

F.2 UT Life & Society Revision Worksheet

1. Module 24 Unit 1 – An overview of the Life of Urban and Rural Residents

- Introduction of urban and rural residents in Mainland China
 - "Reform and opening up" (1978)
 - ◆ Before Reform and opening up, mainland residents are mostly poor.
 - ◆ Since "Reform and opening up" (1978), there has been
 - Rapid economic development and;
 - Improvement in the lives of urban and rural residents
 - ◆ "Reform and opening up" focused on the Southeast coastal regions.
 - ◆ The strengthening of economic power raised the living standards of residents.
- Differences in rural and urban areas
 - ◆ The disparity between the urban and rural areas is greater than before.

| | Urban residents | Rural residents |
|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Strengths | Advanced Technology | Slow-paced lifestyle |
| | Convenient transport | Low cost of living |
| | Comprehensive infrastructure | Peaceful, less stressy |
| Weaknesses | Higher property prices | Poorly-developed infrastructure |
| | Overcrowded | Limited job opportunities |
| | Limited space/privacy | Limited access to education |

- Urban residents – Work
 - Urban residents are mainly involved in secondary and tertiary industries.
 - Employers of urban residents are mainly:
 - ◆ Private enterprises, Limited liability corporations and State-owned enterprises.
 - Urban residents have also worked in enterprises opened by:
 - ◆ Merchants from Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan as well as from foreign countries.
- Urban residents - Income and consumption
 - Incomes of Urban residents have been growing, especially from 1990 onwards.
 - Their focus has shifted from 'eating and housing' to 'wearing and transportation'.
 - They also care more about health and are spending more on healthcare.
- Urban residents – Education
 - Schools in cities have better resources than those in villages.
 - Urban residents can afford to send their children to higher education institutions.
 - Students can study in vocational or technical schools to learn vocational/specialised skills.
 - Most high-income families in cities will send their children to study abroad.
 - "Overseas returnees" are students who studied abroad have returned and take up jobs.
- Rural residents – Work
 - Rural residents are mainly involved in primary industries (farming).
 - When the "household responsibility system" (1980) was implemented,
 - ◆ A large labour force existed in villages.
 - 'Rural migrant workers' are rural residents who are involved in secondary and tertiary industries in cities.
- Rural residents – Income and consumption
 - Rural reform has increased the channels of income of rural residents.
 - Income of rural residents is lower and the growth rate is slower than urban residents.
- Rural residents – Education
 - Since 1986, China has implemented the 9-year free compulsory education.
 - The illiteracy rate has gradually decreased at the same time.
- Challenge – Rural Migrant workers
 - "Household registration system" (1950) (Out-syllabus: "Hukou System")
 - ◆ 2 categories: "agricultural" (Rural people) and "non-agricultural" (Urban) Hukou.
 - ◆ There is no free shift of hukou allowed between these residents.
 - ◆ "Hukou" affects basic social services, such as healthcare, housing and education.
 - Types and numbers of rural migrant workers
 - ◆ Rural migrant workers include local and outbound rural migrant workers.

2. Module 24 Unit 2 – Continuities and Changes in Traditional Culture (P.39, 40, 43, 44)

- Continuities and changes in traditional family structures and patterns
 - Extended family (Traditional Chinese)
 - ◆ A family combination derived from nuclear families.
 - ◆ It is a big family formed collectively by many small families.
 - ◆ This family pattern is of a large size with several generations living together.
 - Nuclear family (Main type)
 - ◆ A married couple and their unmarried children live together.
 - Inter-generational family ('grandparents and grandchildren family')
 - ◆ It refers to a family in which grandparents and grandchildren live together.
 - Single parent family
 - ◆ The mother or father raise the children on his or her own.
 - ◆ In modern China, divorce is common.
 - ◆ There is an increasing number of single parent families.
 - DINK family ('Double Income No Kids')
 - ◆ In a DINK family, a married couple live together. They do not want to have children.
 - Single family
 - ◆ A person lives alone.
 - ◆ Mainly caused by late marriage or his or her partner died at an old age, etc.
 - Four-two-one family
 - ◆ A family formed by grandparents, maternal grandparents, parents and a single child.
 - ◆ Mainly caused by the "family planning policy" ('One child policy', 1978) in China, married couples usually have one child.
 - Continuity and changes of traditional family functions
 - Functions of traditional Chinese families.
 - ◆ Primarily including carrying on the ancestral line, education, production, social stabilisation, emotional assistance, economic support and entertainment.
 - Some functions borne by traditional families have been replaced and borne by society.
 - Continuities and changes of traditional family values and systems
 - Regarding family values, traditional Chinese families are clan-oriented.
 - They put great emphasis on ethics and morality and promote filial piety, advocating the order between older and younger and the leading role of men over women.
 - Education levels and economic abilities of women have also improved continuously.
 - The status between husbands and wives has become more equal over time.
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3. Glossary

- Family planning policy [('One-Child Policy', 1979) and ('Selective Two-Child Policy', 2013)]
 - A birth policy implemented in 1979 aiming at curbing population growth in China.
 - Under the policy, most married couples on the mainland of China have only one child.
 - The Central Government decided to adjust this policy in 2013 and implemented the 'Selective Two-Child Policy' to foster a balanced population development.
 - Married couples can have two children if one of the parents, rather than two, is an only child.
- Household responsibility system (1979)
 - A production responsibility system in villages in the mainland of China.
 - Peasants could obtain farmland according to the size of their household.
 - After harvest, they must submit a required amount of produce to the government.
 - They can own the remaining produce.

4. Map of China

- 1 China + 23 Provinces + 4 Municipalities + 5 Autonomous Regions + 2 SAR (Hong Kong, Macau)
- The biggest province is Qinghai Province. | The smallest province is Hainan Province.
- The most densely populated province is Jiangsu Province.
- The Capital of China is the Municipality of Beijing.
- The biggest municipality is the Municipality of Shanghai.
- The most densely populated municipality is Municipality of Chongqing.
- Autonomous Regions (自治區):
 - An autonomous region has a higher population of a particular ethnic minority group.
 - It has its own local government, so an autonomous region theoretically has more legislative rights than provinces.
 - The governor of the autonomous regions is usually appointed from the respective ethnic minority group.