# GEOGRAPHY BULLETIN

**Feature articles on Australia's engagement with Asia**

## GTA
### The Geography Teachers' Association of New South Wales Inc.

**In this issue:**

PROJECTS • REPORTS • RESOURCES • ARTICLES • REVIEWS

# GEOGRAPHY BULLETIN

*The Geography Bulletin is a quarterly journal of the Geography Teachers Association of New South Wales.  The 'Bulletin' embraces those natural and human phenomena which fashion the character of the Earth's surface. In addition to this it sees Geography as incorporating 'issues' which confront the discipline and its students. The Geography Bulletin is designed to serve teachers and students of Geography. The journal has a particular emphasis on the area of the Pacific basin and its near neighbours and a specific role in providing material to help meet the requirements of the Geography syllabuses. As an evolving journal the Geography Bulletin attempts to satisfy the requirements of a broad readership and in so doing improve its service to teachers. Those individuals wishing to contribute to the publication are directed to the 'Advice to contributors' on the preceding page. Articles are submitted to two referees. Any decisions as to the applicability to secondary and/or tertiary education are made by the referees. Authors, it is suggested, should direct articles according to editorial policy.*

# GEOGRAPHY BULLETIN

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*Cover: The Shanghai World Finance Centre*
*Photo source: Marcoriss, Wikimedia Commons*

# EDITORIAL

*'Geography should be encouraged to seize the central fortress, ejecting both pure science and that grossly over-promoted intellectual exercise called mathematics. Geography should stand alone with its one educational equal, the study of the human spirit in English language and literature. Geography is queen of the sciences, parent to chemistry, geology, physics and biology, parent also to history and economics. Without a clear grounding in the known characteristics of the earth, the physical sciences are mere game-playing, the social sciences mere ideology.'* Times 1990

Over fifty years I have seen geography evolve from the 'old' traditional geography consisting of a list of rivers and capital cities, rote learning and teacher centred lessons to the emerging 'contemporary' geography encapsulating greater breadth and depth of geographical knowledge and understanding. The Australian Geography Curriculum reflects the dynamic world undergoing economic, political, social, environmental and technological changes with the emergence of new places for consumption (e-bay) and the study of contemporary issues such as sustainability and global warming. There has also been increased attention to the geographies of everyday life. 'Place' no longer includes and excludes people as geography is conscious of differences and who is included and excluded from geographical representations. Today attempts have been made to redress this problem with personal geographies.

Each year the Geography Teachers' Association of NSW holds a special function to celebrate the success of students in the Arthur Phillip Competition. This year's function was held in the Auditorium, Sydney College of the Arts, Rozelle. The winning students were presented with a certificate to recognise their achievement and (where appropriate) a monetary prize. At the function the top ten HSC Geography students were presented with certificates, followed by awards to their respective teacher.

The focus of this edition of the Geography Bulletin is *'Asia'*. It is a cross curricula priority in the Australian curriculum. '*Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia*' provides a regional context for learning Geography. The edition focuses on China and India two large emerging economies. The study aims to indicate the links between Australia and Asia in an interconnected world. It also aims to counter stereotypes and to foster cultural understanding.

In this edition Martin Pluss, Susan Caldis and Milton Brown contributed excellent articles.

Dr Susan Bliss

Susan Bliss, Editor



*Recipients of the Arthur Phillip Awards for 2011*

# ARTHUR PHILLIP AWARDS 2011

**The GTA Fieldwork and Visual Presentation Award**

First place –
Marina Sawiris, Monique Athanasopoulos, Lily Magon & Karen Chanakira, Ambarvale
High School

Highly commended –
Leah Nye, Tara Anglican School for Girls
Rebecca Newman, Tara Anglican School for Girls

**The Global Education Fieldwork and Research Award**
**Stage 5**

First place –
Corrine Tzortzis, St Marys Star of the Sea, Wollongong

Second place  –
Areeb Shahjahan,  Joseph Tranzillo & Joseph Wild, Daramalan College

Highly commended –
Antonia Wayne-Boyle, St Marys, Wollongong

**Stage 6**

First place  – Mekayla Burdfield, Vincentia High School

**The Dr Don Biddle Issues in Australian Environments Fieldwork Award**

First place –
Kimberley Taylor, Wyong Christian Community School

Second place –
Dominique Flores & Jamielee Harb, Tangara School for Girls

Highly commended  –
Jenna Lee Loveday, Ambarvale High School

**The Brock Rowe Senior Geography Project Fieldwork Award**

First place –
Kieran Hillier, Georges River Grammar

Second place –
Lauren Rosillo, Santa Sabina College

Equal third place –
Tayla Field, Santa Sabina College
Olivia Appleby, Tara Anglican School for Girls

Highly commended  –
Jonathon Sharpe, Merewether High School

**The Water for Life Fieldwork Award**

First place –
Erin Donnelly, Kandos High School

**The Dr Maurine Goldston-Morris Award for Excellence in Civics and Citizenship**

Lauren Rosillo, Santa Sabina College

**The Dr Maurine Goldston-Morris Award for Excellence by Teachers and Schools**

Rhelma Pardy, Ambarvale High School
Lee Collerson, Ravenswood School for Girls
Keith Hopkins, St Marys Star of the Sea, Wollongong

*Student and teacher recipients of the HSC Geography Awards for 2011*

## HSC GEOGRAPHY AWARDS 2011

Emma Louise Wallis Bones, Abbotsleigh

Liam Dean-Johnson, International Grammar School

Eloise Cordeaux Barnes, Abbotsleigh

Katherine Farquharson, Roseville College

Joseph Patrick Lyons Cavanagh, Canberra Grammar School

Sarah Elizabeth Borkman, Abbotsleigh

Nicola Claire Louisa Macgregor, Abbotsleigh

Mitchel Jia Jun Chin, St Ives High School

Joseph Carey, St Joseph's College

Timothy Nathan Kwan, Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore)

The teachers of the HSC Geography Award recipients are:

Joanne Sarmiento, Abbotsleigh

Anthony Dennehy, International Grammar School

Sean Kelleher, Abbotsleigh

Debra Owens, Roseville College

Dr. Anne Holland, Canberra Grammar School

Daniella Costa, St Ives High School

Fergus Stewart & Mark Cahill, St Joseph's College

David Anderson, Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore)

# GTA

# Geography Teachers Association of NSW
# ANNUAL CONFERENCE

## *Geography – making a difference for Australia*

### Friday, 27 July 2012, 8:30am – 3:30pm at the University of Western Sydney (South Werrington Campus)

### Conference Programme

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 – 9:00 | Registration |
| 9:00 – 9:40 | Acknowledgement of Country |
| | Welcome |
| | University of Western Sydney Pro-Vice Chancellor of Education Kerrie Lee-Krause |
| | Professor Kevin Dunn, Professor in Human Geography and Urban Studies |
| 9:40 – 10:20 | Stephen Galilee, CEO NSW Minerals Council |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Morning tea |
| 11:00 – 11:30 | Susan Caldis, ACARA update<br>Awards, Geography Challenge and AGTA |
| 11:30 – 12:15 | Workshop Session 1 |
| 12:15 – 1:00 | Workshop Session 2 |
| 1:00 – 1:45 | Lunch |
| 1:45 – 2:30 | Workshop Session 3 |
| 2:30 – 3:15 | Workshop Session 4 |

### Workshops

The Conference will also feature a number of workshops including differentiation in the classroom, using technology in the classroom including ipads, Indigenous and Asian perspectives in Geography and implementing the national curriculum.

### Cost

Members $200, Non-members $230, Retired/unemployed $75, Student $50

Once registration has been received you will receive an email regarding workshop selection.

Register now, at www.gtansw.org.au

# www.gtansw.org.au

# AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM

## Asia and Australia's Engagement with Asia

**15 February 2012**

For each cross-curriculum priority, a set of organising ideas reflects the essential knowledge, understandings and skills for the priority for 'Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia''

The organising ideas are embedded in the content descriptions and elaborations of each learning area as appropriate. The latest version includes slight wording changes although the content remains largely unchanged.

The 'organising ideas' for the Asia priority provide enormous possibilities for embedding Studies of Asia across the curriculum. Your response to the latest version of the 'organising ideas' for the Asia priority in the Australian Curriculum are most welcome.

### Asia and its diversity

OI.1   The peoples and countries of Asia are diverse in ethnic background, traditions, cultures, belief systems and religions.

OI.2   Interrelationships between humans and the diverse environments in Asia shape the region and have global implications.

### Achievements and contributions of the peoples of Asia

OI.3    The peoples and countries of Asia have contributed and continue to contribute to world history and human endeavour.

OI.4   The arts and literature of Asia influence aesthetic and creative pursuits within Australia, the region and globally.

### Asia-Australia engagement

OI.5   Collaboration and engagement with the peoples of Asia support effective regional and global citizenship.

OI.6   Australia is part of the Asia region and our histories from ancient times to the present are linked.

OI.7   Australians play a significant role in social, cultural, political and economic developments in the Asia region.

OI.8   Australians of Asian heritage have influenced Australia's history and continue to influence its dynamic culture and society.



### Asia Education Teachers Association (Australia)

The March edition of the Journal *Asia*, the 'Journal of the Asia Education Teachers Association' marks the association's 40th year of sustained commitment to *"helping teachers and students learn about Asia."* The focus of the March edition – 'Shanghai, a world city' offers exceptional readings, images, fact sheets, timelines, assessment rubrics, essay scaffolds and much more.  Published quarterly, the journal is a valuable companion to the 'Asia engaged teacher' and an important addition to your school's library. For further details http://www.aeta.org.au/



### Asia Education Foundation (AEF)

AEF's response to the ACARA consultation on the Draft Australian Curriculum for Geography is available on the AEF website: The new AEF response to the ACARA consultation on the Draft Australian Curriculum for Geography is now available on the AEF website. Read the AEF response here: www.asiaeducation.edu.au/for_teachers/australian_curriculum_landing_page.html

**Face-to-face professional learning to support Australia-Asia BRIDGE Program teachers**

The Asia Education Foundation is facilitating a number of one day professional learning programs to support BRIDGE teachers across Australia. The workshops will focus on strategies for supporting school partnership collaborations, new developments in the world of Web 2.0, and how BRIDGE can support the Australian Curriculum. This program will also provide teachers participating in the China, Indonesia and Korea BRIDGE Programs the opportunity to come together and network, share experience and best practice, and develop new tools and strategies to further build their BRIDGE partnerships. Find out more and express your interest online: www.asiaeducation.edu.au/bridge_professional_learning

**Report Release: Grattan Institute releases Lessons from high-performing systems in East Asia report.**

The Grattan Institute has just released a new report, "Lessons from high-performing systems in East Asia", which tracks the outstanding success of four East Asian school systems. "The world's centre of high performance in education is now East Asia and Australian educators can and must learn from its success," Grattan Institute School Education Program Director Ben Jensen said today. In recent years, Australia and many OECD countries have substantially increased education expenditure, often with disappointing results. This new report shows studying the strengths of these systems can improve our children's lives. Read the report: http://www.grattan.edu.au/pub_page/129_report_learning_from_the_best.html

# Part A: Overview of the People's Republic of China

**Dr Susan Bliss**



**National Curriculum:**
**Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia is a cross-curriculum priority**

*'China, India and other Asian nations are growing rapidly and the power and influence they have in all areas of global endeavour is extensive. An understanding of Asia underpins the capacity of Australian students to be active and informed citizens, working together to build harmonious local, regional and global communities, and to build Australia's social, intellectual and creative capital'.*

p. 24 Draft Geography Curriculum

## INTRODUCTION

China is a proud and ancient nation drawing upon rich and deep traditions. The year 2011 marked the 100th anniversary of the end of the Chinese Empire and the beginning of the Chinese Republic. It was also the 150th anniversary of the first concerted efforts by a Chinese government to become actively involved in international affairs and to comprehensively engage with the West.

China is the world's most populous country, with over 1.3 billion people, representing 20% of the world's population. Since the 1970s, China's economy has developed to become the third largest economy in the world, after the United States and Japan but expected to overtake US by 2030. Globally China is the: largest exporter of goods and producer of steel; third largest automotive vehicle manufacturer (after US and Japan); second largest consumer of automobiles (after US) and consumes half the world's concrete.

In the modern, globalised world China has become increasingly interconnected with the international community. Kevin Rudd at the 2010 *Australia and China in the World – 70th Morrison Lecture*, stated 'in the aftermath of the worst global economic downturn since the Great Depression, China continues to be the principal engine of global economic recovery'… 'Only a decade ago, this would have been unimaginable. Three decades ago, it would have been seen as sheer fantasy'…. 'We have all been beneficiaries of China's remarkable performance'. As a result China has been 'transformed from an impoverished, isolated and predominantly agrarian economy to an increasingly global, wealthy, industrial and urban-centred economy'.

Australia aims to work with China in constructing a peaceful, prosperous and environmentally sustainable Asia-Pacific Century. A strong, stable and secure partnership between Australia and China for the 21st century will be good for China, good for Australia, good for the region and good for the world.

*Photograph (above): Mid Autumn Festival, Beijing. Source: Wikimedia Commons*

# Part A: Overview of the People's Republic of China

## a. WHERE IS THIS PLACE?

### Map locating China



Source: http://www.infoplease.com/atlas/country/china.html
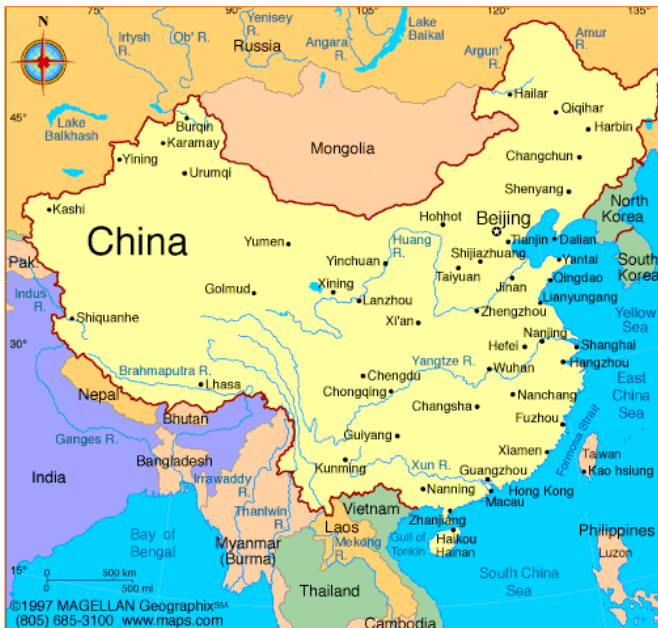
**Activities**

- Name the latitude and longitude of Beijing, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Lhasa
- Calculate the distance between Shanghai and Beijing
- Using Google Earth http://www.maplandia.com/china/. List the countries surrounding China

## b. DID YOU KNOW THESE FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT CHINA?

- 115 billionaires
- 2nd largest GDP
- Before C19th one of most advanced societys and economys in world
- 8.5 million people move from rural to urban areas a year
- 13% of global industrial production
- 50% of global output of steel
- In two weeks enough houses built to reproduce Rome. In a year replace every house in Spain, in a decade build the equivalent of Europe's entire housing stock
- 94% live eastern third country
- Coastal regions most economically developed - grows by 10 million a year
- 3rd nation to launch manned spaceflight
- Chongqing one of fastest-growing urban centre on planet. Its population is bigger than Peru or Iraq
- Largest producer and consumer of coal
- Inventions – gunpowder, toilet paper, seismological detectors

- 2.3 million people in armed forces
- World's most populous country 1.3 billion – 20% Earth's population
- 4 of world's 10 most polluted cities – air quality
- Politically maintains strict control over people
- Human rights issues – Tibet, One Child Policy
- Earthquake Sichuan 2008 - 87,000 dead or missing.
- Taoist, Buddhist and Muslim – main religions
- 15 McDonalds in 2008 and expected 2000 by 2013
- Produces 85% Christmas trees, 72% shoes, 80% toys exported to USA

### Map: Comparing size of Australia with China
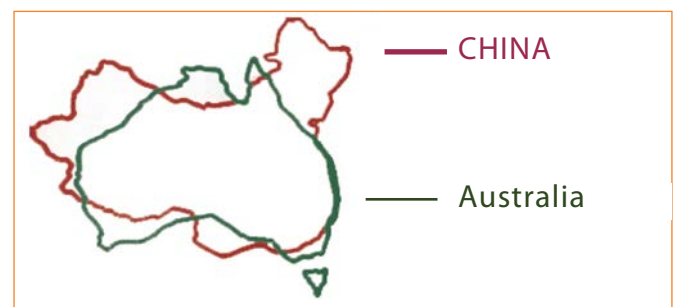


### Table: Comparing basic facts between Australia and China

| 2011 | China | Australia |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | Beijing | Canberra |
| Surface Area | 9,596,960 sq km | 7,686,850 sq km |
| Official Language | Mandarin | |
| Population | 1,357.686,043 | 22,577,029 |
| GDP | $8.77 trillion | $1.32 trillion |
| GDP per capita | $5,383 | $46,278 |
| GDP growth rate | 11.8% | 2.9% |

**Activities**

Refer to the following Youtubes and answer the questions below:

- Discovery Channel, China 1– http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErbMJAXr0Yw&feature=related, 5/4/2008, 9.57min
- Discovery Channel China 2 – http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCjW4ZxY2Bc&feature=related, 5/4/2008, 10.03min
- Discovery Channel China 3.– http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLuoIIYTan4&feature=related, 5/4/2008, 9.55min
- Discovery Channel China 4 – http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AQq2nrJAz8&feature=related, 7/4/2008, 10.02min

There are also Parts 5, 6, 7 and 8 for further information on China

**Group work:** Divide the class into eight groups. Each group will summarise one Youtube article and present their summarys as an oral report to the class.

## c. WHAT ARE THE DIVERSITY OF LANDSCAPES ACROSS CHINA?

**Terraced fields**



Source: http://pichaus.com/agriculture-aerial-photography-geographic-@d94e04390bada3a1cb31c148fa378dfd

**Rapeseed plants**



Source: http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/wallpaper/img/2008/05/may08-05-1280.jpg

**In Guangxi, limestone pinnacles line the Li River.**



Source: http://vinounku.wordpress.com/2008/05/14/china-from-above-with-rare-photo-of-snow-covered-great-wall/

**Chang Tang alpine steppe in northern Tibet.**



Source: http://www.myconfinedspace.com/2008/10/07/chiru-expedition-chang-tang-tibet-200

**Yangste River waterfalls**



Source: http://wallpapers.free-review.net/42__Yangtze_River_Waterfalls_%28China%29.htm

**China's Taklimakan Desert**



Source: http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/countries/marco-polo-photos/#/dunes-china-taklimakan-desert_11355_600x450.jpg

**China's iconic Great Wall**



Source: http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/world-heritage/great-wall-china/

**Shenzen urban growth – housing demands**



Source: http://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/facts-urbanization-cities/

**Activities**

- Define what is meant by the word 'landscape'
- Design a collage illustrating the variety of landscapes across China. Use the Internet for your images

*Photograph: Shanghai (J. Bliss)*

## ECONOMIC GROWTH OF CHINA

### a. Rise, fall and rise again of China

China and India were the biggest economies in the world for most of the last 2000 years, as they possessed the largest populations. Up until 200 years ago, population size was a dominant factor in economic output. After the industrial revolution followed by the information revolution, population size became less important. The Europeans followed by the North Americans developed technology, resulting in increased GDP per capita and the emergence of their wealthy economies. Now times are changing. India and China, using the latest industrial technology, are moving up the world on a GDP per capita basis. At present their emerging middle class are becoming wealthier by the day.

#### Graph: History of World GDP



Source: http://www.economist.com/node/16834943
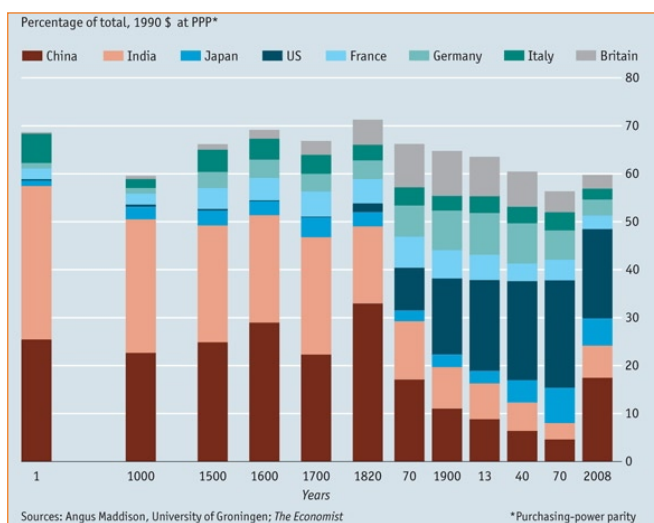
**Column Graphs:** IMF's Finance & Development: Asia is moving into a leadership role in the world economy
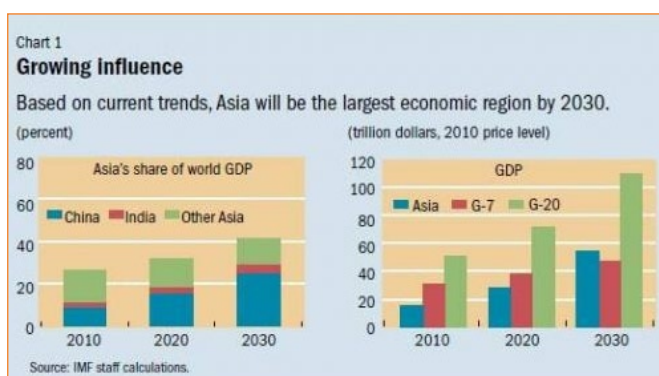


Source: http://www.finfacts.ie/irishfinancenews/article_1019932.shtml

Over the past decade strong policy frameworks and institutions in Asia will hopefully provide a solid foundation for future growth.

### b. Inequality

China's economic growth is generally located in coastal provinces with GDP declining further inland. For example, inland Tibet is the poorest province, with a GDP less than 1/80th of coastal Guangdong.

**Map: Chinese Provinces compared to countries with similar GDP 2010**
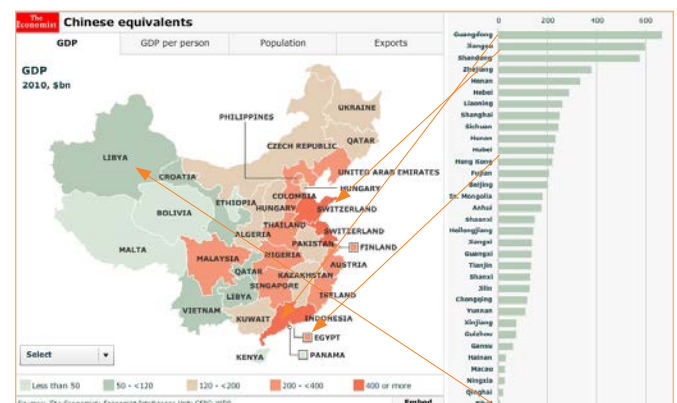


Source: http://www.economist.com/content/all_parities_china-
Go to this site - interactive excellent map

**Interpreting maps**

Refer to the map showing the economic chasm (GDP) between China's provinces by comparing their GDP with foreign countries' GDP. For example Guangdong's GDP is almost as big as Indonesia's GDP.

This map is GDP not GDP per capita (per person). For example Hong Kong is lower on the GDP scale as it has a similar GDP to Egypt. On the other hand Hong Kong is higher on the GDP per capita scale as it has a similar GDP per capita to Singapore.

# Part A: Overview of the People's Republic of China

When interpreting statistics, note national figures mask large and growing development gaps between the relatively rich eastern coastal regions and the poor central and western regions.

## Table: Top Chinese Provinces compared to countries with similar GDP per capita 2010

| Rank | Province | US$ (PPP) | Comparable country (PPP) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Macau | 72,110 | Qatar |
| | Hong Kong | 45,580 | Singapore |
| 1 | Shanghai | 22,983 | Saudi Arabia |
| 2 | Beijing | 20,841 | Slovakia |
| 3 | Tianjin | 19,284 | Hungary |
| 4 | Jiangsu | 13,714 | Belarus |
| 5 | Inner Mongolia | 13,108 | Turkey |
| 6 | Zhejiang | 12,876 | Azerbaijan |
| 7 | Guangdong | 12,074 | Kazakhstan |
| 8 | Shandong | 10,914 | South Africa |
| 9 | Liaoning | 10,772 | Costa Rica |
| 10 | Fujian | 9,969 | Cuba |

While China is on track nationally for achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), inequality has increased. Consequently there is a need for the Chinese government to work towards balanced regional economic growth.

## c. Increasing wealth

In 2011, there were 115 billionaires (412 in USA) in China while millions lived in poverty. Zong Qinghou, the founder of China's largest soft drink company (Wahaha), is the richest person in China with a fortune of $12 billion. There are also 825,000 people worth over $1.5 million and as a result consumption of luxury goods was $9.4 billion in 2010.

The widening gap between rich and poor has prompted warnings of potential social instability and chaos.

## Table: World top 10 billionaire countries (2011)

| Rank | Country/Region | Number of billionaires | Share of world total (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 412 | 34.0 |
| 2 | People's Republic of China | 115 | 10.6 |
| 3 | Russia | 101 | 8.3 |
| 4 | India | 55 | 4.5 |
| 5 | Germany | 52 | 4.3 |
| 6 | Turkey | 38 | 3.1 |
| 7 | Hong Kong | 36 | 3.0 |
| 8 | United Kingdom | 33 | 2.7 |
| 9 | Brazil | 30 | 2.5 |
| 10 | Japan | 26 | 2.1 |
| | World total | 1210 | 100.0 |

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_the_number_of_US_dollar_billionaire

## Bar graph: World's super rich women



Source: http://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/facts-rich-poor-inequality/

**Over half of the world's top 20 richest self-made women are Chinese, including the top three richest** {The Economist online "The Great Wealth of China" Oct. 13, 2010)

**Line and column graph: By 2020, China's domestic market will account for 19% of global demand for luxury goods.**



Source: http://www.china-mike.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/china luxury-goods-growth-chart.gif

### Did you know?
- China is expected to be the world's largest luxury good market for the next decade
- Luxury goods sales in China is expected to rise 25% annually over five years (2011-2016), which is twice as fast as overall consumption growth in China (11%). "Prosperous Chinese are less shy about flaunting their wealth than people in other countries. On the contrary, many believe they must show off to be taken seriously."(CLSA investment group report, "Dipped in Gold: Luxury lifestyles in China", Feb. 2 2011)

## d. Declining poverty

China has made progress towards achieving the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDGs). According to the World Bank, less than 3% of the population lives on less than a dollar-a-day, compared to more than 20% in India.

China has achieved the target of halving the number of poor people from 85 million in 1990 to 35 million in 2010. Primary education targets were achieved 13 years ahead of schedule. The mortality rate of children under five years dropped from 61 per 1,000 births in 1991 to 17.2 in 2009. The maternal mortality ratio dropped from 80 per 100,000 live births in 1991 to 31.9 in 2009. China has recently stepped up efforts to improve treatment, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS. Land covered by forests increased from 16% (1998) to 20% (2008). Over 200,000 water supply projects provided millions of people access to safe drinking water.

Photograph: Shanghai has three Louis Vuitton stores



(The New York Times "In China, Cultivating the Urge to Splurge" Nov. 24, 2010)
Source: http://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/facts-rich-poor-inequality/

Table: Progress of Millennium Development Indicators in China 2010

| MDGs and Indicators | Progress |
|---|---|
| **Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**<br>**A:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day<br>**B:** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all<br>**C:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | **Already met**<br>**Potentially**<br>**Already met** |
| **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**<br>**A:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | **Already met** |
| **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**<br>**A:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | **Likely** |
| **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**<br>**A:** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate | **Already met** |
| **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**<br>**A:** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio<br>**B:** Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health | **Likely**<br>**Potentially** |
| **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**<br>**A:** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS<br>**B:** Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it<br>**C:** Halted by 2015 and reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | **Likely**<br>**Potentially**<br>**Likely** |
| **Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**<br>**A:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources<br>**B:** Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss<br>**C:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation<br>**D:** By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. | **Likely**<br>**Potentially**<br>**Likely**<br>**Likely** |
| **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development** | **On-going** |

Source: http://www.undp.org.cn/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&catid=32&sid=6
Source of Information: Millennium Development Goal Report 2010

## CHINA AN URBAN COUNTRY

During the Great Leap Forward (1958), urbanisation in the People's Republic of China increased in conjunction with industrialisation. This growth was followed by a population decline during the Cultural Revolution (1965-1975), when millions of people were forced to move to the countryside. However, after reforms were launched in 1978, growth in the urban population again accelerated. The inflow of foreign investment to urban areas created employment which in turn stimulated rural-urban migration.

Today half the world's population is urban and half the world's most global cities are located in Asia. In 2011 China became an urban nation. China's urbanites outnumber their country cousins. At present 8.5 million Chinese rural dwellers move into cities each year. As urban growth accelerated, cities ate into the hillsides and swallowed rice fields, replacing them with towers of concrete and glass. By 2030, the urban population will top one billion. In China will be 221 cities with more than one million inhabitants and the number of new skyscrapers will be equivalent to ten New York cities. The impact will be felt worldwide in prices for commodities such as steel and copper.

### Diagram: Speed of urbanisation by 2025 and 2030 in China and India



Source: http://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/facts-urbanization-cities/

## a. Growth of large cities

It's no surprise the country with the world's largest population also has some of the world's largest cities. Britain has five urban centres of more than a million people in contrast to China with ninety. Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong are well known around the world but Chongqing is unfamiliar - even to most Chinese. It is possibly the world's largest municipality by population and one of the largest by area.

**Table:** Population in main cities in China

There are more than 120 built up areas with more than 1 million inhabitants.

| City: 2010 | Built up Area | Urban Area | Administrative Area |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Chongqing | 4,802,511 | 5,402,721 | 28,846,170 |
| 2. Shanghai | 25,607,016 | 22,265,426 | 23,019,148 |
| 3. Beijing | 19,980,328 | 19,295,000 | 19,612,368 |
| 4. Chengdu | 6,730,749 | 7,123,697 | 14,047,625 |
| 5. Tianjin | 10,290,987 | 11,090,044 | 12,937,954 |
| 6. Baoding | 1,665,360 | 1,028,000 | 11,194,379 |
| 7. Guangzhou | 41,230,000 | 11,070,654 | 10,810,755 |

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China_by_population

Shanghai is among the world's biggest and most important cities. With a gross domestic product (GDP) of US$256.3billion (ninth largest in the world) and growing at 9.9% per year, the city is at the centre of the Chinese economy, often referred to as the 'Manhattan of China'.

Shanghai's GDP per person is as high as Saudi Arabia's, though still below Hong Kong and Macau. Today indicators of prosperity such as income, health and education levels in rich cities like Shanghai approach those of some European nations.

Unfortunately growth appears to be too fast. The latest sign that Shanghai is struggling to cope with the large demographic shift has seen municipal authorities ordering factories to move to night shifts because energy supplies were unable to meet daytime demand for electricity.

### Column graph: Fastest growing cities in China since 1985

| Rank | City | GDP(CN¥) | GDP(US$) | Province |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shanghai | 1,687,242 | 249,242 | Shanghai |
| 2 | Hong Kong | 1,523,111 | 225,003 | Hong Kong |
| 3 | Beijing | 1,377,794 | 203,530 | Beijing |
| 4 | Guangzhou | 1,060,448 | 156,651 | Guangdong |
| 5 | Shenzhen | 951,091 | 140,496 | Guangdong |
| 6 | Suzhou | 916,891 | 135,444 | Jiangsu |
| 115 | Jiujiang | 103,206 | 15,246 | Jiangxi |
| 116 | Rizhao | 102,508 | 15,143 | Shandong |
| 117 | Suqian | 101,521 | 14,997 | Jiangsu |
| 118 | Jieyang | 100,899 | 14,905 | Guangdong |
| 119 | Qujing | 100,550 | 14,853 | Yunnan |
| 120 | Yingkou | 100,200 | 14,800 | Liaoning |

Source: http://www.china-profile.com/data/fig_urban_1.htm

## b. Rome built in two weeks!

### Cartoon: Give us all you've got ! by Nicholson



Source: http://www.cairnsblog.net/2008_08_01_archive.html

The movement of Chinese farmers to cities is the biggest demographic change in human history. In China there are enough houses built to reproduce Rome in two weeks, all houses in Spain in a year and Europe's entire housing stock in a decade. As China consumes more steel, iron ore and cement per capita than any industrial nation in history, this phenomenon underpins the strength of resource-based economies like Australia. Also any major decline in the construction industry would have serious implications on our economy.

China is currently leading the construction of skyscrapers around the globe, with 34 of world's 100 tallest buildings. The country will build up to 50,000 skyscrapers in the next 20 years, the equivalent of 10 New Yorks. At present China consumes half the world's concrete and a third of the world's steel. The Australian mining boom is feeding the Chinese construction industry with its demand for iron ore, coal, nickel, copper and aluminium.
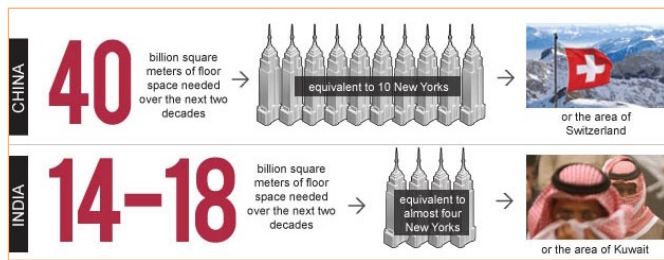
Most of the raw material mined in Australia is exported overseas to countries such as China for processing into refined products. Energy and minerals constitute two thirds of Australia's total exports to China, and more than half of Australia's iron ore exports are to China

## c. World's largest construction market

China became the world's largest construction market in 2010. By 2020, China is predicted to account for one-fifth of the global construction industry.

### Diagram: Metres of floor space



Source: http://www.china-mike.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/china-urbanization-construction-growth-rate.jpg

## d. Downside of rapid construction

Are buildings being constructed too fast?

**Photograph: Toppled 13-storey apartment building that buried one worker in Shanghai.**



Source: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/china/5685963/Nine-held-over-Shanghai-building-collapse.html

## e. China's ghost towns

New satellite pictures show massive skyscraper cities which are completely empty. Of the 35 major cities surveyed in 2010, property prices in eleven including Beijing and Shanghai were between 30 and 50 per cent above their market value. Average house prices were more than 70 per cent higher than their market value in the city of Fuzhou.

Demand for accommodation is greater than supply resulting in high price for apartments. The government aims to meet the target by constructing one million units of affordable housing in Beijing between 2011 and 2015.

**Photograph:** Zhengzhou New District residential towers.



Source: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2005231/Chinas-ghost-towns-New-satellite-pictures-massive-skyscraper-cities-STILL-completely-empty.html

Soaring property prices and high levels of investment has fuelled the construction of several new cities. Experts fear a subsequent property crash could damage the global economy.

**Activities**

They are building ten new cities a year in China. The towns are all ghost towns, waiting for people to move in. At the moment there are about 64 million empty apartments. One of the ghost cities is designed for 12 million people.

- You Tube – The Empty City – 64 million empty apartments in China, http://www.sbs.com.au/dateline/story/watch/id/601007/n/China-s-Ghost-Cities 14.37min
- Ghost towns photographs, http://www.businessinsider.com/pictures-chinese-ghost-cities-2010-12?slop=1#

## f. Poor migrant workers

Many rural citizens who move into cities can only find work as unskilled labourers in factories for low wages. As a result they are unable to afford a decent standard of living and available public services are inadequate.

Despite living in cities, migrant workers are still registered as rural residents. They have little or no social security and are charged huge fees to send their children to public schools, forcing some to forgo an education.

**Photograph: Migrant workers**
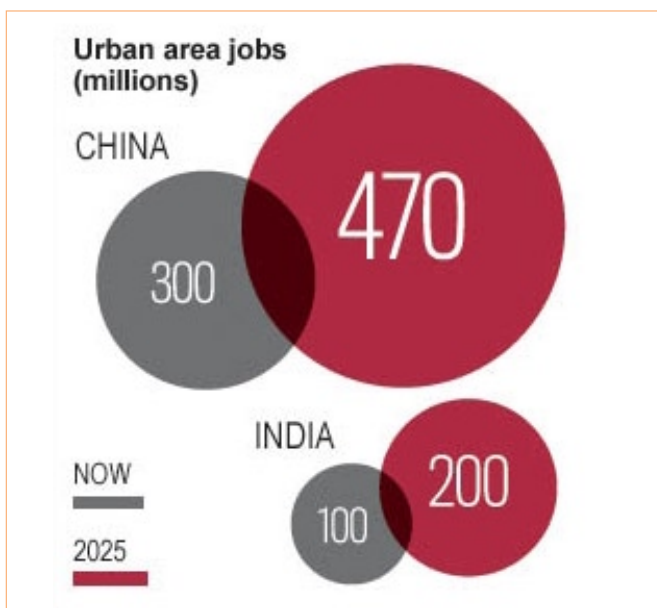Source: http://www.theneweconomy.com/international-affairs/asia/680-urbanisation-throttles-china-countryside/

In 2010, China's rural per capita net income ($758 a year) was less than a third of its urban equivalent. This inequality was one of the key motivating forces leading rural peasants to move to urban areas.

Today China has 145 million migrant workers *(11% of China's total population), larger than the entire workforce of the United States.* Out of Shenzhen's population of more than 14 million people, only 2.5 million are residents.

*These* rural-born migrant workers who work in urban areas are denied benefits enjoyed by city dwellers. *This has resulted in 'an underclass of rural migrants living as second-class citizens in China's cities.* Also China has 20 million children of migrant workers living in cities. *Many attend unofficial schools set up by migrant workers. Beijing has 200 migrant schools and Shanghai 300.*

Source: http://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/facts-urbanization-cities/

**Graph: China currently has 145 million migrant workers (11 percent of China's total population in 2010)…larger than the entire workforce of the United States.**



**Urban area jobs (millions)**

CHINA 300 470

NOW 2025

INDIA 100 200

Source: http://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/facts-urbanization-cities/

## g. Chongqing: Boomtown of the 21st Century

**Photograph: Skyline of Chongqing**



Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/39/SkylineOfChongqing.jpg

Nowhere is the staggering urbanisation of the world more evident than in Chongqing. Never heard of it? Its population is bigger than Peru or Iraq, with half a million arriving every year in search of a better life.

The city is the economic centre of the upper Yangtze River. After its municipal government was given control of surrounding territory the size of many countries, it has become the world's biggest municipality with 31 million residents.

**Table: Population change of Chongqing**

| Year | Population | ± % change |
|------|-----------|------------|
| 1949 | 1,003,000 | — |
| 1979 | 6,301,000 | +528.2% |
| 1983 | 13,890,000 | +120.4% |
| 1996 | 15,297,000 | +10.1% |
| 1997* | 30,220,000 | +97.6% |
| 2000 | 30,512,763 | +1.0% |
| 2004 | 30,550,000 | +0.1% |
| 2010 | 28,846,170 | −5.6% |
| 2011 | 31,000,000+ | |

\* Population size in 1997 was affected by expansion of administrative divisions

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chongqing

At the heart of the government plans to revitalise western China, referred to as the 'Go West' policy, the country since 1999 has spent $197.2 billion, mainly on roads, bridges, dams and pipelines. Most of this money stimulated the growth of Chongqing and paid for the Three Gorges Dam, the world's biggest hydroelectric project, which provides the city with power. As a result Chongqing has doubled its GDP in the past five years.

**Photograph: Bangbang army**



Source: http://english.sina.com/china/p/2011/1101/410412.html

Unfortunately its prosperity has been unequally distributed. For example, there is a contrast between the wealthy industrialist and the poor Bangbang army of about 100,000 porters. These workers arrive from rural areas with no skills and minimal education. They select the cheapest tool, a bamboo pole (or "bangbang") with rope and hang around the docks, markets and bus stations waiting for goods to carry up the steep slopes of this mountain port. Over the past two years as the city has become wealthier there has been a decline in porters as more people possess cars and many shops offer home delivery services. Furthermore, the low income of porters has led to many seeking more profitable means of earning a living.

According to the World Bank, 16 of the planet's 20 dirtiest cities are in China, and Chongqing is one of the worst. Every year, the choking atmosphere is responsible for thousands of premature deaths and tens of thousands of cases of chronic bronchitis. The city also produces 3.5 million kilograms of garbage every day.

## Activity
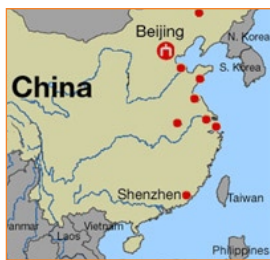


About 30 years ago, Shenzhen was a fisherman's village with a few thousand people. It is now home to 10,357,938 million people with a GDP per capita of $14,615 and growing at 10.7% a year.

Shenzhen's Special Economic Zone, established in May 1980, was the first special economic zone in China. This led to foreign investment and the development of industries. As a result millions of rural migrants moved to Shenzhen in search of jobs.

### Photographs: Refer to the two photographs and describe the changes over 30 years
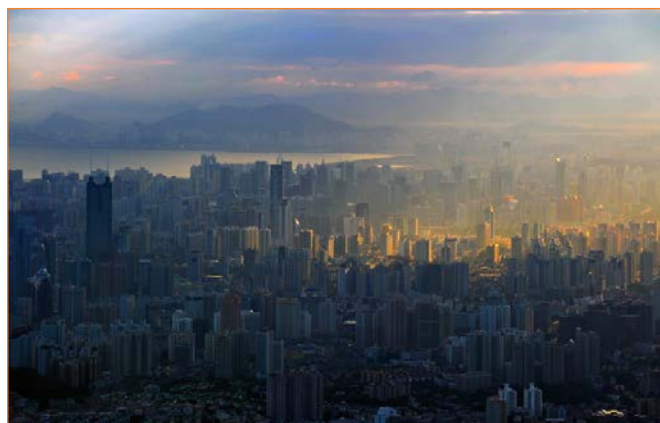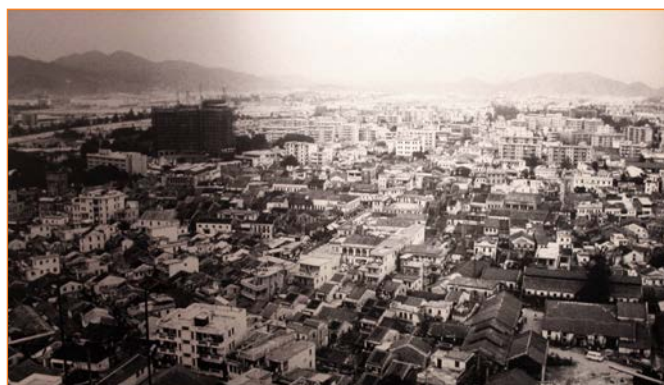




Source: http://cnreviews.com/business/research-insights/stefano-negri-china-urbanization_20090616.html

### Table: Population changes

| Year | Population | ±% change |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| 1982 | 351,871 | — |
| 1990 | 1,214,800 | + 245.2% |
| 2000 | 7,008,428 | + 476.9% |
| 2010[ | 10,357,938 | + 47.8% |

Population size may be affected by changes on administrative divisions.

The population structure polarises into two opposing extremes: intellectuals with a high level of education, and migrant workers with poor education. It was reported in June 2007 that over 20 percent of China's PhD's worked in Shenzhen.

## h. Shanghai: Growing Chinese city

Shanghai is the largest city by population in China and the largest city 'proper' (not including surrounding suburban areas) in the world. The city area covers 2,642km2 but if 16 districts and four counties were included the area extends to 6,341km2.

Shanghai is located on the edge of the Yangtze River Delta at latitude 31°14'N and longitude 121°29'E.

Due to its geographic location, Shanghai has become the busiest container port in the world with transport links to its vast hinterland. Shanghai's rapid development over the last two decades has led it to become a leading global city and a major financial centre with influence in commerce, culture, finance, media, fashion, technology and transport.

### Map: Location of Shanghai



Source: http://www.todayszaman.com/newsDetail_getNewsById.action?load=detay&link=184463

### i) Shanghai the emerging global city

In 2010 the World Expo in Shanghai heralded the emergence of Shanghai as a global city (or world city). The city is deemed to be an important node in the global economic system.

Shanghai also:

- ranked fifth in the Global Financial Centres Index;
- has 787 financial institutions, of which 170 are foreign-invested;
- ranked third among worldwide stock exchanges in terms of trading volume and sixth in terms of the total capitalisation of listed companies;
- had double digit growth every year since 1992 - except during the global recession of 2008/2009; and.
- had GDP of US$256.3billion with a GDP per capita of $11,540 (2010).

# Part A: Overview of the People's Republic of China

Shanghai is an indicator of China's development. Shanghai has 132,000 millionaires, designer shops such as Hermes, Louis Vuitton and Chanel mixed with five star hotels and luxury houses and cars.

China's government is promoting rapid urbanisation as a means to improve living standards and productivity. Over the next few years, the world's most populous nation plans to move about 300 million people from the countryside to urban areas. It is predicted Shanghai will replace Britain as the world's fourth largest economy in the next two years.

*'Just as New York City exemplified the strengths and aspirations of an emerging America in the 20th century, Shanghai perhaps will personify the capabilities and dreams of rising Asia in the 21st century.'*

Source: http://www.newgeography.com/content/001558-shanghai-the-rise-global-city

## Photograph: Louis Vuitton Shanghai



Source: http://pursenickety.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/lv-shanghai.jpg

## ii) Chinese cities

Globalisation and World Cities (GaWC) identified Shanghai as an alpha city based on its connectivity through four producer services – accountancy, advertising, banking/finance, and law.

### Table: Top three out of four alpha cities

| Category | Cities |
|----------|--------|
| Alpha++ | London, New York City |
| Alpha+ | Chicago, Dubai, Hong Kong, Paris, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Tokyo |
| Alpha | Amsterdam, Beijing, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Frankfurt, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Los Angeles, Madrid, Mexico City, Milan, Moscow, Mumbai, San Francisco, São Paulo, Seoul, Toronto and Washington |

Source: http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/

## iii) Global Power City Index

This index provides a ranking of the urban competitiveness of 35 world cities based on their international 'magnetism.' This is defined as a city's 'power to attract creative people and excellent companies from around the world amidst accelerated interurban competition.' While New York, London, Paris and Tokyo top the latest version of the Global Power City Index other prominent Asian cities, such as Seoul, Beijing, Shanghai, Singapore and Hong Kong, perform well in a number of specific areas'.

## Table: Cities ranked by category

| Rank | Population of city proper | Population of metropolitan area | Metro by annual passenger ridership | Metro systems by total route length | Airport by annual passenger traffic | Number of billionaires (US dollars) | Gross Metropolitan Product at total PPPs |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | **Shanghai** | Tokyo | Tokyo | **Shanghai** | London | Moscow | Tokyo |
| 2 | Karachi | Seoul | Moscow | London | New York | New York | New York |
| 3 | Mumbai | Mexico City | Seoul | New York | Tokyo | London | Los Angeles |
| 4 | **Beijing** | New York | **Shanghai** | **Beijing** | Atlanta | **Hong Kong** | Chicago |
| 5 | Moscow | Mumbai | **Beijing** | Berlin | Paris | Istanbul | Paris |
| 6 | Istanbul | Jakarta | New York | Seoul | Chicago | Mumbai, São Paulo | London |
| 7 | São Paulo | São Paulo | Paris | Tokyo | Los Angeles | | Osaka |
| 8 | **Tianjin** | Delhi | Mexico City | Moscow | **Beijing** | Taipei, Los Angeles, **Beijing** | Mexico City |
| 9 | **Guangzhou** | Osaka | **Hong Kong** | Madrid | **Shanghai** | | Philadelphia |
| 10 | **Shenzhen** | **Shanghai** | **Guangzhou** | **Guangzhou** | Dallas | | Washington, |

**Bold** – Chinese cities

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_city

## iv) Global Cities Index 2010

On the **Global Cities Index 2010** Shanghai is ranked 20th following Hong Kong 5th, Beijing 15th and Sydney 9th. *Foreign Policy* noted that 'the world's biggest, most interconnected cities help set global agendas, weather transnational dangers, and serve as the hubs of global integration. They are the engines of growth for their countries and the gateways to the resources of their regions'. More details go to http://www.foreignpolicy.com/node/373401

Photograph: Population strolling along the Bund in Shanghai



(S. Bliss)

Photograph: Shopping along Nathan Road, Shanghai



(S. Bliss)

### Activity

Summarise these photo series stories of people living in Shanghai, and the impact of urbanisation on their lives

Source: http://www.uschina.usc.edu/article@usct?shanghai_street_stories_15022.aspx

## I. Sustainable cities

China, as the most populated developing country, is facing incomparable challenges of sustainable urbanisation. The construction of buildings in Chinese cities makes an undeniable contribution to GDP, but the ecological and social issues it causes have been largely ignored. Unlimited expansion creates pollution, traffic congestion and threatens the natural environment. Also unsustainable constructed cities risk locking China on a carbon and resource intensive path of development for decades.

To cope with the increasing urbanisation, China will build skyscrapers to fill ten New York-sized cities by 2025. The 310m Pearl River Tower in Guangzhou is the most energy efficient super skyscraper built. It possesses wind turbines, solar panels, sun-shields, smart lighting, water-cooled ceilings and state-of-the-art insulation.

Expected to be built by 2020, Tianjin Eco-City is an example of a sustainable city. Spanning 30 square kilometres, it aims to showcase the latest energy-saving technologies. The city will have a light rail transit system and eco-landscapes ranging from a sun-powered solarscape to a greenery-clad earthscape for 350,000 residents.

Photograph: Tianjin Eco-City



http://openbuildings.com/buildings/tianjin-eco-city-profile-4292

The city will be divided into seven distinct sectors - a Lifescape, an Eco-Valley, a Solarscape, an Urbanscape, a Windscape, an Earthscape and Eco-Corridors.

Photograph: Tianjin Eco-City



http://openbuildings.com/buildings/tianjin-eco-city-profile-4292
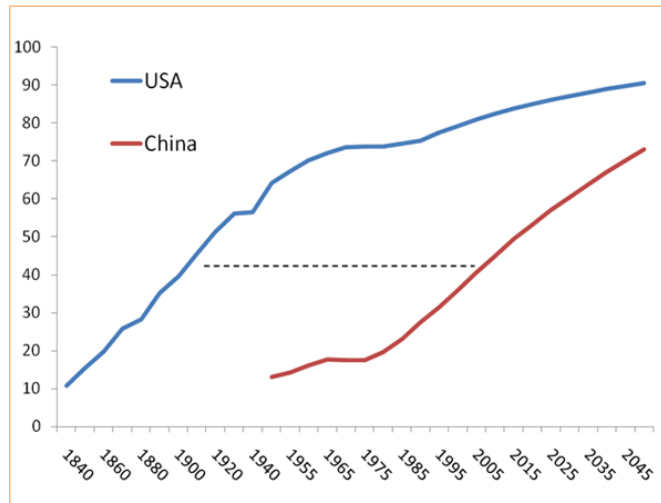
## j. Urbanisation just beginning

'Despite these colossal shifts, China's urbanisation still has a long way to go. In 1980, the U.S. urban population was 74% of the total; China's comparable figure was only 19%. Today, America's urban share of the population is more than 80%, whereas China's remains less than 50%. Taken into consideration China's colossal size and development level,

this gap suggests extraordinary potential. In 2025, America will have two cities (New York and Los Angeles) with more than 10 million people, three with 5-10 million and 37 with more than a million. By then, China will have five cities with more than 10 million people, 9 with 5-10 million, and almost 130 with more than a million. Viewed this way, China's urbanisation has barely begun.' http://www.newgeography.com/content/001906-china%E2%80%99s-urbanization-it-has-only-just-begun

**Line graphs: Percentage of Urban Population: United States and China**

The government is concerned urbanisation could cause growing social unrest - particularly because half of China's urban population will be rural-urban migrants. Already

higher wages for labour and increased cost of fuel, and other commodities are affecting China's export economy. This sector traditionally provided the first job for China's urban migrants. The situation is expected to get worse if the world economy slips into a recession.

## CONCLUSION

China has replicated in decades what took centuries to occur in other countries.

Over the last 20 years:

- disposable income has increased three fold
- over 250 Chinese cities have tripled their GDP per capita
- more than 350 million Chinese have been lifted out of poverty

However, urban sprawl has led to:

- shortage of resources
- pollution – air, water, land
- small cities are financially strained trying to provide public services – transport, water, energy
- insufficient skilled/trained workers

What about the next 20 years?

- +350 million rural Chinese will migrate into cities
- >200 cities bigger than 1 million (Europe has 35 and America has 9 cities bigger than 1 million)
- 50,000 new skyscrapers (or building 20 Manhattans from scratch or one Chicago every year).

Source: http://cnreviews.com/business/research-insights/stefano-negri-china-urbanization_20090616.html



A Buddhist monk watches fireworks during the opening ceremony of the Shanghai World Expo. Photographer: Aly Song/Reuters. Source: Guardian's Eyewitness series http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/picture/2010/may/01/shanghai-world-expo-monk-eyewitness

# ICT UPDATE

## Australian and Asian trends in internet, mobile and social media usage with student learning

### Martin Pluss, Geography Teacher and Dean of Learning Technologies at Loreto Normanhurst
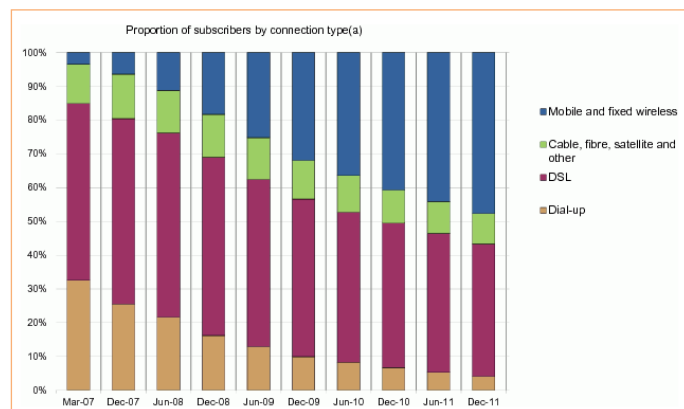
Photo courtesy of S. Pradhan

**Recent trends in internet, mobile and social media usage are critical for students' learning in the 21st century. Students find the content relevant and the spatial distribution of trends lends itself to geographical knowledge and the analysis of data provides a vehicle for the development of geographical skills. It is essential to show students not to accept information at face value but to teach them how to investigate statistics from an analytical perspective.**

### THE AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Australian information on internet usage and mobile phone uptake is often linked to figures for Oceania. In June 2011, there were 10.9 million internet subscribers in Australia, representing a 14.8% annual growth.

Figure 1 indicates the decline of dialup and the growth of mobile and fixed wireless which makes for interesting commentary on the National Broadband rollout.

**Figure 1: ABS Trends in Australian Internet usage**



Proportion of subscribers by connection type(a)

- Mobile and fixed wireless
- Cable, fibre, satellite and other
- DSL
- Dial-up

Source: http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/8153.0Chapter3Dec%202011

In 2009, 841 000 children or 31% owned a mobile phone. About 76% were aged between 12 and 14 years compared to 2% between 5 and 8 years. According to mobicity.com, of the 7 billion people in the world there are 5 billion mobile phones. In Australia 43% of Australians own a smartphone with 26% of them participating in social networks. About 66% of social networkers were under 35 years of age.

The statistics are fascinating, eliciting interesting discussion. Geographers could investigate why Tasmania has the highest mobile phone ownership (41%) out of all the states and territories and why phone ownership between major cities (31%), inner regional areas (30%) and outer regional areas (33%) are relatively evenly spread. Students could investigate: What are the sustainability implications of 14.3 million unused hand sets? What are the societal implications of 11.2 million text messages sent on the phone in 2011? The students identify with this statistical data and at the same time teachers impart geographical skills.

What is the broader issue of mobile phone usage and learning? What are the learning implications of the stranglehold (60%) of Apple iPhone/iOS control on the Australian market? What are the implications of the increasing market share of Android phones? What can schools do about Bring Your Own devices (BYOD) with 83% of teenagers with a mobile phone in their pocket in the classroom?

### Social media

Social media is a growing influence in Australia and around the world. You just look at the Kony 2012 Campaign via the social media aimed to stop the abduction of children in Uganda.

It is encouraging to see recent statistics on social media in Australia. Joanna Fulton of Philanthropy Australia, sourced

information from the ABS Internet Activity Report June 2011, and provided a comprehensive visual breakdown of social media in Australia.

The growth of web tools over the last decade enabled the growth of the social media. The accelerating growth in social media can be linked to the growth of smartphones from 1.2 million (June 2010) to 3.6 million (June 2011). The numbers of users as a percentage of the Australian population of 21.9 million is small, as we have not reached a majority stakeholder usage in terms of population.

What enables a webtool to be considered as social media? My personal criteria involve the notion of Web 2.0 where there is at least a two way flow of ideas, collaboration and communication. Consequently Wikipedia can be viewed as social media because of the way people share and contribute to the site.

Figure 2 shows Facebook and You Tube dominate the social media tools. Facebook captures over 50% of the population. The combination of Blog Spot (the Google blogging platform) and Wordpress indicates 6.6 million people have a blog.

## Figure 2: Social Media Usage in Australia December 2011

| Social Media | Million users/unique users |
|---|---|
| Facebook | 11.0 million |
| YouTube | 9.9 million |
| Wikipedia | 6.7 million |
| Blogspot | 4.6 million |
| Wordpress | 2.0 million |
| Twitter | 1.8 million |
| LinkedIn | 1.8 million |
| Flickr | 1.2 million |
| Tumblr | 1.0 million |
| My Space | 930 k |
| Photobucket | 700 k |
| Vimeo | 390 k |
| Slideshare | 220 k |
| Stumbleupon | 140 k |
| Digg | 100 k |
| Reddit | 100 k |
| Foursquare | 57 k |

## Figure 3: Social media age and gender breakdown in Australia

| Feature | Facebook | YouTube | Twitter | LinkedIn |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gender Female/Male | 48%/52% | 43%/57% | 38%/62% | 48%/52% |
| Dominate age group | 31% (0–17 yrs) | 34% (0–17 yrs) | 33% (45–55 yrs) | 32% (45–55 yrs) |

All four social media tools are dominated by males: 4% more males use Facebook; 14% more use YouTube; 24% more use Twitter; and 4% more use Linked In. In terms of the dominant age group of usage, 0-17 years make up 31% of Facebook

users and 34% of YouTube users. The leading age group is 45-55 years for Twitter and LinkedIn, comprising 33% and 32% respectively.

## Internet usage in the Asian region

Asia is the dominant region for internet usage with 44.8% of the world's internet usage (December 2011). This is followed by Europe 22%, North America 12% with Oceania and Australia at 1.1%. Asia's population is 3879 million people while internet users are 114 million, comprising 26.2% penetration of internet users. Australia and Oceania together make up 35 million people and the internet population penetration is 67.5 %. Presumably this is due to Australia comprising 22 million of the 35 million, population. Just for comparison North America has 347 million people with a 78.6% internet penetration and the world average is 32.7%. The next step in the classroom is to encourage students to investigate trends in regions within countries.

Figure 4 shows the population figures for a selection of Asian countries and is useful when working with students to convert percentages into figures based on the Face book and Internet users table.

## Figure 4: Population in the Asian Region

Note: The top 20 countries with the highest number of internet users do not include Oceania and Australia.

| Country | Population (million) |
|---|---|
| Singapore | 4.7 |
| Hong Kong | 7 |
| Malaysia | 28 |
| Thailand | 66 |
| Vietnam | 90 |
| Philippines | 101 |
| Japan | 126 |
| Pakistan | 187 |
| Indonesia | 245 |
| India | 1189 |

Of the top 20 countries with the highest numbers of internet users seven are located in Asia with China topping the list with 23% of the world's population. It is also important for students to understand trends. For example, China had 22 million internet users in 2000 which increased 485 million in 2011. Despite the large number, China has an internet penetration rate of only 36.3%. From 2000 to 2011 India increased from 5 million to 100 million, Japan from 47 million to 99million, Indonesia from 2 million to 39.6 million, South Korea from 19 million to 39 million, and the Philippines 2 million to 29.7 million. Vietnam grew from 200,000 to 29 million, representing the greatest growth for the top 20 country internet user countries in Asia. The rest of the world consists of 2351 million people with 360 million internet users in 2000 and 508 million in 2011 – a growth rate of 24.1%.

After looking at the statistics teachers encourage students to think about the implications of high internet use in Asia. With millions of users, there is revenue for online companies such as e-business and online commerce. At the same time internet journalism is growing with revenue received from digital news. In 2003 'gaming' Koreans made up 54% of the market followed by Taiwan at 26%.

One final interesting point of discussion with students is the culture of the web. Most students in Australia would associate the web with the English language when in fact Mandarin is currently the world's leading language. This raises the possibility - Chinese could become the largest internet language group in the world.

## Social Media in the Asian region

Internet usage figures tell one story and the adoption of population and internet penetration adds another dimension to the narrative. The following investigation of social media trends provides other useful insights (Figure 5). As of 31 December 2011 the number of Facebook users was 183 million making up 4.7% of the population which compares to 13 million in Oceania/Australia 37.7% and 174 million in North America at 50.3 %. North America has the highest Facebook penetration at 50% followed by Australia at 37.7 %, Europe 37.4% and Latin American 25.5%

**Figure 5: Facebook and internet usage comparisons for a selection of Asian countries**
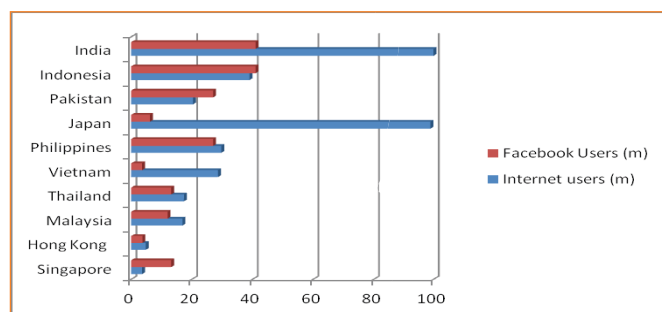


Social media penetration in Asia is relatively low. Asia dominates internet users and Europe dominates Face book users with 223.4 million users compared to Asia in second place at 183.9 million users.

A couple of focus questions create interesting discussion. What would Facebook revenues be like if they tapped the Asian internet penetration? Students clearly pick up the idea there is a captive market in Asia and the way to harness this penetration is increasing younger generation's use of mobile devices.

## Mobile usage in the Asian region

In The Next Web (September 2011), the Asia and Pacific markets have the 'highest penetration of mobile phones in the world'. Figure 6 shows the penetration of mobile phone per 100 of the population. What is more interesting is Asian users tend to interact more with their phones and find their phones

more interesting than watching TV compared to those who use mobile phones in Europe and USA. Another interesting statistic is Singapore (61%), Australia (37%) and Hong Kong (35%) had higher smartphone penetration than USA (31 %).

**Figure 6: Number of mobile phones per 100 people per country**
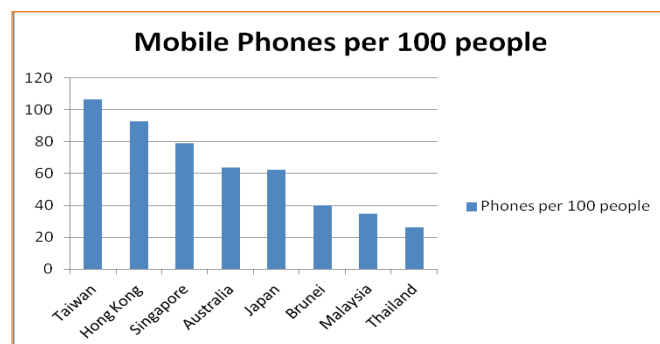


There are mixed reasons for these statistics. Some argue Japan is spearheading the mobile market penetration followed by South Korea and Singapore (Mobithinking, 2010). Even though, Taiwan, Hong Kong Singapore and Australia have more mobile phones per person (2011), Japan started the process and now other nations are involved.

What is more interesting is the use of mobile phones in the Asia's less developed economies. These nations have large, growing populations with low PC penetration. The use of land lines has declined because of large infrastructure costs

Mobile Phone repair in Bangalore. Source: Wikimedia Commons

Kyoto monk. Source: Wikimedia Commons

and as a result mobile phones have taken off. Mark Pesce, co-author of *The Next Billion Seconds*, contributor to ABC Drum, conference presenter and futurist tells a wonderful story about how fishermen (and women) use their mobile phones to find out which port has the highest price for their product, before bringing their boat back to the preferred port. He also speaks of uber.com and how it has revolutionized the way people make use of limousine services through the use of GPS booking and tracking. The power of the pen is challenged by the power of the mobile phone.

The future of the mobile web in Asia is set to grow for a number of reasons.

- Firstly the population is large.
- Secondly, low PC penetration makes it easier and cost effective, for growth of the mobile market.
- Thirdly, there is demand as mobiles are seen as an enabler as indicated with Mark Pesce's fishing example.
- Fourthly, technological improvements, such as the expanding 3G roll out in Japan.
- Fifthly, people power, such as Kony 2012, as agent of change. This involves: a reciprocal relationship involving mobile phones and the communication of ideas; and the development of sharing, connecting and collaborating over social justice issues and democratic decision making. On the other hand it is worth encouraging students to do a critical investigation of people power. For example, there have been questions raised about the distribution of funds by the charity group linked to Kony 2012.
- Sixthly, mobile phones enable exposure to branded products aimed to increase sales.
- Lastly, information management through the use of augmented reality.

## CONCLUSION

This ICT Update has integrated knowledge and understanding and the inquiry process, on the internet, mobile phones and social media usage in the context of the recent Geography national curriculum. This type of Geography is current, interesting and relevant and the investigation of statistical data provides discussion about issues students enjoy studying. Moreover, the dominance of data in statistical format provides an opportunity to engage students in critical thinking and the development of geographical skills.

## Geofacts

In 2011 845 million people logged onto Facebook monthly.

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http://blog.futurestreetconsulting.com/

Mark Pesce and Robert Tercek *The Next Billion Seconds*
http://thenextbillion seconds.com

Why Asia will (continue to) dominate the mobile Web – from now on, it's not just about Japan
http://mobithinking.com/blog/why-asia-dominates-mobile-web

# AUSTRALIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH ASIA

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China-Australia relationships

## Dr Susan Bliss

## CURRICULUM

This unit of work includes:

a) Geography National Curriculum

b) NSW Geography Curriculum

**Stage 5A4: Australia in Its Regional Context**

- Australia interacts with other nations: aid; communication; culture; defence; migration; tourism; trade; sport

- Future challenges for Australia: population – migration

- Human rights: response of Australia and strategies for a better future

**Stage 5A2: Changing Australian Communities**

- Human characteristics that make Australia unique: demographic characteristics – influence nature and identity of Australian society

- Factors causing change in Australian communities: cultural integration

- Study one Australian community

### Photograph: China – Australia
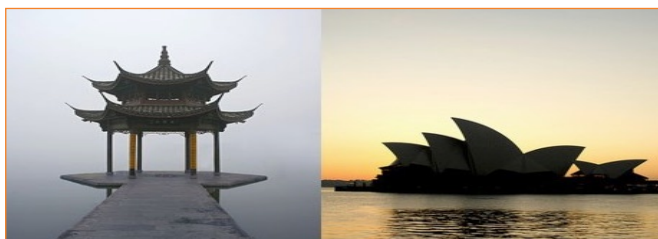
## WHY IS CHINA IMPORTANT TO AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE?

By 2030 China is expected to become a major driver of economic activity both regionally and globally. It has the potential to overtake the United States as the world's largest economy and to become a leading stakeholder in the development and stability of the global economic and political system. The Australian Government acknowledges the importance of the People's Republic of China to the country's future and aims to strengthen its links for the following reasons:

- major contributor to global wealth (GDP);

- plays a large part in global trade;

- contributes to regional security;

- plays an important role in the Six Party Talks aimed at dismantling North Korea's nuclear weapons program;

- takes action to support international arms control and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

- participates in counter-terrorism work.

Above: The world's longest tunnel-to-tunnel suspension bridge has opened in China. The construction of the Aizhai extra large suspension bridge, which carries traffic 355m above the valley floor, took over four years. Designed to ease congestion in the mountainous region, it will cut the time needed to traverse the canyon from 30 minutes to one

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

Australia pursues relations with China on the basis of mutual respect. Both countries recognise shared interests and differences. It is important for Australia to have an effective framework in place where those differences can be managed in a way that does not hinder the achievement of the many goals both countries have in common.

## OVERVIEW

Over the last ten years China's importance to Australia has grown economically, politically, socially, culturally, technologically and environmentally. Both countries have bilateral agreements on trade, aid, security and human rights. China is Australia's second biggest export market (wool, raw hides and skins, cotton, minerals and fuel) and

in 2005, both countries commenced negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement. Environmental concern over Australia's coal exports to China and its links to global warming, led to the 2007 Australia China Joint Coordination Group on Clean Coal Technologies.

In 2008 the Australian Government (AusAID) provided aid to China after the Chengdu earthquake and Australians participated in the Beijing Olympic Games and the Hong Kong Sevens Rugby. Communication via the media enables Australians to be knowledgeable of air pollution in China and human rights abuses in Tibet.

Australia and China cooperate to advance APEC's agenda and work together on the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) - the multilateral process for security dialogue and cooperation.



Photograph: Website of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Australia. Source: http://au.china-embassy.org/eng/

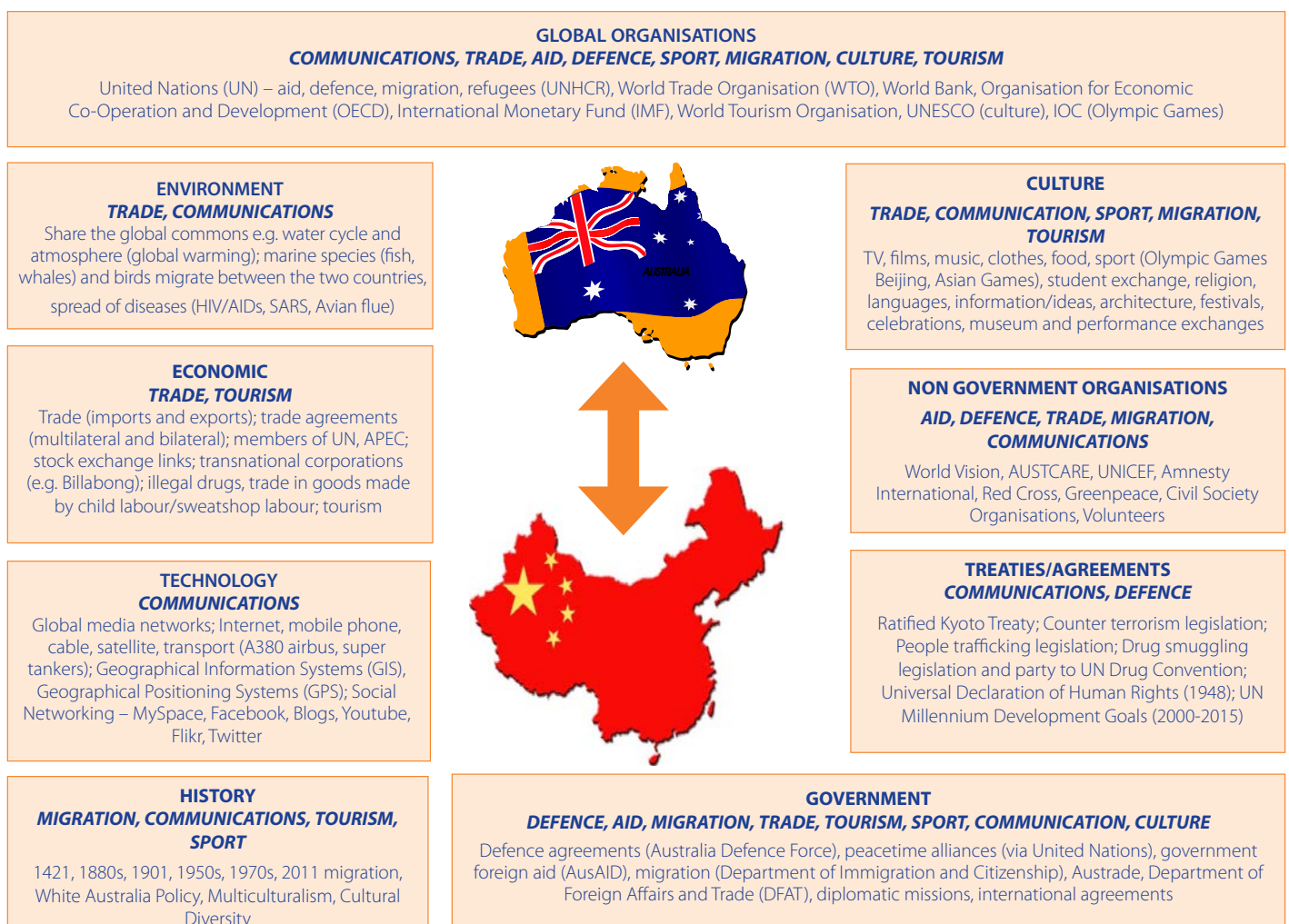Diagram: Overview of Australia-China Interactions  aid; communication; culture; defence; migration; tourism; trade; sport

**GLOBAL ORGANISATIONS**
*COMMUNICATIONS, TRADE, AID, DEFENCE, SPORT, MIGRATION, CULTURE, TOURISM*

United Nations (UN) – aid, defence, migration, refugees (UNHCR), World Trade Organisation (WTO), World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Tourism Organisation, UNESCO (culture), IOC (Olympic Games)

**ENVIRONMENT**
*TRADE, COMMUNICATIONS*
Share the global commons e.g. water cycle and atmosphere (global warming); marine species (fish, whales) and birds migrate between the two countries, spread of diseases (HIV/AIDs, SARS, Avian flue)

**CULTURE**
*TRADE, COMMUNICATION, SPORT, MIGRATION, TOURISM*
TV, films, music, clothes, food, sport (Olympic Games Beijing, Asian Games), student exchange, religion, languages, information/ideas, architecture, festivals, celebrations, museum and performance exchanges

**ECONOMIC**
*TRADE, TOURISM*
Trade (imports and exports); trade agreements (multilateral and bilateral); members of UN, APEC; stock exchange links; transnational corporations (e.g. Billabong); illegal drugs, trade in goods made by child labour/sweatshop labour; tourism

**NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS**
*AID, DEFENCE, TRADE, MIGRATION, COMMUNICATIONS*
World Vision, AUSTCARE, UNICEF, Amnesty International, Red Cross, Greenpeace, Civil Society Organisations, Volunteers

**TECHNOLOGY**
*COMMUNICATIONS*
Global media networks; Internet, mobile phone, cable, satellite, transport (A380 airbus, super tankers); Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Geographical Positioning Systems (GPS); Social Networking – MySpace, Facebook, Blogs, Youtube, Flikr, Twitter

**TREATIES/AGREEMENTS**
*COMMUNICATIONS, DEFENCE*
Ratified Kyoto Treaty; Counter terrorism legislation; People trafficking legislation; Drug smuggling legislation and party to UN Drug Convention; Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); UN Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015)

**HISTORY**
*MIGRATION, COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM, SPORT*
1421, 1880s, 1901, 1950s, 1970s, 2011 migration, White Australia Policy, Multiculturalism, Cultural Diversity

**GOVERNMENT**
*DEFENCE, AID, MIGRATION, TRADE, TOURISM, SPORT, COMMUNICATION, CULTURE*
Defence agreements (Australia Defence Force), peacetime alliances (via United Nations), government foreign aid (AusAID), migration (Department of Immigration and Citizenship), Austrade, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), diplomatic missions, international agreements

## HISTORICAL INTERACTIONS LED TO MIGRATION AND TRADE

### a. 1421

While Europeans are considered to have made the first recorded discovery of the **Australian** continent in **1770**, others claim **Chinese** traders were visiting Australia's north coast as early as the 1750s. The controversial book titled *1421: The Year China Discovered the World by* Gavin Menzies argues that Admiral Zheng He and his fleet circumnavigated the world in the fifteenth century and visited Australia long before any European explorers.

### b. 1788

During the British settlement of Australia (1788) Chinese men arrived as indentured labourers and free settlers. However, the number of Chinese immigrants to Australia was insignificant until the Victorian (1850s) and New South Wales (1860s) gold rushes. Most Chinese came from impoverished areas in southern China, particularly around Canton. Although the Chinese were generally peaceful and industrious, resentment flared up against their race, particularly because of their different customs and traditions. The presence of numerous Chinese on the gold fields led to anti-Chinese agitation, including violent clashes such as the Lambing Flat riots. As a result in NSW the 1861 Chinese Immigration Restriction Act was passed, designed to reduce the number of Chinese people entering the colony.

### c. Late 1880s

By the late 1880s increasing negative attitudes to Asians led to an Australian immigration policy excluding non-Europeans, commonly known as the 'White Australia' policy or the 1901 Immigration Restrictive Act. The complex interactions of tradition, geographic isolation and fears depended on the preservation of a white Australia. Growing concern over the rapid growth in Chinese immigrants from 2,000 (1853) to 40,000 (1857) in Victoria, was believed to be a portent of the future - 'mongol hordes' and the 'Chinese plague'.

### Cartoon: Mongolian octopus
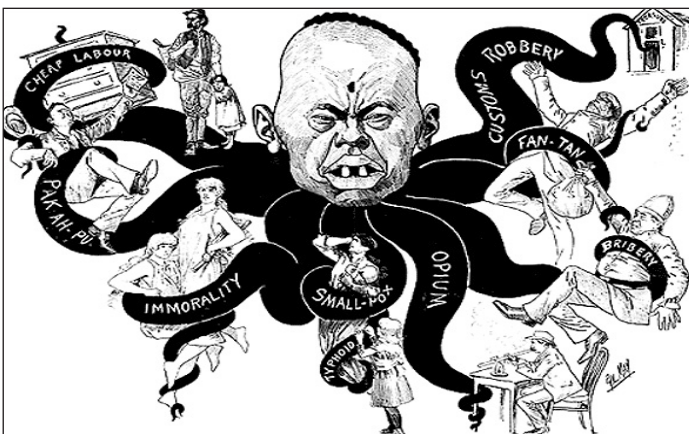


Source: http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mongolian_octopus.png;

### Cartoon: Example of 'gate keeping'
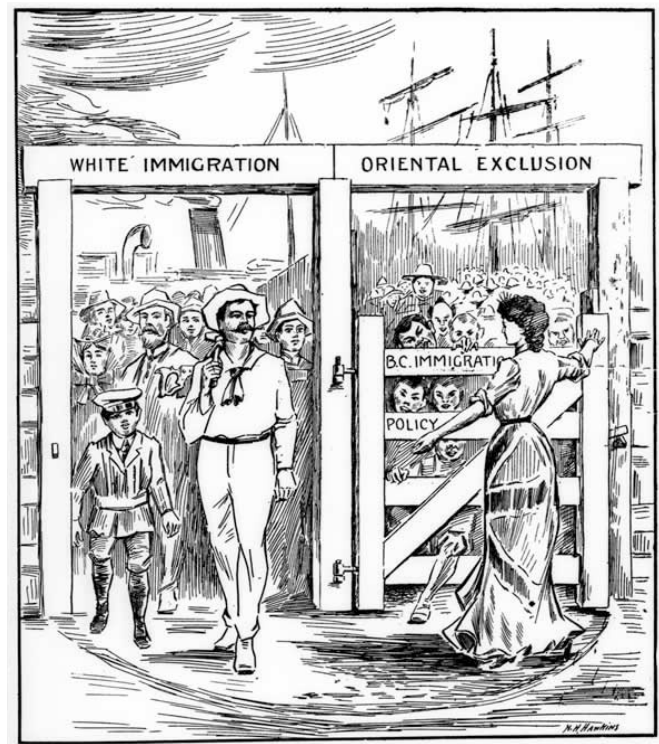


THE SAME ACT WHICH EXCLUDES ORIENTALS SHOULD OPEN WIDE THE PORTALS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TO WHITE IMMIGRATION.

Source: http://blog.lib.umn.edu/globerem/main/2001/11/gatekeeping.html

### d. 1950s onwards

In the 1950s and 1960s there was a gradual easing of the Immigration Restriction Act, participation in the Colombo Plan (which involved the education of Asian students in Australia) and the adoption of a less Eurocentric attitude to immigration. After 1973 when the White Australia Policy was abandoned and non-discriminatory immigration was adopted there was an increase in Chinese immigration to Australia.

### e. 2010

Today China is the third major source of immigrants to Australia and Chinese the most common foreign language spoken in Australian homes. People of Chinese background are an integral part of Australian society with Chinese newspapers, and radio channels and televisions broadcasting in Cantonese and Mandarin. The Chinese language is studied in secondary schools and private weekend language schools. Chinese Australians have received Order of Australia awards and are represented in local, state and federal governments. In the late 1990's, many of the suburbs in Sydney evolved into satellite Chinatowns, such as the Carlingford/Eastwood/Epping area, Auburn, Burwood, Beverly Hills and Parramatta.

### Activities

- Describe the message in the cartoons. Explain the impact of the cartoons on a predominantly Anglo-Saxon population.
- Research racial discrimination against the Chinese in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Examine the stereotypes of Chinese immigrants to Australia in the late

19th and early 20th centuries. Evaluate the validity of these stereotypes and investigate legislation that discriminated against the Chinese. Refer to this website and others for a variety of perspectives – http://www.chaf.lib.latrobe.edu.au/education/lessons/lessonK07.htm

## COMMUNICATION: PEOPLE TO PEOPLE INTERACTIONS

Source: http://www.china.embassy.gov.au/bjng/home.html



Australian Embassy, China

Australia and China have a strong friendship based on a long history of people-to-people interactions. Chinese and Chinese Australians have played an important role in Australia's history and made a great contribution to Australian society. Australia has seen rapid growth in the number of Chinese studying, visiting and working in Australia, as well as the number of Australians and Australian-educated Chinese now living and working in China.

The Australia-China Council (ACC), established by the Australian Government 1978 promotes mutual understanding and fosters people-to-people relations between Australia and China. The ACC promotes Youth Exchange Programs and in 2009, 90,000 Chinese were enrolled at Australian educational institutions and 300,000 Chinese visited our shores. The 2007 'Experience Australia' cultural campaign in Shenzhen raised Australia's profile by promoting tourism and business links between the two countries.

Mandarin speaking former Prime Minister Kevin Rudd aimed to build a stronger relationship with China and the 2020 Australia Summit supported Chinese communities especially their social inclusion in our culturally diverse country. For example the Fairfield Council's Community Engagement Strategy supports social justice and equity by providing language aids and a multi-lingual website to communicate with the local Chinese community.

The Chinese community in Australia is an important part of our people-to-people links with China. The future expansion of the economic and political cooperation between Australia and China will depend on more extensive people-to-people contacts and personal links, not only at the government level but at all levels of our respective societies.

## POLITICAL INTERACTIONS: COMMUNICATION/MEETINGS

Today the Australian Government pursues constructive and friendly relations with China on the basis of mutual respect and recognition of both our shared interests and our differences. The Australian Government has worked hard to establish productive personal links with China at the ministerial and official level. The large number of high-level visits underscores the strength and importance of our bilateral relationship with China.

Table: Some of the political communications/visits since 2007

| Australian government visits to China | Chinese government visits to Australia |
|---|---|
| • Former Governor-General and current Governor-General, Prime Minister (twice)<br>• Treasurer (twice)<br>• Ministers for Foreign Affairs (twice)<br>• Trade (seven times)<br>• Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government; Innovation, Industry, Science and Research; Climate Change and Water; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (twice)<br>• Tourism, Resources and Energy (four times)<br>• Sport<br>• Speaker of the House of Representatives led a Parliamentary delegation to China in April 2010<br>• Governor-General visited China in June 2010<br>• Australian Chiefs of the Defence Force, Army and Navy made visits to China in 2008 or 2009 to promote bilateral defence ties. | • Chinese President Hu Jintao 2007 for APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and for a bilateral visit.<br>• Vice Premier Li Keqiang 2009<br>• Senior Chinese Communist Party leaders Li Changchun and Zhou Yongkang 2009 and 2008 respectively.<br>• China's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yang Jiechi (2008)<br>• Chairman of the National Development Reform Commission, Zhang Ping (2008).<br>• China's most senior military officer, General Guo Boxiong, visited Australia in May 2010, representing a new level of cooperation in defence relations. |
| • June 2010 – December 2011 six delegations will visit China to stay for up to two weeks at a time with the aim of establishing new contacts and the development of export opportunities. November 2010 Chinese Vice Premier Li Keqiang said the country would push forward the all-round cooperative ties with Australia. | |

China and Australia maintain a number of bilateral dialogues to advance cooperation and manage differences. Dialogues cover global issues, such as trade and economic cooperation, the global economic crisis (2008), resources, aid, defence, regional security, disarmament, human rights and climate change. Both sides acknowledge Australia and China have different histories, different societies and different political systems, as well as differences of view on important issues. Australia and China are committed to managing differences on the basis of mutual respect. Australia adheres to its one-

China policy, which means it does not recognise Taiwan as a country. Australia maintains unofficial contact with Taiwan primarily to promote our legitimate economic, trade and cultural interests.

## Cartoon



Source: http://www.danwei.org/internet/hong_taikong_and_president_who.php

**Photograph: Prime Minister Julia Gillard hobnobs with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao on a four-day visit to China in April 2011**



Source: http://theconversation.edu.au/why-australias-trade-relationship-with-china-remains-at-ground-level-3852

### China, Australia vow to increase ties, 5/11/2010

*China will strengthen its dialogue and exchanges with Australia and expand trade and investment. Australia will further enhance cooperation with China in areas including trade, energy and resources, tourism and culture, and strengthen coordination on major international and regional issues such as the climate change, so as to promote their bilateral relations.*

### Gillard keen to reassure China on US presence, 19/11/2011

*Prime Minister Julia Gillard says she would tell China's Premier Wen Jiabao that increased US military training on Australian territory poses no threat to China.*

*Ms Gillard said it was possible for Australia to have an ally in Washington and a friend in Beijing.*

*She said it was well known to everyone in the region that Australia and the US were close allies and the increase in American training was the next step in that relationship.*

*Asked if this move could be seen as a threat to China, she responded: "Certainly not, absolutely not."*

Source: http://www.smh.com.au/national/gillard-keen-to-reassure-china-on-us-presence-20111119-1noaa.html

## Activities

Update the following notes by referring to the Australian Embassy in China – Agreements and speeches http://www.china.embassy.gov.au/bjng/media.html and Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Australia http://au.china-embassy.org/eng/



## Australia-China Relations

**Colleen Ricci August 31, 2009**

Source: http://education.theage.com.au/cmspage.php?intid=135&intversion=285

**Australia has enjoyed a mutually satisfying trade relationship with the People's Republic of China since the early 1970s. However, recent events have introduced a sour note.**

### What is Australia's relationship with China?

Successive Australian governments have nurtured relations with China, despite the divergent ideological principles that govern each society: China is ruled by the authoritarian Communist Party, under a one-party system, and Australia is a liberal democracy. China's business enterprises — including its press — are owned and controlled by the communist state; not by independent, private companies, as many are here.

The cultural and political differences present many diplomatic challenges to the Western democracies with which China does business, particularly as much of the world's manufacturing now takes place there. China has grown rich on the cheap exports it provides and Australia shares in this wealth by supplying the raw materials demanded by China's burgeoning economy.

### What has contributed to tensions?

The Chinese Government recently demanded that Uighur (Chinese ethnic minority) activist Rebiya Kadeer be denied an Australian visa. Beijing accused Kadeer of leading the recent riots in Xinjiang's capital, Urumqi, which she denies. Prime Minister Kevin Rudd refused the request, saying: *"The Government I lead is one where Australia makes decisions on who it issues visas to or not."* However, pressure was later unsuccessfully applied to the Melbourne International Film Festival, demanding that it withdraw a documentary made about Kadeer, The 10 conditions of love. Several Chinese films were withdrawn from the festival in protest.

Some have suggested that the seeds of discontent grew when Mr Rudd gave a speech to students at Peking University in 2008, in which he raised the issue of Tibet. *"Australia, like most other countries, recognises China's sovereignty over Tibet, but we also believe it is necessary to recognise there are significant human rights problems in Tibet,"* he said. *"As a long-standing friend of China, I intend to have a straightforward discussion with China's leaders on this."* This was reportedly deeply resented by Chinese President Hu Jintao.

## What happened at Rio Tinto?

A further source of angst for China has been the hitherto uncertain fate of mining company Rio Tinto, which provides much of its iron ore. Rio rejected a $19.5 billion investment from a Chinese aluminium company, Chinalco, in favour of a joint venture with a rival company, BHP. This was a huge disappointment for China, sensitive to "loss of face".

Further politicising the issue was the "surprise" arrest and detainment of a Rio Tinto senior executive, Stern Hu, and three Chinese colleagues. Initially accused of espionage and stealing "state secrets", Mr Hu, an Australian citizen, was held for several weeks without charge. He has since been accused of *"bribing internal staff of Chinese steel companies"* causing *"huge loss to China's national economic security and interests."*

The Australian press has speculated at length that the Chinalco rejection and the arrests are linked — suggesting sour grapes on China's part — though Foreign Affairs Minister Stephen Smith rejects this assertion.

## What has been the response?

Mr Rudd, who speaks fluent Mandarin, was once accused of being too "cosy" with China. Now some suggest he has bent too far the other way. They say an Australian defence white paper that drew attention to China's military modernisation and Australia's response to it, has possibly added to the strain. Many agree that the mystery and hyperbole surrounding the Rio Tinto arrests have hurt China's international standing by unsettling those who regard its intentions with suspicion. They say that China's growing economic clout has encouraged the use of bullying tactics, which serve only to highlight China's authoritarianism.

Others lament Australia's growing dependence on China, saying human rights issues are ignored for the sake of economic gain. But despite all the rhetoric, trade and investment has continued — as a recent $50 billion liquefied natural gas (LNG) deal and new iron ore contracts indicate.

## Recent headlines

"If crossing the dragon's path tread warily" *The Age*, August 24; "Stern warning for Australia's future relationship with China" *The Sydney Morning Herald*, August 15; "Our China solution" *The Australian*, August 20; "Diplomatic relations with China hit 10-year low" *Herald Sun*, August 18.

## Activity

**Your view:** What are the benefits of Australia's relationship with China? Is there a downside? Would Australia benefit from more Chinese investment? Should human rights issues interfere with trade negotiations?

**Cartoons:** Australia's success in avoiding a recession was partly the result of strong economic growth in China. This emphasised the importance of Australia's relationship with China for its future economic prosperity. The detention of Australian Rio Tinto executive Stern Hu by Chinese authorities revealed a darker side to this relationship. Cartoonists were quick to highlight the complexities of living with our northern neighbour.

Source: All cartoons are found at http://www.nma.gov.au/ exhibitions/behind_the_lines_the_years_best_cartoons_2009/ living_with_the_dragon/slideshow_1_2.html

### Cartoon: Hu Jintao, Ward O'Neill – Australian Financial Review, 4 April 2009



## Activity

Compare this octopus cartoon with the previous cartoon. Discuss the changes in the issues behind Australia's relationship with China.

### Cartoon: Sweet and sour takeaway. John Spooner – The Age, 11 July 2009



## Activity

What is the message in this cartoon?

## Cartoon: Don't mention…
Matt Golding– Sunday Age, 19 July 2009



DON'T MENTION…

FALUN GONG
TIBET
ONE-CHILD POLICY
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
CHINESE UYGHURS
MELB. INT. FILM FESTIVAL
INTERNET CENSORSHIP
ECONOMIC LINKS WITH SUDAN
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP
THE FACT POH MAY NOT
WIN MASTERCHEF

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
LIP-SYNCING GIRL FROM
THE OPENING CEREMONY
PING PONG ORIGINATED
IN ENGLAND IN THE 1880s
MARGARET FULTON'S 80s
RECIPE FOR CHOP SUEY
WIERD FLUORO GLUG
IN CANTONESE FOOD
MSG
&
HU!

DON'T MENTION THESE & WE CAN SAVE FACE!

### Activity

Explain why Australia is not to mention some of these topics to China.

## DEFENCE INTERACTIONS

Australia places a high priority on its relationship with China, as the country with the fastest growing influence in the region. The relationship includes high level strategic dialogue with China through regular defence visits and the annual Defence Strategic Dialogue Talks.

In the 2009, *A Focused Force: Australia's Defence Priorities in the Asian Region,* Hugh White calls for Australia to refocus its military by managing strategic risks related to the rise of China. Professor White argues Chinese power will challenge US primacy, undercutting the basic assumptions of the Australian defence policy. He poses questions about the risks Australia faces over coming decades and whether the country can afford the forces.

### Quotes from Paper:

* *'Most people understand that China's rise is transforming Asia, but few acknowledge the obvious consequences for Australia's security.'*

* *'It is an old and true maxim of defence policy that there are limits to Australia's defence capacity and influence, but the extent of those limits are — to some degree — up to us as a community, and the government on our behalf, to decide.'*

The 2009 Defence White Paper, *Defending Australia in the Asia-Pacific Region: Force 2030* (http://www.defence.gov. au/whitepaper/docs/defence_white_paper_2009.pdf) stated that 'national security is concerned with ensuring Australia's freedom from attack or the threat of attack, maintaining our territorial integrity and promoting our political sovereignty, preserving our hard-won freedoms, and sustaining our fundamental capacity to advance economic prosperity for all Australians.' The paper noted the present pace, scope and structure of China's military modernisation has the potential to give its neighbours cause for concern if China does not reach out to others to build confidence regarding its military plans.

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*China maintains the world's largest military force, based on manpower. The armed forces of the PRC comprises of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Armed Police Force (PAP), reserve forces and militia. The PLA encompasses the Army, Navy, Air Force and Second Artillery Corps - 2.3 million. The PAP has 660,000 people, reserve forces 800,000 and militia ten million.*

Source: http://www.sinodefence.com/overview/default.asp

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### Photograph: Chinese military



Source: http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details. php?nid=179646

China's military budget will rise 12.7% in 2011 to $91.5 billion, resuming a long string of double-digit annual increases after an unexpected slowdown in 2010. Li Zhaoxing, justified the increase, saying the military was a defensive force in China and 'will not pose a threat to any country.' In response countries have grown nervous.

### Column graphs: Military expenditure percent of GDP and number of military personnel
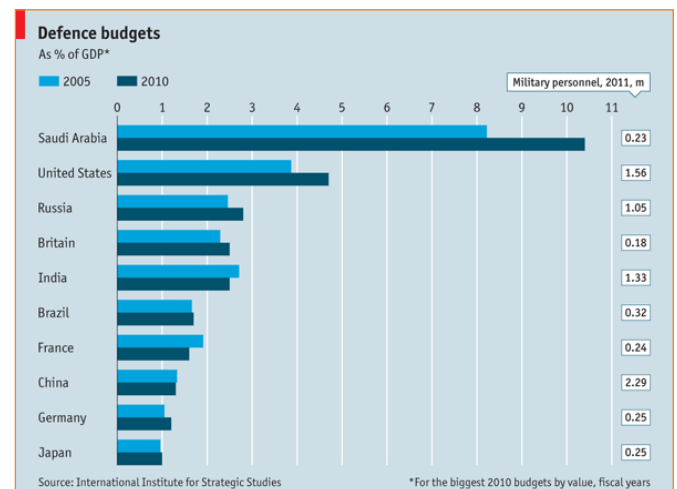


Source: http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/03/defence_ budgets?fsrc=scn/fb/wl/dc/miltaryrankingdefence
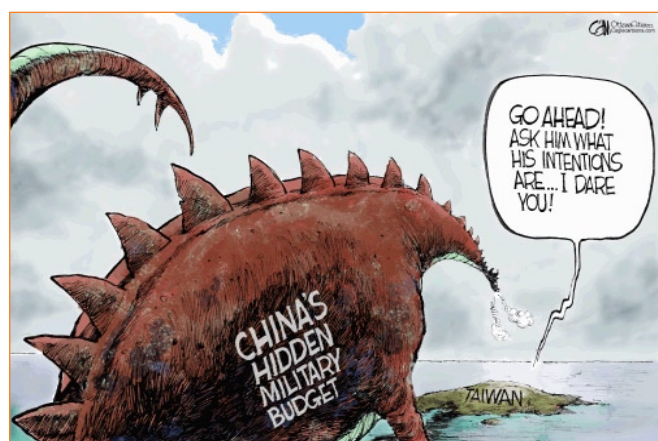
# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

## Diagram: China's military budget



Source: http://www.france24.com/en/20110304-chinas-defence-budget-rise-127-2011-0
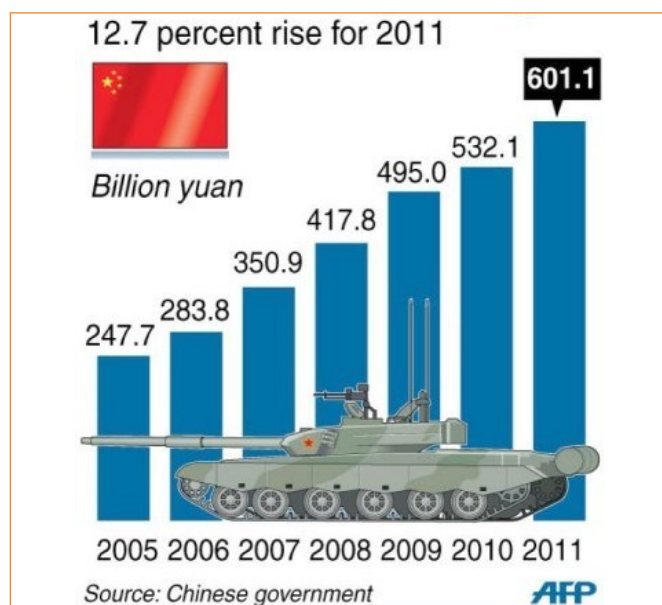
## Cartoon: China's hidden military budget



Source: http://www.souillat.com/revue_de_dessins_before_2006-uk.htm

## Activities

Summarise the long rise of China in Australian defence strategy http://www.lowyinstitute.org/Publication.asp?pid=1023

Explain the message in the cartoon

Refer to column graph and calculate the difference in China's defence budget from 2005 to 2011

Refer to column graph and discuss the defence budget and number of military personnel in China. Compare China with USA, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Japan

## MIGRATION LINKS: POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL/CULTURAL IMPACTS

### Photograph: Chinese migrants to Australia



Source: http://www.canadaupdates.com/content/china-largest-source-migrants-australia-16727.htm

*In 2009 China became Australia's biggest source of immigrants, for the first time eclipsing the traditional main points of origin, New Zealand and Britain.*

By the time of Australian Federation (1901), there were around 29,000 ethnic Chinese in Australia. After the 1989 Tiananmen Square pro-democracy protests, former Prime Minister Bob Hawke, allowed 42,000 students from mainland China to settle in Australia permanently. Over the following two decades Chinese born Australians have increased nearly six-fold.

The 2006 Australian Census found: 206,591 Australians declared they were born in China; 71,803 born in Hong Kong SAR; 2,013 in Macau SAR; and 24,368 in Taiwan. This is a total of 304,775 Chinese people or 1.5% of the total Australian population. The census noted the Chinese represent Australia's third largest overseas-born group - 72% are first generation Chinese, 22% second generation and 6% are third generation.

### Table: Number of Chinese in Australia 1881–1921. Adapted ABS Census

| Activity | Year | Male | Female | Persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| • Draw the table as a line graph. Remember to label the axis | 1881 | 38,274 | 259 | 38,533 |
| | 1891 | 35,523 | 298 | 35,821 |
| | 1901 | 29,153 | 474 | 29,627 |
| | 1911 | 21,856 | 897 | 22,753 |
| • Calculate the proportion of males to females in 1881 and 1921. | 1921 | 16,011 | 1,146 | 17,157 |
| • Explain the reasons why more males than females immigrated to Australia | | | | |

## Table: Top Ten Countries – Resident Australians born overseas Adapted 2006 ABS Census

| Activity | Country of Birth | Estimated Resident Population |
|---|---|---|
| • Draw the table as a column graph. <br> • Calculate the total resident Australian population born overseas, from the top ten countries. <br> • Determine the proportion of Chinese people to total population from the top ten countries. | 1. United Kingdom | 1,153,264 |
| | 2. New Zealand | 476,719 |
| | 3. **People's Republic of China** | 304,775 |
| | 4. Italy | 220,469 |
| | 5. Vietnam | 180,352 |
| | 6. India | 153,579 |
| | 7. Philippines | 135,619 |
| | 8. Greece | 125,849 |
| | 9. South Africa | 118,816 |
| | 10. Germany | 114,921 |

There has been a significant decline in immigration from NZ and UK and an increase from China. China dominates the graph with 25,366 permanent additions in 2009-10. Unexpectedly the Philippines is second in front of all other countries in South East and North East Asia.

## Column graph: Permanent additions
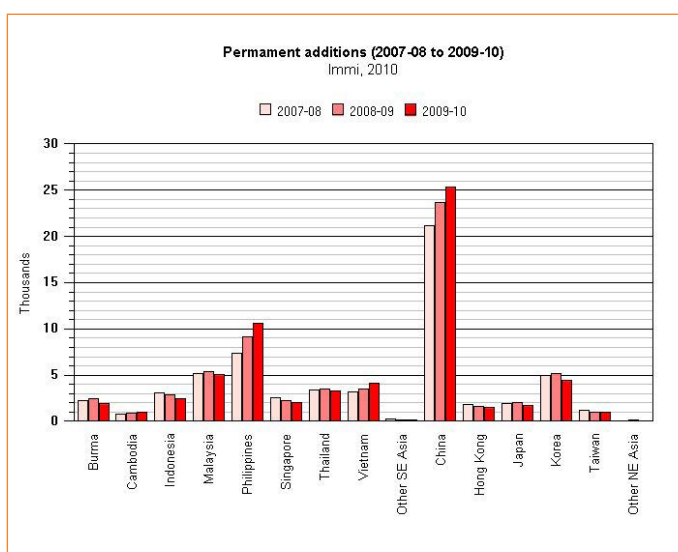
## Composite column graph: Permanent arrivals and state and territory
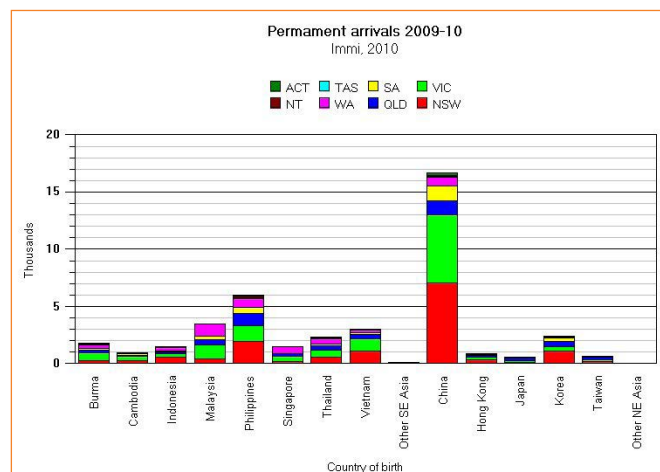
Most Chinese immigrants tend to live in NSW.

### Activity
Suggest reasons for the popularity of NSW and Victoria as a destination for Chinese people.



## a. Languages

## Table: Most popular languages spoken in Australia 2009. Adapted ABS

| Activity | Language | Speakers |
|---|---|---|
| • Calculate the proportion of Cantonese and Mandarin speaking people to the number of people who only speak English in Australia. <br> • Imagine you were employed by the government. Suggest projects to ensure Australia-Chinese population learns to not only speak English but also preserves their native language. | Only English | 15,581,333 |
| | Italian | 316,895 |
| | Greek | 252,226 |
| | Cantonese | 244,553 |
| | Arabic | 243,662 |
| | Mandarin | 220,600 |
| | Vietnamese | 194,863 |
| | Spanish | 98,001 |
| | Filipino + Tagalog | 92,331 |
| | German | 75,634 |
| | Hindi | 70,011 |
| | Macedonian | 67,835 |

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

As a result of immigration Chinese (5.3%) is the second most common language spoken in Australian homes after English (64.0%). Chinese Australians have historically been of predominately Cantonese descent from Hong Kong and the Canton province. Due to recent immigration from other regions of mainland China and Taiwan, Mandarin and other Chinese languages are increasingly spoken in Australia. The ABS found 40.4% of Chinese Australians speak Cantonese, followed by 25% who speak Mandarin.

## b. Urban dwellers

According to the 2006 Census, over 90% of Chinese born residents lived in capital cities, compared with 64% of the total Australian population. Sydney was home to over half (53%) of the Chinese population. In Sydney 7% of the population identified themselves as having Chinese ancestry (either exclusively or with another ancestry). Other Australian cities with large Chinese populations include Melbourne (5.1%), Perth (3.7%) and Brisbane (2.9%).

ABS statistics found a large proportion of Sydney's Chinese community are transient – over 31% moved from 2001–2006.

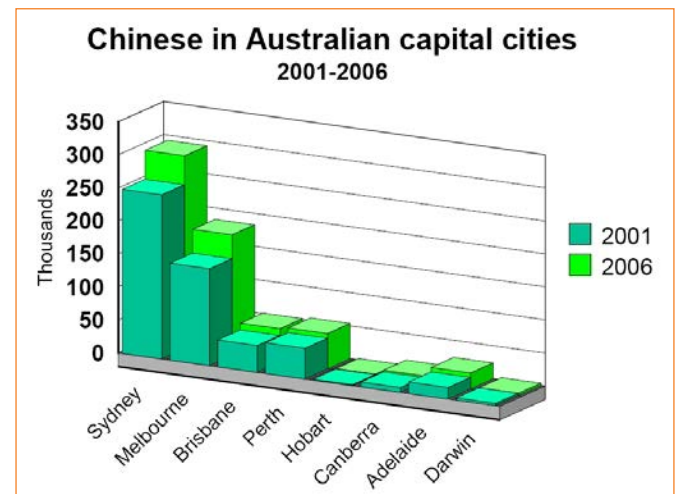### Pie graph: Chinese in Australian population 2001–2006
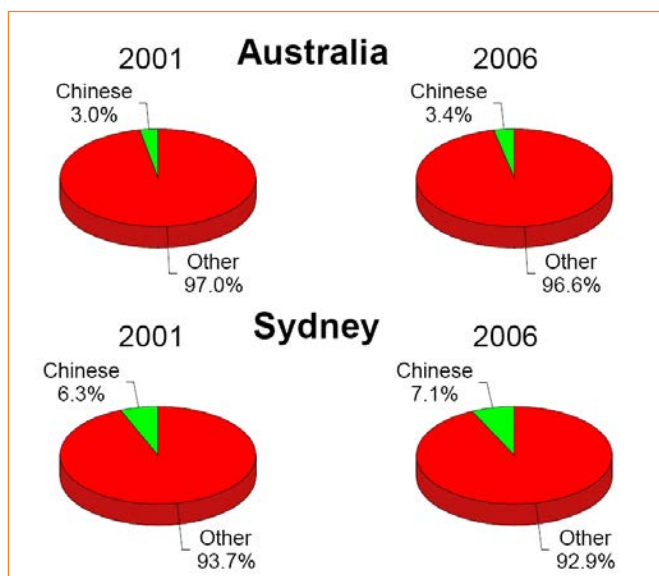


Source: http://www.sccca-english.org.au/e107_files/downloads/statistics_on_the_chinese_in_sydney.pdf

**Activities**

• Calculate change in percentage of Chinese living in Australia and in Sydney from 2001 to 2006.

• Suggest reasons why Chinese people immigrated to Australia. Divide your answer into pull (reasons to go to Australia) and push (reasons to leave China) forces.

### Column graph: Chinese living in capital cities 2001–2006



Source: http://www.sccca-english.org.au/e107_files/downloads/statistics_on_the_chinese_in_sydney.pdf

**Activities**

• Calculate number of Chinese people living in Sydney, Adelaide and Perth in 2006.

• Calculate difference in number of Chinese people living in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane from 2001 to 2006.

• Explain the attraction of the Chinese population to urban living in Australia.

### Photograph: Chinatown Sydney



Source: Wikimedia commons

Sydney's Chinatown originated in the 1860's but was situated outside the city near Surry Hills. By the 1920s, Sydney's Chinatown migrated to Campbell Street, currently the Capitol Theatre Site. In the 1930's Chinatown migrated along to Dixon and Hay Street. In 1966 the White Australia Policy was abolished and large investors from South East Asian purchased properties along Dixon Street. In 1980, Dixon Street became Sydney's Official Chinatown after the Sydney City Council, Dixon Street property owners and business owners jointly raised funds to build the ceremonial archways, lions, pavilions and other Chinese features.

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

*'There may be one Chinatown in Sydney, but you don't need to go to the city for Chinese - Fairfield, Ashfield and Hurstville are some of Sydney's "semi-China towns.*

*Chinatown is still very Chinese but the community is divided into many, many aspects and areas," said Dr Tony Goh, chairman of the Australian Council of Chinese Organisations. "In the 1970s Indo-Chinese migrants settled mostly in Fairfield and since 1990 mainland Chinese spread out in Ashfield and Burwood. Newer migrants from Hong Kong have settled in Chatswood and Hurstville."*
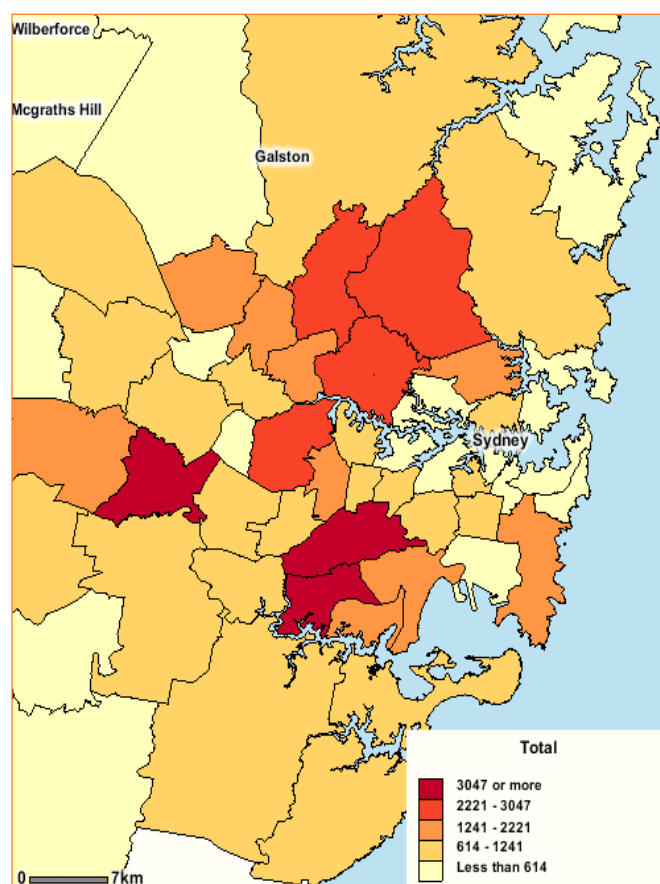
*Each area has its own slice of Chinese culture and taste – so for Cantonese try Fairfield, or if you prefer the sweet and spicy taste of Shanghai head for Ashfield.*

*But for the highlights tour of China, Chinatown is still the place to go. "A lot of Chinese were garden vegetable growers and they centralised in the Haymarket area where they could sell their produce at markets. What started with vegetables, bananas and fruit gardeners gradually developed into grocery shops and restaurants then Chinese movies, magazines and table tennis," Dr Goh said. Those growers are now being replaced by younger generations of Chinese. Because of the increasing population many people had to move away from that small space of Chinatown which has become very commercialised and the real estate properties are highly priced and are not suitable for people to live in. They can sell their old place and move out and buy two places further out.*

*"But with the new development of high rise towers, younger people are moving in. You can see them every evening, most of them students who like the city lifestyle."'*

Source: http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2002/09/06/1031115933806.html

## Table: Location of largest number of Australian born Chinese (ABC), Sydney 2009. Adapted ABS

| Statistical Local Government Area | Population |
|---|---|
| Fairfield - East | 4,628 |
| Canterbury | 3,586 |
| Hurstville | 3,047 |
| Ryde | 2,942 |
| Auburn | 2,582 |
| Ku-ring-gai | 2,455 |
| Hornsby - South | 2,221 |
| Randwick | 2,143 |
| Fairfield - West | 2,096 |

## Map: ABC distribution across Sydney



Source: http://andrewhongnsw.spaces.live.com/?_c11_BlogPart_
pagedir=Previous&_c11_BlogPart_handle=cns!EEB36B88C6BA62C4!2584&_
c11_BlogPart_BlogPart=blogview&_c=BlogPart&partqs=cat%3DStatistics

## Activities

• Describe the distribution of ABC across Sydney.

• Explain why ABC tend to be concentrated in specific suburbs.

• ICT: Refer to the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics – http://www.abs.gov.au/. Calculate the number of Chinese people who live in your local government area.

Chinese in Sydney by suburbs – http://reformedchineseministry.wordpress.com/2009/12/30/chinese-in-sydney-by-suburbs/

## c. Relatively young population

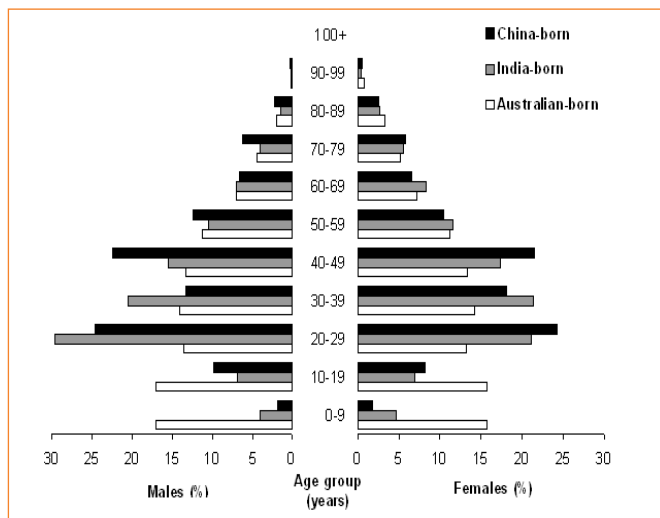The large number of Chinese overseas students and the recent arrival of Chinese through the Skilled Migration Program (18-45 years old) led to relatively young Chinese born Australians. In 2008, 45% of Chinese were aged 20-39 years in contrast to only 28% of other Australians in this age group. The ratio of males and females varied, with females accounting for 54.8% of the China-born group compared to 50.7% for Australian-born group.

## Table: Age-sex population pyramid: China-born Australians (2006)

## Activities

- List the age groups where there are more Chinese born people in the Australian population.
- List the age groups where there are more Chinese born males than females.
- Calculate the percentage of Chinese born males between 40 and 49 years.
- Calculate the total Chinese born population between 0 and 9 years. Explain the reasons for the low percentage.
- Discuss the reasons for a larger number of Chinese born people in the working age group. Discuss how this contributes to the economic growth of Australia.

## Pie graph: All ABC in Sydney
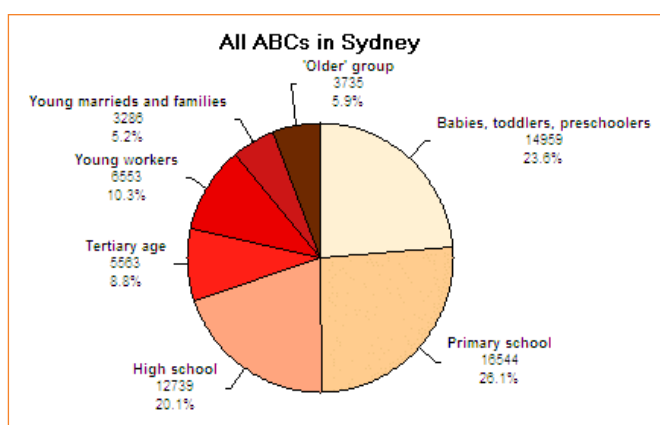
## Activities

- Rank in order (lowest to highest) the percentage of different age groups of ABCs in Sydney.
- Explain why you would refer to the age structure as young rather than old.

## d. Skilled and educated

The number of skilled immigrants coming to Australia from China more than tripled, from 2000–2001 (3,800 people) to 2005-06 (12,500 people). Chinese born Australians were almost twice as likely as other Australians to have a Bachelor degree or above. Of the Chinese born, 24.6% had a Bachelor degree as their highest qualification and 15.7% had postgraduate qualifications. In contrast, to other Australians aged 25–64 years, 16.2% had a Bachelor degree, while less than 4% had postgraduate qualifications.

About 32.1% of Chinese born graduates were more likely to be qualified in the field of management and commerce than other disciplines. This was a higher proportion than other Australians (20.8%). The second most popular field of qualification for 17.7% of Chinese Australians was engineering and related technologies, which was similar to other Australians (20.3%). The third most popular field was information technology (10.7%) which was much higher than the 3.5% for other Australians.

## Table: Post school qualifications – people aged 25– 64 (2006)

| | China % | India % | Other % | All Australians % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Level(b)** | | | | |
| Postgraduate Degree | 15.7 | 25.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Graduate Diploma/ Graduate Certificate | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Bachelor Degree | 24.6 | 33.7 | 15.9 | 16.2 |
| Advanced Diploma and Diploma | 12.4 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Certificate | 6.2 | 8.4 | 21.6 | 21.3 |
| No qualification | 37.0 | 17.7 | 45.6 | 45.2 |
| **Field** | | | | |
| Information Technology | 10.7 | 14.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Engineering and Related Technologies | 17.7 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 |
| Management and Commerce | 32.1 | 25.9 | 20.6 | 20.8 |
| Other(c) | 39.5 | 39.6 | 55.9 | 55.4 |
| **Total(d)** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## Activities

- Draw two line graphs illustrating the difference between the Chinese and the Indian post school qualifications.
- Write a paragraph on the differences between Chinese and All Australians post school qualifications. Suggest reasons for the differences.

## e. Overseas students

China arrivals represent a huge 26.3% of the **total** number of temporary student visa arrivals in 2009–2010. The growth of transnational education provided Australia with the opportunity to develop a market for international students, offering courses and qualifications that are accredited globally. The provision of education services is a major export sector for Australia – worth $13.7 billion in 2007–2008.

China is the largest sending nation of students to Australia. Over five years the numbers have more than doubled and now accounts for 22% of overseas students. Higher education has the largest share of student enrolments from China (42%)

Studying in Australia can be the pathway to permanent residency. Between 2007 and 2008, of the 44,000 Chinese, 36% applied for residency.

## Colum graph: Temporary student visa arrivals



**Temporary student visa arrivals (2009-10)**
Immi, 2010

Source: http://reformedchineseministry.files.wordpress.com/2011/02/temporary-student-visa-arrivals-2010.jpg
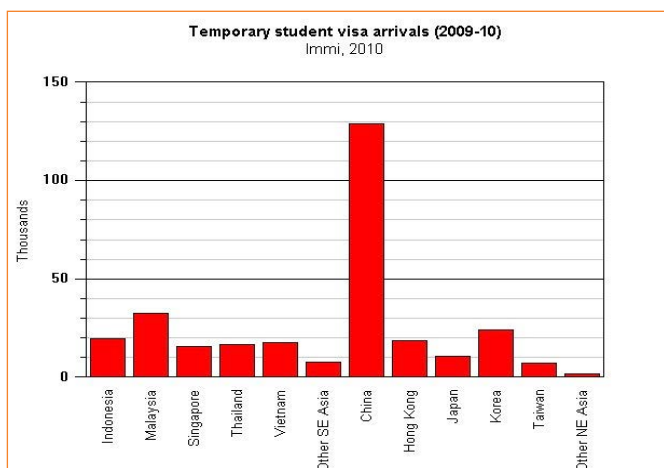
China dominates the graph compared to other South East and North East Asian countries with a huge 128,665 entries.

## Line graph: Chinese overseas students in Australia 2002-2007



**Overseas students in Australia 2002-2007, AEI**

Source: http://media.photobucket.com/image/overseas%20students%20in%20australia%20chinese/andrewhongnsw/OverseasstudentsinAustralia2002--1.gif

## Table: Enrolments from some Asian countries in all sectors of education

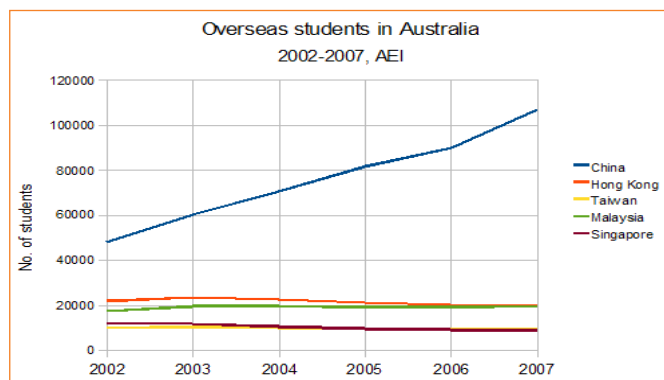| Country | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Change 2002 to 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 48,236 | 60,301 | 70,741 | 81,843 | 90,048 | 107,071 | 122.0% |
| Hong Kong | 21,984 | 23,765 | 22,816 | 21,266 | 20,424 | 19,742 | -10.2% |
| Taiwan | 10,006 | 10,607 | 10,151 | 9,584 | 9,889 | 9,646 | -3.6% |
| Malaysia | 17,540 | 19,827 | 19,994 | 19,336 | 19,118 | 19,874 | 13.3% |
| Singapore | 12,074 | 11,852 | 10,860 | 9,898 | 9,229 | 8,853 | -26.7% |

Source: http://media.photobucket.com/image/overseas%20students%20in%20australia%20chinese/andrewhongnsw/OverseasstudentsinAustralia2002--1.gif

## f. Religion – culture

Traditional Chinese religion, especially ancestor worship, was important in the lives of Chinese immigrants. Chinese temples or joss-houses were established in cities and goldfield towns. These joss-houses were dedicated to Chinese gods and goddesses, including Cai Shen (God of Wealth) and Guan Di (God of Loyalty and protection from injustice). Worshippers prayed and made sacrifices to their ancestors and these gods for health, prosperity, safety and good fortune.

The first Buddhists to come to Australia in large numbers were Chinese labourers who travelled to the goldfields of Victoria and New South Wales in the mid-1850s. By 1981, when Buddhists were once again identified in the national Census, the number increased to 35 000. Today, Buddhism is one of the fastest-growing religions in Australia.

### Photograph: Glebe's secluded Sze Yup Buddhist temple in Sydney



Source: http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw-act/buddhist-temple-set-alight/story-e6freuzi-1111115444644

The temple was torched in a suspected arson attack in 2008, a week before Chinese New Year.

### Photograph: Sze Yup Temple, Glebe



Source:http://www.visit.heritage.nsw.gov.au/16_subnav_09_2.cfm?item_id=&itemid=5045668&sort_by=&item_name=&suburb_name=&product_category=&state_theme=&product_region=
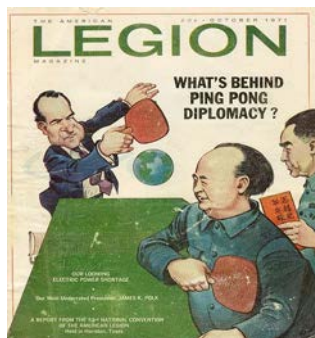
Many Chinese in Australia also accepted Christianity in order to become part of the wider community. The Anglican, Methodist and the Presbyterian churches established missions and churches in the major Chinese centres. In the 2006 Australian Census, found those that followed **Chinese Religions** in Australia was **4,375**, making up 0.02% of the Australian belief landscape. About 59% were male, with the majority in the **25 to 34** age group. Among persons born in Mainland China, the religious breakdown was as follows: 58% declared no religion or atheism, 18% declared Buddhism and 15% declared Christianity.

Religious freedom is safeguarded by section 116 of the Australian Constitution. Individuals are free to express a diversity of views.

## CLOSER SPORTING TIES



Mixture of Traditional Chinese and Western sports in China today



**Photograph: Ping Pong diplomacy**

Source: http://jdasovic.com/2008/02/13/truman-lost-china-and-the-effect-of-the-stuff-of-politics-on-ir/

Modern sports and international politics have a strong history in China. It was sport which kick started the normalisation of Sino-America relations through ping pong diplomacy in 1971. Australian sport is no stranger to China. Lindsay Gaze the so called father of modern Australian basketball took the Australian team to China in 1973. The Wallabies played New Zealand in the Bledisloe Cup in Hong Kong and in 2007, the Melbourne Football Club toured China. Melbourne's push into China was aimed at using sport to develop business links and enhance the experience of the city's 30,000 Chinese international students. Also Australian businesses won contracts in developing and delivering the Beijing Olympic Games.

**Photograph: Socceroos match against China in 2008**



Source: http://www.geelongadvertiser.com.au/article/2009/12/22/133081_geelong_sports.html

China is at our doorstep and we need to forge closer ties across all sports. These ties were boosted by an agreement between Australia's peak sports administrative body, the Australian Sports Commission, and its Chinese equivalent, the State General Administration of Sport. The agreement increased cooperation between Australian and Chinese sporting organisations, coaches, athletes and administrators in the lead up to the 2008 Beijing Olympics and beyond.

**Traditional Chinese culture regards physical fitness as important.** There are 300 million table tennis players – the biggest amateur recreational sport.

**Sport integral to Australia's way of life:** 6.5 million sports participants; 120 national sporting organisations; thousands of local sports bodies.

**Sporting links:**

- establish goodwill and cooperation among nations
- increase tourism and trade in exported sports wear (e.g. Rip Curl)

**Cartoon before Olympic Games in China**



Source: http://www.jillstanek.com/cartoons/sunday-funny-18.html.
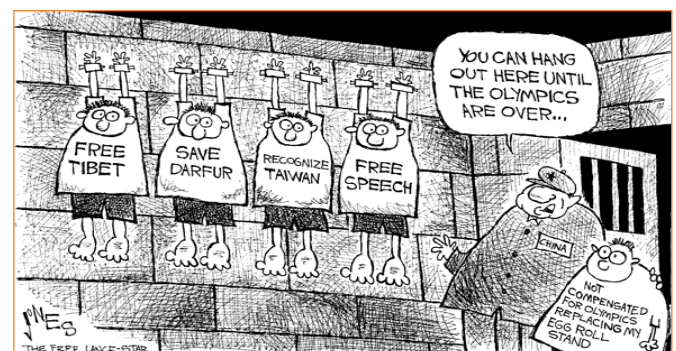
An example of a political cartoonist either ignoring or being ignorant of the human rights elephant in the room, China's one-child-per-couple policy, which includes forced abortions.

## China bans Australians taking own food to Olympics

2008 may become known as the year of the Vegemite riots. China banned Australians taking their food to the Olympic Games to maximise revenue for local food producers. The policy differs from previous Olympics, when Australians were allowed to bring in foods to meet their strict dietary needs.



### Activities

• Explain the message in the cartoon.

• Research the outcome of the vegemite issue.

## TRADE AND BUSINESS INTERACTIONS

Despite global trade falling by nearly 20% during 2008, the volume of Australian exports stayed broadly flat over this period. The strong recovery in China saw demand for raw materials rebound strongly, and Australian producers were able to respond quickly. There have also been large changes in the structure of our imports. Back in 1990, around one third of our imports came from Asia. Today the figure is around one half.

China is now Australia's largest bilateral trading partner. Strong demand in China for raw materials in the early 21st century has driven Australia's resources boom and the sharp increase in the terms of trade. In the 12 months to June 2009, the total value of merchandise traded between Australia and China (imports + exports) was $76 billion. This level grew by 22% per year from 1999 to 2009, making China Australia's largest trading partner. Iron ore was the most important commodity Australia supplied to China and the major imports from China comprised of appliances and other electrical/electronic equipment, clothing and footwear, toys, games, sporting equipment and furniture.

Australia benefited from the 2008 global downturn because of our re-orientation of exports towards Asia, especially China.

### Cartoons: Trade with the West



Source: http://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/The%20China%20syndrome_8663



Source: http://genevalunch. com/blog/2009/10/02/ communist-china-at-60- chappatte-cartoon



Source: http://www. chrismadden.co.uk/eco/ china-carbon-footprint.html

### Table: China's principal imports and exports

| China's principal export destinations | | | China's principal import sources | | | Australia's principal export destinations | | | Australia's principal import sources | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | USA | 18.4% | 1 | Japan | 13.0% | 1 | China | 21.6% | 1 | China | 17.8% |
| 2 | HK | 13.8% | 2 | Republic of Korea | 10.2% | 2 | Japan | 19.5% | 2 | USA | 11.1% |
| 3 | Japan | 8.1% | 3 | Taiwan | 8.5% | | | | | | |
| 11 | Australia | 1.7% | 7 | Australia | 3.9% | | | | | | |

### Table: Australia – China merchandise trade links (2009), DFAT

| Exports from Australia to China | $42.353billion | Imports from China to Australia | $35.782billion |
|---|---|---|---|

### Table: Australia – China main merchandise exports and fimports (2009), DFAT

| Australia's exports to China | | Australia's imports from China | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron ore and concentrates | $21.700b | Clothing | $3.959b |
| Coal | $5.633b | Telecom equipment | $3.251b |
| Wool and other animal hair | $1.382b | Computers | $2.903b |
| Copper ore and concentrates | $1.028b | Prams, toys, games, sporting goods | $2.128b |

Table: Australia – China main service exports and imports (2009), DFAT

| Australia's exports to China | | Australia's imports from China | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Educational-related travel | $4.102b | Personal travel excluding education | $0.578b |
| Personal travel excluding education | $0.603b | Transportation | $0.408b |

Australia's success in exporting education services has been largely responsible for a six-fold increase in the value of services exported to China from 1998 to 2008. Travel was the most significant (58%) service imported to Australia from China.

Table: Australia – China investment (2009), DFAT

| Australia's investment in China | $6.949b | China's investment in Australia | $7.897b |
|---|---|---|---|

Line graph: China trade with Australia



Source: http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/fs/chin.pdf
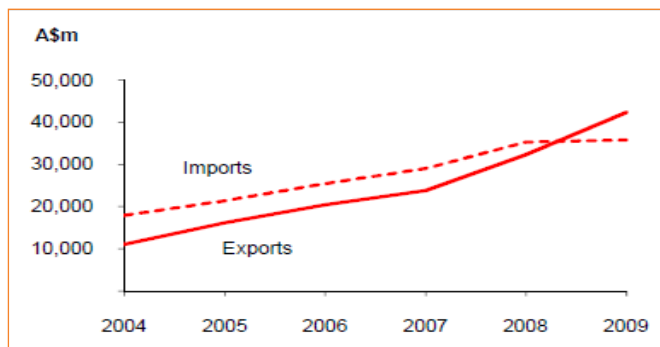
### Australia's changing trade with China

Since November 2007, the Government approved over 160 proposals for Chinese investment in Australian business and total investment of $60 billion (25 May 2010).

## China's love affair with Australia's resources

Australia has some of the biggest mining companies in the world – BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto – digging up coal, iron ore, gold, diamonds and other minerals. These resources are exported to China for the manufacture of items such as cars, bridges, computer chips and toys.

As Australia races to dig up these resources, experts warn the resources are non-renewable. In fact at the current rate of digging there is only 30 years of gold and silver left in the ground, 10 years for diamonds and 40 years for lead.

In 1997 Australia had 190 years worth of black coal in the ground. The Chinese wanted more coal. As a result Australia found new ways to dig up the resources faster. Now there is only 90 years of black coal left. We actually mined 100 years of black coal in a decade! What will we do when Australia runs out of resources?

There have been several business links between resource-hungry Chinese firms and Australian firms. In 2009 China became Rio Tinto's biggest customer, comprising 25% of the group's sales. In January 2010, Australia approved China's biggest-listed gold miner Zijin Mining Group's $498 million bid for Australia's Indophil Resources NL. In April 2010 China's National Offshore Oil Corp (CNOOC) and BG Group signed Australia's biggest gas supply deal, paving the way for BG's $7.35 billion coal-seam gas project.

Australia treated the trial of the Rio executives, including Australian citizen Stern Hu, as a consular matter, and has been careful not to allow the case to impact on trade relationships.

Map: Rio Tinto worldwide operations
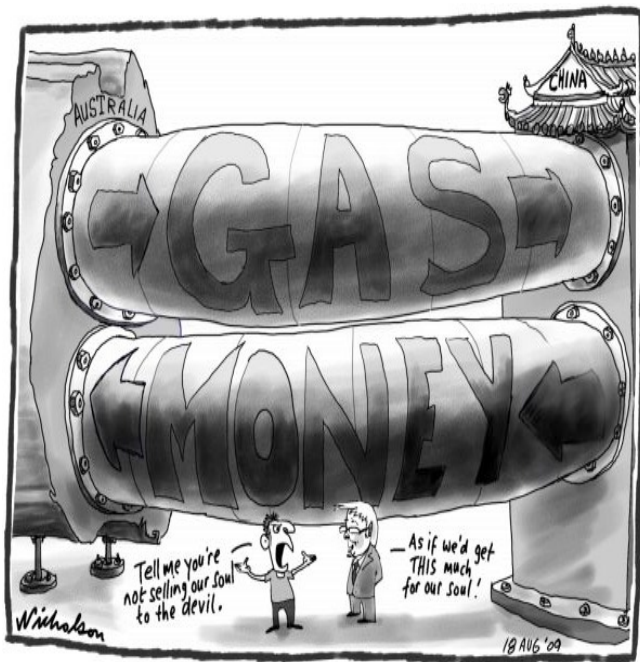


Source: http://articlesofinterest-kelley.blogspot.com.au/2009/12/rio-tintos-paraguay-investment-may.html

Cartoon: Stern Hu arrested (Rio Tinto)



Source: http://nicholsoncartoons.com.au/stern-hu-arrested-in-china-rio-600.html

## Cartoon: Gas deal with China



Source: http://nicholsoncartoons.com.au/sell-soul-sell-gas-to-china-600.html

## Cartoon: Selling Australian resources



Source: http://nicholsoncartoons.com.au/china-minmetals-oz-zinc-nickel-medal-600.html

## Free Trade Agreement

In 2005 both countries agreed to commence negotiations for a **Free Trade Agreement** (FTA). Although negotiations are ongoing and the agreement's details are yet to be completed, there have been criticisms of the FTA from people in the Australian manufacturing industry. The concerns relate to the possibility that by eliminating tariffs there will be an influx of cheaper Chinese imports, putting Australian manufacturers out of business.

## Map: Australia's top ten agriculture export destinations



Source: http://www.daff.gov.au/market-access-trade

### Activity

Describe the advantages of the Australia-China Agricultural Cooperation Agreement (ACACA) to Australia
http://www.daffa.gov.au/market-access-trade/iac/acaca

### CASE STUDY: BILLABONG MADE IN CHINA

*Billabong clothing is designed in Australia but most are made in China. The company manages its key international sourcing requirements from an office in Hong Kong.*

*Billabong was established in Queensland in 1973. Today the company designs, produces and distributes a wide range of surf and sports wear including swimwear, jewellery, belts, backpacks, skateboards and sunglasses. It is currently the leading surf wear apparel brand in Australia. Products are distributed to over 3000 outlets worldwide and in Australia the product range consists of over 2200 items.*

### CASE STUDY: NEUPLEX – SOLAR ENERGY

*South Australia-based Neuplex Pty Ltd works with Austrade in China to provide solar energy solutions to remote communities in China. Yulin, located in one of China's poorest and remote regions in Shaanxi Province is rich in natural resources including coal, natural gas and oil. Although rich in resources the local Government is keen to promote alternative energy solutions and has welcomed innovative technologies and products brought to the region by Australian companies such as Neuplex.*

Source: http://www.austrade.gov.au/Australian-companies-break-ground-in-renewable-energy-sector-in-China/default.aspx

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

## Cartoon

**Activity**

Describe the message in the cartoon

## BUSINESSES INTERACTIONS REQUIRE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

'**Understanding culture'** is important for Australian businesses in China. From the perspective of Australian businesses, the cultural differences between the two countries have been considered so vast that the Chinese culture has often been referred to as an 'alien culture', by Australian expatriates. Without understanding these differences, Australian companies could 'stumble in the dark', not knowing how business is conducted (Chung & Smith 2007). Hopefully the Shanghai Expo 2010 will improve cultural understanding between the two countries.

### Photograph: Australian pavilion Shangai Expo

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**STRENTHENING AUSTRALIA-CHINA LINKAGES: SHANGHAI HOSTS WORLD EXPO 2010**

*The World Expo in Shanghai aimed to enhance Australia-China relations and explore new areas for cooperation. About 228 countries and organisations participated in the Expo and at least 70 million visitors attended.*

*Australia's largest investment ($83 million) in a world expo reflects the future potential of Australia-China relations.*

*Australia's response to the **'Better City, Better Life'** expo theme highlighted Australian expertise and innovation in: clean coal technology, wind and solar power, carbon sequestration, and green urban design.*

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**China's media shift has impacted on Chinese culture or vice versa:**

- from Party organ of propaganda
- to multiple roles: entertaining, educating, informing the audience
- increasing forces of commercialism
- impacts of the Internet (social networks), mobile phones etc



**Activities**

Refer to the photographs and discuss the changes in the Chinese media over time.

Suggest how the media impacts on Chinese culture and vice versa.

Discuss how globalisation is changing Chinese culture.

Research how Chinese people perceive Australian culture.

## Cultural understanding essential for effective communication

The culture of China is a rich and varied blend of traditional Chinese culture with communist and other international modern and post-modern influences. Culture includes beliefs, customs, languages and traditions. As trade, migration and tourism spread around the world, cultures changed. Today satellite TV, cinemas, DVDs, mobile phones, video games and the Internet have become the new cultural tools transmitting ideas and knowledge globally.
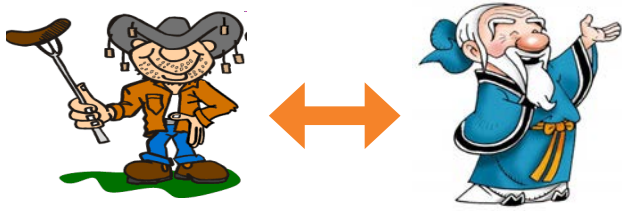
Cultural understanding between Australia and China is essential for future interactions. It is important as informed and responsible Australian citizens to develop the capacity to communicate effectively and sensitively across Chinese cultures and engage with them, in an appropriate and informed manner. An understanding of Chinese ideas, beliefs and practices is important with growing trade and emerging security and humanitarian interactions. Australians and Chinese need to recognise both cultures are dynamic and will require improved understanding for better communication in the future.

Haihua and Baker identified five core elements that drive Chinese cultural thinking and as a result influence Australia-China interactions:

- Language: The Chinese language is pictorial and the use of symbols means the Chinese take a big picture approach rather than a text based analytical one. Chinese prefer 'mind pictures' to remember things rather than take notes. Ideas are processed simultaneously and decisions are based on feelings. In contrast Westerners listen to what is said, take copious notes, and then decisions are based by processing ideas logically before coming to a conclusion.

- Law of Yin and Yang: With the good comes the bad and with the positive comes the negative. In transactions the Chinese look at the benefits as well as the negative impacts simultaneously and in so doing make practical decisions.

- Chinese Connectedness: In the West we say we are all born equal. The Chinese say they are born connected. Chinese culture perceives success is not the result of the individual's effort but the effort of the individual's network. The concept of connectedness is crucial in understanding how to locate business opportunities in China.

- Midstream Living: Develops the notion of finding balance. One should not be too ambitious nor too lazy. In a meeting you should not be in the front or at the back but near the front to acknowledge importance of the meeting.

- Mianzi (face): Is the most difficult and most important aspect of Chinese culture from a transaction perspective. Mianzi is 'someone's reputation and social status as well as the image one establishes in the eyes of the other.' It is important not to damage their mianzi as it could mean the end of a relationship/agreement.

## China's Generation Y – understanding future interactions with Australia

Approximately 240 million Chinese were born between 1980 and 1990. This generation has been characterised by its optimism for the future, excitement for consumerism and entrepreneurship, and acceptance of its historic role in transforming modern China into an economic superpower. These people are also distinguished by their increased access to digital media such as computers, MP3 players and mobile phones.

Some refer to them as the **strawberry generation** who 'bruise easily' like strawberries -- meaning they can't work hard like their parents' generation. The term refers to people who are insubordinate, spoiled, selfish, arrogant, and sluggish in work. Persons from this generation have grown up being overprotected by their parents in an environment of economic prosperity. It is similar to how strawberries are grown in protected greenhouses and command a higher price compared to others.
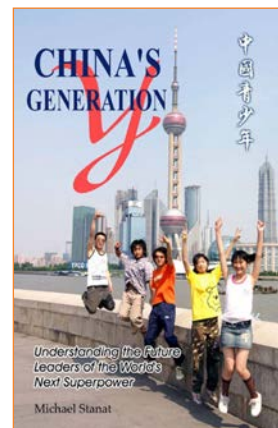


Post-80s often experience a generation gap between themselves and their elders. Their parents lived during the Mao Zedong era, experiencing famine and political instability and lacked education because of the Cultural Revolution. Generation Y lives in an environment of economic growth, social change, high technology and rigorous education standards. A clash is noticeable in purchasing habits and career pursuits.

### Super Boy or Happy Boy

This was a national singing contest in China for male contestants, organised by Hunan Satellite Television in 2007. One of the main factors contributing to the show's popularity was the viewers were able to participate in the judging by sending text messages with their mobile phones to vote for their favourite contestants. This was, one of the largest 'democratic' voting exercises in mainland China.

## TOURISM LINKS



China, India and Vietnam have been the fastest growing destinations for Australians travelling overseas in recent decades. In 2008 over a quarter of a million Australian residents visited China. This number has grown by 14% per year since 1988. Having a holiday or visiting friends/relatives (64%) was the main reason for visiting China and 30% were travelling for business with the aim of promoting business links between Australia and China. About 37% were Chinese born.

In 2009, the UK continued to be Australia's most valuable inbound tourism market, followed by China. In 2010 Australia received $3.26 billion tourist dollars from Chinese tourists.

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

The Australian Government is investing a further $4.1 million in Australia's international tourism trade between China and Australia over next four years. By 2013 one million Chinese visitors a year are expected to arrive in Australia, making China our single largest tourism market. Chinese tourists visiting Australia have the potential to grow between $7.406 billion and $9.022 billion by 2020. This is the result of rising middle class incomes especially in coastal regions of China (e.g. Shanghai, Beijing and Guangzhou).

Chinese airlines have increased direct flights fourfold between two southern Chinese cities and Sydney, as tourism authorities predict China is on its way to becoming Australia's biggest inbound tourism market (advertisement on right).

Table: Tourism between Australia and China

| Inbound travel to Australia, top 10 countries, ranked by value 2009 | 2009 ($b) | Inbound travel to Australia, top 10 countries, ranked by value, 2018 | 2018 ($b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 3.2 | China | 5.3 |
| China | 2.8 | United Kingdom | 4.0 |
| New Zealand | 2.0 | United States | 2.9 |
| USA | 2.0 | New Zealand | 2.4 |
| Japan | 1.2 | India | 1.7 |
| South Korea | 1.1 | South Korea | 1.4 |
| Singapore | 1.0 | Malaysia | 1.3 |
| Malaysia | 1.0 | Middle East | 1.3 |
| Germany | 0.9 | Japan | 1.2 |
| India | 0.8 | Germany | 1.2 |

Source: http://www.ret.gov.au/tourism/Documents/Tourism%20Statistics/tourism_facts_figures_may_2010_screen.pdf

Table: Australian outbound tourism, top ten (main) destinations 2009

| Destination | Departures | Annual Change % |
|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | 1,033,300 | 12.2 |
| United States | 567,000 | 15.2 |
| Indonesia | 548,500 | 44.1 |
| United Kingdom | 442,600 | 5.3 |
| Thailand | 392,300 | -2.9 |
| **China** | 278,800 | 0.5 |
| Fiji | 242,200 | 2.5 |
| Malaysia | 227,400 | 19.1 |
| Singapore | 226,800 | 4.1 |
| Hong Kong | 206,100 | -3.3 |

## Luckiest day to marry on Chinese calendar is 10 October 2010

*'The 10th day of the 10th month of 2010, multiplies the attraction for Chinese couples to make their vows -- Mandarin for 10-10-10 means perfection and flawlessness -- and cash registers are ringing from Kunming to Cairns. It also represents a change of guard for the tourism industry, as operators that once had a yen for holidaying Japanese turn to the Chinese arriving in Australia in record numbers.*

*Honeymooners Wei Feng Xi and Lin Ling Yang, of Guangdong province, were attracted by the wow factor of the Great Barrier Reef.'*

Source: http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/nation/tourism-boom-from-china-in-numbers/story-e6frg6nf-1225936193419

## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AID (AusAID) INTERACTIONS

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is the Australian Government agency responsible for managing Australia's overseas aid program. The objective of the Australian aid program is to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with Australia's national interest. The aid program also supports China's reform agenda through policy engagement, high–level capacity building and institutional partnerships.

Australian government aid:

- focuses on our near neighbours in Asia-Pacific region because stability, peaceful cooperation and economic integration are prerequisites for ongoing regional development;
- 30% of aid goes to multilateral organisations such as UN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB);
- supports NGOs (e.g. World Vision) in delivering overseas aid;
- volunteers (active citizens) make a positive contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable development and cross cultural understanding when delivering aid; and
- supports Australian businesses to create wealth and jobs to reduce poverty in developing countries (water, power, roads etc).

## China

Economic reforms in the late 1970s fuelled economic growth in China leading to an increase in per capita income. At the same time the percentage of people living below the poverty rate fell from 64% (1978) to 2.8% (2010) and the Human Development Index (HDI) rose from 0.533 (1980) to 0.663 (2010). The Chinese government has lifted millions of poor out of poverty and met the United Nations Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day 'ahead of schedule'.

In 2010 Australia ranked 6th and China ranked 90th wealthiest country, out of 182 countries (GDP per capita). Shanghai is ranked as the 25th wealthiest city and Sydney 28th by GDP.

## Table: Human Development Index 2011

| Rank | Country | HDI | Rank | Country | HDI |
|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|
| 1 | Norway | 0.938 | 86 | Fiji | 0.669 |
| 2 | Australia | 0.937 | 87 | Turkmenistan | 0.669 |
| 3 | NZ | 0.907 | 89 | China | 0.663 |
| 4 | USA | 0.902 | 90 | El Salvador | 0.659 |

## Table: Key development indicators for China 2010

| Access to clean water urban/rural | Life expectancy | Mean years of schooling | Literacy rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94%/73% | 73 years | 10 years | 92% |

*At present to be deemed poor, a person must make less than 1,196 yuan a year. This means 35.97 million people officially live in poverty in China. China's poverty-income limit is lower than the absolute limit set by the World Bank – which is $1.25 a day, or less than 2,986 yuan a year.*

*China aims to raise its poverty line to help more people in need during its 12th Five-Year Plan period (2011–2015) to match its rapid economic growth. The number of Chinese living in poverty is expected to reach 100 million if the country considers people who earn up to 1,500 yuan a year as being poor. China aims to eradicate poverty by 2020.*

Unfortunately not all Chinese people have gained from economic growth. Instead China is experiencing increasing inequality between rural and urban dwellers, as well as within urban areas and between ethnic groups. China's poor are widely dispersed across the country and hard to reach. In response China has developed a Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Program (2001-2010) to improve the health and living standards of the rural poor.

## Australia

In response to China's poverty, the Australia's Official Development Assistance (ODA) to China in 2010–2011 will be $37 million, of which $22 million will be delivered through AusAID's bilateral program. AusAID's Development Challenges are:

- **Governance:** Australia - China Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program (HRTC) works with Chinese government agencies and NGOs to promote women's and children's rights, ethnic and minority rights, and legal and judicial reform.
- **Health:** China Australia Health and HIV/AIDS Facility works through the Chinese Ministry of Health to address health system reform priorities and to protect the population against HIV/AIDs and emerging infectious diseases.

Through the Tibet Health Sector Support Program, Australia is also the leading health donor in Tibet.

- Environment: Australia China Environment Development Partnership works with four Chinese ministries to help China improve its environmental protection and natural resources management, particularly in relation to water.

**The strategic focus of Australia's Asia regional aid program is to:**

- improve capacity of ASEAN, APEC and EAS to address agreed priority development challenges; and
- provide a stronger and more effective partnership between Australia and Asia regional organisations to tackle priority regional issues by focusing on:
  - * promoting and managing economic integration
  - * making trans-boundary issues a priority, including communicable human and animal diseases, human trafficking, disaster prevention and responsiveness and, potentially, climate change.

## Diagram: Strategic focus Australia's Asia regional aid program
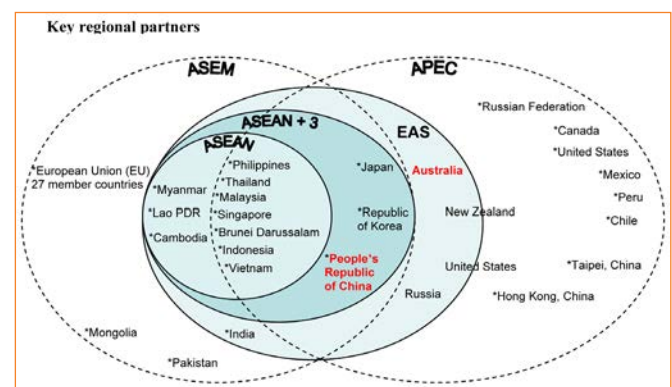


Source: www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/strat-approach-eastasia-2011-15.doc

APEC = 21 countries; ASEAN = 10 countries; ASEAN +3 = ASEAN plus Japan, Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China; EAS = ASEAN + 3, plus Australia, New Zealand and India (United States and Russia from 2011); ASEM = EU 27 countries plus ASEAN + 3, plus India, Pakistan and Mongolia

## HUMAN RIGHTS

Organisations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have accused the Chinese government of restricting the freedoms of speech, movement, and religion of its citizens.

Australia recognises China has made progress over the past 30 years in reducing human rights abuses and the Chinese people enjoy a greater degree of personal freedom than before - but Australia-Chinese views on human rights still differ. The Chinese government argues for a wider definition of human rights, to include economic and social as well as political rights, in relation to national culture and the level of development of the country. In this regard, China advocates, human rights have improved.

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

At the bilateral Human Rights Dialogue in Canberra 2009, Australia raised issues including freedom of expression, freedom of religion, treatment of political prisoners and ethnic minorities, Tibet, torture, the death penalty, Falun Gong, re-education through labour, women's and children's rights, and the rights of legal practitioners and civil rights activists.



**Cartoon: Freedom of speech**

Source : http://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/f/free_speech.a

## COMMUNICATION AND ICT INTERACTIONS

Australia and China communicate constantly. Today the Internet and the mobile phone are the main communication tools.

China's total Internet users reached 457 million, Internet penetration rate 34.3% and broadband users 450 million. About 66% of China's Internet users access Internet through mobile phones. On average, China Internet users spend 18.3 hours per week on Internet access; or 2.6 hours per day.

Australia has 10.4 million active Internet subscribers, excluding connections through mobile handsets. This represents an annual growth rate of 16.7%.

**Graph: China Internet users**



Source: http://www.chinainternetwatch.com/926/china-internet-users-2011/

**Graph: Online comparisons**



Source: http://www.webperformancetoday.com/tag/content-delivery-networks/

**Cartoon: Chinese netizen on China's Internet censorship policy**



Source: http://www.chinadecoded.com/2010/07/26/netizens-bypassing-the-great-china-firewall/
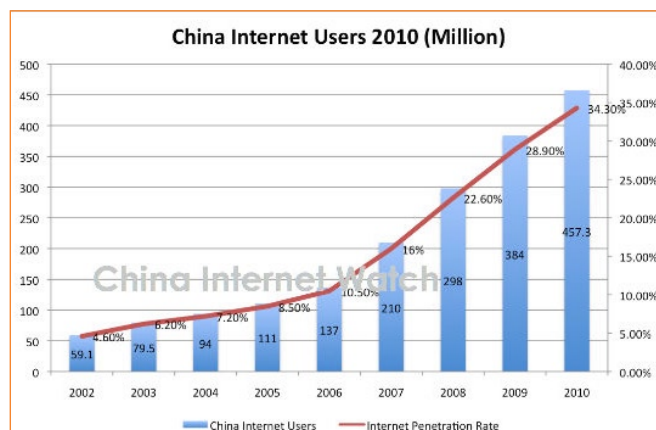


Google thrives on the free flow of information. In 2006, Google started operating a China-based search engine at Google.cn. It agreed to censor search results, as long as it could mention on censored search result pages, it was blocking content at the request of the Chinese government. In January 2010, Google announced it would no longer abide running a censored search engine in China.

Refer to these websites and others for further information –

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/01/14/chinas_foreign_internet_purge;

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_China; http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2010/03/23/2854024.htm

http://www.wired.com/epicenter/2010/04/google-china-and-censorship-a-wiredcom-faq/#ixzz0re907VLn

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

**January 15 2010*:***

- Google announced it was considering shutting down its Chinese site after hackers attempted to infiltrate the Gmail accounts of human rights activists. The company said that it would no longer censor its search results in China – a virtual death sentence in China's cyberworld.

- Google is expected to bring $8 billion in advertising revenue in China over the next three years. This is expected to grow as China's Internet saturation is only 34%, compared with 75% in OECD countries such as the United States.

- In March 2009, video-sharing site YouTube was permanently blocked by China's firewall.

- In July 2009, after the riots between minority Uighurs and Han Chinese in Xinjiang, China blocked Facebook.

- Photo-sharing website Flickr, has been blocked in China.

**March 12, 2010:**

- 'A Chinese government minister has issued a stern warning to Google in the event the company stops filtering search results at its Chinese Web site: Follow our laws, or else.'

**Activities**

- List the issues involved in the dispute. Discuss your views on the issue.

- Deakin University lecturer, Mona Chung, is not convinced Google can do without China's 338 million internet users. Could Google's stance backfire? Discuss.

- Human rights activists say other companies should follow Google's example and push the Chinese government on free speech. What are your comments?



## China blocks viral cartoon

An audience of rabbits bursts into flames before the stage (YouTube). The cartoon marks the Year of the Rabbit by portraying a bunny revolt against brutal tiger overlords. It was an online hit with its stab at China's communist rulers.

Source: http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/1474281/china-blocks-viral-cartoon

## FUTURE AUSTRALIA – CHINA INTERACTIONS

Australia's medium-term economic prospects are more closely linked with those of Asia. Business cycle fluctuations in Asia appear to have a bigger effect on the dynamics of the Australian business cycle. Despite this, most Australians understand what is happening in the 50 states of USA than in the 30 plus provinces and administrative regions of China. Over time this will hopefully change as Australians develop a better understanding of China and its role in the world, especially its relationships with Australia.



### The Power of Yuan
### CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND THE RMB

We have grown used to thinking of Australia as the lucky country, perfectly placed to benefit from China's very rapid development. For the past decade and more, the Chinese government's economic focus has been on urbanisation and industrialisation, both of which require vast amounts of steel. Australia's natural endowment of both coal and iron ore are incredibly attractive to China. At the same time, China's ability to produce low-cost goods has helped to keep our domestic rates of inflation quite low even as the economy boomed. A nearly perfect trade partnership.

## Activity

Read the complete article, The Power of Yuan, http://cms.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/433603/ThePowerOfYuan_Essay_17-3-2011_3.pdf

What do you think is the future Australia-China relations?

## CONCLUSION

Australia needs to become a true friend (or zhengyou) of China, by seeing beyond the immediate benefits to a broader, continuing, sincere friendship. In other words a long-term nation-to-nation relationship based on shared interests and mutual benefits that prosper in an atmosphere of increasing respect, deepening understanding and a recognition of values.

## Activities

The following statements are to be completed by writing **Australia** or **China**:

- land border with Vietnam.
- six stars on its flag.
- Indian Ocean to its west.
- summer in June, July and August.
- closer to New Zealand.
- in northern hemisphere.
- hosted two Olympic Games.
- invented fireworks.
- capital is approximately 40°N latitude.
- large World Heritage reef off its eastern coastline

# Part B: Rising China and flourishing China – Australia relationships

## Fieldwork

China-Australia interactions such as Chinatown and Cabramatta: Fairfield City Council http://www.fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au/. Sydney's Chinatown http://www.discoversydney.com.au/things/chinatown.html



### Knowledge and understandings

- List the Australia-China interactions
- Explain the reasons for stronger Australia-China interactions in the future
- Discuss how 'people to people' links improves cultural, economic and geopolitical relations between Australia and China
- Describe the roles and actions of different levels government (federal, state, local) to Australia-China links

### Thinking and Applying

- Make a list of Chinese goods in your home
- Discuss the importance of NSW's links with China (e.g. employment, choice of goods, economic growth, improved lifestyles) New South Wales-China trade links http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/china/fta/china_states.pdf
- Discuss the role of the Australia-China Council (ACC) to foster cultural, economic and geopolitical advantages to both countries http://www.dfat.gov.au/acc/
- Research Australia's links with the 2008 Chengdu earthquake, Olympic Games and the Tibetan protests.
- Write a scenario of China-Australia links in 2050.
- Research the Australia-China Free Trade Agreement http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/china/fta/ and analyse the importance of the agreement to both countries
- What are your comments on the Lowy Institute Poll 2010?

  *Australians response to the following questions:*

  *57% – Australia allows too much investment in the country from China*

  *73% – China's growth had been good for Australia*

  *69% – China's aim is to dominate Asia*

  *55% – Australia should join with other countries to limit China's influence*

  *46% – Australians consider China will be a military threat to Australia in the next 20 years.*

## Cartoons: China's Economic Power Unsettles the Neighbourhood and China's Dilemma.
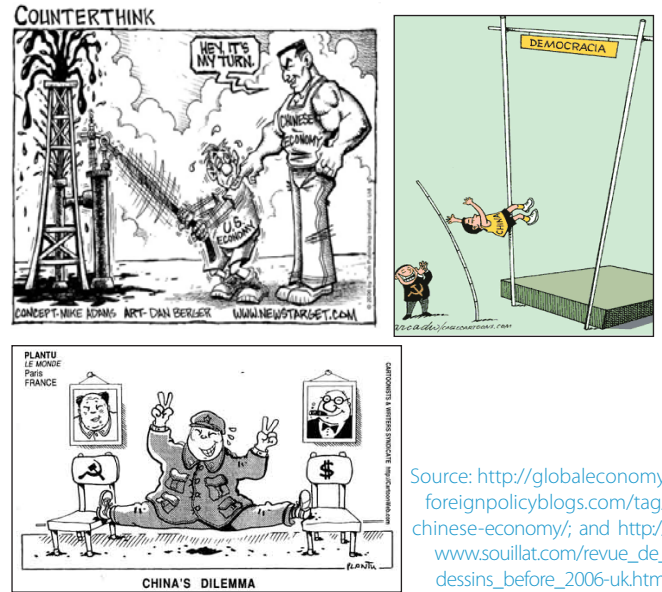


Source: http://globaleconomy.foreignpolicyblogs.com/tag/chinese-economy/; and http://www.souillat.com/revue_de_dessins_before_2006-uk.htm.

Explain the story behind the cartoons

### Other web links

World Expo Shanghai 2010
http://www.expo2010.com.au/;
http://en.expo2010.cn/oe/scf/indexn.htm
Australian pavilion at the Shangai Expo 2010
http://www.australianpavilion.com/en/default.aspx
Chinese immigrants and Chinese Australians in NSW
http://www.naa.gov.au/naaresources/publications/research_guides/pdf/chinese_guide.pdf
Australia - China Country Strategy 2006 –2010
http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pubout.cfm?ID=3627_1343_7998_4000_6264&Type=
AusAID Youtube http://www.youtube.com/user/AusAIDvideo
AFSSSE Australia-China project Beijing Olympic Games
http://www.afssse.asn.au/afssse_res/Economics_Business1_67.pdf

## Photograph: Music paradise



Source: http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/countries/authentic-china-photos-traveler/#/china-children-choirs_22786_600x450.jpg

In the hamlet of Xiaohuang, also known as "music paradise," more than a thousand members of the Dong tribe gather to sing during a fall festival.

# SURFAID BLOG

## Why our work is needed in the island chains off Sumatra

Anne Wuijts, SurfAid Country Director

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of more than 17,000 islands. **The Indonesian population is the fourth largest in the world, with a total of 240 million inhabitants. About 19 million people try to survive on less than US$1 a day, while a staggering 120 million people live on less than US$2 a day.**

The poorest areas of Indonesia are the remote islands where sometimes as many as 95 per cent of people in rural communities are poor. In isolated areas people can't access the public basic services (education, health, work, etc.) that are usually concentrated in the bigger towns on the mainland.

In the isolated Mentawai Islands this has resulted directly in unnecessary deaths, especially among pregnant women and children under five. It also contributes to the unacceptably high levels of malnutrition, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections in children under five. The accessibility and quality of maternal health are still the major causes of high maternal deaths in Indonesia. Providing health care facilities for pregnant women and children under five in remote areas of Indonesia has been dauntingly challenging.

### But SurfAid is up for that challenge!

> *In 2012 SurfAid will work in the remote islands of the Mentawai, Nias, Telo and Banyak.*

Fighting poverty and improving living conditions are tougher than it seems. There are many different and interlinked factors that contribute to the situation. Any solution needs to take into account these different factors and find creative ways of tackling them.

So, SurfAid will provide very practical support such as materials to build water tanks, water taps and toilets for clean water and sanitation, mosquito nets to avoid malaria, and vegetable seeds to help establish nutrition gardens to eradicate malnutrition.

But it is the capacity building of community health volunteers, schoolchildren, community members and relevant government staff that really lies at the heart of what we do.

Hardware is important but is not enough to address health, sanitation and nutrition issues. We need behaviour change to stop pregnant women and children from dying! Very much in line with the motto "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish, and you will feed him for his life."

In 2012, SurfAid will work in the remote islands of the Mentawai, Nias, Telo and Banyak. We will further explore the possibilities of working in Sumbawa and the Northern Moluccas.

In the Mentawai Islands, SurfAid will work together with communities and the local government to stop children and pregnant women dying from malaria, malnutrition and acute respiratory infections.

> *Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day: teach a man to fish, and you will feed him for his life.*

# SurfAid – Why our work is needed in the island chains off Sumatra

We will also provide Long-Term Post Tsunami Recovery for the communities affected by the October 2010 Tsunami. This community-based program is called SeSe Program, which means in Mentawai language: appropriate.
SeSe stands for Sejahtera Masyarakat, Sehat Ibu Anak (Prosperous Communities, Healthy Mothers and Children).

SeSe will be implemented in the former internally displaced people (IDP) camps in South Pagai and in one village in South Sipora. The Malaria Free Mentawai project will reach out through the whole of the Mentawai, but will start in South Pagai and South Sipora

In Nias, SurfAid will also together with communities and the local government to work on severe health issues for pregnant women, mothers and children. This community-based program is called Sökhi program, which in Nias language means Healthy! It stands for Stronger Communities, Healthier Children and will concentrate in the Hiliduho subdistrict in Central Nias district.

Isolation contributes directly to the abysmal health and poverty status of the people of the Mentawai and Nias. On top of that, these islands lay on a 'hot zone' in terms of earthquakes. Scientists believe that another great earthquake (greater than 8 Magnitude) is imminent and that it will be centred close to, or under, Siberut Island in the Mentawai. It is very likely that this will lead to another tsunami that will impact the Mentawai Islands, the Telos and the wider surrounding area, including West Sumatra.

That is why SurfAid implements an Emergency Preparedness Program (E-Prep) for remote islands in Western and Northern Sumatra. Communities will work together with the local government and SurfAid to map out risks, prepare and build escape routes, relocate where necessary and prepare young and old on what to do when the disaster strikes (again).

Source: http://www.surfaidinternational.org/_blog/News/post/Why_our_work_is_needed_in_the_island_chains_off_Sumatra/

# NEW SECONDARY GLOBAL EDUCATION RESOURCE

The Global Education Project NSW has written and produced: *Water and the World*, a 21st- century resource for secondary school students. Informed by the Australian Curriculum documents it covers important topical issues about national and global water systems and provides a wealth of teaching and learning activities appropriate for the Science and HSIE classroom.

Available from the Professional Teachers' Council NSW

Phone: 02 9564 3322

Email: admin@ptc.nsw.edu.au
Web: **www.ptc.nsw.edu.au**
click on Global Education

Cost $10.00 + postage

*Water and the World*
A Secondary Schools Water Resource

GLOBAL EDUCATION
GLOBAL EDUCATION PROJECT NSW

PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS' COUNCIL NSW
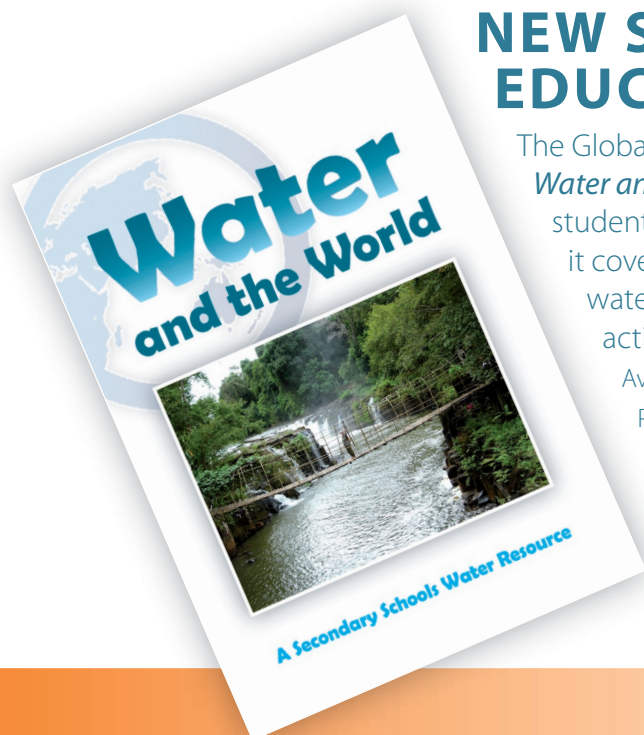
# URBAN INDIA USING GEOGRAPHICAL TOOLS

**Dr Susan Bliss**



Information Source: Urban India:
Understanding the Maximum City
http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/
UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf
Photograph: S.Bliss

Asia is experiencing high rates of urbanisation especially cities in China and India. In the 1990s India's population grew by 23% but faster growth was experienced in the main cities. Delhi grew by 70%, Bangalore 38% and Mumbai by 21%. Cities are chronically overcrowded and traffic jams are common. Of India's 300 million urban dwellers 100 million live in slums without access to clean water, sanitation and power. However, Indian cities, such as Mumbai, are linked to the rest of the world through finance, tourism, trade, culture, technology, aid and international agreements.

## Urbanisation in India 1901– 2030

### Graph: Urban growth
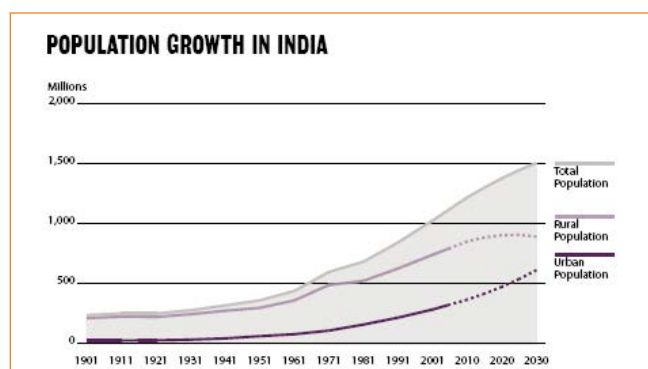


Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/
UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

### Graph: Urban growth in four Indian cities 1900 – 2020
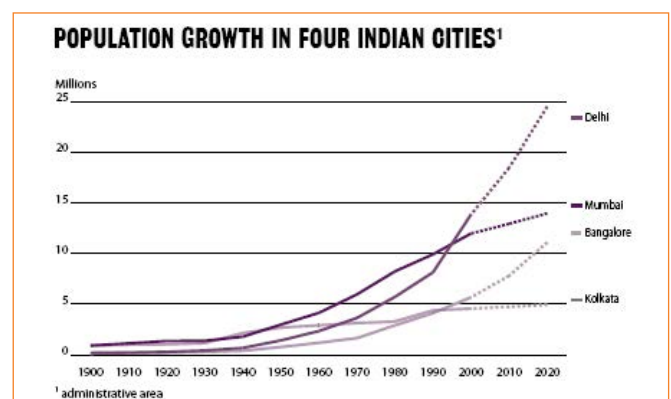


Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/
UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

### Activities

- Calculate the difference in the total population in India from 1901 to 2030
- What are the percentages of Indians living in urban areas in 1901, 2010 and 2030?
- List the pull forces attracting Indians to move to cities

### Activities

- What city had the largest population in 1980?
- What city is expected to contain the largest population by 2020?

# URBAN INDIA USING GEOGRAPHICAL TOOLS

## Table: Population growth of urban places

| POPULATION GROWTH OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **1950** | **2007** | **2020** |
| Mumbai | 2,857,000 | 18,963,000 | 23,931,000 |
| Delhi | 1,369,369 | 16,671,894 | 23,705,710 |
| Kolkata | 4,513,496 | 14,827,582 | 18,799,710 |
| Bangalore | 745,999 | 6,963,832 | 9,531,009 |
| New York | 12,338,471 | 19,040,493 | 20,369,956 |
| Shanghai | 6,066,000 | 14,986,000 | 18,464,000 |
| London | 8,361,000 | 8,567,000 | 8,618,000 |
| Mexico City | 2,883,000 | 19,957,000 | 22,185,000 |
| Johanneburg | 900,000 | 3,420,000 | 3,741,000 |
| Berlin | 3,351,757 | 3,405,954 | 3,435,579 |

1 according to the UN Population Division
Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

### Activities

- List the four Indian cities in the table.
- Calculate the difference in the populations of Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata/Calcutta and Bangalore between 1950 and 2020.

- Rank in order from the largest to the smallest population of cities in 2020. List the ranks of the four Indian cities

## Table: Comparing cities
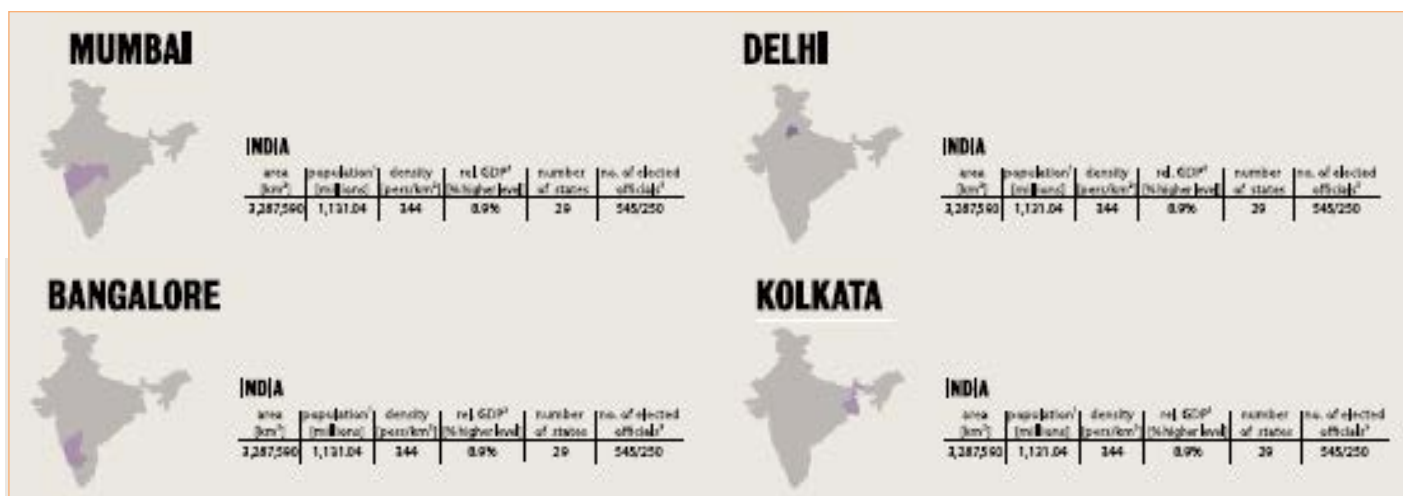


*Note these figures are a few years out of date
Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

### Activities

Name the city with the:
- Largest area
- Largest population
- Smallest density of population.

## Comparing density

High density in Mumbai is indicated in the mountainous peaks in the diagram. Delhi occupies a larger area with less dense areas than Mumbai.

The ability of Indian cities to accommodate high numbers of people is reflected in the huge number of squatter and slum settlements. In some areas in Mumbai such as Dharavi, known for the movie *Slum Dog Millionaire*, accommodates 100,000 residents per $Km^2$

| AVERAGE DENSITIES OF CITY AND REGION – PERS/KM² | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City | Metropolitan Region | Administrative City | Inner City (10 km radius) | Peak Density |
| Mumbai | 4,080 | 27,348 | 34,269 | 101,066 |
| Delhi | 1,227 | 9,340 | 19,636 | 96,460 |
| Kolkata | 7,978 | 24,454 | 20,483 | 78,355 |
| Bangalore | 1,050 | 19,040 | 18,225 | 75,169 |
| New York | 783 | 9,551 | 15,361 | 53,000 |
| Shanghai | 2,619 | 2,619 | 24,673 | 96,200 |
| London | 679 | 4,795 | 7,805 | 17,200 |
| Mexico City | 3,796 | 5,877 | 12,541 | 48,300 |
| Johannesburg | 521 | 1,962 | 2,270 | 38,500 |
| Berlin | 818 | 3,810 | 7,124 | 21,700 |

### Activities

- Compare density between Mumbai and Delhi.
- Explain why Mumbai contains more people than New York.

### Photograph: Dharavi



Source: http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2007/05/dharavi-mumbai-slum/jacobson-text

### Photograph: Overview of Dharavi



Source: http://pdsmith.tumblr.com/post/4065873570/radarqnet-dharavi-largest-slum-in-asia

### Graph: Landuse in Mumbai



LAND USE IN MUMBAI

Other 5.7%
Water body 1.9%
Forest 14.1%
Built up 40.8 %
Coastal wetland 21.1%
Agriculture and plantation 7.3%
Beach 1.6%
Industrial and airport/harbour 7.5%

Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

**Activities**

- What proportion of Mumbai is built up?
- List the other uses of land in Mumbai

## Urban morphology

The spatial structure of Indian cities shows a compact arrangement of buildings.



DELHI

Old Delhi is located around a circular layout of Connaught Place

Kolkata or Calcutta shows a 1960s redevelopment of a former wetland. It reveals space and a regular grid pattern



KOLKATA



BANGALORE

Bangalore surrounds a central park with regular street patterns.

### Graph: Mode of transport
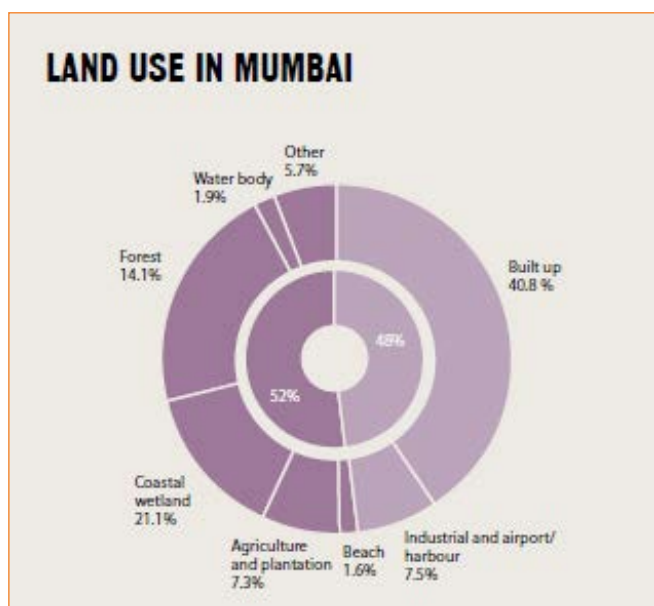


Cycle 0.8%
Train 21.9%
Walk 55.5%
Bus 14.4%
Rickshaw and taxi 2.7%
Two-wheeler 3.1%
Car 1.6%
39%
56%

MUMBAI

Walking and cycling
Public transport
Private motorized transport
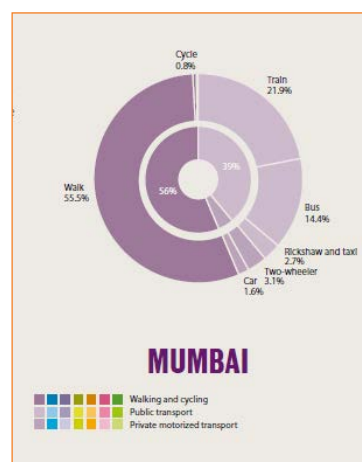
High proportion of Indians walk or take public transport as their home and place of work is close. In Mumbai walking makes up 55.5% of all forms of travel with few using cars. This contrasts with Los Angeles where 80% of the workforce drives to work

Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

## Graph: Cost of public transport



**METRO TICKET PRICE IN US$[1]**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mumbai[2] | 0.2 |
| Delhi | 0.5 |
| Kolkata | 0.2 |
| Bangalore | n/a |
| New York | 2 |
| Shanghai | 1 |
| London | 7 |
| Mexico City | 0.2 |
| Johannesburg[3] | 0.7 |
| Berlin | 3.3 |

[1] price for similar single tickets
[2] Mumbai rail ticket for general class
[3] Johannesburg rail

**METRO AND REGIONAL RAIL SYSTEM LENGTH**

| | metro[1] | regional[2] |
|---|---|---|
| Mumbai | n/a | 477 |
| Delhi | 56 | 307 |
| Kolkata | 16.5 | 394 |
| Bangalore | n/a | 292 |
| New York | 390 | 579 |
| Shanghai | 148 | 169 |
| London | 408 | 1,393 |
| Mexico City | 200 | 352 |
| Johannesburg | n/a | 944 |
| Berlin | 475 | 950 |

[1] length of metro/underground network in km
[2] length of regional network within 70X70km (GIS estimates)

Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

Tickets in Indian cities are 10 to 30 times cheaper than in London and reflect the importance of the metro system as a mode of transport. Also Mumbai contains extensive rail infrastructure

## Graph: Adult literacy



**ADULT LITERACY[1]**

| | city | nation |
|---|---|---|
| Mumbai | 87[2] | 65 |
| Delhi | 82 | 65 |
| Kolkata | 81 | 65 |
| Bangalore | 80 | 65 |
| New York | 99[3] | 99 |
| Shanghai | 94 | 90 |
| London | 99 | 99 |
| Mexico City | 87 | 68 |
| Johannesburg | 98[4] | 86 |
| Berlin | 99 | 99 |

[1] literacy rate in percentage of total population
[2] literacy rate of India refers to residents 7 years and above
[3] literacy rate of remaining refers to 15 years and above
[4] Gauteng Province
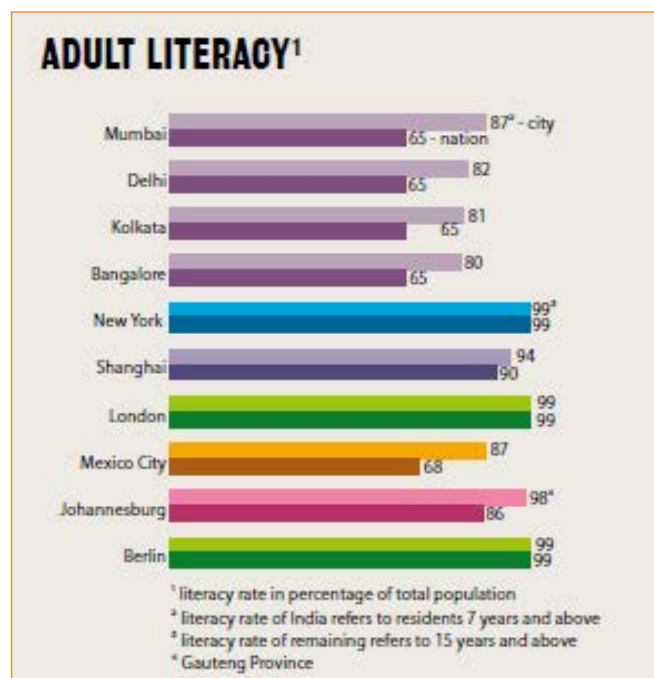
Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

Adult literacy is higher in all Indian cities compared to the national average. Large cities offer better educational opportunities

## Graph: **Population pyramid**



Average Age: City 28, Nation 24.8
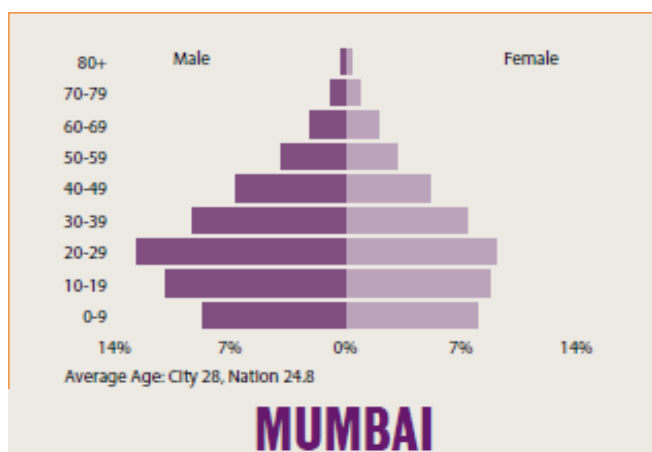
**MUMBAI**

Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

There are more males than females living in Mumbai and more males in the working age group.
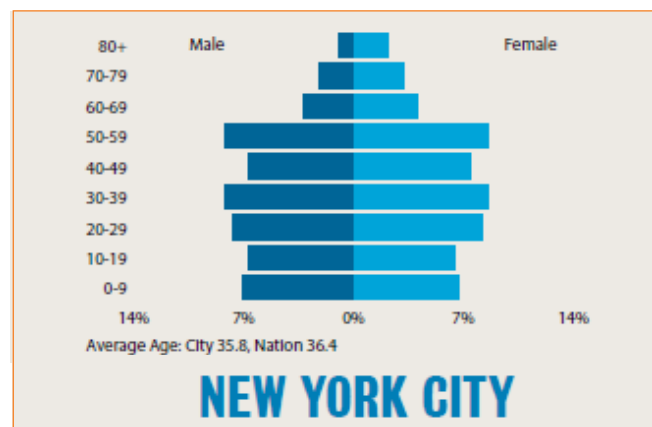


Average Age: City 35.8, Nation 36.4

**NEW YORK CITY**

Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

## Activities

- Calculate the difference between males and females in the 20-29 age group
- What is the difference between the average age in Mumbai and India's average age?
- Compare Mumbai's population pyramid with New York

## Photograph: Access to water and electricity



Source: J.Bliss



**HOUSEHOLDS WITH TAP WATER AND ELECTRICITY**

| City | 71.7 - tap water[1] / electricity[2] |
|---|---|
| Mumbai | 71.7 - tap water[1] |
| | 97.9 - electricity[2] |
| Delhi | 61.6 |
| | 92.9 |
| Kolkata | 55.5 |
| | 94.9 |
| Bangalore | 53.1 |
| | 94.5 |
| India | 20.8 |
| | 55.8 |
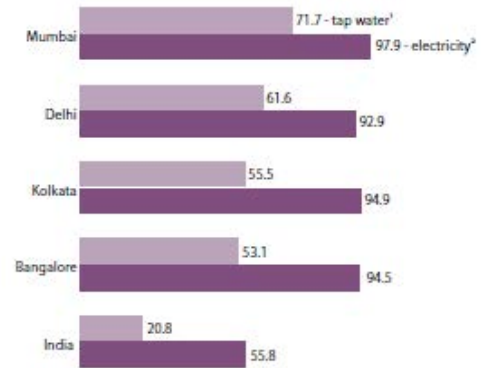
[1] percentage of households with tap water within premises
[2] percentage of households with electricity as source for lighting

Source: http://v0.urban-age.net/0_downloads/
UrbanAgeIndiaNewspaper-web.pdf

## Activities

- Name the city with greatest access to electricity and tap water
- Explain why there are more facilities in Indian cities than the national average

## Photograph: Roadside dwelling, Dharavi



Source: http://getgem.files.wordpress.com/2011/02/img_6826-hut.jpg

YouTube Trailer http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTu5bOrKols 10.02 min

Mumbai's Slums – the Real Scene Behind 'Slumdog Millionaire' http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtkvsNUVF5Y&feature=related 3.39 min

Dharavi Slum Rehabilitation – http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gYa6ooID1ZE&feature=relmfu 8.57 min

## DVD: Slumming it!
## Slums: India



Kevin McCloud immerses himself in one of the most extreme and densely populated places on earth: Dharavi, Mumbai. Over one million people are crammed into 2.6 square kilometres. Living and working with the locals, Kevin explores the 15,000 one-room industries contained within the slum. Despite the hardships of life in the area, Kevin discovers an extraordinary sense of spirit and community and reflects on the lessons Western cities could learn from its sustainable society.

Cost: $24.99

# ASIA IN THE NEWS 2012

## Tibet

China detains hundreds of Tibetans for 're-education'.

## Tourism

The number of travellers from emerging economies with growing middle classes – such as China, Brazil, and India – is projected to grow by 135%, 274%, and 50% respectively by 2016 when compared to 2010.

## Bangladesh

Authorities in Bangladesh are looking abroad for land to grow food to meet the country's increasing demand and to create jobs for Bangladeshi migrants. Bangladesh officials are in talks with Ukraine for wheat production, are considering Cambodia for rice, and are visiting parts of sub-Saharan Africa to explore similar ventures.

## Japan

Japanese experts warn of earthquakes that could produce 34-metre tsunamis.

## Cambodia

The country's rich artistic culture was destroyed in the 1970s by the Khmer Rouge regime. Today, a revival is taking place and is gaining international recognition.

## Sumatra

Rare Sumatran orang-utans dying as fires rage in Indonesian swamp forest.

## Japan

Fukushima reactor shows radiation levels much higher than thought.

## Indonesia

Indonesia's smoking epidemic – an old problem getting younger. Many male smokers now start their habit at age seven, with activists blaming weak regulations and the tobacco industry.

### Earth Hour 2012 Kuala Lumpur

Hundreds of millions of people, businesses and governments around the world unite each year to support the largest environmental event in history – Earth Hour. http://www.earthhour.org/

## China

Death penalty in China is high – http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2011/mar/29/death-penalty-countries-world#zoomed-picture

The number of old people in China is soaring. There will soon be fewer young workers to support them. China's economic miracle was fuelled by young people. So how can a country that is still developing cope with what some call a demographic time bomb.

Air pollution could become China's biggest health threat. Leading respiratory disease specialist warns of consequences if government fails to monitor and publicise the dangers.

Diagram: Death penalty statistics, country by country



Amnesty International death penalty statistics. Graphic: Paul Scruton
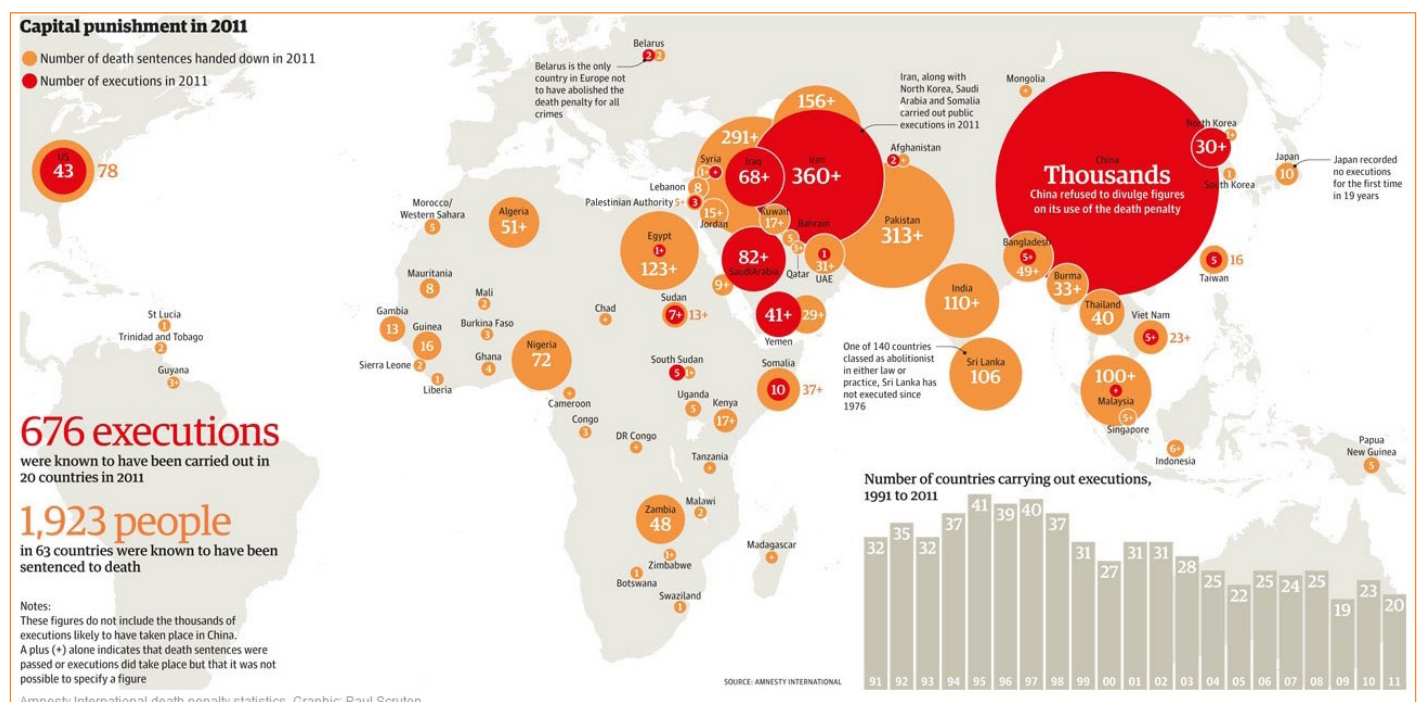
# ASIAN CITY GREEN INDEX

Dr. Susan Bliss
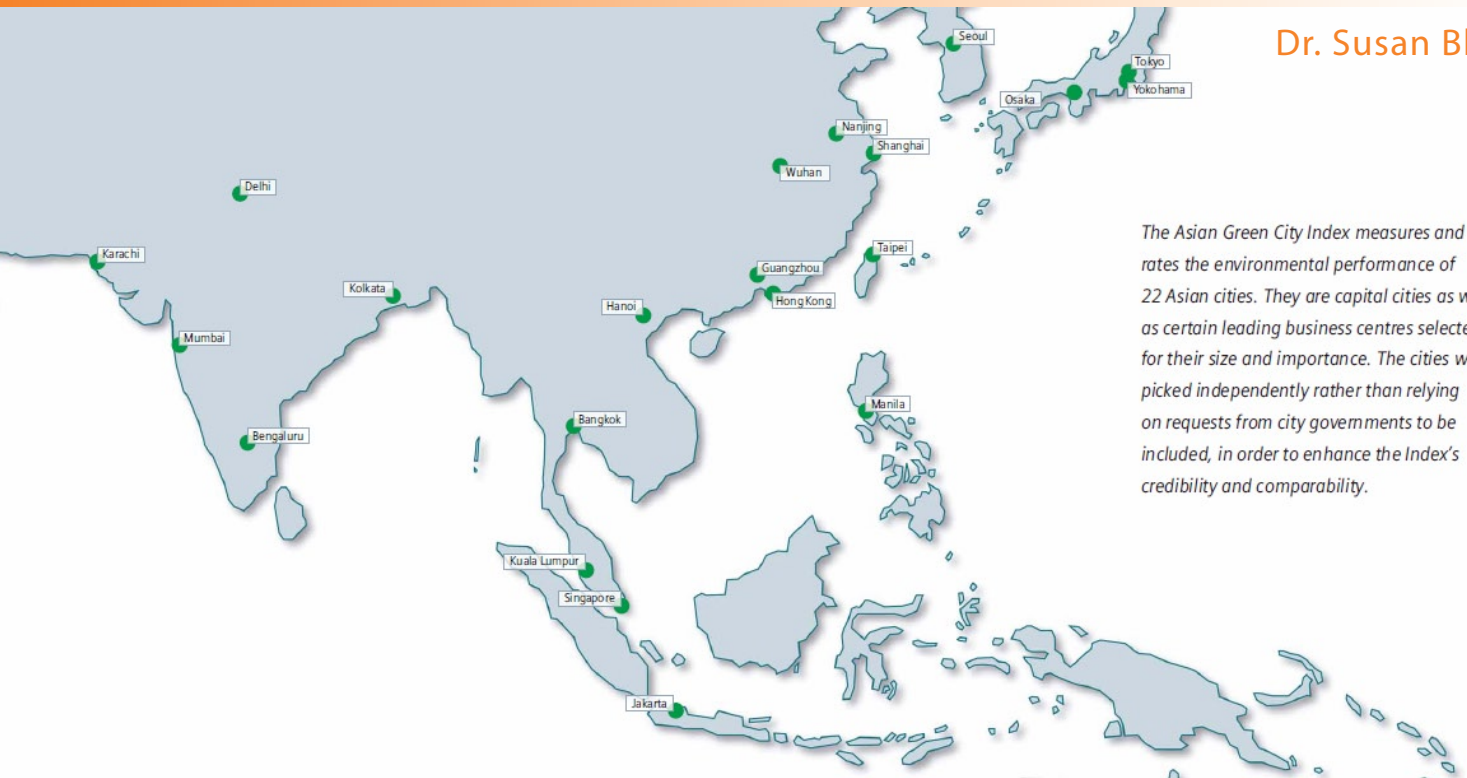
The Asian Green City Index measures and rates the environmental performance of 22 Asian cities. They are capital cities as well as certain leading business centres selected for their size and importance. The cities were picked independently rather than relying on requests from city governments to be included, in order to enhance the Index's credibility and comparability.

Map locating 22 cities – http://www.siemens.com/press/pool/de/events/2011/corporate/2011-02-asia/asian-gci-report-e.pdf, page 5
Information: http://www.siemens.com/press/en/pressrelease/?press=/en/pressrelease/2011/corporate_communication/axx20110240.htm
http://www.siemens.com/press/en/events/2011/corporate/2011-02-asia.php

## What is it?

The Asian Green City Index examines the environmental performance of 22 major Asian cities in eight categories: energy and $CO_2$, land use and buildings, transport, waste, water, sanitation, air quality and environmental governance.

## What is its aim?

'We want to enable Asia's urban centres to achieve healthy growth rates coupled with a high quality of life,' said Barbara Kux, member of the Managing Board of Siemens AG and the company's Chief Sustainability Officer.

## What are the 22 countries?

The 22 cities are Bangkok; Beijing; Bangalore, Delhi; Guangzhou; Hanoi; Hong Kong; Jakarta; Karachi; Kolkata/Calcutta; Kuala Lumpur; Manila; Mumbai; Nanjing; Osaka; Seoul; Shanghai; Singapore; Taipei; Tokyo; Wuhan; Yokohama
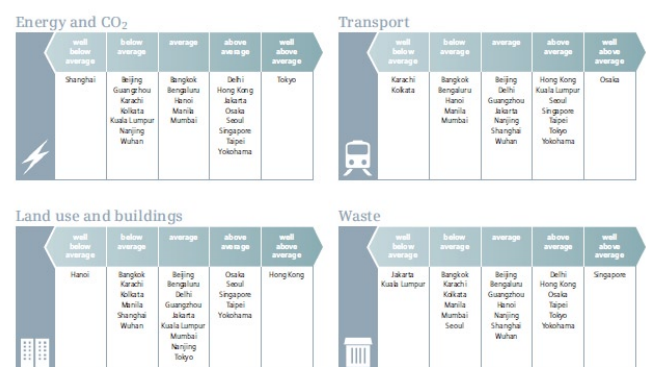
## What are the results?

- The majority of the Asian cities have introduced comprehensive environmental guidelines.
- Average annual CO2 emissions per capita are 4.6 tons in the Asian cities, and below the corresponding figure for Europe (5.2 tons per capita and year).
- The 22 Asian cities produce an average of 375 kilograms of waste per capita and year, less than in Latin America (465 kilograms) and Europe (511 kilograms)

## What are the biggest challenges?

- Air pollution levels are relatively high in all the cities studied, regardless of income. The average values for all the cities substantially exceed WHO standards.
- Asia's metropolises have much catching up to do in the area of renewable energies, which on average account for 11 percent of the total electricity generated in the 22 cities. By comparison, the average in Latin America is 64 percent – due to the high proportion of hydroelectric power plants there.

## Diagram: Category results

**Energy and $CO_2$**

| well below average | below average | average | above average | well above average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai | Beijing Guangzhou Karachi Kolkata Kuala Lumpur Nanjing Wuhan | Bangkok Bengaluru Hanoi Manila Mumbai | Delhi Hong Kong Jakarta Osaka Seoul Singapore Taipei Yokohama | Tokyo |

**Transport**

| well below average | below average | average | above average | well above average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karachi Kolkata | Bangkok Bengaluru Hanoi Manila Mumbai | Beijing Delhi Guangzhou Jakarta Nanjing Shanghai Wuhan | Hong Kong Kuala Lumpur Seoul Singapore Taipei Tokyo Yokohama | Osaka |

**Land use and buildings**

| well below average | below average | average | above average | well above average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hanoi | Bangkok Karachi Kolkata Manila Shanghai Wuhan | Beijing Bengaluru Delhi Guangzhou Jakarta Kuala Lumpur Mumbai Nanjing Tokyo | Osaka Seoul Singapore Taipei Yokohama | Hong Kong |

**Waste**

| well below average | below average | average | above average | well above average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jakarta Kuala Lumpur | Bangkok Bengaluru Kolkata Manila Mumbai Seoul | Beijing Guangzhou Hanoi Nanjing Shanghai Wuhan | Delhi Hong Kong Osaka Taipei Tokyo Yokohama | Singapore |

http://www.siemens.com/press/pool/de/events/2011/corporate/2011-02-asia/asian-gci-report-e.pdf, page 11

# ASIAN CITY GREEN INDEX

## Diagram: Category results
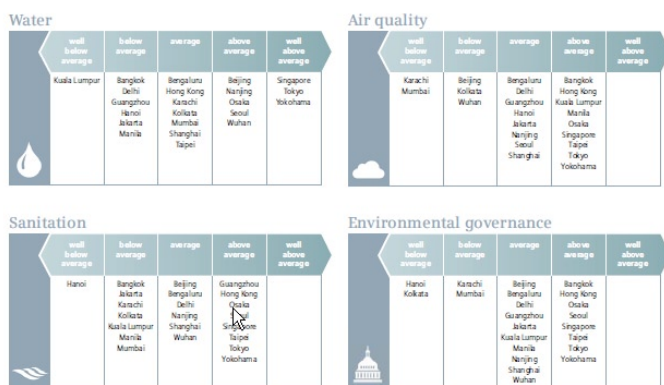


Water | Air quality | Sanitation | Environmental governance category results charts

http://www.siemens.com/press/pool/de/events/2011/corporate/2011-02-asia/asian-gci-report-e.pdf, page 11



Singapore

**Background indicators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population (million) | 5.0 |
| Administrative area (km²) | 710.3 |
| GDP per person (current prices) (US$) | 36,519.6 |
| Population density (persons/km²) | 7,025.2 |
| Temperature (24-hour average, annual) (°C) | 27.0 |

Data applies to Singapore

## What is the greenest city?

Singapore greenest city and fourth richest city in the group able to afford modern water recycling plants, waste-to energy facilities and investment in transport



Performance



Overall results

| well below average | below average | average | above average | well above average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karachi | Bengaluru Hanoi Kolkata Manila Mumbai | Bangkok Beijing Delhi Guangzhou Jakarta Kuala Lumpur Nanjing Shanghai Wuhan | Hong Kong Osaka Seoul Taipei Tokyo Yokohama | Singapore |



# REGISTRATION NOW OPEN

## Geography Teachers Association of NSW
# ANNUAL CONFERENCE

## *Geography – making a difference for Australia*

### Friday, 27 July 2012, 8:30am – 3:30pm at the University of Western Sydney (South Werrington Campus)

**Cost:** Members $200, Non-members $230, Retired/unemployed $75, Student $50

**Go to: www.gtansw.org.au for conference programme and registration information**

**Once registration has been received you will receive an email regarding workshop selection**

# ACARA UPDATE –

## Draft F–12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography*

Susan Caldis, Senior Project Officer,
Humanities and Social Sciences (Geography and Economics-Business)

### April 2012

The draft Foundation to Year 12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography* was released for public, national consultation between 20 October 2011 and 29 February 2012. During consultation, 39 schools from across Australia participated in an intensive engagement activity (previously called 'Trial Schools' for the national consultation around Phase 1 subjects).

The online survey results and responses from the written submissions will be synthesised and used to inform the revisions to the draft F-12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography* over the next couple of months. The student work samples and teaching and learning programs submitted by intensive engagement schools will be used to develop portfolios of student work to exemplify the achievement standards for each year level.

It is anticipated that the revised draft F-12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography* will be available for public, national review between July and August 2012. This time for review will be an opportunity to comment only and it is not of the same order as the national consultation activity which has just been completed around the draft F-12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography*.

The expectation is that the F-12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography* will be released for digital publication during the last quarter of 2012. Once the curriculum is published, the decisions about *implementation* in schools will be made by the state and territory curriculum authorities (for example, the NSW Board of Studies), not ACARA. Currently, Education Services Australia is working with AGTA and its affiliate associations, as well as other professionals in the field, to develop and make available *resources* which are relevant to the F-12 *Australian Curriculum: Geography*. These resources will be able to be accessed from a nationally available 'scootle' site (similar to the NSW TaLE site).

If you require further information regarding the development of an Australian Curriculum for Geography or Economics-Business, please contact Mrs Susan Caldis, Senior Project Officer, Humanities and Social Sciences on 02 8098 3150 or susan.caldis@acara.edu.au

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## HSC GEOGRAPHY STUDENT LECTURES 2012

**Once again this year, the GTA has organised lectures for HSC Geography students. The presenters are experienced educators and HSC markers. The sessions cover: Ecosystems at Risk, Urban Places, People and Economic Activity and Skills in Geography.**

### DATES AND LOCATIONS*

**Tuesday 12 June**
**Hurstville Entertainment Centre**
**(MacMahon Street, Hurstville)**

**Wednesday 20 June**
**Callaghan Secondary College**
**(Jesmond Campus, Janet St, Jesmond)**

**Thursday 21 June**
**University of Wollongong**
**(Northfields Ave, Gwynneville)**

**Wednesday 27 June**
**St Andrews Cathedral School**
**(Ground Floor, 51 Druitt St, Sydney)**

### TIME
**9:00am – 3:00pm**

### REGISTRATION CLOSES
**One week prior to event. Attach a list of attendees with your school's registration**

### COST (inc GST)
**$30 per student for member schools/ teacher**

**$50 per student for non-member schools/teacher**

**Teacher attending with students admitted free**

**\*** Please check venue/date updates and to download registration form go to: www.gtansw.org.au

# ADVICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

**Editorial policy attempts to:**

- promote material which will assist the study and teaching of geography

- encourage teachers to share their ideas on teaching geography

- provide a means by which teachers can publish articles

- inform readers of developments in geographical education

Articles are sought reflecting research and innovations in teaching practices in schools. From time to time issues of the Bulletin address specific themes.

## Refereeing

All suitable manuscripts submitted to the Geography Bulletin are subject to the process of review. The authors and contributors alone are responsible for the opinions expressed in their articles and while reasonable checks are made to ensure the accuracy of all statements, neither the editor nor the Geography Teachers' Association of New South Wales Inc accepts responsibility for statements or opinions expressed herein.

## Books for review should be sent to:

Mr John Lewis, Review Editor,
The GTA NSW Office
PO Box 577
Leichhardt NSW 2040

## Deadlines for articles and advertising

| Issue 1 | – 1 December | Issue 2 | – 1 March |
| Issue 3 | – 1 May | Issue 4 | – 1 August |

## Notice to Advertisers

'Geography Bulletin' welcomes advertisements concerning publications, resources, workshops, etc. relevant to geography education.

FULL PAGE (26 x 18cm) – $368.50
      Special issues $649.00

HALF PAGE (18 x 13cm or 26 x 8.5cm) – $214.50
      Special Issues $382.80

QUARTER PAGE (13 x 8.5cm or 18 x 6.5cm) – $132.00
      Special issues $242.00

INSERTS (A4 supplied) – $374.00
All prices include GST

## Advertising bookings should be directed to:

GTA NSW Office
Telephone: (02) 9564 3322
Fax: (02) 9564 2342
Email: gta.admins@ptc.nsw.edu.au

1. **Objective:** The Geography Bulletin is the quarterly journal of the New South Wales Geography Teachers' Association, Inc. The role of the Geography Bulletin is to disseminate up-to-date geographical information and to widen access to new geographic teaching ideas and methods. Articles of interest to teachers and students of geography in both secondary and tertiary institutions are invited, and contributions of factually correct, informed analyses, and case studies suitable for use in secondary schools are particularly welcomed.

2. **Content:** Articles, not normally exceeding 5000 words (no minimum specification), should be submitted to the Editor at the following address:
      *PO Box 577, Leichhardt, NSW, 2040*

    Articles are welcomed from tertiary and secondary teachers, students, business and government representatives. Articles may also be solicited from time to time. Articles submitted will be evaluated according to their ability to meet the objectives outlined above.

3. **Format:** Original in Word format on disk (or forwarded electronically via email attachment) plus one hard copy should be submitted. Tables should be on separate pages, one per page, and figures should be clearly drawn, one per page, in black on opaque paper suitable for reproduction. Photographs should be in high resolution digital format. An indication should be given in the text of approximate location of tables, figures and photographs. Every illustration needs a caption. Photographs, tables and illustrations sourced from the internet must acknowledge the source and have a URL link to the original context.

4. **Title:** The title should be short, yet clear and descriptive. The author's name should appear in full, together with a full title of position held and location of employment.

5. **Covering Letter:** A covering letter, with return forwarding address should accompany all submitted articles. If the manuscript has been submitted to another journal, this should be stated clearly.

6. **Photo of Contributor:** Contributors should enclose a passport-type photograph and a brief biographical statement.

7. **References:** References should follow the conventional author-date format:

    Abbott, B. K. (1980) *The Historical and Geographical Development of Muswellbrook* Newcastle: Hunter Valley Press.

    Harrison, T. L. (1973a) *Railway to Jugiong* Adelaide: The Rosebud Press. *(2nd Ed.)*

    Harrison, T. L. (1973b) The Spatial Distribution of Macadamia Plantations on the Far North Coast of New South Wales, *Journal of Rural and Agricultural Problems,* 13, 4, Oct. pp. 347–359.

    O'Donovan, M. J., *et. al.* (1980) "Animal life in the North Star District of New South Wales".  In W.W. Murphy, (Ed.) *Readings in Regional Geography (Vol.* 2), Sydney: Williams and Sons.

8. **Italics** should be indicated by underlining.

9. **Spelling** should follow the Macquarie Dictionary, and Australian place names should follow the Geographical Place Names Board for the appropriate state.