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S

93401



SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## OUTSTANDING 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.

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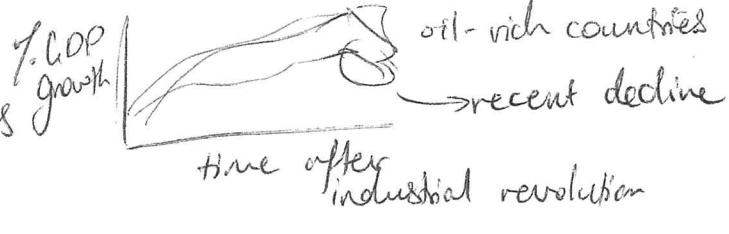
### PLANNING

- no main cause
- multiple factors
- ~~↳ less to do~~

Location & Climate  
 Circumstance: corruption, colonisation (history)  
 Events: Covid, natural events, ACC, etc.

Diagrams:

① Natural Resources  
 Angola



② Urbanisation  
 (the path of development)

Inequalities always exist

Plan:

- Intro
- P1 ~~causes~~ Causes & factors
- P2: Our efforts → foreign aid failures → colonisation?
- P3: Events in the current world
- Conclusion

① The state of inequality

② The causes

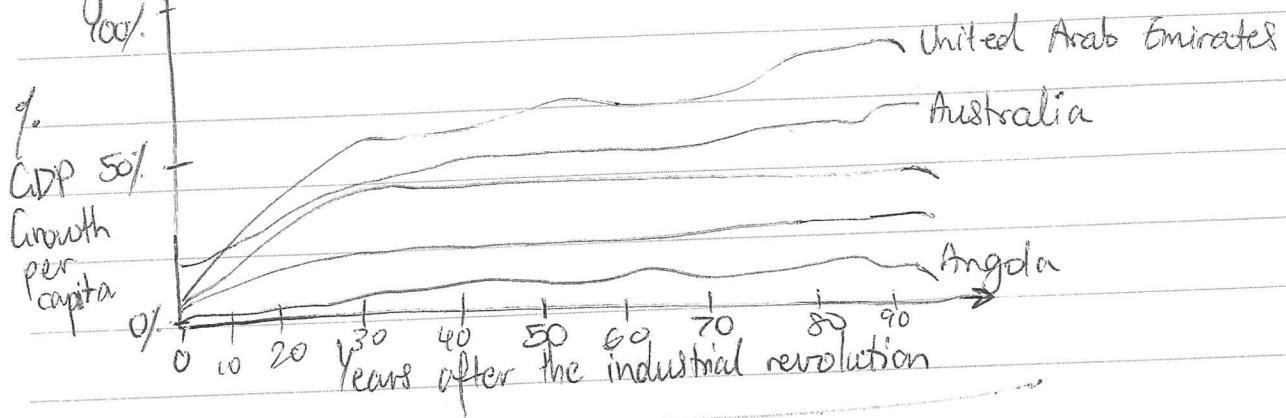
Population distribution within countries → rural / urban

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

It is evident that at any point in history or in the future, inequalities will always exist, regardless of any human efforts to reduce or enhance them. There is no single cause that accounts for the state of inequalities in development that we experience today. It is in fact the culmination of factors such as geographical location, current circumstances, historical and modern events that create inequalities, however the current <sup>unsustainable</sup> state of inequalities in development can partly be attributed to human fault and the prevalence of significant global events such as the Covid-19 pandemic.

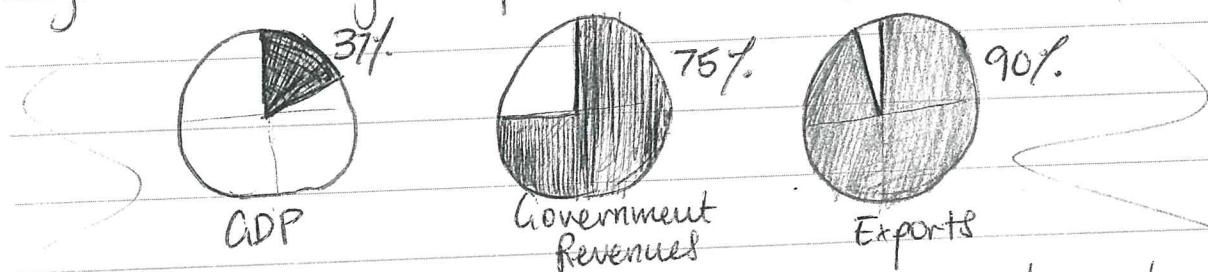
Geographic and spatial location of a group of people can refer to their location in the world (comparison to other countries), their access to natural resources, the proximal climate and their natural environment. It is evident that the root of basic inequalities in development stems from geographical location, however in today's globalised world, it is not the main contributing factor of gross inequalities that remain. Historically, access to natural resources has been significant in aiding the development of nations. Following the Industrial Revolution, many oil and coal-rich nations such as the United Arab Emirates experienced a vast economic boom due to high demand for fossil fuels. As seen in Figure 5 of the resource booklet, the existence of minerals or metals in many African nations still provide them with a large potential average annual revenue of up to \$3.5 billion USD in Mozambique and Tanzania, due to gas and coal availability.

Figure 1:



As seen in Figure 1, following the industrial revolution many nations with access to oil, minerals and gas experienced a large growth in GDP, coupled with large-scale development as seen in the UAE. However, it is notable that despite apparent resource wealth, countries such as Angola are still deemed as underdeveloped underdeveloped, with a low score on the Human Development Index (HDI).

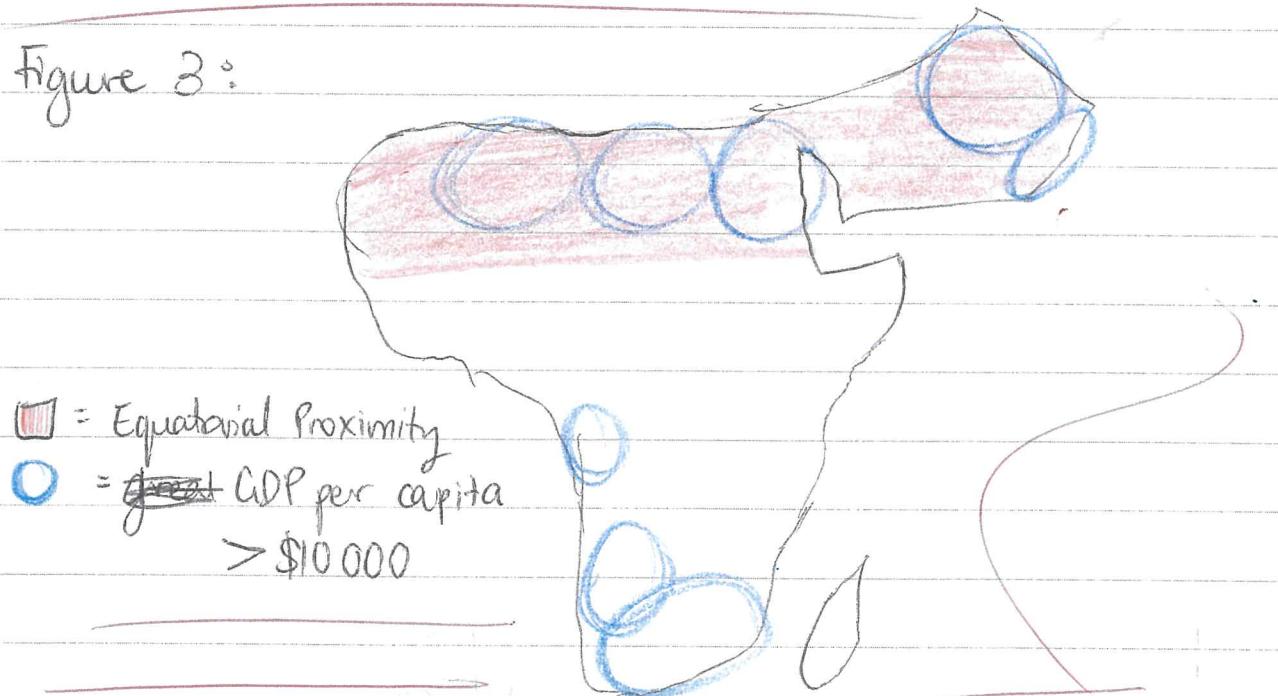
Figure 2: Angola's petroleum industry



As seen in Figure 2, Angola's petroleum industry has a huge prevalence in its economy, government revenue and export earnings yet still does not account for its level of development. ~~Therefore we cannot claim that~~ The same circumstances have produced different developmental outcomes for countries, therefore we cannot claim that the availability of natural resources accounts for inequalities - two countries with ease of access to these resources are largely unequal in their development, but not as a factor of the natural resources themselves.

Inequalities in development can often also be loosely correlated with a country's climate and location. The correlation here is evident - 'the wealth of a country is speculated to be an increasing function of its distance from the Equator.' However, the lack of consistency evident with this trend de-values its significance as a major cause of current global inequalities.

Figure 3:



In Figure 3, we can identify some notable outliers to this trend within the continent of Africa and parts of the Middle East.

The perpetuated state of developmental inequality today can be attributed to a ~~not~~ culmination of these natural factors but also to cultural interactions. Within countries, existing biases and discrimination perpetuate further inequalities in human and ~~not~~ social development. In low-income countries, only 1% of disabled people have access to disability welfare, preventing their ease of access to basic necessities such as employment, and reducing

their quality of life. In Latin America where a growing middle class is prevalent, only ~~# of~~ 21% of women are active in the workforce, and they work on average ~~#~~ 14 billion unpaid hours globally each day. These inequalities within countries in our current world are simply perpetuated by human blindness and discrimination.

~~In our apparent eff~~ The recent prevalence of global disasters such as the Covid-19 pandemic has worsened international inequalities in development, as less economically developed nations such as Ghana have less access to vaccines and therefore higher death rates, thus impacting the future ~~develop~~ development of the country.

Failures in foreign aid are also notable in perpetuating inequalities. ~~Former~~ British prime minister Theresa May stated that "foreign aid was in the interests of political relations". This lack of altruism and selfless giving that we see in the world further hinders any sense of equality. Often, high-income countries as donors will give 'loans' to receiver countries, who end up in debt - giving the donor nation more money back in interest than was actually received in "aid". Often pursuing national interest, aid is "binding" - the receiving nation must use the money to buy goods and services from the donor.

There is no single ~~one or main~~ cause to the current state of inequalities, but it can be attributed its current irreversible and unsustainable state is a factor of human bias, together with the unequal and drastic impacts of large global events that perpetuate existing inequalities that are often a

factor of location or historical circumstance.

## 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.

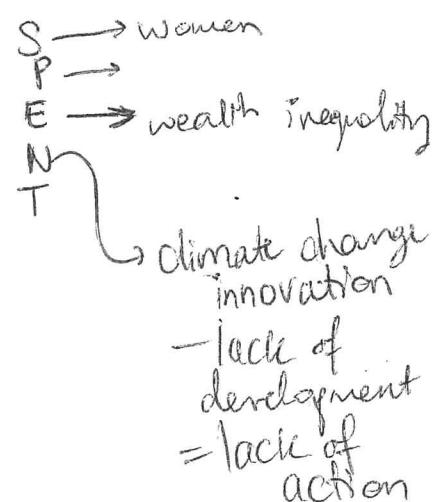
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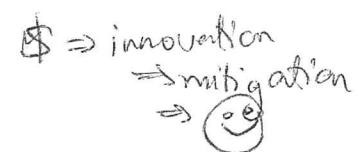
### PLANNING

- Women
- Indigenous communities
- LEDCS



#### Diagrams:

- Māori healthcare / life expectancy
- Women vs men in workforce
- Climate innovation flow diagram



#### Intro

- ① ~~Economic~~ Marginalised communities
  - women
  - indigenous (racial)
  - disabled
- ② ~~Indigenous~~ Economic (wealth gap)
- ③ Environmental
  - disproportionately affected by CCC.

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

No matter how vast the inequalities in development are, marginalised groups will always be the most affected. Perspectives as bodies of thought are significant in the evaluation of the impacts of inequalities in development on groups of people. These economic, social, environmental and indigenous ~~per~~ perspectives are all equally valid and important in understanding the adverse impacts that inequalities in development have on human livelihoods and future sustainability.

Marginalised communities across the world include women, the elderly, disabled people, indigenous communities and largely, non-white people. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal <sup>#5</sup> aims to reduce gender inequality drastically throughout the world by 2030. From a feminist perspective, and evidently throughout the world, countries with a lower economic status or development (~~are~~) according to the Human Development Index) often have higher gender inequalities. In the fight for economic status, female rights are often left behind. Some of the most unequal countries in terms of gender-based rights ~~include~~ include the U.A.E, Iran, Qatar and Syria.

Figure 1 :

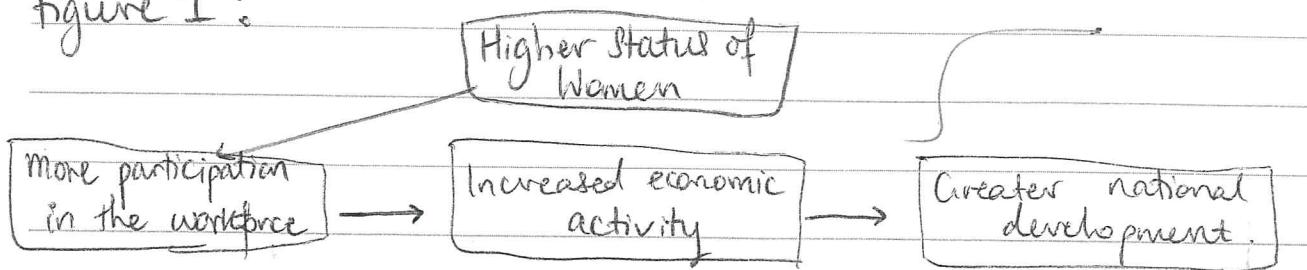
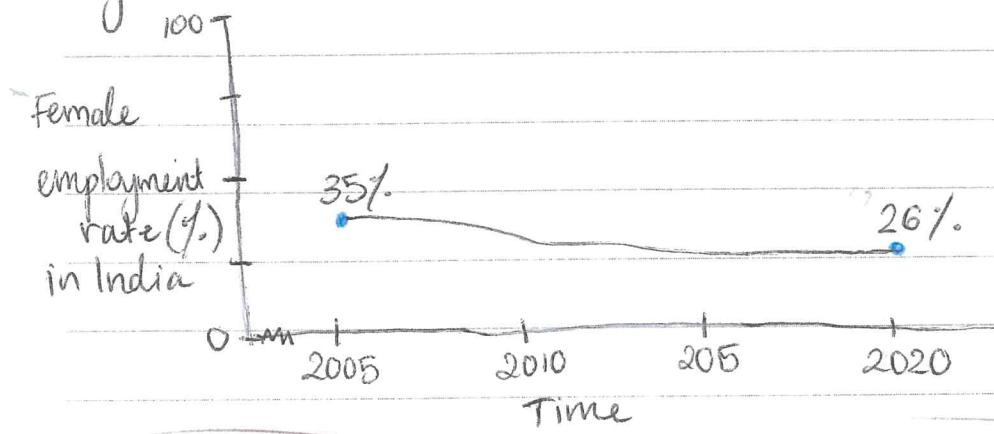


Figure 1 drawn above shows a representation of how in countries such as Sweden and Denmark, the increased status of women can lead to greater economic participation and GDP growth, as evidenced by these higher-income countries.

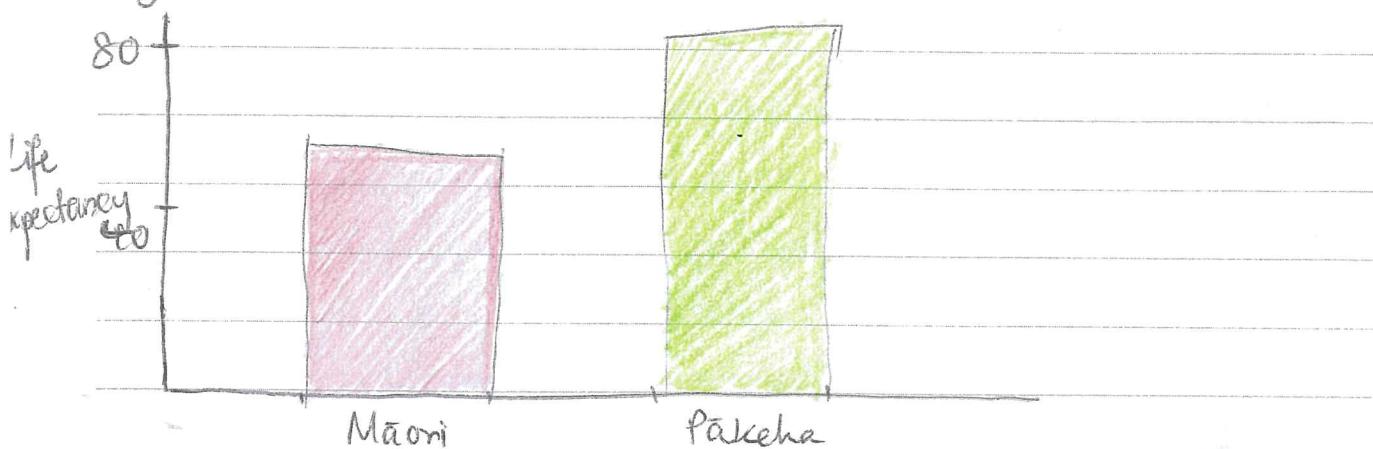
Figure 2:



In Figure 2, we see India's persistently low female employment rate has decreased by almost 10% in 15 years, one of the only countries to see a decrease. The prevalence of unsafe cultural environments for women hinders India's ability to progress as a nation, and despite its vast economic growth as the world's fastest-growing large economy, India's women still face ~~inadequate~~ the largest impacts of developmental inequality.

From an indigenous perspective, many post-colonial countries such as New Zealand face widespread cultural discrepancies and inequalities hidden behind the global facade of egalitarian society. As rightful landowners, indigenous communities such as the Māori population of New Zealand deserve equal access and quality of life, but have historically been unable to achieve this.

Figure 3:

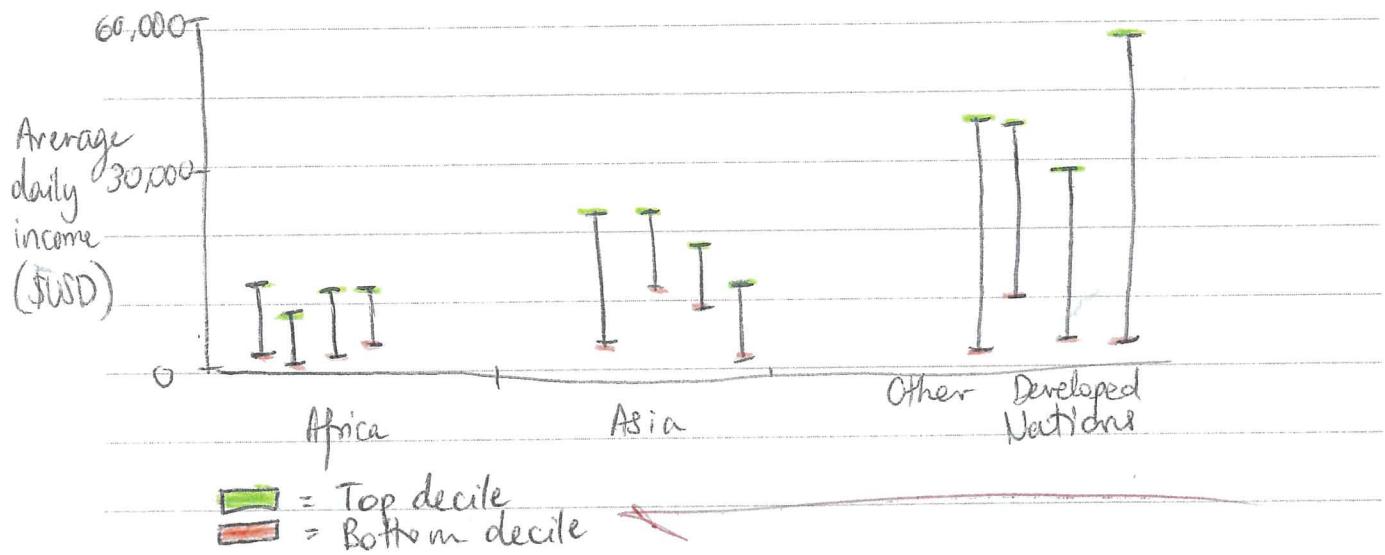


Inadequate access to healthcare is prevalent, and often has vast impacts on life expectancy of indigenous communities as seen in Figure 3. ~~Health~~ A lack of equal access and education around health determinants allows indigenous communities to be left behind in a country's development. Large scale events often also disproportionately affect these communities, as they are increasingly vulnerable, and often less educated on scientific knowledge such as the efficacy of the Covid-19 vaccine - causing low vaccination rates in Pacific and Māori communities and thus increasing vulnerability.

Even from an economic perspective, whilst those most heavily affected by developmental inequality are low-income, these low-income people are predominantly and unemployed people are predominantly women, indigenous communities, or racial minority groups. With the recent growth of the global middle class, the economic divide between the rich and the poor has increased drastically. In India, the top 10 richest people own approximately 1/5 of the total national income, and in South Africa, the richest 10% hold

71% of the total wealth.

Figure 4:



An increased divide between the wealth of the upper and lower class in many developing nations, from an economic perspective, harms low-income people the most. In Papua New Guinea, life expectancy is 67.83 years, 25% of children do not attend school, and adult literacy is 64%. 40% of the population lives on less than \$1.25 USD a day. The increasing national wealth harms low-income communities more. In large cities, there are streets and streets of economic growth, with pockets of deprivation strewn throughout. Regardless, patterns of poverty and inequality remain racialised. In South Africa, 47% of Black households live below the poverty line while less than 1% of White households experience poverty. ~~The systematic racism and discrimination that exists in our society today allows marginalised communities to be the~~ Lower income countries are more affected economically by global events.

The systematic racism and discrimination that exists in our society today allows marginalised communities to be the

largest human victims of inequalities in development. Historical discrimination and bias has ensured that regardless of a nation's economic status, prejudice and unequal access to resources will always exist for women and indigenous groups. From the perspective of these groups we can understand the value of sufficient access to resources, the perceived value of inclusion (e.g. increased status of women), and the current discrepancies that unfortunately exist.

### QUESTION THREE

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

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

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#### PLANNING

##### Perspectives

- ① - International : UN → SDGs policies, encouragement
- ② - Economic : (within) → Japan seek to grow economically, demographic dividend, ageing population.
- ③ - Poor people :
  - Japan 45% high-income tax → planned democracy
  - 55% generational tax → more migration
  - Gender laws → egalitarian working society

Most effective strategy = government action  
not NGO action

- education + labour
- freedom [Human freedom] × corruption.
- measurement
- not overspend on social poli
- labour ≠ market policies
- investment in education

- ② South Africa 80% on social policy not effective for economic growth → greater divide between countries
- ① Increase freedom
- ② Govt. action (inclusive)

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

It is clear that there are a multitude of ~~the~~ strategies aimed at reducing inequalities in development both within and between countries, but not all of these are incredibly effective. The justified most effective strategy is firstly increasing human freedom, then, with inclusive government action, working towards targeted labour market policies and increasing levels of ~~the~~ education within nations.

From an international perspective, ~~the~~ organisations such as the United Nations encourage nations to take steps to mitigate inequalities within and between nations.

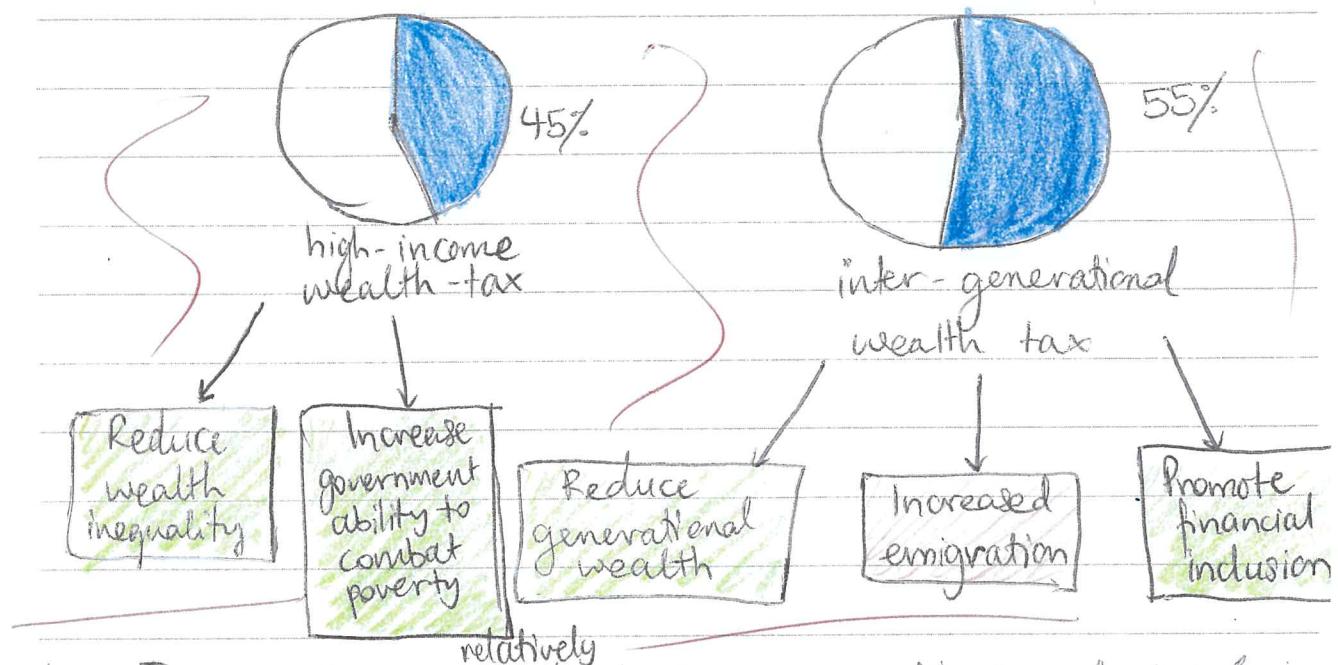
Figure 1: The United Nations

| <del>the</del> Positives            | Negatives   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| • Many member states                | • Can only 'encourage', not enforce action                    |
| • Promotes international discussion | • Often favours large powerful nations in chamber discussions |
| • Promotes hope                     |   |
| • Sustainable Development Goals     | • Sets unrealistic goals                                      |

From the perspective of the United Nations, reducing inequality should play a central role in policy making. They encourage nations to improve ~~anti~~ existing fiscal and labour policies, however they can only provide large, often non-specific advice, and lack the power to override independent government systems.

From an economic perspective, investment in labour market policy can be incredibly effective. In Japan,

Figure 2: Japan



In Japan, there is a<sup>v</sup> high income wealth tax of 45%.

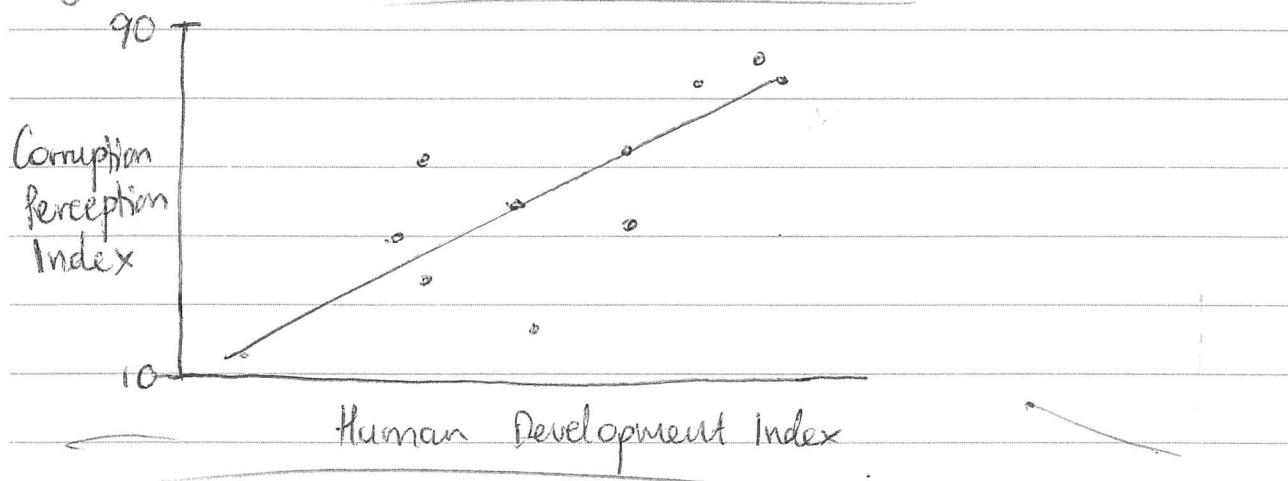
This allows for the adoption of the Japanese egalitarian idealistic labourforce - a dream which the Japanese government continues to pursue. This high wealth tax has reduced the economic divide between Japan's rich and poor, ~~but~~ reducing inequalities and justifying the need for increased labour-market policy. Japan is ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in the world for labour market policies to address inequality. ~~a higher~~ The Japanese government has also adopted a very high inter-generational wealth tax of 55%. to help combat the generational accumulation of wealth that has perpetuated the ~~increasing~~ rich getting richer and the accumulation of assets that prevent ease of entry into the business and housing markets by lower-income people. From Japan's perspective, this egalitarian idealism has largely

payed off to combat an ageing population and seize the demographic dividend heading their way.

In South Africa, over-investment in social policy (80% of total national spending in 2019) had hindered the rate of economic growth experienced post-apartheid.

It is of the utmost importance that governmental action is taken and there is not a heavy reliance on Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) to promote education and human liberties, such as the 'Pollinate Group' in India and Nepal, who create positive but small-scale action under failing governments.

Figure 3:



An increase in the Corruption Perception Index of 1 point can increase GDP per capita by \$795 on average, increase life expectancy by 0.29 years and increase the literacy rate of the adult population by 4%. As seen in Figure 3, there is a strong correlation between decreased corruption of a country and a higher Human Development Index. Rather than ~~be~~ over-investment in social policy, developing countries should focus on the reduction of corruption and the encouragement of participation of all groups within

their political systems. South Africa's over-investment in social policy bridged many social inequity gaps, but the corruption of the government system prevented further economic and global growth, thus increasing the inter-national developmental divide. In Rwanda, the adoption of new democratic government systems and the large female caucus following the 1994 genocide has allowed the government to actively implement anti-corruption legislation, introduce inequality monitoring and evaluation programmes and experience large economic and technological development. Firstly, and pre-empting further fiscal or social action, governments must be willing and able to provide transparent, non-corrupt and inclusive power authorities, to ensure that the reduction of inequalities within the country remains smooth in addition to between countries. Autocratic governments such as in Somalia and China tend to be highly corrupt and unequal. ~~in the case of the UAE, decreased corruption~~

From a local perspective, increased labour incentives are needed, and will provide the predominant working class with greater financial security while 'levelling the playing field', and ensuring equal participation ~~in the~~ and entry into the workforce.

From the perspective of the government, a strong and stable workforce can drive innovation and sustainable development for the future.

The ease of market access and education for young and

poor people will increase trust in governmental systems and drive more egalitarian cultural interactions, reducing gender/race/religion-based targeting and discrimination.

While social policy, ~~and~~ small-scale projects ~~and~~ and international organisations must not be ignored, it is the stability and transparency of governments that will greatly reduce developmental inequalities. Countries should be encouraged to not only focus on their own development, but look towards creating a more equal global society, thus reducing military tensions, overall improving human life and allowing us to focus on future sustainable development. While altruistic aid and action is hard to achieve, the devastating state of modern inequalities in development should serve as a "wake-up call" for all nations).

## Outstanding Scholarship Exemplar 2021

| <b>Subject</b> | Geography    |  | <b>Standard</b> | 93401 | <b>Total score</b> | 21 |
|----------------|--------------|--|-----------------|-------|--------------------|----|
| <b>Q</b>       | <b>Score</b> | <b>Annotation</b>  |                 |       |                    |    |
| 1              | 7            | This is a sophisticated and insightful answer. The candidate has demonstrated the ability to abstract evidence from the resource booklet in supporting their argument. The argument is clearly set up in the introduction, then critically discussed throughout. The candidate demonstrates the insight to critically weigh-up factors that cause global inequalities in development and can clearly justify. The candidate creates a strong argument, uses convincing communication, and effectively integrates original diagrams.  |                 |       |                    |    |
| 2              | 8            | Another convincing and critical answer. The candidate has effectively structured their answer through the broader social, indigenous, and economic perspectives. The stance of 'marginalised communities' being the most affected due to inequalities is clear from the outset. Sophisticated communication is evident through strong literacy skills. Insight is highlighted when evaluating the degree of the effects. Evidence from the resource booklet is abstracted and integrated effectively, supported without outside knowledge. Original diagrams are integrated. Another highly sophisticated answer with logical development. |                 |       |                    |    |
| 3              | 6            | This answer highlights critical thinking and application of high-level geographic skills. Again, their stance is set in the introduction, then critically justified throughout. Original diagrams enhance the argument. Evidence from the resource booklet and beyond supports the answer. This answer was convincing in the communication. Yet, perspectives were not as explicitly used to structure their response, as they were in Question 2. Hence the score of 6.   |                 |       |                    |    |
| Overall        |              | While each of the three scores was achieved at the lower end of the grade boundary, this script is completed to an Outstanding Scholarship level. This candidate demonstrates perception and insight. A high level of sophistication is demonstrated throughout the script, importantly supported with effective literacy skills. Outstanding geographic knowledge and skills are demonstrated.  |                 |       |                    |    |