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Level 2 Geography, 2017

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 15 November 2017
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.

Excellence

TOTAL

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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) and (b).

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.

Location

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

Perspectives

Ways of seeing the world that help explain differences in decisions about, responses to, and interactions with environments. Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or world views that shape people's values and have built up over time. They involve people's *perceptions* (how they view and interpret environments) and *viewpoints* (what they think) about geographic issues. Perceptions and viewpoints are influenced by people's *values* (deeply held beliefs about what is important or desirable).

Change

Change involves any alteration to the natural or cultural environment. Change can be spatial and / or temporal. Change is a normal process in both natural and cultural environments. It occurs at varying rates, at different times, and in different places.

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 characteristics of development.

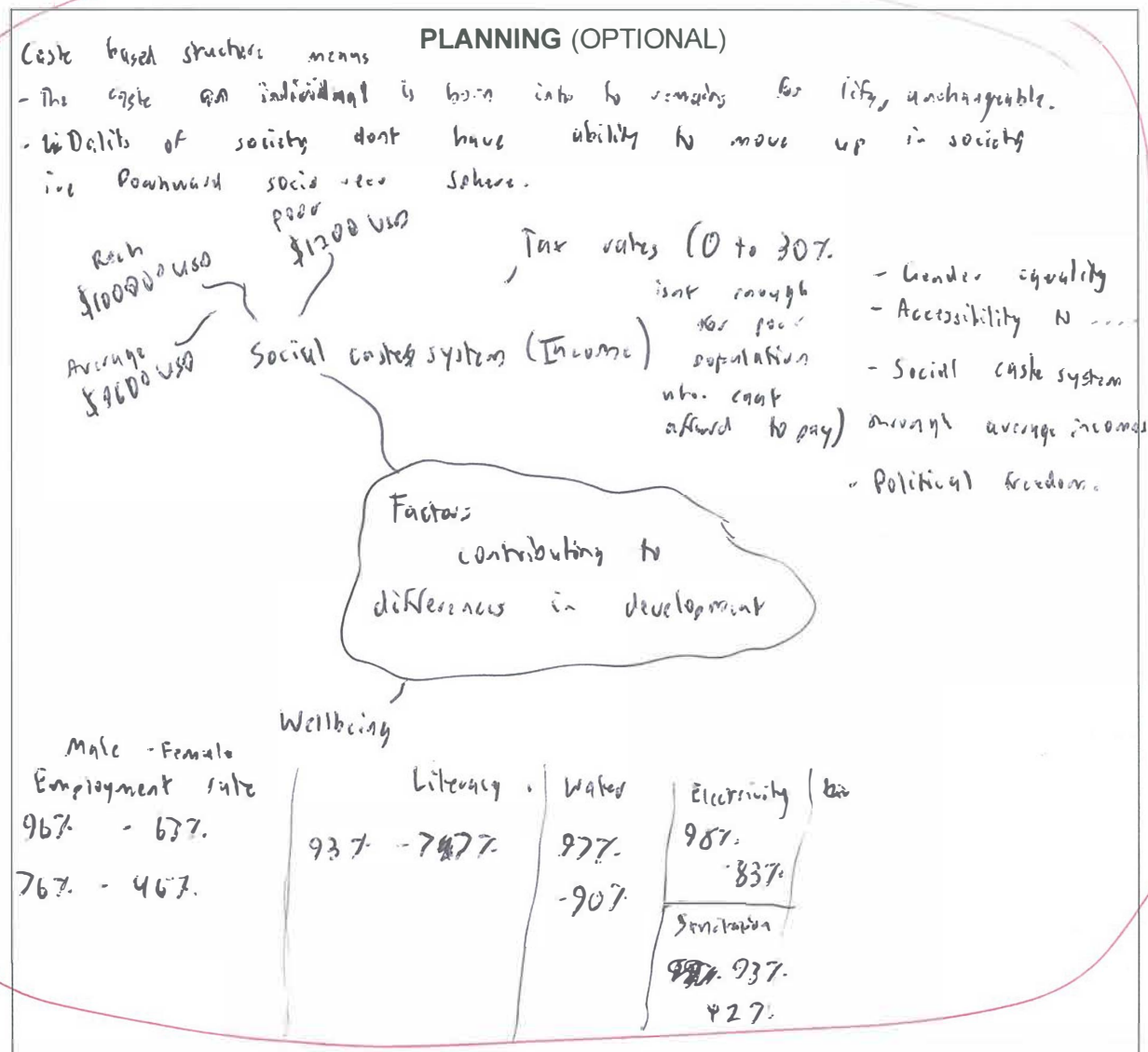
Examples of indicators include Human Development Index (HDI), life expectancy, income, literacy rate, GDP, physical quality of life, well-being, political freedom, and gender equality.

Name TWO different indicators you have studied, and for EACH:

- Draw a map and/or diagram to describe the differences in development that exist in case study areas, in the spaces on pages 4 and 6.
- Fully explain the differences in development shown on the map and/or diagram.

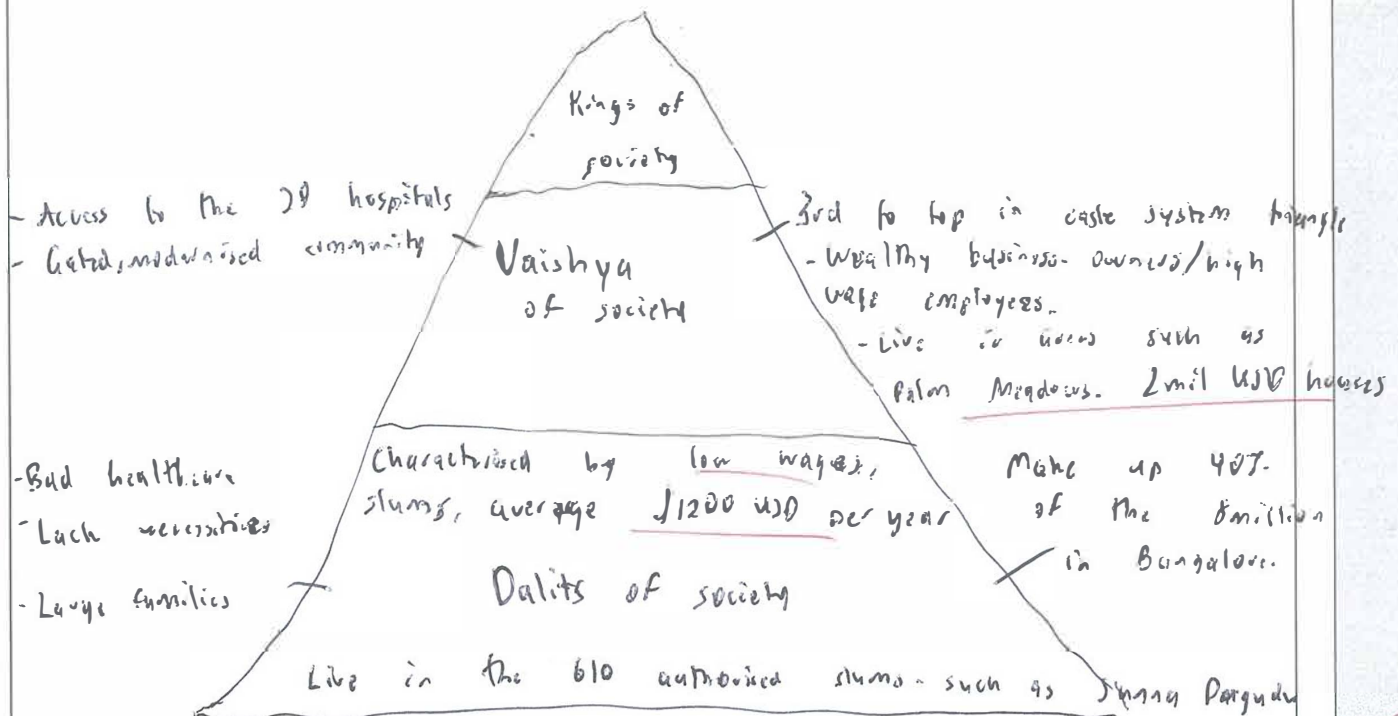
Indicator (1): Income - through caste system

Indicator (2): Wellbeing (through access to necessities)



Indicator (1): Average income (Caste based system)

(i) Map and/or diagram to describe the differences in development in case study areas.



(ii) Fully explain the differences in development shown on the map and/or diagram above.

In your answer, refer to communities, areas, or countries you have studied that are at different stages of development.

A quantitative indicator is a figure based measure that measures the development of an area, more specifically ^{one} Urban Bangalore. The ~~first~~ ^{one} main indicator that shows the difference in development between rich and poor urban Bangalore is average income, created by the caste system.

In the Indian culture, their religious beliefs are very ~~very~~ strong and hence the caste system is a huge part of their culture. In Urban Bangalore, the ^{the} main difference in development is structured around Dalits (poor) who make up 40% of the 8 million population and Vaishya (wealthy). who are ~~are~~ ^{therefore}, their beliefs contribute to the ~~low~~ ^{large} averages in income being

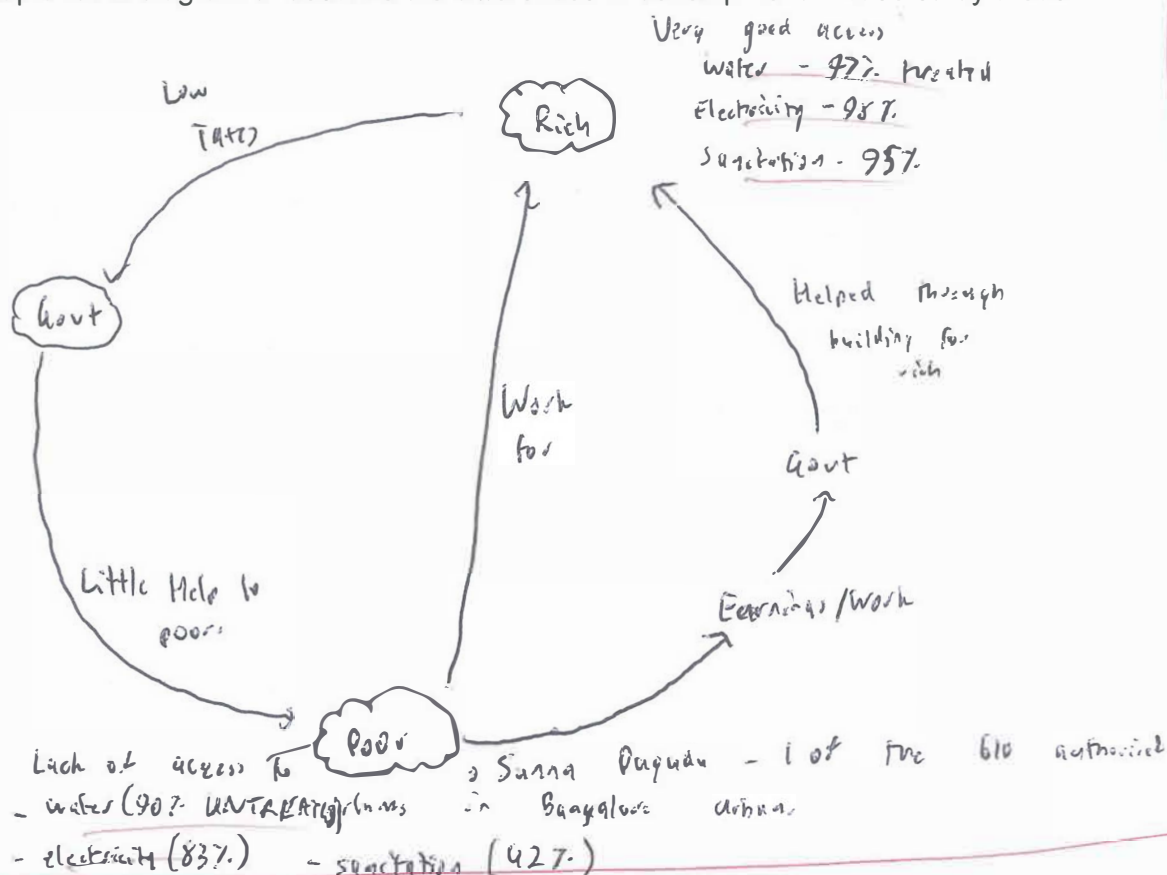
hugely different, with the poor areas, such as Sunna Dugudu earning \$1200 USD as opposed to the rich, including Palm Meadows earning around \$100,000 USD per year. This brings great disparities in cultures, as areas such as Sunna Dugudu are characterized by muddy, unpaved, shed lined and crammed in pop up houses, while areas such as Palm Meadows are modern, western style, large apartments with large lands being valued at around 2 million USD. This difference is hugely fueled by downward socio-economic factors by which the caste system creates. The caste an individual is born into determines ones caste for life and is unchangeable, hence contributing the poverty cycle of earning an average of \$60 a month. This factor ultimately leads to the difference in development as the low average incomes mean for areas like Sunna Dugudu and the 610 authorised slums in Bangalore. They will lack the necessities such as healthcare. Through the only 3 subsidised hospitals available, ^{This will result in them} missing out on gaining an education because of the lack of security at home and health issues. Therefore this will keep the literacy rates low at 77% as opposed to 93% in rich areas, ^{like that of} ~~unlike that of~~ Bommarigumalli and Palm Meadows where there are 29 hospitals to those who can afford. While the average income is also determined by the employment positions. The rich male employment rate is 96% where the general employment is through IT firms, hotels, jewellery, and the Bollywood scene, as opposed to 76% in poor areas which include jobs such as construction, maintenance which are low paying hard manual labour jobs. This is also shown through the female employment rate where 67% of the rich are employed in jobs such as hospitality, cleaning, and high paying service jobs. As opposed

to poor female employment rate being 46% as low paying cleaning, stitching and naney jobs.

Indicator (2): Wellbeing

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(i) Map and/or diagram to describe the differences in development in case study areas.



(ii) Fully explain the differences in development shown on the map and/or diagram above.

In your answer, refer to communities, areas, or countries you have studied that are at different stages of development.

The wellbeing of individuals in urban rich and poor Bangalore is another leading factor that contributes to differences in development. This can be characterized by the quantitative indicators of access to necessities of living.

Firstly, the government's policy of low taxes where it is between 0% to 25% means that disparity in income and improvement to wellbeing factors is low.

The poverty influenced areas such as Sanna Dugudu lack the necessities of living to have a good wellbeing.

The availability of water is a key factor of this. 90% of water in Sanna Dugudu is based upon ground untreated water, otherwise

they receive 8L per person once a week by ~~bank~~ ^{by a tanker 100km away.} This is because the BWSSB charges expensive rates to customers. Hence, it is unaffordable at 4000L for ~~\$28000~~ \$30 USD to those who can hold it in tankers, which slums don't have access to. Therefore it is inaccessible for the poverty prone areas as opposed to Palm Meadows where the rich have tankers and the money to afford this. This effect leads to the low sanitation rates in poverty prone areas of Urban Bangalore in which only 42% has access to compared to 95% in wealthy areas. The lack of accessibility to healthcare through the 29 hospitals to those who can afford means poverty stricken families have to be stuck on the long waiting list of the 3 subsidised. Therefore, contributing to the high infant mortality rates in poverty areas at 24.6% compared to only 3% in rich. This inaccessibility for the poor ultimately means wellbeing is very low ^{together} ~~therefore~~ with the standard of living. The rates of sickness are hugely high at 1 in 3 people in slums, while children is 2 in 3. This means the attendance of work and education is low, therefore the lack of paid taxes to government means infrastructure is low in these areas ^{and} opposed to this benefiting the rich by which the poor are working for them. Through little tax revenue, the government can do little to benefit the poor, continuing the poverty trap. This means the rich continue to get richer and poor get poorer. Ultimately comparing the wellbeing of both indicating rich, who live in areas, such as Palm Meadows are satisfied with good infrastructure, water, sanitation and healthcare access. While poor struggle on low wages, \$60 USD a month, in areas such as Jnana Banguda with lack of infrastructure and lack the necessities of a healthy lifestyle meaning they are constantly struggling, leading to a contrast in perspectives as one is positive and other negative.

(b) Strategies for reducing differences in development

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

Government or non-government organisation: SPARC

Action or strategy: They act to provide self help housing and to poor urban bangalore as well as delivered medical kits and gave knowledge to the uneducated on preventing disease/sickness.

PLANNING (OPTIONAL)

- Self help housing
 - o 3 to 4 families pay 6000 to get a govt approved building with a shared communal toilet.
 - o Delivered ^{over} 100 medical kits to 70 slums across urban Bangalore
 - o Taught uneducated people to reduce disease/sickness.
 - o A Sunna Dugudu specifically

↑↓ sickness, ↓ time off work, ↑ employment, ↑ health, ↑ income,

- Improve sanitation, healthcare, reduced sickness/disease.
- Can improve life expectancy from 61 to more working years hence pay taxes
- Raised literacy rate to 77% over 6 yrs

Stage 2 to 3-4 more poor overall society

The SPARC is a non government organisation funded by
 charities in the developed world. Their main proposal
 is to deliver self-help housing to ^{slums of} the urban Bangalore
 but more closely to Shana Dugudu. Their policy is
 implemented by which 3 to 4 families pay \$60 NZD to
 get a government approved building with a shared communal
 toilet block. This has meant that these can improve
 their standard of living and be in a secure
 and permanent location which provides advantages to the
 poor. They also worked closely ^{with the government} to provide resettlement and
 improved sanitation to ~~over~~ over 100 slums in urban Bangalore.
 This went in addition to delivering over 100 medical kits
 to at least 70 slums across urban Bangalore while
 performing this action they educated the illiterate in
 poverty stricken ^{urban} Bangalore ways to reduce sickness/diseases
 with their first delivery of this being in Shana
 Dugudu receiving a very positive response from local
 women groups who worked closely with SPARC to change their culture.
 This strategy meant that those who were living in
 slums had the opportunity to gain a change in lifestyle
 and location as to live in a secure, safe and healthy
 place. Therefore, by doing this and raising awareness of
 the diseases/how to reduce sickness, there ~~improved~~ the health of
 many would greatly improve. This effect increased sanitation
 rates by 6% to 48% meaning healthcare was put ~~on~~
 less pressure. Therefore, with reduced sickness this gives
 the opportunity for greater outcomes in slum areas
 such as Shana Dugudu as reduced sickness has great

flow on effects. This will allow poverty working class to decrease time off work, hence gives opportunity for greater job rates as employers look for job security. Therefore, poor have potential for higher salaries and hence gain more skills to improve job type. As a result of improved standard of living and a change in environment life expectancy can be expected to rise from 61 to closer to the rich urban areas of 77. With increased income in households they will now have the ability to pay taxes to the government ^{which} then will mean govt will do more to improve conditions, i.e. infrastructure, water availability, and access to electricity from 83% (not being used) to closer to 100%. as ~~they~~ these poverty stricken areas can now afford it. SPARC's strategy also influenced literacy rates. By living in a healthier, secure and quieter environment children are more capable of attaining primary and secondary education, hence literacy rates rose to 77% from 68% in 8 years. This will mean ^{the upcoming generation} they have the opportunity to gain a better job which ~~will~~ increases total income and hence work for longer (through greater life expectancy) than the average 25 working years and hence improve standard of living even greater. By doing this, the overall Bangalore population will benefit and for these poverty-stricken areas, specifically Shana Durgam where these policies have been implemented they can improve the demographic transition model from stage 2-3 in these areas to a more developed outlook of stage 4, which effectively improves the economic state for the entire urban Bangalore, as well as overall standard of living. This effect could all be influenced

by the simple move as provided by SPARC which greatly benefited

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

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QUESTION
PART

i a

ii) This disparity in employment from the effect of the caste system leads to the difference in income between the rich and poor of Bangalore and is a key determining factor that determines the difference in development.

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

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QUESTION
PART

This paper is overall of Excellence standard. The candidate has a comprehensive understanding of the differences in development in Bangalore, a small case study location but one with a large range of differences in development evident.

Part A includes a diagram that describes the differences in income linked to the caste system. This describes the differences in development in Bangalore.

The explanation of the links between your level of caste and therefore income shows a comprehensive understanding of the links between the two.

Part B uses a cycle diagram to show the differences in wellbeing as measured by access to services. The explanation then goes on to comprehensively explain the link between the location of the people in Bangalore and their access to the services which then collectively contributes to the level of wellbeing.

Part C describes a strategy and then explains how the strategy impacts development in areas of Bangalore, and goes on to reference the reduction in the differences in development between places as required by this aspect of the Achievement Standard. Holistically this paper was completed to an Excellence level as the specific differences were comprehensively explained, linked to place, and geographic terminology was included. The strategy explained how it would impact on development levels and then reduce the differences between regions of Bangalore.

The candidate has integrated case study information across the paper and used geographic terminology and concepts to good effect.

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