

ARCH 2013 URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY PERIOD 5, 2006 EXAM

PART A-Short answer questions. (COMPULSORY)

Answer ALL questions from Part A.

(Worth 6 marks each-80 minutes recommended: 8 minutes/question)

A1. What are some of the key ways in which we can define a region?

A2. The Local Government Association produced a "State of the Regions" report in which they categorized 6 types of region in Australia. List at least three of these region types and briefly describe their dominant characteristics.

A3. Kimble discusses the regional concept as being largely historical and problematical in modern day geography. Briefly explain why in historical times the regional concept was easily defined and contrast this with why it can be a difficult challenge in the modern era to define a region.

A4. What is meant by "Fordist" economies and why it is important to understand in the context of regional development?

A5. What is "globalization" and what effect can it have on employment within a region?

A6. Give at least 3 key examples of indicators that can be used to assess the performance of a region. How are these indicators used to assess regional performance?

A7. In an environmental context, Beer talks about regions having 'source', 'sink' and 'service' function. Define what each of these terms mean.

A8. Why is 'industrial clustering' an important driver of increased regional development?

A9. Briefly discuss at least two drivers of regional development apart from industrial clustering.

A10. What elements of infrastructure provision are critical to regional development?

PART B-Short Essay (COMPULSORY)

(Worth 40 marks-40 minutes recommended)

South Australia's Strategic Plan is a key element in the South Australian Government's desire to improve the quality of life and enhance development in South Australia over the next 10 years. Identify what elements of the Strategic Plan apply to South Australia's regions (not necessarily Adelaide), giving your reasons and then compare these with what you think should be an idealized regional development strategy that is environmentally sustainable and yet which also allows for economic growth. In your answer, you should identify the key regional indicators that you would need to use in order to appraise the performance of a region. Your ideas for a regional development strategy can either be discussed in a general sense or relate to a specific region in South Australia.

The two pages below are extracts from South Australia's Strategic Plan with some elements (objectives 1 and 5), that specifically relate to regional development.

ARCH 2013 URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY PERIOD 5, 2006 EXAM

Objective 1: Growing Prosperity - Targets

Our priority is sustained economic growth resulting in rising living standards, with all South Australians sharing in the benefits through more and better job opportunities and accessible, high quality services.

Jobs:	Better the Australian average employment growth rate within 10 years. (T1.1)
Unemployment:	Equal or better the Australian average within 5 years. (T1.2)
Youth unemployment:	Equal or better the Australian average within 5 years. (T1.3)
Competitive business climate:	Maintain Adelaide's rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia (KPMG Competitive Alternatives study) and continue to improve our position internationally. (T1.4)
Economic growth:	Exceed the national economic growth rate within 10 years. (T1.5)
Investment:	Match or exceed Australia's ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy within 10 years. (T1.6)
Total population:	Increase South Australia's population to 2 million by 2050, rather than the projected population decline. (T1.7)
Interstate migration:	Reduce net loss to interstate to zero by 2008 with a positive inflow from 2009. (T1.8)
Overseas migration:	Match South Australia's share of international migrants to Australia with the State's share of the overall national population over the next 10 years. (T1.9)
Productivity:	Exceed Australia's average productivity growth within 10 years. (T1.10)
Industrial relations:	Achieve the lowest number of working days lost per thousand employees in Australia within 10 years. (T1.11)
Exports:	Treble the value of South Australia's export income to \$25 billion by 2013, with exporters assisted by the work of the industry-led Export Council which was established in 2004. Industry-agreed sectoral goals that will assist in meeting the overall target include \$7.5 billion by 2013 by the food industry in meeting the Food Plan target, over \$3 billion nationally by the wine industry by 2010, further developing our exports of motor vehicles, increasing the current 20% per annum sales and revenue growth of the electronics industry and further consolidating Adelaide as the defence industry capital of Australia and developing defence industry exports. Minerals will also contribute to the overall target by achieving ambitious exploration and processing targets. We will work to more than double our share of national service exports and increase our exports of elaborately transformed manufactures. (T1.12)
Tourism industry:	Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's tourism industry from \$3.4 billion in 2001 to \$5.0 billion by 2008 by increasing visitor numbers and length of stay and, more importantly, by increasing tourist spending. (T1.13)
Share of overseas students:	Double South Australia's share of overseas students within 10 years. (T1.14)
Minerals and exploration:	Make South Australia a favoured mineral investment destination for private investment by 2010, with exploration expenditure targeted to almost treble to \$100 million by 2007, and minerals production to reach \$3 billion by 2020, with a further \$1 billion worth of minerals processing by that time. (T1.15)
Strategic infrastructure:	Increase investment in strategic areas of infrastructure, such as transport, ports and energy to support and achieve the targets in the State Strategic Plan. This will include the new Airport terminal. (T1.16)
Credit rating:	Achieve a AAA credit rating, in line with other mainland States, within 3 years. (T1.17)
Performance improvement in the South Australian public sector - productivity:	Lead the nation in cost effectiveness of government services within 5 years. (T1.18)
Performance improvement in the South Australian public sector - quick decision-making:	Lead Australian governments in timely and transparent government decision-making within 5 years. (T1.19)

ARCH 2013 URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY PERIOD 5, 2006 EXAM

Objective 5: Building Communities - Targets

Our priority is to develop South Australia as a place in which people care for each other and contribute to their communities. This will enhance our peace, pride and prosperity and build "social capital". It will also attract new migrants, visitors and investors who bring skills, resources and ideas. The focus will be on improving trust, increasing involvement in voluntary activities, building strong community networks, and increasing participation in democratic processes.

Women in leadership:	Increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2006. (T5.1) Have 50% on average of State Government boards and committees chaired by women by 2008. (T5.2) Increase the number of female members of Parliament to 50% within 10 years. (T5.3)
Political participation:	Halve the number of informal votes as a percentage of total votes cast in State Government elections over the next 10 years. (T5.4) Increase voter participation in local government elections in South Australia to 50% within 10 years. (T5.5)
Volunteering:	Increase the level of volunteerism in South Australia from 38% in 2000 to 50% within 10 years. (T5.6)
State and local Government:	Align State and Local Strategic Plans within 12 months of the release of the State Strategic Plan and agree joint initiatives from them. (T5.7)
Regional population levels:	Maintain and develop viable regional population levels for sustainable communities. (T5.8)
Regional unemployment:	Reduce regional unemployment rates. (T5.9)
Regional crime rates:	Reduce the level of crime in South Australia's regions by 10% within 10 years. (T5.10)
Regional infrastructure:	Build and maintain infrastructure to develop and support sustainable communities in regions. (T5.11)

Objective 5: Building Communities - Links

Our priority is to develop South Australia as a place in which people care for each other and contribute to their communities. This will enhance our peace, pride and prosperity and build "social capital". It will also attract new migrants, visitors and investors who bring skills, resources and ideas. The focus will be on improving trust, increasing involvement in voluntary activities, building strong community networks, and increasing participation in democratic processes.

Advancing the Community Together: A Partnership between the Volunteer Sector and the South Australian Government, May 2003
Minister's Local Government Forum
Planning Strategy for Regional South Australia, January 2003
Premier's Women's Directory
Prosperity through people: A population policy for South Australia, 2004
State Infrastructure Plan
South Australia's Transport Plan
South Australia Works: Learning to Work Programs to 2010
State Budget
State Food Plan
Housing Plan for South Australia
State-Local Government Relations Agreement