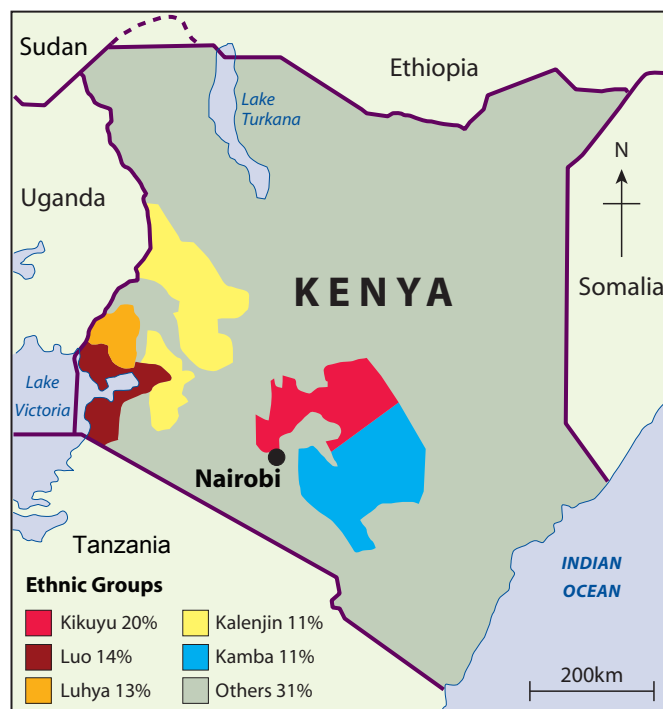
Photographs: Chief Examiner

RESOURCE 5

RESOLUTION OF ETHNIC CONFLICT IN KENYA

In January 2008, a Peace Deal was agreed in Kenya bringing to an end weeks of serious ethnic conflict in what had been a fairly stable country. Kenya is made up of many different tribal or ethnic groups and there has always been mutual distrust amongst them. For the first thirty years after independence Kenya was effectively a one party state and the leadership was mostly from the Kikuyu group and many Kenyans believed that the government was biased in favour of this group. In the 1990s, the ruling party allowed multi-party politics following international pressure and internal unrest. However, the opposition party failed to win an election until 2002. Unfortunately, corruption and favouritism remained. In the December 2007 elections, the opposition party led by Mr Raila Odinga, from the Luo tribe, but commanding the support of the Kalenjins, was deemed to have won the election but the ruling president, a Kikuyu, refused initially to concede defeat. This apparent rigging of the election resulted in serious ethnic conflict. This violence, largely involving the Kikuyu and Kalenjin, resulted in more than 1500 deaths and some 250 000 refugees, as rival ethnic groups carried out ethnic cleansing.

The violence captured widespread attention from the international community and a peace deal for Kenya was worked out. Under the agreement the two main contenders in the disputed election would share power, with President Mwai Kibaki remaining in power and the opposition leader, Mr Odinga, as Prime Minister. Cabinet posts in the new government have been divided evenly. There are two deputy prime ministers, one from each party. To date, the peace deal seems to have been a success but the bitter memories of the atrocities carried out by the rival ethnic groups may be difficult to forgive and forget.



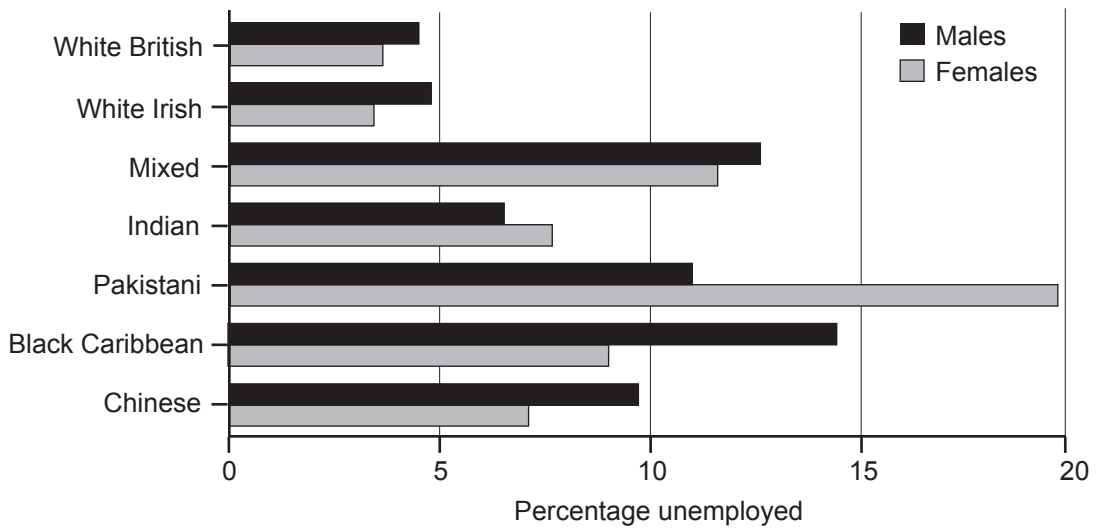
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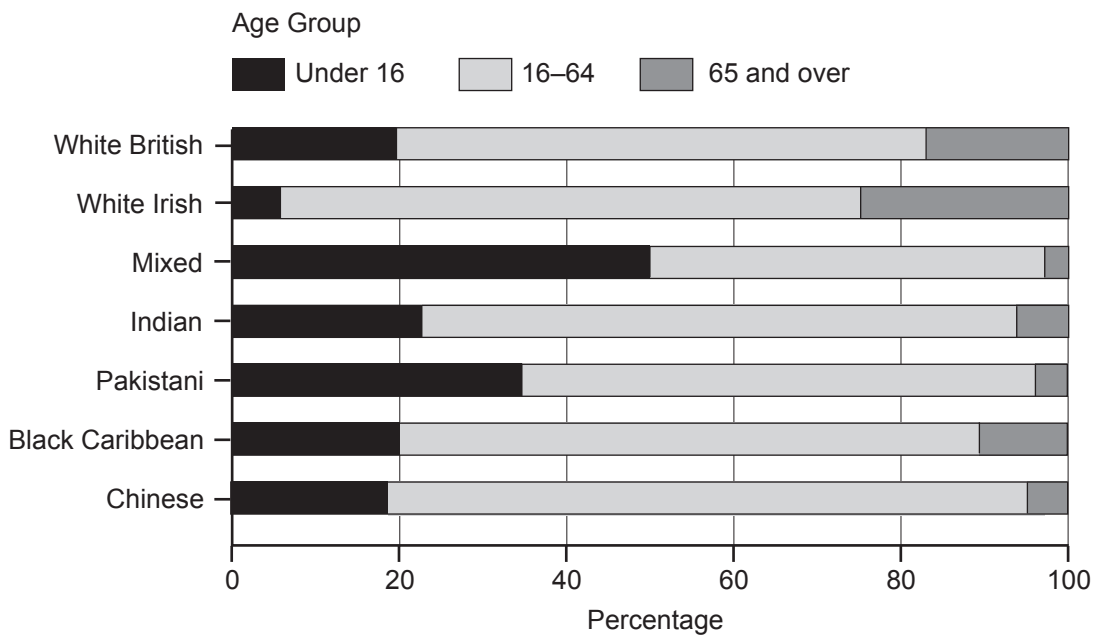
RESOURCE 6A

UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS IN BRITAIN, 2001



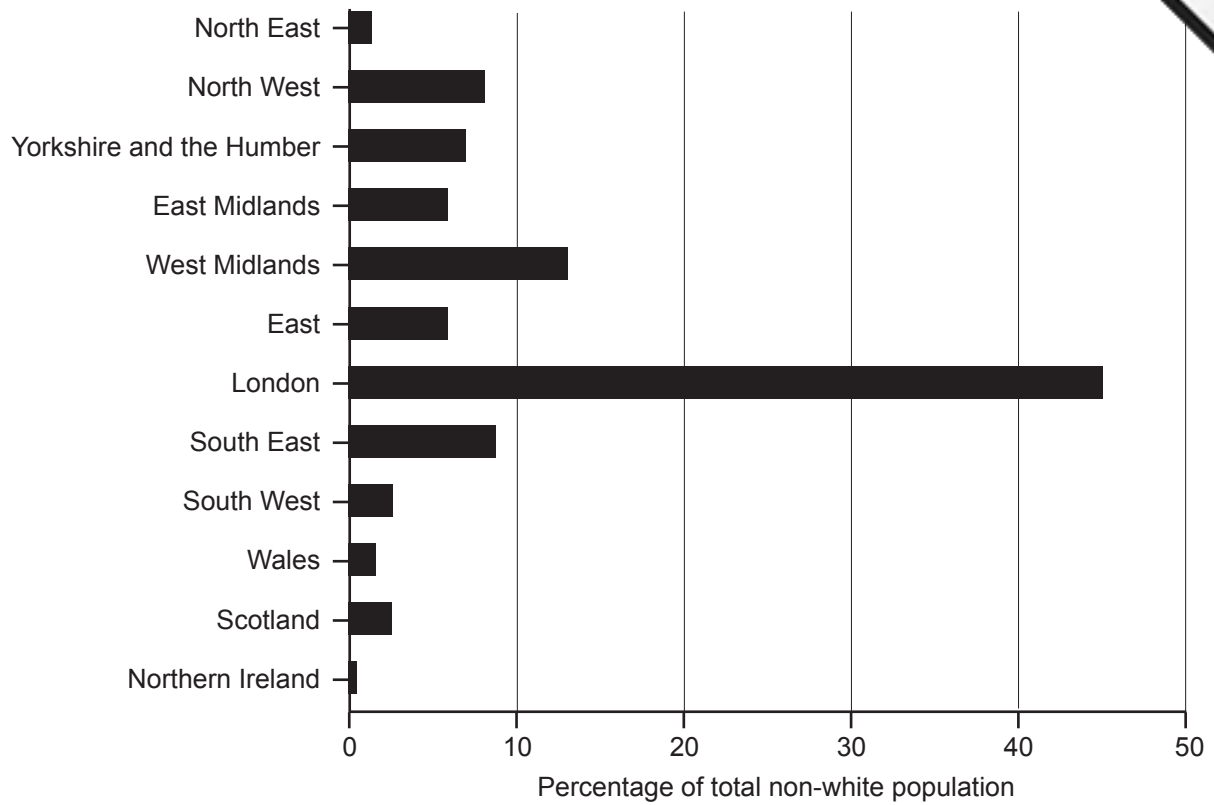
RESOURCE 6B

AGE PROFILE FOR SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS IN BRITAIN, 2001



RESOURCE 6C

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WHITE POPULATION IN THE UK, 2001



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