

OUTLINE PROPOSAL FORM

for GCE A/AS Level Examinations

Please read the instructions printed overleaf before completing this form

Name of Centre	Sarasota High School	Centre Number	US213
Candidate Name (if required)	Alyssa Troy	Candidate Number	2302
Syllabus Title	Global Perspectives & Research	Syllabus Code	9239
<i>If this is a re-submission, please check box</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Component Number	04
Examination/Assessment Session:	June <input type="checkbox"/> November <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Year	2016

Title of Proposal	Can we breathe life into our dying cities?

Details of Proposal (see over)	
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I grew up in the city of Detroit. Growing up there, I knew what streets were safe to walk down, what gang presided over a certain area, but most importantly I knew fear. This fear can be displayed in a myriad of facets: fear of being hungry; fear of being homeless; fear of being unsafe. Detroit, like most dilapidated cities, if not abandoned, are overrun with crime; it is a place where I am five times more likely to get murdered, twice the likely to get raped, and seven times the likely to be assaulted. The city suffers not only from astronomical crime rates, but a crippling economy, an absent education system, and a severe lack of resources too. Detroit was also my home, and a home to approximately 700,000 other people as well (Micheline Maynard, 2013). From my personal experiences, I feel it is imperative to ask the question: Can we breathe life into dying cities?

Before defining the debate, I must put the key terms of the question in perspective. First and foremost is the definition of the term, breathe life. I am defining this term as the definition of re-establish, which is: "establish again or anew" (Oxford, 2015). Equally important is the definition of dying cities. I will define dying as dilapidation, which is defined by the 2015 Merriam Webster Dictionary as, "to become decayed or in partial ruin." This definition of dilapidation includes abandoned cities as well as cities that are falling apart, literally and figuratively. After defining these vital words, I will investigate a dilapidated city's crime, economy, education system, lack of resources and potential for revival.

First I will present the theoretical process that needs to be taken to breathe life into the dying cities. Mason Gaffney, a professor of economics at the University of California and an established author, will provide the basis of this section through his publication titled "How to Revitalize a Falling City". This publication provides real world examples of revived and lost cities as well as why we should revive the cities. Canadian-American Witold Rybczynski, although primarily an architect, has also written extensively on dilapidated cities and their revival. I will reference his 2011 article titled "How to Save Dying Cities" on this process. Two books within the Urban Development Series written by the Asian Development Bank called "Inclusive Cities" and "Green Cities" highlight specific dead or dying cities in Asian countries and their potential benefit to the country.

I will then continue by providing evidence on how people around the globe are re-establishing dilapidated cities. I will start this section with a personal case study on both Detroit, Michigan, USA and Tokyo, Japan. Whereas Detroit is a city working through the mist of countering its dilapidation caused by economic struggles, Tokyo is a city that was dilapidated from war and has been revived. Additionally, I will illustrate the transformation of Hebron, Israel as a revived ghost town that is described in a 2015 The Guardian article written by Harriet Sherwood, a correspondent in Jerusalem. Another piece of literature I will be analyzing is titled: "Reviving America's Forgotten Neighborhoods" by Elise M. Bright. This 224 page book takes an in depth look into fallen American cities, and the possibility of urban renewal in the area. The book is incredibly balanced, providing examples of successful and failed attempts at redevelopment. Also, South Shields in Britain, as explained in a 2015 Economist article, has the highest rates of youth unemployment that reflects "the poor educational standards" of this city coming back from dilapidation. This shows that dead cities can occur any country in world, whether or not they are a developed, emerging or less developed country.

The book mentioned above is utilized as a segway into the second view of the question. In this section, I will show the improbability in which a city can be re-established. For example, CNN News journalists Ivan Watson- a senior international correspondent in Hong Kong- and Connie Young- CNNs trusted freelance writer for Chinese news- question the failings of China's attempt to restore abandoned villages and towns. Furthermore, in an article published by Business Insider on September 1st, 2010 gives the examples of ten American cities that are "dead forever." Other than these dead cities being completely abandoned, to breathe life into dead cities may be economically impossible. One Canadian ghost town being brought to life written in an article titled "Abandoned Canadian Ghost Town to be Revived by Entrepreneur" by George Dvorsky, a bioethicist, transhumanist, and futurist, on August 1st, 2013 proves this point.

I will answer my question by investigating dead city's crime, economy, education system, lack of resources and potential for revival. Finally, I will conclude by contrasting the views to establish whether or not it is possible to breathe life into dead cities. As someone who used to live in the dying city of Detroit, I need to see if dying cities, like my hometown, can or even should be saved.



Date	9 Dec. 2015
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Comments:

i can see the title derives from a source but the question seems rather closed. Could you ask 'How realistic are the prospects for reviving 'dying cities'? This allows for a more nuanced and balanced judgement. The theme is fine and it is good to see your explanation and also examples of evidence which you can use and evaluate. Good luck,

Adviser's Initials	MEW	Date	11.12.15
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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- 1 Type information in the spaces provided.
- 2 One form should be used for each candidate (except in certain cases where only one form for the subject is required). If extra space is required to complete the outline proposal a second OPF should be used.
- 3 Please ensure that the appropriate boxes at the top of the form are completed. If this portion is not correctly completed, it will be necessary to return the form.
- 4 The outline should normally include:
 - (i) the title or aim of the piece of work;
 - (ii) the methods to be used to collect and analyse information and data and, where possible and appropriate, a brief list of sources;
 - (iii) a bibliography (in appropriate syllabuses only);
 - (iv) Art and Design submissions should also clearly identify sources for first hand study and other sources and contacts; such as interviews, gallery visits etc. Any teacher's comment can be added at the bottom of the 'Details of Proposal' box;
 - (v) Design and Technology: an indication of the anticipated project outcome, solution or artefact.
 - (vi) Design and Textiles: provide a copy of the Practical Test Task and the Mark Scheme to the proposal as an attachment.**
 - (vii) Travel and Tourism: Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level Travel and Tourism submissions should briefly summarise the chosen event and its duration, the target customers, the aims of the group and the number of members in the group.
- 5 The completed form must be emailed **before the candidate starts the work**. The form will be returned with the adviser's comments **and should be included in the completed study after the title page**.
- 6 The form should only be completed after reading the relevant coursework sections of the syllabus and emailed, via the centre, to **CIEOPF@cie.org.uk**. A copy of the proposal form should be retained. The completion of this form is optional for some subjects and compulsory for others.
- 7 Proposals which are being re-submitted must be accompanied by the original proposal; those candidates adjusting their proposal in line with the adviser's comment need not resubmit.
- 8 Centres will receive acknowledgement of receipt of the proposal within 5 working days of submission. If this is not received please telephone Cambridge International Examinations Customer Services on 01223 553554.
- 9 Centres should expect to receive the outcome for their proposal within 3 weeks from acknowledgement. If this is not received please telephone Cambridge International Examinations Customer Services on 01223 553554.