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93401



SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



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.

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

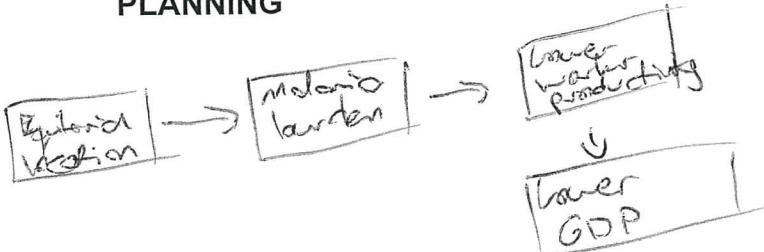
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PLANNING

Systemic issues

Yes or no?



Cases

Natural resources

	contributes?	does not contribute
o Australia	Logistic	Argentina
o Australia	Malaria	Resource curse.

Climate

o Being close to equator

Malaria

disease burden

United

- o Back of sea access
- o LLOC's low
- o Higher trade transport costs

coastal countries with ports

corruption

United

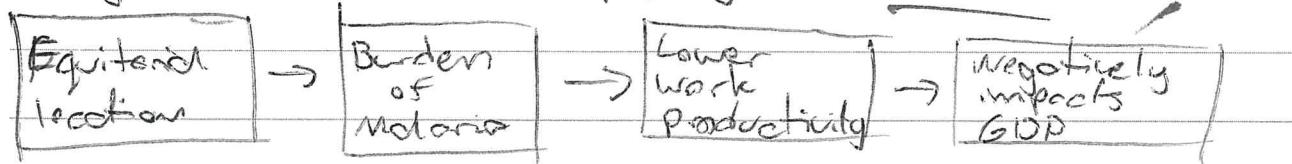
Colonisation

Begin your answer to **Question One** here:

The current state of inequalities in development has arisen from a complex interaction between both natural features of the planet like geographic location, climate, and natural resources, and cultural features like corruption and colonialism. It is possible that one of these contributors is the primary cause of inequalities in development today, or it is a combination of two or more factors.

Climate and geographic location are strongly linked to one another, many of the equatorial countries like Chad and Niger are landlocked. Equatorial location in itself is a key contributor to inequalities because of the burden of tropical diseases like malaria. Chad and Niger are ~~the part~~ particularly vulnerable to inequality, in 2018 Africa was home to 93% of malaria cases and 99% of related deaths. On its own, climate is a significant contributor to inequality, creating a ~~pattern~~ of disease and poverty.

Fig 1

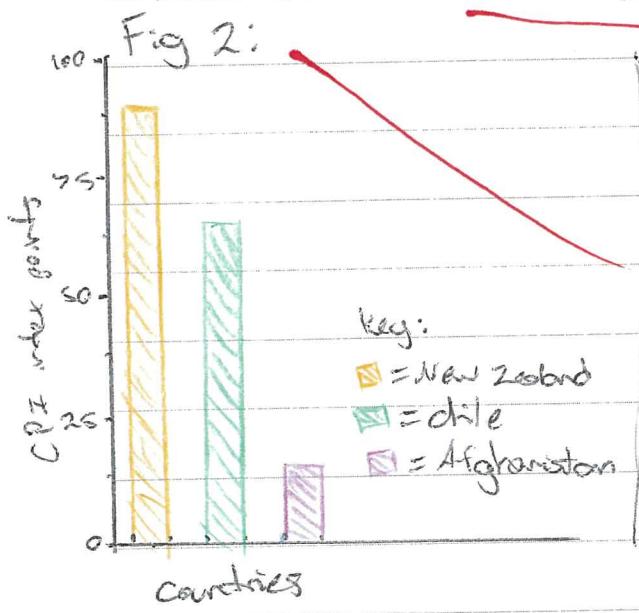


As seen in Fig 1 above, with equatorial location comes an increased disease burden, illness significantly reduces worker productivity which then negatively impacts GDP.

For equatorial, landlocked nations, the burden of disease on economic growth only increases development disparities, LIDC development is already 20% lower than coastal nations due to difficulties in export and international trade.

The ~~relation~~ interaction between climate and LDC's is more significant to Africa, with only Bolivia and Paraguay being landlocked in South America, another significant landlocked area. Of the world's 32 developing countries, 16 are landlocked, however geographic location isn't as significant to today's inequalities in development as climate is. The burden of disease has a far more diverse range of impacts that have led to changes in society, including decreased worker productivity, pressure on healthcare systems, limiting economic growth, and decreasing life expectancy.

In contrast to climate and geographic location which are both natural features that can contribute to or cause development inequalities, corruption is a social/political issue. Unlike climate and location, corruption has come about as a result of systemic issues within society rather than variable contexts of where a country is located.



As seen in Fig 1, there is a large disparity between the worst performing countries on the CPI index and the best. New Zealand for example is a good performing country, with a well functioning democratic government, high levels of literacy and a high life expectancy. Compared to Afghanistan which only has a life expectancy of 64.5 years.

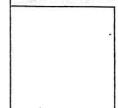
~~it would appear that new zealand~~ has very few of the effects that contribute to new zealand's high CPI rating. Political corruption is a root cause for inequality and the social changes that would be able to minimize it. Corruption can lead to decreased government investment in education, healthcare, and economic development, all of which contribute to increased inequality, both within and between countries.

Unlike corruption, colonisation is a historic issue that has created systemic issues that perpetuate development inequality to this day. Colonisation was ~~an~~ and is inherently linked to resources, both natural and cultural. The late 19th century saw a rapid colonisation of Africa because of its rich natural resources like oil, diamonds, gold, and platinum. This had the consequence of an internal power imbalance within colonised countries, with the European colonists becoming wealth rapidly, leaving local people forced to take lower paying jobs, and them unable to see ~~or~~ the benefits of much of the wealth taken from their own land. Colonisation and the exploitation of natural resources are finely interconnected however many issues ~~do not~~ relate to todays disparities in development equality ~~and~~ ~~are not as significant as the other contributing factors~~

Based upon the analysis of the 5 primary contributors to development inequality, there is not a singular

case, with many aspects like geographic location and climate being interconnected, simultaneously contributing to development inequality. //

not in order



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.

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

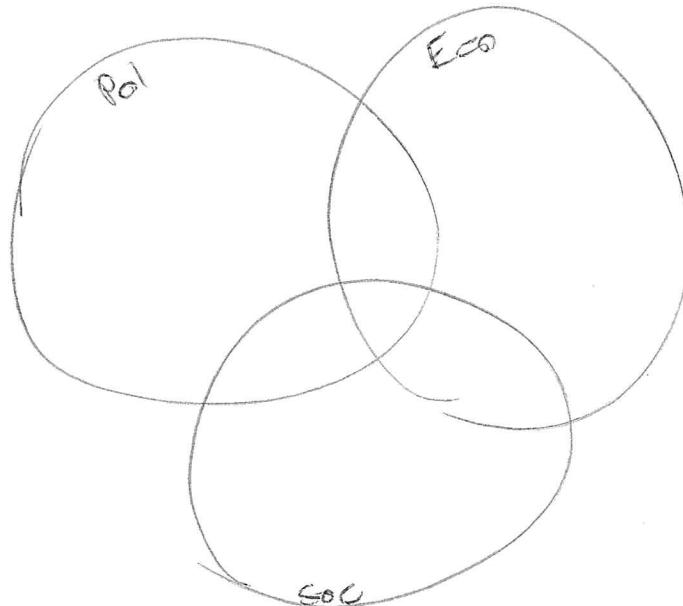
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PLANNING

Economic
Political
Social
Enviro

groups:
woman
POC
people in poverty



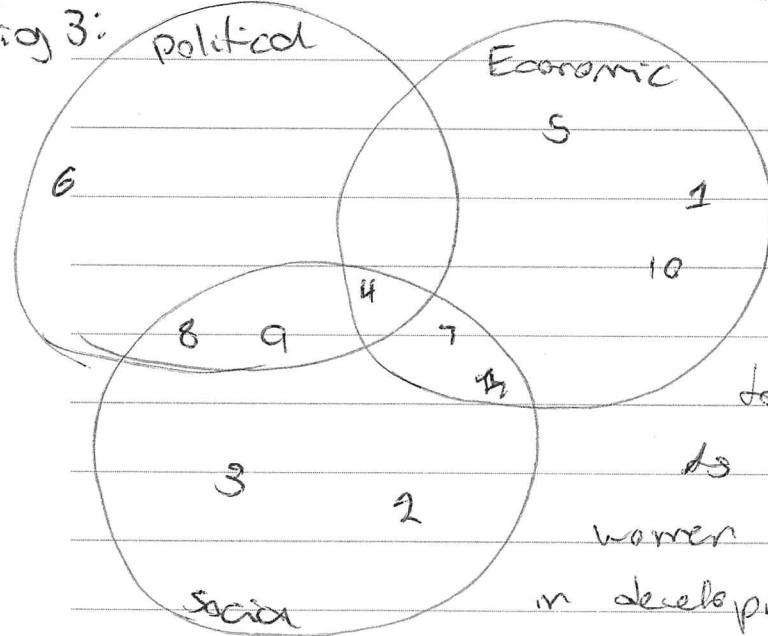
cost off.

not off.

Begin your answer to **Question Two** here:

Inequalities in development impact some groups more than others, so groups more significantly affected by inequality include women, people of colour (POC), and those who live in poverty. The experiences of people in this group often indicate a heightened risk of inequality or social disparity.

Fig 3: political



There are common impacts of inequality shared between the social, economic, and political perspectives that contribute to inequality of development.

As a sub-group of society, women often face disadvantages in development. A large factor is workforce participation. In Europe, one of the most developed regions in the world, only 0.512 women work for every 1 man, in India this decreases to just 0.338. This factor relates to systemic issues surrounding women's roles within society, many women feel pressured or responsible to take care of the home or have children as has historically been the norm within society. The deeper issue surrounding economic equality for women is not gender itself but rather parenthood which often reduces women's capacity to participate in the workforce. In recent years, the Covid-19 pandemic has meant that people have had to stay at

have led to lockdowns. This has led to an increase in domestic violence^③ towards women, 37% of women in India experience violence, and 22% in Europe.

Social perceptions of women have shaped the way ~~some~~ women exist in today's world, in developing countries like India, these issues create additional barriers to equal development with both men and the rest of the world.

Similarly to women, disparities in equal development for POC have arisen due to systemic issues within society that prevail to today. The United States, an ~~highly economic~~ developed country, has relatively high rates of income inequality, a large contributing factor to this is the racial wealth divide⁽⁴⁾.

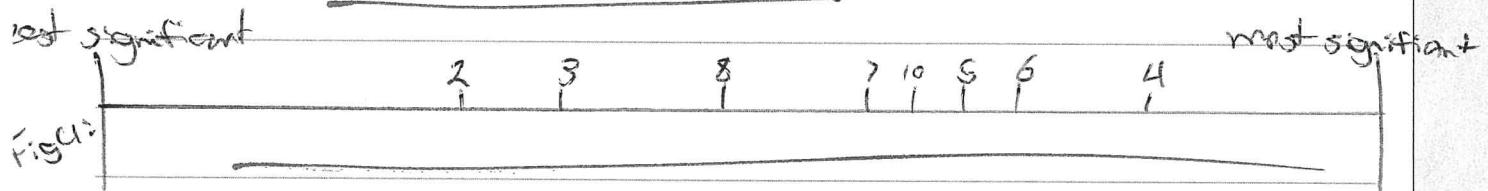
Native Americans have long been victims of this systemic issue, colonisation led to large land losses⁽⁵⁾ under the land removed out of 1830, this consequently led to the loss of their rightful wealth and assets that came with the land that was stolen from them. Today, Native Americans make \$26,628 USD less than their white

counterparts in America on average⁽⁵⁾. African Americans experience similar health disparities, making \$23,582 USD less on average than white people in America.

~~The~~ there are several disadvantages experienced by both women and POC, political representation sees less women and POC in government⁽⁶⁾, only 32% of national governments are made up of women. Even in Europe only 0.486 women are in

perliament for every 1 man. This creates a representation issue that can also occur with POC where the of sub-groups of society that need a political outlet to provide alternative perspectives on social issues do not have an adequate voice to be able to speak on their changes and that could reinforce inequality.

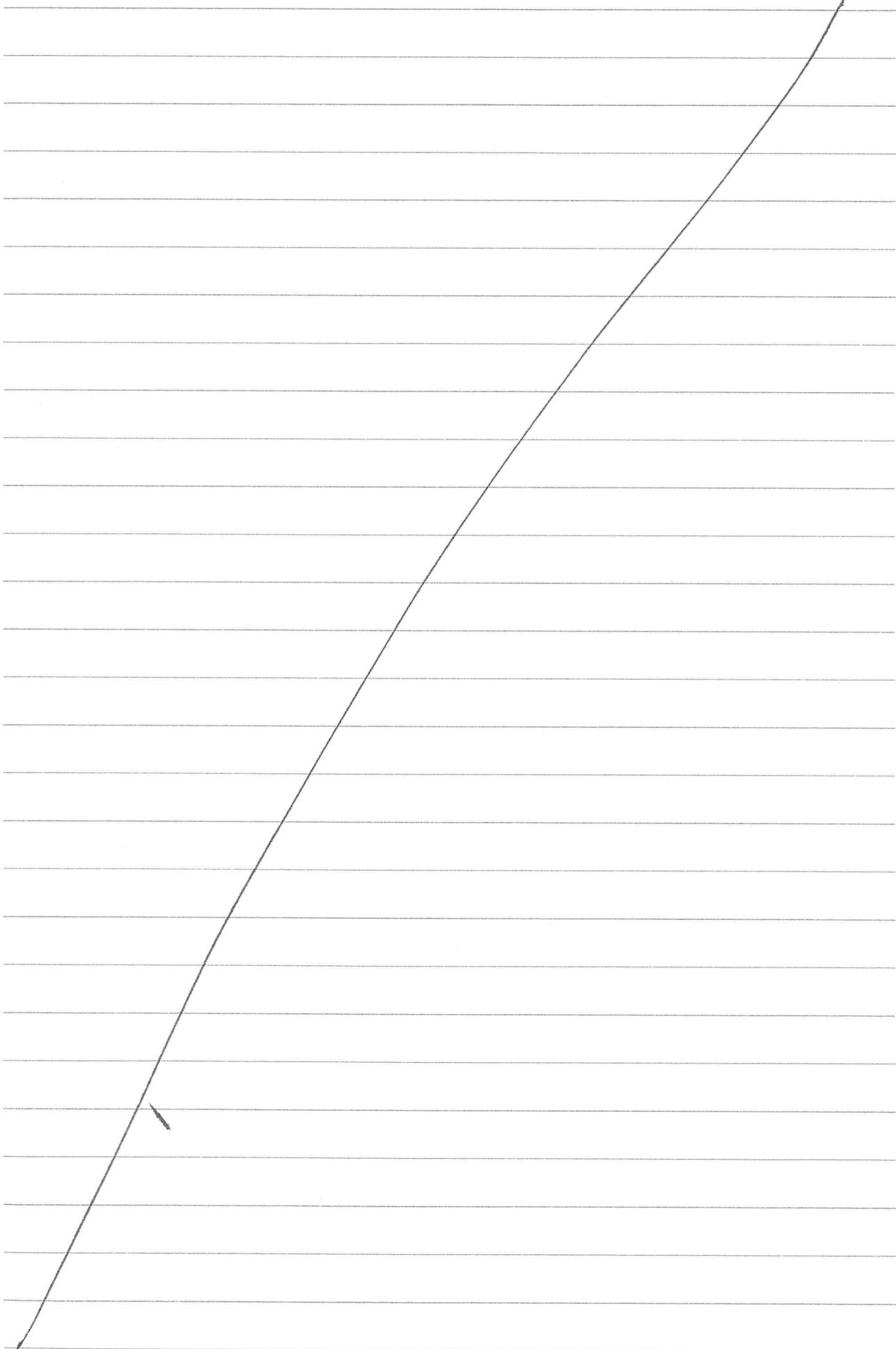
Issues surrounding racial inequality also occur in nations such as South Africa, where black populations are victims of the authority of the white elite. Many of the wealthiest people in S.A. are white people. The richest 10% hold 71% of the wealth⁽¹⁾, there is a huge disparity here since black people make up over three quarters of the population. Globally, the richest 1% own 41% of the wealth, indicating a ~~global~~ global pattern of wealth disparity.



To see in the context above many aspects of development inequality that lie on the right side of the scale ~~pertains~~ are relevant to racial inequality. The impacts of and contributing to women's inequality are not as significant to the issue of development inequality because the racial development inequalities play a greater role ~~not~~ in determining inequality than gender does. POC in America can make as little as two thirds of what their

white counterpart makes an average, where women can make 85 cents to every dollar a man makes on average. While the disparity in women's pay is still significant it is not as significant and difficult to change as the racial wealth gap.

From this analysis, POC are the most affected group in terms of development inequality. Often experiencing large pay disparities, limited political representation, and systemic barriers to equality that make them the most susceptible group to development inequalities.



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

strategies

Begin your answer to **Question Three** here:

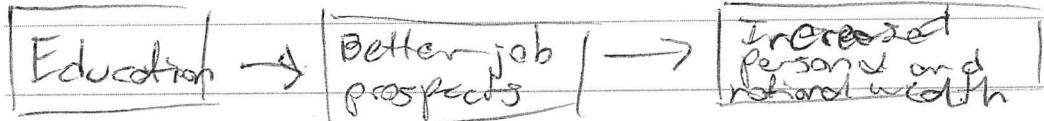
There are a number of strategies that can be implemented to reduce inequality both within and between. These strategies can involve economic, social, or political perspectives, all of which employ different methods of approach when it comes to reducing inequality.

Political approaches to reducing inequality rely upon policy changes and political representation to minimise or reverse inequality. One approach is participatory decision making. The benefit of this is that those who suffer the most as a result of inequality are able to voice their perspectives in a constructive way that has the potential to reduce inequality. This approach could be taken advantage of by governments who seek to give the poorer population an impression of government involvement when in reality no changes will be made. The approach relies upon the lack of corruption within central government to be able to follow through on improvements.

In contrast to participatory decision making, ~~targeting of social programmes~~ does not rely on governments being informed by the public but rather a ~~central~~ knowledge of disadvantaged groups within the community. This approach would make current programmes already in place, but target them to the communities most in need to produce more effective outcomes. These groups can include women and people of colour who ~~as~~ both ~~a~~ experience inequality in development more than other

groups within society. This approach relies upon the responsibility of governments to both fund and manage such programmes, poorer nations whose populations are more at risk of or already live in poverty may not have the resources available to coordinate this.

Focusing spending on health, education, and social protection are all methods used by countries at the highest end of the CPI index like Germany, France and Ireland. This approach is beneficial because it focuses on aspects of society that ~~society~~ are often responsible for breaking poverty cycles. Education can play a large role in the cementing a child's social standing, education allows people to get better jobs which in turn positively changes the economy by introducing more contributing people to the workforce, as seen below.



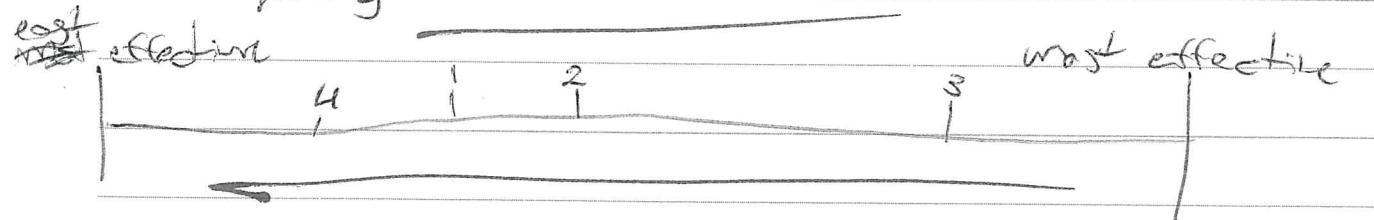
By educating its citizens, the country is directly benefiting, educated people contribute more significantly to society. In Germany the mean years of schooling is 14.1 compared to 1.5 years in Burkina Faso, these countries lie ~~at~~ the top and bottom ends of the scale. We ~~are~~ see the most some of the most and least developed respectively, clearly indicating a positive relationship between education and overall development.

This approach is most effective in democratic

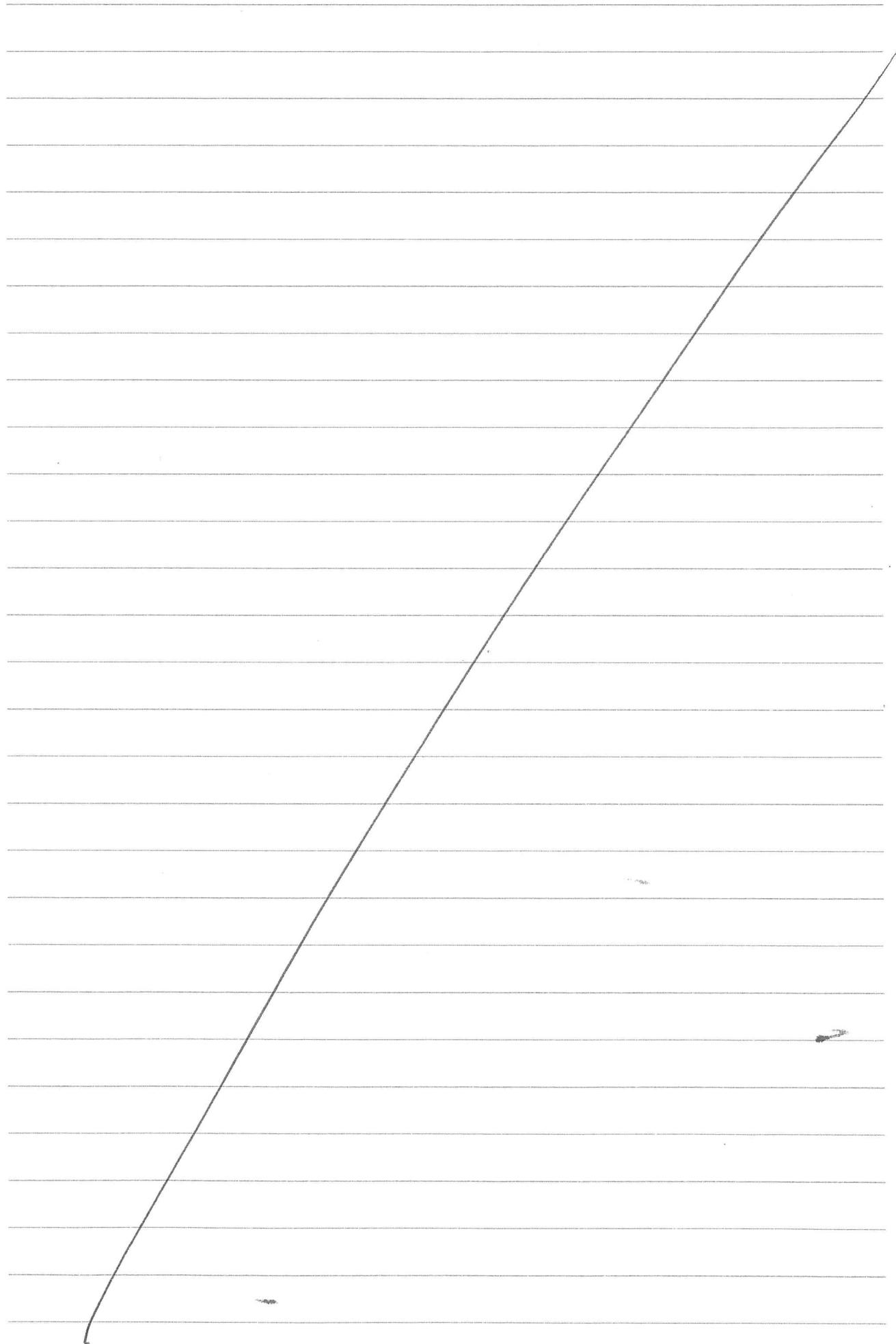
high CPI countries

reduces like new zealand and Canada rather than autocratic countries like China and somalia, which are very low CPI countries. Political perspectives can be highly effective in reducing inequality, however corruption which is ~~not~~ associated with political perspectives negatively influences development.

In contrast to the previous method taxation is an alternative that directly changes social disparities by reducing the wealth of the richest and limiting tax on the poorest people. Looking at the countries that have implemented this method the most, we see low CPI countries like south Africa and Georgia. These countries have internal equality issues that show that this method is largely ineffective on its own in reducing inequality unless paired with an additional method like policy change, south Africa already has an even wealth distribution which indicated taxation on the rich has not made any significant changes to inequality.



The continuum above shows clearly that approach 3, focusing spending on health, education and social protections is the most effective approach to reducing inequality; this approach is a social approach that focuses on breaking poverty cycles!!



Geography Scholarship Exemplar 2021

Subject	Geography		Standard	93401	Total score	15
Q	Score	Annotation				
1	5	From the introduction the reader is engaged. The answer demonstrates critical thinking and displays effective literacy skills. Two original diagrams enhance the response. There is sufficient case study evidence to support the argument in reaching Scholarship level, scoring a high-end 5. Logical development is evident, supporting clarity of ideas on the main cause/s of inequalities in development.				
2	5	This is another effective scholarship answer demonstrating logical development, precision, and critical thinking. Effective literacy skills are evident through a clear introduction, paragraphing, and a conclusion. Perspectives are understood. The two original diagrams enhance the answer. The candidate's use of evidence from the resource booklet and their own knowledge across their argument is sufficient. The candidate clearly understood and effectively answered the question, scoring a high-end 5.				
3	5	As in Question 2, this answer demonstrates an understanding and use of perspectives. The answer has just sufficient evidence from both the resource booklet and outside knowledge. Two diagrams enhance the answer. This candidate addressed the question, using sound literacy skills. Highly developed knowledge and skills are demonstrated, another high-end 5.				
Overall		Overall, this clearly meets the Scholarship performance criteria (each grade is at the top of 5 boundary). The candidate has demonstrated the ability to be concise in the responses, while still enabling critical thinking and analysis. Clarity of ideas are communicated with logical development. The resource booklet evidence is effectively synthesised and integrated throughout all three answers. A sound Scholarship script.				