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93401



SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

TOP SCHOLAR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

Tick this box if you
have NOT written
in this booklet

Scholarship 2021 Geography

Time allowed: Three hours
Total score: 24

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 93401R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–24 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

INSTRUCTIONS

The materials in the resource booklet will enable you to become familiar with the theme and contexts of this examination: **inequalities in development both within and between countries**.

Information to answer any question can be taken from any resource.

Your answers to ALL three questions must include:

- evidence of inequalities in development within and between countries
- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in geography
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

Space for planning has been provided on pages 4, 10, and 16 to help you prepare your responses.
The questions on page 3 are repeated on their respective planning pages.

QUESTION ONE

Is there a main cause of the current state of inequalities in development? Discuss.

Use page 4 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer on page 5.

QUESTION TWO

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values.

Through perspectives, critically evaluate and justify which group or groups of people are the most affected due to inequalities in development.

Use page 10 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer on page 11.

QUESTION THREE

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values.

Through perspectives, justify the most effective strategy to reduce inequalities in development both within and between countries.

Use page 16 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer on page 17.

QUESTION ONE

Is there a main cause of the current state of inequalities in development? Discuss.

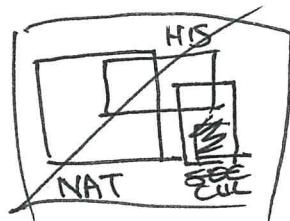
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PLANNING

Natural, historical, and social ~~cultural~~ social



Main cause = ~~soc~~ historical

- ① Acknowledge sig. of natural causes
 - ↳ BUT disparities are due to colonialism
- ② Acknowledge sig. of cultural causes
 - ↳ BUT link corruption to colonialism
 - ↳ Racism to colonialism too
- ③ Economics of colonialism
 - ↳ core-periphery

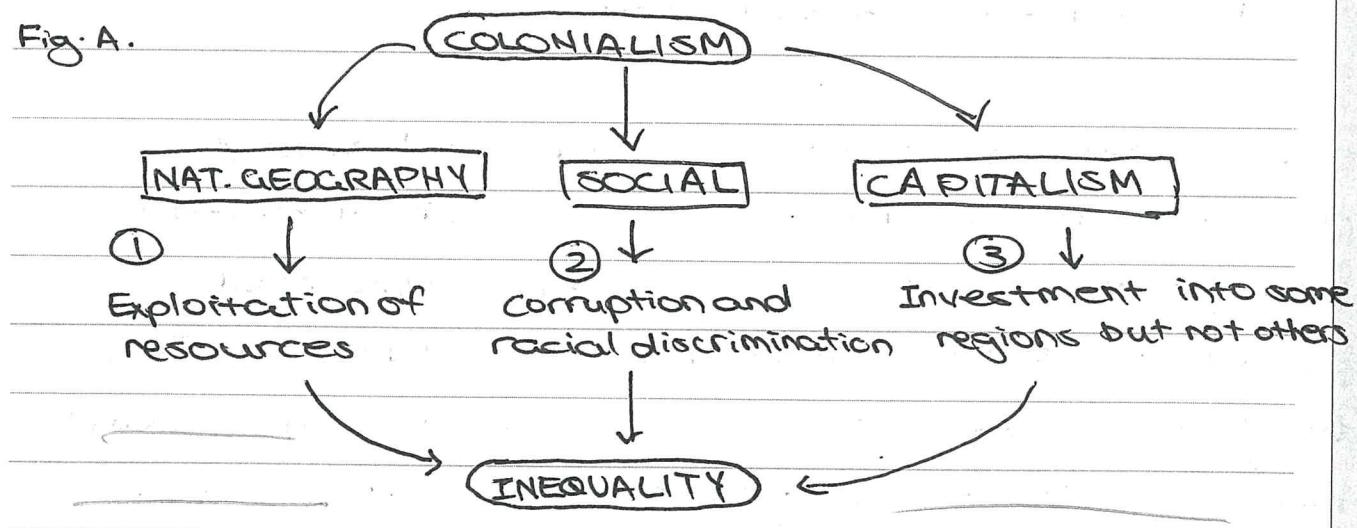
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Begin your answer to Question One here:

The current state of inequalities in development can be attributed to an array of interrelated causes, such as natural environments, racial discrimination, patterns of inequality we see today. However, these are ultimately all colonial legacies affected by the legacies of the historical process of colonialism, and the systems it leaves behind.

An overview of the impacts of colonialism on other factors leading to inequality is present in Fig. A.

Fig. A.

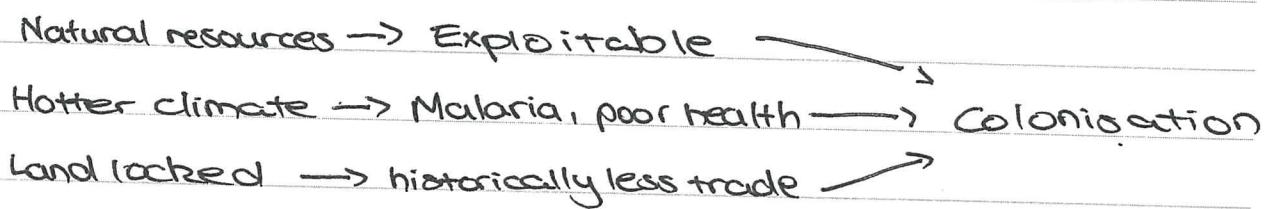


As seen in Fig. A, colonialism is an overarching cause, with impacts on all other spheres influencing inequalities in development.

From ①, we see that natural environments can result in inequality through the exploitation of resources, during the colonial and neocolonial periods. Of course,

some natural causes initially led to less development in countries around the equator which had higher temperatures and landlocked countries that could not develop through trade. These initial conditions As seen in Fig. B, these initial conditions is what made some countries more vulnerable to colonialism.

Fig. B.



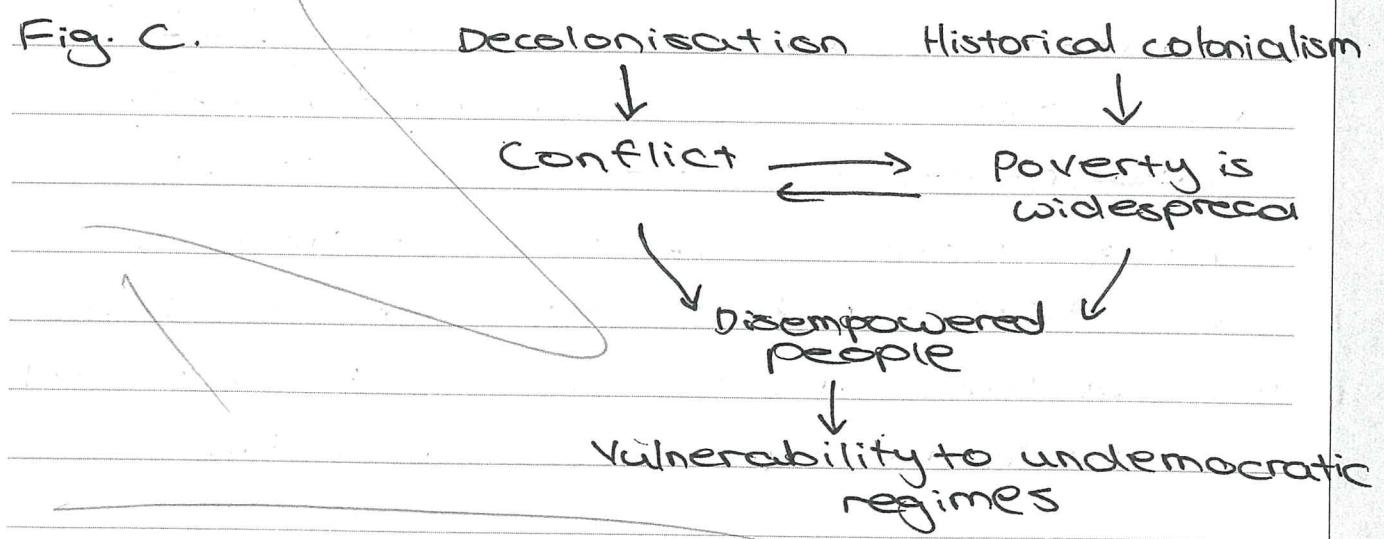
Colonialism, however, exacerbated these pre-existing inequalities to such an extent that it must still be considered the main cause of ~~colonial~~ developmental inequality. ~~The~~ ~~BF~~ India's exploitable natural resources and tropical hot climate leading to poorer agriculture and greater disease made it a prime candidate for British colonisation. This led to the exploitation of its labour and resources as in ①, leading to "a substantial outflow of financial resources". This resulted in inequality between countries as Britain developed at India's expense and within countries as it was the most vulnerable in India who suffered, especially farmers.

7

Social causes of inequality as in Q are also caused by the historical process of colonialism. These encompass both corruption and racial inequality.

Decolonisation, despite being a necessary process, has resulted in high levels of corruption within Africa, with the highest scoring country on the continent in the CPI being Botswana at 61, with most below 30, compared to Britain's 80 for example.

Fig. C.



The rapid succession of countries gaining independence in Africa led to conflict as in Fig. C between ethnic and political groups which fuelled poverty. Poverty in turn fuelled greater conflict over limited resources. This means that there is not enough governmental stability, allowing corruption to go unchecked. The unsustainability

of this leads to greater inequalities between countries as corruption ~~increase~~ decreases economic prosperity with an increase a 1 point increase in the CPI being associated with an average \$795 increase in GDP per capita. It also increases inequalities in development within decolonised or neocolonial countries because the wealthy have more social capital and connections allowing them to be corrupt and avoid paying taxes while the poor suffer due to a lack of social services.

The other social cause of inequality is ~~race~~
^{racial}
 discrimination as in ② which ~~is too a~~ only fuels greater inequity product of colonialism. For instance, in the US ~~the~~ Native Americans became disenfranchised due to policies that removed land and resources. This increased inequality in multiple ways as in Fig. D.

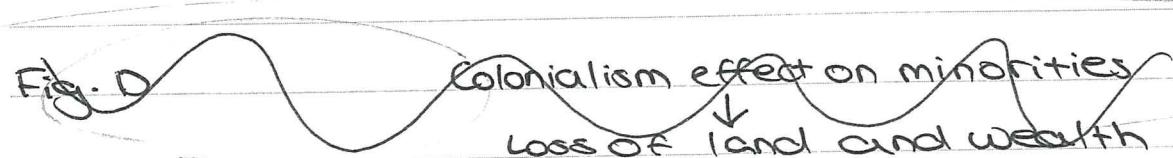
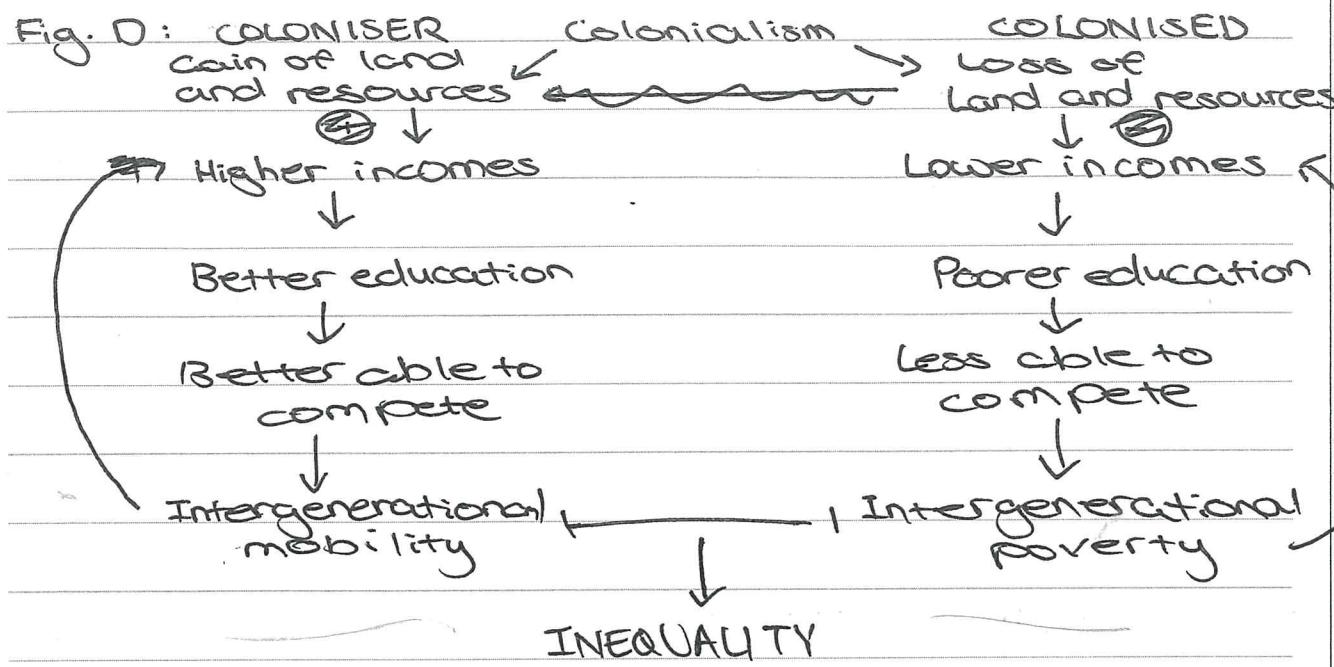
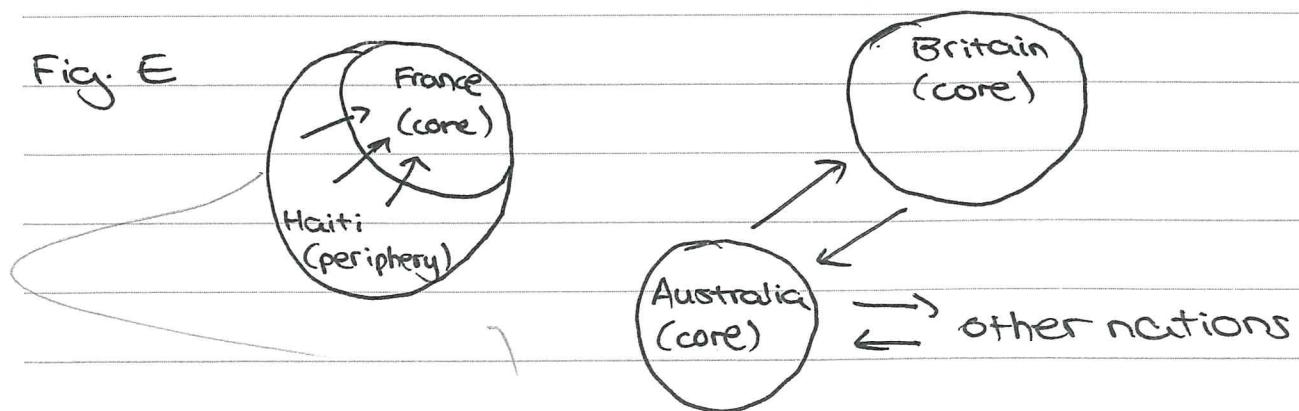


Fig. D is supported by the fact that the median income for Native Americans in the US is \$40,315 compared to \$66,943 for White people. 14.35% of Native Americans have a Bachelors degree or higher compared to 34.5% of White Americans.



We must finally discuss how colonialism made capitalism global resulting in the economic ~~divide~~ reasons for inequality between countries, ~~as in~~ as in ③. Colonialism has affected countries like Haiti poorly and Australia positively through capitalism as in Fig. E's core-periphery diagrams.

Fig. E



As Fig. E shows sometimes colonialism solely results in exploitation as in Haiti which was forced to pay France 150 million francs after its successful revolution in 1804.

QUESTION TWO

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values.

Through perspectives, critically evaluate and justify which group or groups of people are the most affected due to inequalities in development.

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PLANNING

The poor are most affected.

- ↳ economic perspective
- ↳ racial perspective (cultural)
- ↳ gender perspective
- ↳ cultural social perspective (education)

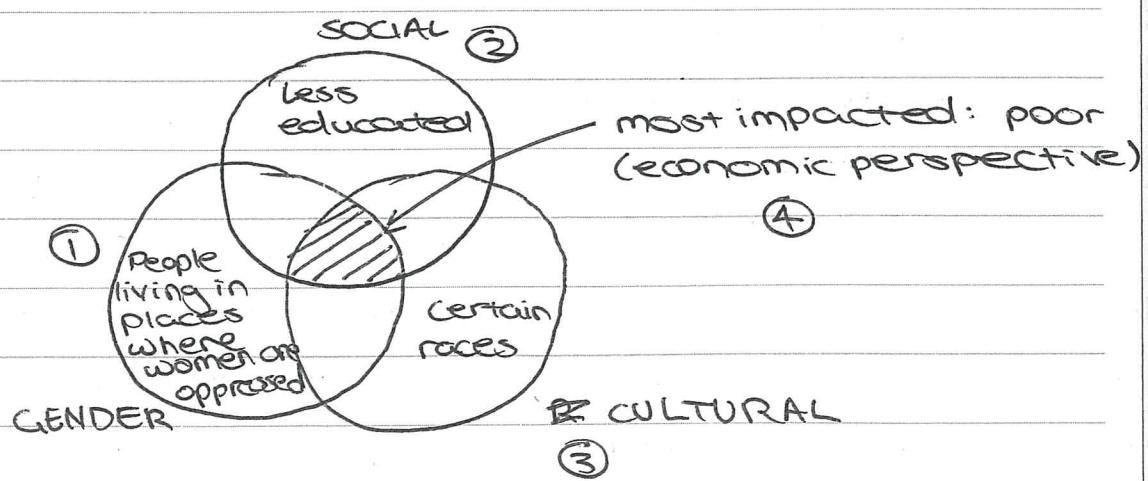
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Begin your answer to Question Two here:

A multitude of perspectives – economic, cultural, gender, and social – reveal that it is the world's poor, regardless of whether they live in a MEDC or LEDC, who are most affected by inequalities in development. This is because using an examination of a cultural perspective reveals that those of certain races are impoverished, a gender perspective reveals that ~~oppression~~^{oppression} of women results in poverty, and a social perspective reveals that less-educated people will be poorer. Hence, the economic perspective of inequality encapsulates all of the other perspectives and it is the world's poor who are most impacted by inequalities in development.

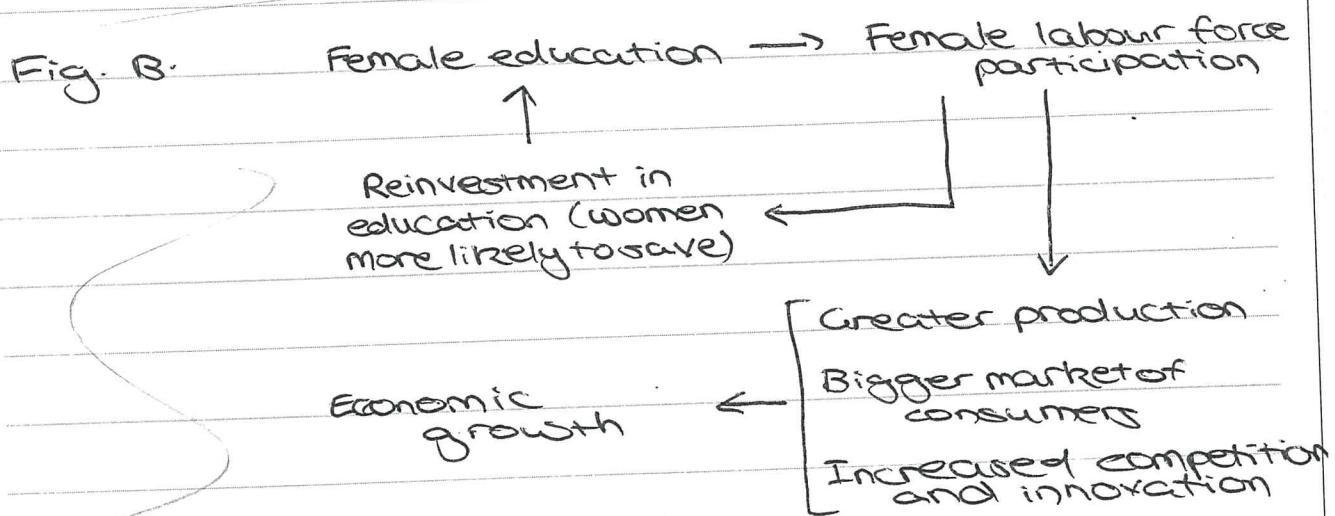
This is revealed in Fig. A.

Fig. A.



Each of the dimensions of fig. A are ~~not~~ explored in my answer.

environments
 People living in countries where women are oppressed
 are impacted most by inequalities in development,
 from a gender perspective.^① A pattern emerges
 when comparing the countries' scores on the
 Gender Equality Index provided in the sources
 with GDP per capita. The greater the levels of
 gender equality, the greater the economic
 prosperity and vice versa. The mechanism for this
 is summarised in Fig. B.



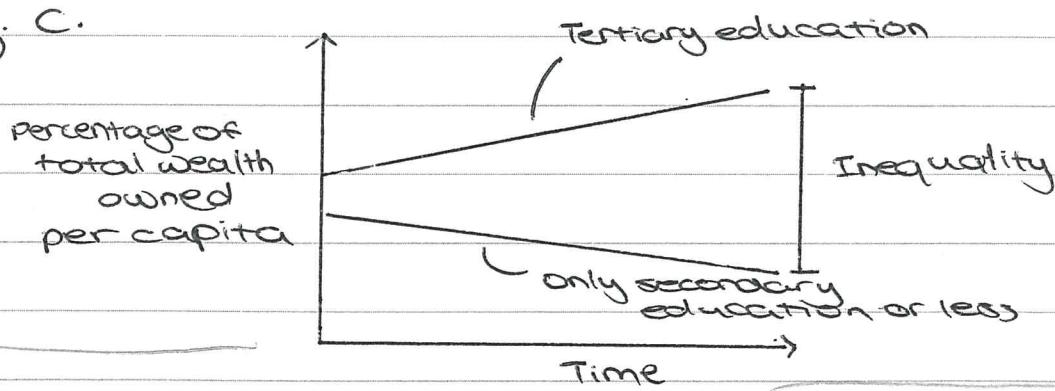
This is part of the reason that NICs such as China were able to lift themselves out of poverty. China has a greater proportion of women in paid labour (0.817) and a lower proportion in unpaid care (0.389) than even Western Europe (0.792 and 0.482% respectively). 80% of employees in Shenzhen's factories are women stimulating economic growth for everyone by Fig. B. In contrast, those living in India would be more likely to suffer from poverty as female employment rates fell from 35% in 2005

to 26% in 2020, due to cultural and perhaps the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, Papua New Guinea has only 9.9% of women as opposed to 15.2% of men with ^{secondary} education, leading to a less skilled workforce so the benefits of female employment never spread across the country, resulting in greater poverty. ^{reasons}

②

In a related social perspective, it is clear that inequalities within and between countries are due to differences in education. Fig. C shows how education is related to wealth in MEDC countries.

Fig. C.



inequalities in

It is clear from Fig. C that education is a significant factor affecting causing poverty amongst the most vulnerable. This applies to inequalities both within and between countries as a demand for skilled labour rises globally, so those who are less educated and hence poorer are the most affected due to inequalities in development. ^{as a pattern} This is the case.

AS
L

is supported by the fact that 40% of Papua New Guineans live on less than \$1.25 per day due to a low rate of secondary school completion (9.4% for females and 15.2% for males) compared to high and upper-middle income countries in East Asia and the Pacific where rates are 68.8% for females and 76.2% for males.

From a cultural perspective, racism — whether explicit or systemic — results in inequalities \rightarrow ③ and therefore poverty. The mechanism for this is summarised in Fig. D.

Fig. D.

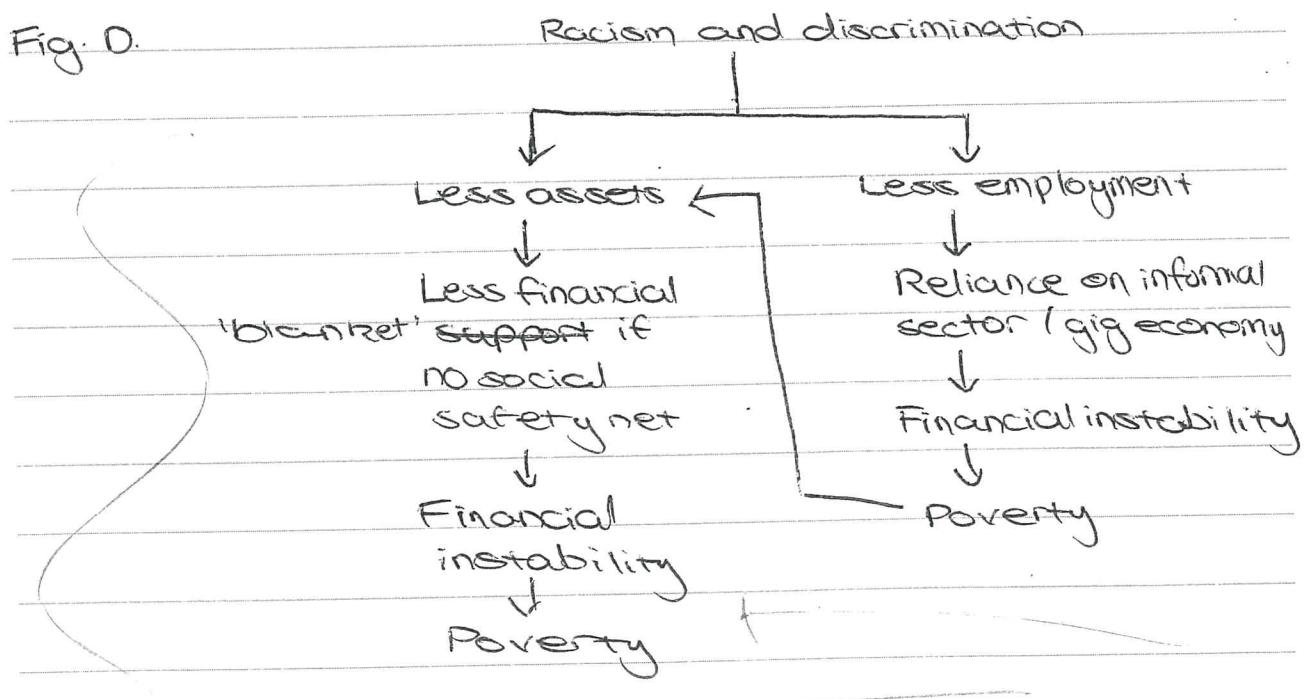
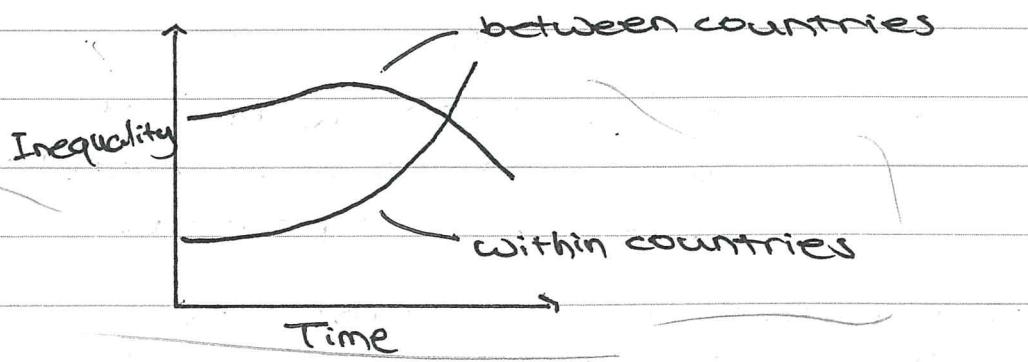


Fig. D can be supported through the fact that the poverty rate is much higher for Native Americans and African Americans (25.4% and 20.8% respectively) and so too than White America and so too is the unemployment rate (6.6%).

and 6.5% respectively). In South Africa, the 3/4 of the population made up of Black African households earn less than 1/2 of the country's national income. Thus, those of discriminated races will experience greater poverty, in an unsustainable way.

Hence, even when examining the gender, social, and cultural perspectives, it is clear that the group impacted most by inequalities are the poor, who are more likely to live in countries that are oppressive for women, be of discriminated races, and be less educated. This is true across all countries as (Fig. E) while ^{between} inequalities ~~across~~ countries are decreasing, ^{countries} inequalities within ~~countries~~ are increasing.

Fig. E.



Thus, the economic perspective that the poor will be most affected^{*} is supported by all other perspectives, as inequality within

~~across the board~~ countries increases due to poverty.
~~smash~~

QUESTION THREE

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values.

Through perspectives, justify the most effective strategy to reduce inequalities in development both within and between countries.

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PLANNING

Most effective => most people,
greatest impact
↳ economic policies

Cumulative causation
↳ entrepreneurship
progressive taxation

BUT... must also acknowledge other perspectives

technological → yes, but entrepreneurship
needed to fuel + unstable
→ ↳ not much incentive for 'social
business'

social → education and health
→ yes, but social spending needed
∴ otherwise poverty cycle

cultural → medic campaigns }
political → democracy }

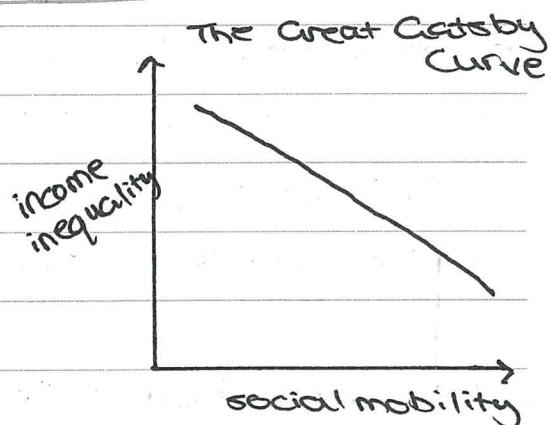
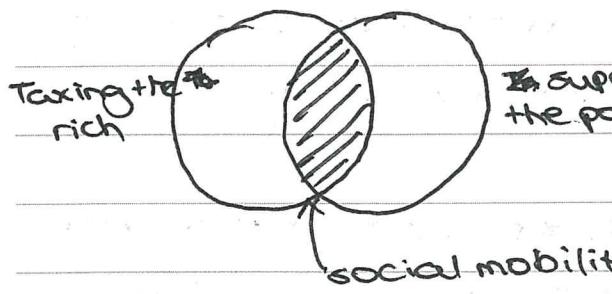
yes, but economically
well-off populace no
empowered to
advocate.

S P P I C E

Begin your answer to Question Three here:

Different perspectives emphasise different aspects of inequality and therefore offer different strategies to reduce inequalities in development both within and between countries. Ultimately, the most effective strategy must be one that reaches the most people with the greatest systemic impact. This is economic policy that ensures social mobility (Fig. A); however, other perspectives will be considered as they also have and it is clear that their effectiveness is contingent on good economic policy.

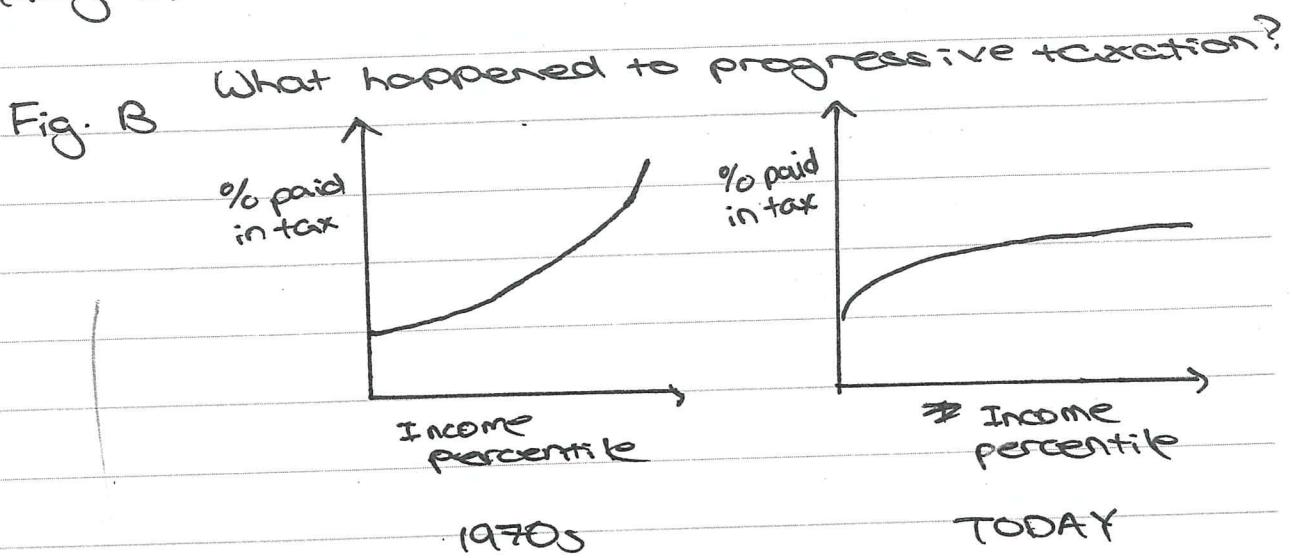
Fig. A Social mobility



From an economic perspective,

^{1 as} As can be seen in Fig. A, policies that tax the rich and support the poor lead to greater social mobility through the process of income redistribution, leading to decreased inequality. Countries like South Africa, Malta and Belgium are promoting "progressive structure and incidence of tax," returning to the progressive taxation of the early 1970s

(Fig. B).



As can be seen, those at the top of the income distribution tend to be paying less tax today, resulting in unsustainable economic growth for those at the top and stagnation for those at the bottom. Thus, from an economic perspective, progressive taxation is an ideal solution to inequality.

On the other hand, "fiscal incentives for poorer entrepreneurs" are also needed to balance the gap between rich and poor. Microcred or microfinance schemes for instance have been helpful to reduce inequality of opportunities. This in turn helps to increase inequality of outcomes by Fig. C.

Thus, sensible yet innovative economic policies are able to resolve in-country inequality in both MEDs and LEDCs. This also reduces between-count

Fig. C Financing poorer entrepreneurs → Formal sector employment

↓ Improved social security

↓ More risk-taking and innovation

↓ Economic capital building up

ROI

↓ Reduced inequality through social mobility.

This, inequality by allowing for more competitive global markets that are able to

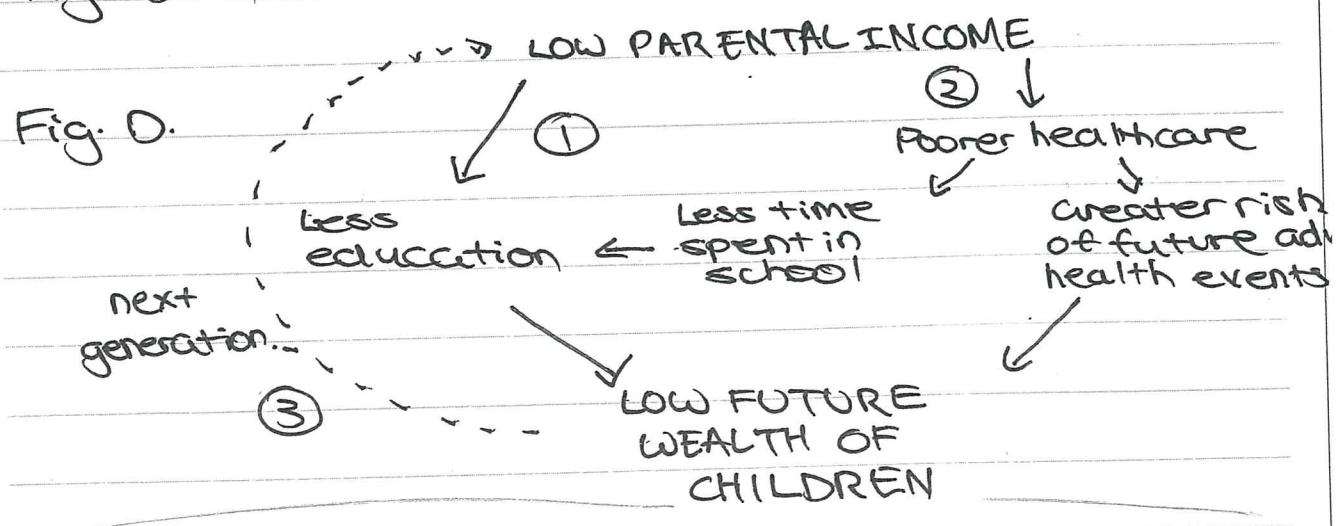
'recalibrate' after the historic policies resulting in economic exploitation and inequality. These policies could be encouraged by the IMF or World Bank and therefore also have the widest reach, making them the most effective strategy at reducing inequality.

Other perspectives must now be considered.

From a technological perspective, innovative technologies promoted by the UN SDGs and exemplified by Pollinate Group's solar lights that also double as cellphone chargers can also help to reduce inequality through bridging the technological divide between MEDCs and LEDCs. However, economic policies are still more significant because as in

Fig. C, these policies would result in greater innovation and hence technological development. Compared to the "social business model", these policies are a more sustainable form of development as individuals from low-income areas are more likely to (1) understand the needs of their communities and (2) reinvest in their own communities (as in Fig. C), promoting sustainable economic reduction in inequality.

From a social perspective, it is clear that "education and health" are key to reducing inequality. This is because in the status quo quality^{of} and access to education is highly dependent on parental income, resulting in an intergenerational poverty cycle as in Fig. D:

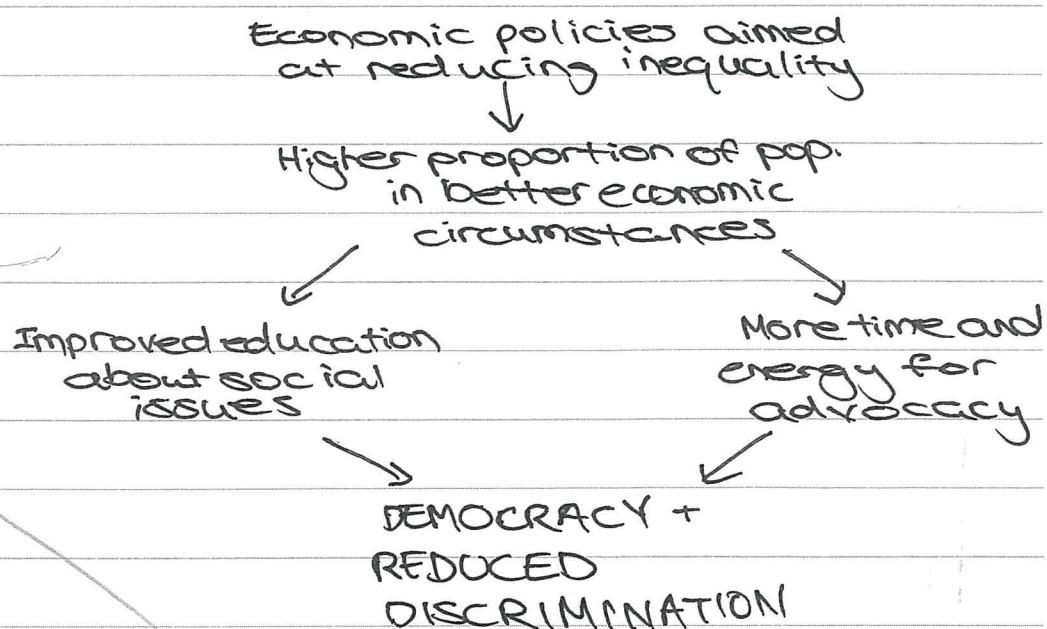


~~Steps~~ ~~to steps~~ ① and ② of the poverty cycle must be broken through social spend by governments, requiring a higher tax base

and hence progressive taxation would be helpful (see Fig. B - progressive taxation increases tax revenue through taxing high income-earners more). Step ③ can only be broken through greater intergenerational mobility which, as in Fig. A, requires the suggested economic policies.

^{political}
 Finally, from a cultural perspective, two important things can be done to reduce inequalities both within and between countries. Firstly, there appears to be a strong correlation, from the resource, between a country's wealth and ^{democratic} system status. Promoting democracy therefore appears to reduce inequalities between countries through raising LEDCs' wealth but this also works in the opposite direction, as in Fig. E.

Fig. E



QUESTION
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Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

1 It was then excluded from trade by other countries like the US. In contrast, Australia has benefitted from colonialism, with export \$264 billion of exports in the resources sector in 2020. It also has the highest expected years of schooling across the globe (22.9 years), resulting in a skilled labour force and greater development.

Ultimately, steps ①, ②, and ③ of Fig. A, which have all been justified, show that colonialism is the main cause of the current state of inequalities, in development. Europe and Western-influenced colonies have benefitted while neocolonial African nations have suffered.

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3 Fig. E shows that responses to "media campaigns and advocacy efforts" in a democratic system can only "make people with disabilities, migrants, religious groups, and indigenous groups more confident about their inclusion in the state" if they are economically empowered.

Hence, through examining perspectives, it can be concluded that the fundamental strategy to reduce inequalities in development both within and between countries must be an economic one: progressive taxation and financing entrepreneurship. All of the other strategies emphasised by technological, social, and political perspectives must follow on from this.

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