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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 2 Geography, 2016

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 16 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate in-depth geographic understanding of differences in development.	Demonstrate comprehensive geographic understanding of differences in development.

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 attempt ALL parts of the question in 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 2–12 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.

**High
Achievement**

TOTAL

4

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Development refers to the standard of living and quality of life of people. Living standards and quality of life vary spatially, and undergo change, at the individual, local, national, and global scales.

Case study evidence refers to information about communities, areas, or countries across the globe at different stages of development.

Note: You may use the same or different case studies to answer parts (a), (b), and (c).

In your answers, you should:

- integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence from communities, areas, or countries at different stages of development
- use appropriate geographic terminology and relevant geographic concepts, showing insight.

Relevant Geographic Concepts

Environments

Environments may be natural and / or cultural. They have particular characteristics and features, which can be the result of natural and / or cultural processes. The particular characteristics of an environment may be similar to, or different from another.

Location

Location is where something is found. It can be an advantage or a constraint. Location can be described in absolute or relative terms.

Perceptions

Perceptions are the way in which people view and interpret environments or what they think about geographic issues (viewpoints), and are usually the result of their background, experiences or involvement with environments or issues. People's perceptions and viewpoints can, and often do, change over time.

Change

Change involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and / or temporal. Change can bring about further change.

Interaction

Interaction involves elements of an environment affecting each other and being linked together. Interaction incorporates movement, flows, connections, links, and interrelationships, which work together and may be one-way or two-way interactions. Landscapes are the visible outcome of interactions. Interaction can bring about environmental change.

QUESTION

(a) Different ways development can be measured

Characteristics of development refer to descriptions of development based on economic, social, and political factors and features. Qualitative or quantitative indicators are used to measure development, but have limitations.

Name ONE indicator and explain its limitations in measuring development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

Indicator: / Quantitative /

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

Quantitative indicators = things like HDI
statistical measurements,
data that can be easily mapped
and put made into patterns.

LIMITATIONS

- Lack of personal input; no data/knowledge from a person who is in/been in a situation
- Does not always provide an accurate reading, stats can be wrong.

A geographic indicator is essentially a form of measurement that provides us with a statistic / data / opinion that are then used to form developed conclusions. All indicators have limitations however, when it comes to

measuring development. A quantitative indicator is a statistical measurement ~~is~~ that provides data and can be easily mapped and formed into patterns. Quantitative indicators usually encompass geographic indicators such as HDI or the Human Development Index, in which data such as literacy rates, death rates, GDP per capita etc. are explored. A quantitative indicator's limitations are found in its blatant lack of personable input. This means that despite having statistical data, it does not have an emotional knowledge to reinforce the statistics from a person who has experience, knowledge or input with regards to a certain situation. Quantitative indicators also find limitations in the fact that statistics provided by numbers and percentages alone are not always accurate and sometimes data can be, misinformed or misinterpreted.

(b) Factors contributing to differences in development

ASSESSOR'S
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Factors contributing to differences in development may be natural or cultural.

Name ONE factor and fully explain how it contributes to differences in development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

Factor: Location

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

Kygoma = inland region, creates, dry, hot, humid weather. This weather cannot sustain crop growth/production/sil and can create water shortage.

Dar es Salaam coastal region, generates, hot, humid, wet climate. Support sil and sustains crop growth/production

Leads to more jobs in D.E.S ; more crop production = more money / return = steady income

Location is a geographic factor that contributes to differences in development between rural and urban Tanzania. Kygoma, ~~is~~ a rural area of Tanzania, is an inland region that generates

dry, hot and humid climate. It stands to reason that as a result of climatic conditions, this inland location at Kyigoma struggles to sustain adequate soil to grow crops and struggles to support crop production and growth. Location and climate can also lead to severe water shortages. Kyigoma has no paved roads leading in or out of the region, thus making its far inland location difficult to access when it comes to collecting produce or delivering goods or supplies such as water and basic medical / sanitation supplies to support its basic medical and sanitation facilities.

Dar es Salaam, an urban area of Tanzania is a coastal region that generates, hot, humid and wet climate. This coastal location paired with its climatic conditions allows Dar es Salaam to support healthy soil for crop production and is able to sustain crop production and growth. Because Dar es Salaam has paved roads leading in and out, as well as being located next to three highways and trainlines, and being a short distance away from Arusha, another urban city which houses the airport, ^{its location} it provides numerous opportunities for its produce to be exported and imported, thus generating a monetary return, a clear difference in development compared to Kyigoma who struggles to export its goods and as a result, lacks a monetary return on its produce,

which in turn, sets them back, as they do not make returns on the time, money or labour put into producing them.

This is where Dar es Salaam's location notices differences in development, jobs and school opportunities. As Dar es Salaam is ~~an~~ ^a more economically stable region compared to Kigoma, it is no surprise that Dar es Salaam is able to support infrastructural growth and can in turn provide jobs / labour which help families to maintain a steady source of income and send children to school. Kigoma, cannot follow suit. This results in people of Dar es Salaam being more educated, literate and able to succeed in life, ~~as~~ compared to people in Kigoma who, because of it's location and circumstances of location, miss out on opportunities to better them selves and their futures, to bridge the gap with differences in development between rural and urban Tanzania.

(c) Strategies for reducing differences in development

ASSESSOR'S
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Fully explain how a government or non-government organisation has taken (or could take) action, or adopt a strategy, to reduce differences in development in your case study communities, areas, or countries.

Government or non-government organisation: 'TASAF' Tanzanian Social Action Fund

Action or strategy: To introduce families to a form of steady income by creating small businesses with the help of 'microloans', in a bid to break the poverty cycle, particularly in rural areas of Tanzania.

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

TASAF → Tanzanian Social Action Fund

Aim:

Use microloans to get families started with businesses to introduce a form of steady income to help break the poverty cycle in rural Tanzania.

Families must meet certain requirements such as;

'TASAF' or the 'Tanzanian Social Action Fund' is a Non-Government organisation whose aim or strategy is to create business opportunities, in a bid to introduce families to a source of steady income. TASAF's aim is to achieve this with the use of 'microloans', in which a family can borrow a small amount of money to generate and build a small, localised business which will create a steady income flow and will allow them to repay the micro-loan with no interest fees (as they are interest free loans). This strategy is one primarily focussed on rural areas of Tanzania such as Kyigoma. This is because people in rural areas of Tanzania have less opportunity for business, work or steady income compared to their counterparts in urban areas of Tanzania such as Dar es Salaam. Many of TASAF's microloans are granted to women who ~~are~~ ^{have} husbands that work in an agricultural role and earn little money. TASAF's motivations are to reduce the economic difference ~~with~~ between rural and urban Tanzania in a bid to reduce poverty for the nation as a whole. As well as offering microloans, TASAF also offers something referred to as a 'conditional loan'. A conditional loan requires a family to have regular household checks in order for a loan to be granted and maintained. A family must comply with checkpoints and conditions such as;

a loan recipient must have a suitable household environment, they must have healthcare available to themselves, any children and people of their household, they must have

and be compliable with any educational opportunities or prospects available to themselves or children if any.

TASAF'S strategy of microloans and conditional loans to kickstart business opportunities and create a regular income is a bid to bridge the gap between rural and urban Tanzania. Urban Tanzania → Dar es Salaam

is both economically and socially ahead of places like Kiggoma. This is because in urban areas, they have opportunities to break the poverty cycle; for example, people living in Dar es Salaam have an average literacy rate of 86% compared to those in Kiggoma who only average 39%. Secondary school attendance in Kiggoma is a mere 23%, whereas Dar es Salaam sits at 47%.

This is because urban families do not face the struggles that rural families do, and by result are provided with further opportunities to educate themselves, earn a higher dollar and break the poverty cycle. People in rural Tanzania, lack fundamentally the opportunities that urban areas have, they must walk miles for fresh water, rely on crops and often only find very low paying jobs in agricultural fields.

Children at a rural house often do not obtain secondary school qualifications as they are relied upon by their families for other things. The rural ~~families~~ people's way of life is a spiral in which they are trapped. They find themselves stuck in a cycle of poverty and cannot fixably bridge the gap ^{in regards} ~~between~~ to the vast differences in development between rural and urban Tanzania; TASAF provides people with an opportunity now to make a change and encourages

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

ASSESSOR'S
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6) people living in rural Tanzania, who are encompassed by this poverty cycle to try and make a difference. TASF is providing opportunities to create a Tanzania where regions are equal, both economically and socially. TASF's strategy is to bridge the gap, and that is exactly what they are doing.

High Achievement exemplar for Geography 91242 2016		Total score	4
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
	A4	<p>The candidate addresses the requirements to gain an Achievement overall.</p> <p>The candidate shows some understanding of the limitations in the use of indicators to measure development, but does not focus on one indicator as required in the question. The response is very descriptive in nature.</p> <p>The candidate uses location as a factor to explain differences in development between named areas, but does not link the factor to a definite specific outcome. The response is very general in nature.</p> <p>The candidate shows good understanding of why a strategy was needed in a named area of Tanzania, but the focus of the response is more on the need, rather than the outcome of the strategy used. There are some references to improvement of development levels, but the reduction of differences was not addressed specifically.</p> <p>Overall, shows a good level of understanding of the requirements of the exam, however often the points made did not address the requirements of the question in depth, to enable the candidate to score higher than an Achievement.</p> <p>There was use of case study information, but much of it was not relevant to the question, and could not contribute to a higher grade being awarded.</p>	