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91242



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Level 2 Geography 2022

91242 Demonstrate geographic understanding of differences in development

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 BOTH 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 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (XXXX). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

Excellence

TOTAL

07

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

QUESTION

- (a) With reference to ONE named indicator, explain the advantages of using this indicator to measure differences in development in case study areas.

Examples of indicators you may wish to use are HDI, GDP, Happiness Index, life expectancy, GNI, HALE, or any other indicator you have studied.

Indicator: HDI (human development index)

PLANNING

Introduction - define indicators, what is HDI, mention strengths & weaknesses

Paragraph one - It includes multiple aspects (GNI, access to education & life expectancy) more reliable

Paragraph ^{two} ~~on~~ - Insight on the money a country invests in its facilities comparison to NZ

Rural 25% walk 20km+ to nearest Secondary School
Literacy rate Kigoma - 71%
Dar Es Salaam - 91%

A development indicator gives us an insight into the development of a country, whether its measuring wealth, life expectancy, etc. ~~Human Development index~~ Human Development index or HDI is a quantitative development indicator which is measured by taking into account a country's Gross National Income (GNI), life expectancy and access to education. For example if a country has a high life expectancy they would get +2 points whereas a country with a much lower life expectancy would get close to zero points,

the same is done for both GNI and education access and a total number is given. Although using HDI ~~as~~ to measure a country's development can come with weaknesses, it also has many strengths. Using HDI to measure a country's development is good as it takes into account multiple* aspects of development and can help us to see the bigger picture.

HDI

~~GNP~~ is a good indicator to use to measure a country's development as it includes both economic and social factors. This is good because poorer countries with good levels of education and high life expectancy can still have a high HDI. Each factor within HDI is taken as an average, this means they are much less reliable as development indicators on their own. The GNI of Tanzania is 13, 296, 780 Tanzanian Shillings, the life expectancy is 56 years and 37% of the population have access to primary education. As a whole, the ~~GNP~~ HDI of Tanzania is +1, however this ^{would} ~~would~~ ^{vary} ~~be lower~~ if not all three factors were included. Due to the access to education being so low if we based the development of Tanzania on just the GNI and life expectancy the HDI might be higher. This is good as it takes into account that a country may be doing really well in one area but also failing in another.

*

Overall HDI is a good development indicator as it gives us a range of data and it isn't solely based off of the wealth of a country, it can also give us an insight into the money a country spends on its facilities.

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

* Tanzanian
Shillings

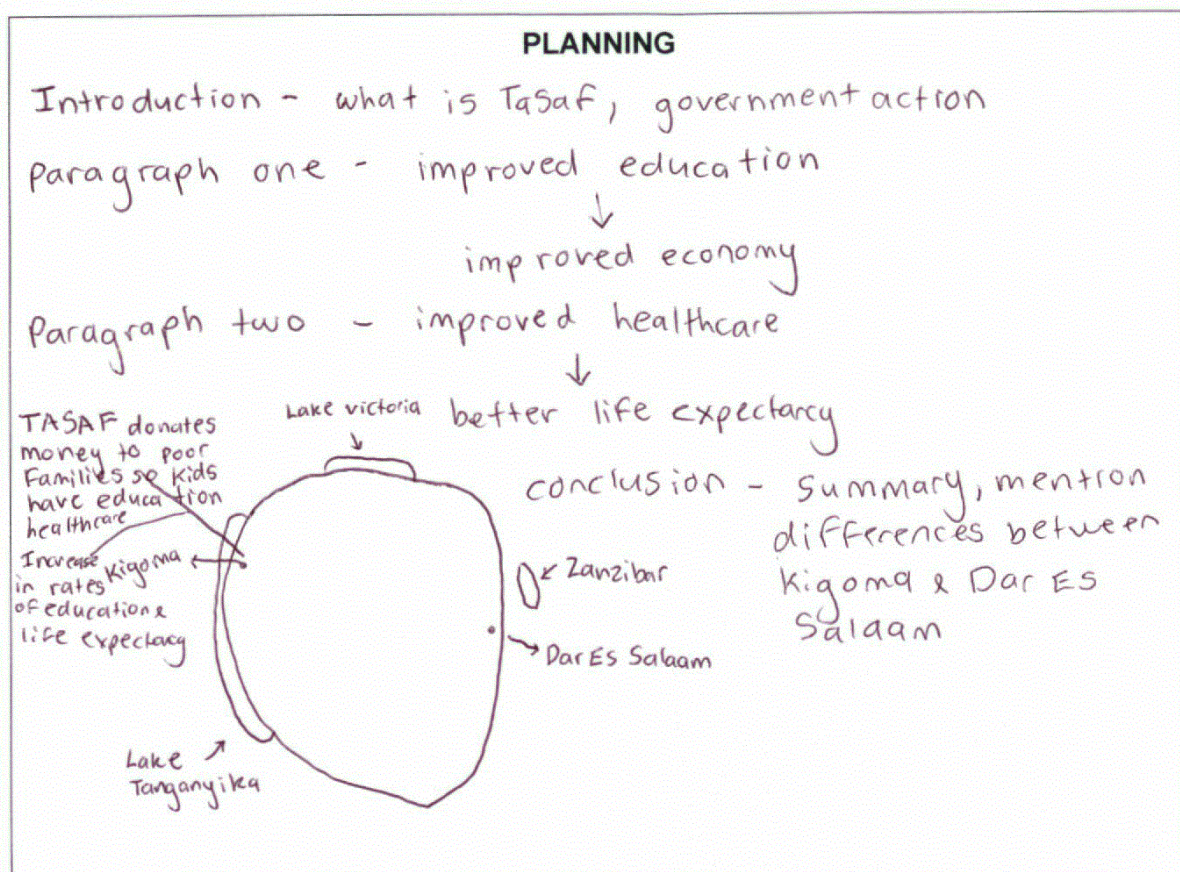
HDI is also a good development indicator as it can give us an insight into how much money a country is spending on its facilities. For example, if a country has a high GNI but a low life expectancy and access to education we can see people are spending money elsewhere. The GNI of Tanzania is ~~1~~, 296, 780^{*}, the life expectancy is 56 years and the access to primary education is 37%. This shows us that ~~the~~ Tanzania doesn't have the funds to support necessary healthcare and education facilities. This is why Tanzania has a low HDI. If we then compare this to New Zealand's which has a much higher GNI, a life expectancy of 83 years and 99% education access, ~~and an overall HDI of +5~~ we can see a realistic difference in terms of ~~the~~ the development_m indicator.

* with a HDI of +5

- (b) With reference to ONE named strategy, explain its effects on reducing differences in development in case study areas.

A strategy refers to an action that has been or may be taken by governments and/or non-governmental organisations to reduce differences in development.

Strategy: TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Firm)



Tanzania Social Action Firm (TASAF) are a government run organisation that support poorer families in rural areas of Tanzania. They donate money to families ~~to~~ with the conditions that children must be sent to school and have regular health checks. This has helped improve education rates, life expectancy, etc.

TASAF have donated to many Tanzanian families in rural areas, funding their education. This has led to increased

in rural areas
such as Kigoma⁶

rates of education. Before the Organisation was created only 7% of residents had a primary school education, since then this number has increased to 15%. This shows us that the financial aid given in these rural areas has ^{had positive long term effects} ~~made a difference~~. The increase in children getting an education will mean we may see an increase in the average annual income in Kigoma over the upcoming years as children with a better education will subsequently have more jobs available for them. Currently the average annual income in Kigoma is 12,238 Tanzanian Shillings compared to the 40,548 Tanzanian Shillings in urban Dar Es Salaam. Over the ^{next few} years we could see these numbers even out. A lady living in Rural Tanzania who was funded by TASAF says that now, even if TASAF was stopped she could financially support her family as she was able to start her own business and save money for her future. Thanks to the Organisation, This shows us that TASAF is already making a difference in people's lives.

Secondly, the funds donated to families living in rural areas of Tanzania have contributed to the number of people able to afford healthcare. ~~the rural areas~~ Since the start of the organisation we have seen an increase in life expectancy from 50 years to 53 years ^{current} which isn't too different from the ^{current} life expectancy in urban areas such as Dar Es Salaam which has a life expectancy of 58 years. ~~in~~ We have also seen a reduction in some diseases such as cholera because people are getting diagnosed and treated before the diseases

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

QUESTION
NUMBER

~~the~~ spread.* This shows us that the creation of TASAF has improved the overall healthcare in rural areas and the disparities between rural and urban areas of Tanzania are beginning to even out.

Overall we can see that TASAF have ~~helped~~ positively impacted families in urban areas, setting them up for the future, supporting them economically and making it more accessible for people to get an education or accessing necessary healthcare facilities. We have seen the positive impacts of their support as the development disparities between rural and urban areas such as Kigoma and Dar ES Salaam are evening out.

* And Subsequently are seeing death rates drop. Before the organisation was created the child mortality rates in Kigoma were ~~was~~ 63%, they have since dropped down to 50%.

Excellence Exemplar 2022

Subject	Level 2 Geography		Standard	91242	Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E7	<p>The candidate supplies clear evidence in this response for an E7. A very good understanding of differences in development is demonstrated across the two parts of the question. Geographic terminology and concepts are applied while integrating case study evidence and the question is answered comprehensively.</p> <p>Part (a) demonstrates a clear understanding of what the HDI is and also fully explains, with supporting case study evidence, advantages of using the HDI to measure differences in development. The candidate unpacks the indicator well and gives an overall view of both social and economic development.</p> <p>Part (b) outlines a specific strategy run by an actual organisation. The answer fully explains how donating money can improve aspects of development in rural Tanzania and links this clearly to reducing the differences in development between urban areas. The use of statistics provides evidence of this.</p>				