

ANSWER BOOKLET  
LIVRET DE RÉPONSES  
CUADERNILLO DE RESPUESTAS



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**Question 4: Discuss the claim that development in industrializing countries often violates universal rights to a clean environment and to the humanitarian treatment of labour.**

[Unit of study: Human rights]

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In the 21st century, the notion development refers to the improvement of: Social, Political and economic factors which in the long-run increase the living-standards of the population of a country. Development is also very closely linked to the enforcements of human rights. Universal rights suggest that these are a set of values that are universally accepted, even though this is commonly disputed (whether or not human rights are universal). In the case of ~~the~~ <sup>third generation</sup> rights (freedom to a clean environment ~~rights~~, in this case) (refers to the rights that are enjoyed by groups of people) the acceptance of them, specially negative effects on the environment are, for a big part, accepted. The development of industrializing countries often ~~is~~ <sup>violates</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>aspects</sup> UNDRH (universal declaration of Human Rights) including freedom to a clean environment and the humanitarian treatment of labour. This essay will thus be focused on comparing development between different ~~industrializing~~ <sup>industrializing</sup> countries along with analyzing if the set of values are universal or not.

It is common knowledge about western countries, especially the ~~United Kingdom~~ <sup>United Kingdom</sup> and the United States of America violated these rights when they went through the industrial revolution.



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The industrial revolution is the main factor behind today's Western world. The revolution ~~was~~ ~~only possible because~~ depended on extremely cheap and unsafe conditions of labour, including children and women, as well as ~~pollution~~ ~~worsening~~ ~~the~~ ~~environment~~ ~~with~~ ~~no~~ ~~consideration~~ <sup>the lack of</sup> of the impact on future generations in relation to the environment. This allowed western countries to produce mass

amounts of goods/services ~~in~~ for relatively low prices regarding production. Modernisation theory, referred to as a model of development, sets a framework for developing countries on how to develop. The model regards Western countries as "role models" to developing countries on how to develop.

Therefore, countries which have successfully followed the steps of Western countries would have violated these rights. South Korea is a prime example where a developing country adopted liberal economic values (free trade, market liberalisation) and massively developed in the last few decades. South Korea allowed for Big Business to establish themselves and expand with little regulation or taxation, thus today South Korea is the home of huge TNC's (Transnational Corporations) such as Samsung and Hyundai.

The <sup>mass</sup> production of goods, such as Samsung phones involves violations of socio-economic rights (second generation rights) as people work ~~inhumanly~~ are not paid sufficiently and are forced to work very long hours. Therefore, the development of industrialising countries does indeed violate universal rights to a clean environment and to humanitarian ~~best~~ treatment of labour.

Seemingly, in the Gulf States (UAE) these violations have also been experienced, especially the violation of second generation rights regarding socio-economic rights. ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~UAE~~ ~~region~~ ~~the~~ ~~world~~ ~~cup~~ ~~which~~



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Second generation rights are regarded as positive rights, as they are enjoyed if the government intervenes in such aspects and enforces/establishes laws, etc. Qatar is arguably composed of a two class society; Natives and migrant labourer. Qatar homes approximately 1.7 million migrants while having only approximately 225 thousand natives. Migrants come from its neighbouring/ close countries in search for new opportunities and so capital. However, due to the Kafala law, the migrant's visa need to be tied to a particular employer, allowing the employers to exploit the migrants. Qatar has a relatively high GDP, ~~more or less~~ and is fairly developed. The issue is that as the population native population is extremely wealthy they do not willing to do these ~~labour~~ physical labour. In the construction of the World Cup stadium, the violations of humanitarian treatment of labour became obvious. Health and safety in working environment was to an extent unexistence, ~~more~~ migrant workers died ~~at them~~ as a huge number of migrant life was lost. Additionally they were payed extremely low wages and were restricted could not enjoy the freedom of movement due to the ~~for~~ mentioned Kafala law. The lack of government enforcement ~~at~~ present, in the labour rights suggests the lack of government enforcement on environmental costs. Therefore, once again the development of industrializing countries involved and still involves violations of universal rights such as humanitarian treatment of labour, e.g. from freedom to sufficient pay.

The violation of ~~freedom~~ rights to a clean environment and to the humanitarian treatment of labour etc. occurs extensively across the world, and are present in both developing and developed countries. The presence



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of government policies to reduce carbon pollution by restricting the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emission each business may have does not work as firms end up selling and hoarding their patents in order to produce more. Inequality is also present in all countries, and labour rights are violated. ~~The way~~ Thus to explore an example where developing countries did not violate universal values in any way is impossible as it is highly highly ~~impos~~ unlikely that countries haven't violated these values. Except if they ~~are~~ do not consider these values to be applicable to their culture. If a country does not have any type of Worker rights, how would these rights be violated? A prime example of this is the region ASEAN. ASEAN consists of South Asian countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia. ~~As~~ Like the UN, ASEAN also has its Declaration of human rights. However ASEAN's version does not include worker rights. There are two aspects present, the first one, ~~is~~ being that as worker rights are not in the ~~present~~ declaration of human rights of ASEAN implies that these values are never violated as they are nonexistent, therefore the development of these regions might include violations of Western values however not of South Asian values. Which brings me to the second aspect, whether or not these rights are universal. The UDHR ~~is~~ can be seen as western ideas originating from western countries, therefore it is very plausible that these values are not universally accepted and as a consequence are not even violated in the perspective of South Asian countries.

The extent to which ~~countries~~ industrializing countries have violated these rights ~~are~~ is extensive. These violations occur oftenly and systematically



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At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.



Example  
Exemple  
Ejemplo

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due to aspects of each individual cultures such as the Kafala law in the UAE, especially when referring to the humanitarian treatment of labour. The right to a clean environment is merely applicable as we as individuals constantly worsen the environment since the beginning of our existence, ~~this is~~ as we continue to do so as a race. ~~These~~ These violations are ~~very~~, however according to the UDHR which ~~majority~~ consists of Western values, leading to the denial of ~~them~~ some rights values in non-western countries.



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**Question 5: Evaluate the claim that inequality encourages, rather than prevents, development.**

[Unit of study: Development]

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Development has ~~meant different~~ been defined differently through out history. In the 21st century, development has expanded from economic growth and refers to a very bigger pool of aims and standards. Development can be measured through a series of different indicators such as the HDI (human development index) which ~~consists~~ consists of health, education and income or the Gini Index which measures inequality. Therefore if development refers to the improvement of the living standards of a population as well decreasing environmental degradation, inequality does not encourage development. This essay will focus on the implications with inequality and through ~~the~~ analysing different cases as well as ~~the~~ how inequality slows down or even stagnates development.

The The global community has had development goals since 2000. The first wave of goals were named MDG's (Millennium Development Goals). These focused on aspects such as, eradicating extreme poverty. ~~the~~ The MDG's ~~can~~ can be seen as the earliest detailed plan of development of the 21st century and so they were goals that were supposed to be reached by 2015. In 2015 the global community came together and put together a new and more detailed set of goals called the SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals). These are much



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more ambitious and can be seen as aspirations, rather than concrete goals. The SDGs are also more focused on sustainability and non-human life. In order to analyse whether or not inequality encourages development, one has to define development. Dev. Development can take the form of economic development, Social development, technological development etc. However ~~for~~ as the global ~~guideline~~ <sup>guideline</sup> of development is seen are the SDGs, inequality most definitely prevents development. Brazil, for example; Brazil experienced an economic boom before the financial crisis of 2008. Brazil's GDP significantly improved, and the country thus upgraded the state developed. Even though the GDP per capita ~~rose~~ (gross domestic product per person) increased, Brazil's基尼指数 did as well. ~~The~~ ~~BRASIL~~ The Zika epidemic in Brazil served as a ~~clear~~ demonstration of how the true conditions of the country, and the great presence of inequality is one of the main reasons behind this. First of all the fact that the Zika virus affected a majority of low income people is a result of inequality. Due to the lack of ~~more~~ sufficient income, the economically deprived people of Brazil live under extremely unhygienic conditions. ~~As~~ the mosquito that carries the virus is found near still water and sewers, this is ~~predominantly present~~ predominantly present in the slums of Brazil. The secondly the lack of awareness is a result of the low level of education ~~which~~ which the average Brazilian has. Due to lack of awareness the mosquito virus managed to affect a huge portion of the population. As a result, a big number of babies were born with microcephaly (brain does not grow develop fully) affecting the next generation of Brazil which



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will inevitably slow down development in the future.

Seemingly, inequality between men and women most definitely prevents development. For example, in the north of Nigeria, women are not able allowed to co-own the family estate or inherit anything. Apart from violating their human rights, which is seen as which liberals view as essential for development, women are stuck in a vicious cycle were they

are given very bad education if given education, and therefore can not stand-up for themselves due to the lack of awareness, which leads them to grow up and continue in the cycle. This prevents development in two ways.

First of all it decreases women empowerment and as mentioned violates their human rights. And secondly due to the inequality between men and women, especially in relation to education Nigeria's labour force is predominantly composed of men. If women were to be better educated it would allow them fight for their rights, increasing their living standards, as well as strengthen the labour force of Nigeria, allowing Nigeria to expand the production and increase their potential. Thus by preventing or limiting women's education, and human rights, Nigeria is slowing down development.

Contrastingly, inequality may allow for the rapid growth of the economy. If a population is extremely unequal that means that a large portion of the population accounts for a small portion of the country's GDP. Thus this allows for wages to be set at low levels which increases the employment and the production of firms. A common symptom of developing countries is the inequality in education as public education is normally unsatisfactory. As a result of this, low income people are so beset by a big



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Variety of skills, forcing them to specialize in the production of specific goods such as ~~the~~ assembling cars. The economy is thus stimulated as there is a big portion of the population producing goods at low wages. This is the case in China. China has become one of world's largest economies by specializing in the production of manufactured goods. At the same time, due to inequality

China's agricultural market is also very strong allowing <sup>China</sup> ~~them~~ to ~~become increasingly~~ ~~Therefore, inequality~~ ~~may also encourage development as inequality may~~ ~~boost the production of manufactured goods which in the~~ ~~long run~~ ~~leads to increases in GDP, standards of living~~ ~~etc.~~ become major or major player actor in international trade. In addition, if economy begins to expand as a result of specialization and mass production, foreign investment is

probable to follow. As it did in China. Thus foreign investment is ~~can~~ normally very beneficial to a economy as it contributes to the GDP and incentivizes even more economic activity. Therefore, inequality may encourage development instead of preventing it ~~that is~~ ~~but it~~

~~On the other hand, inequality may lead to civil~~ ~~unrest~~ ~~and~~ ~~which~~ ~~may~~ ~~have~~ ~~different~~ ~~consequences.~~ Inequality may lead the population to deciding that unemployment benefits are more worthy than low wages for menial jobs, which may hamper economic growth, as productivity may decrease significantly. More seriously, inequality may lead to protests which may be peaceful or violent and may become violent if the government uses hard power (use of unnecessary ~~force~~, military force) against the population. Therefore for a majority of examples and states, inequality predominantly ~~predominantly~~ prevents ~~other~~ development, instead of fostering it.



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Question 8: Discuss the view that peace is more than simply the absence of war.

[Unit of study: Peace and conflict]

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In the past century the definition of peace has evolved. The <sup>concept</sup> concept of peace as the absence of war was the first universal definition of peace, ~~idea~~ which appeared in the early ~~20th~~ 20th century. Since then ~~all~~ the concept of peace has developed, and has been given ~~additional levels of~~ referred to differently. For example in between 1950-1970, the concept of Environmental peace was applied which refers to the human species being equivalent to ~~the~~ every other species and requiring negative peace (peace which is enjoyed by restrictions). In this essay I will be ~~analytic~~ looking at the different types of peace and analysing why peace is more than simply the absence of war.

Peace as the absence of war is the base for every other type of peace. In other words, all other types models of peace can be enjoyed only if peace as the absence of war is enjoyed. ~~If a country is under daily war strikes or war. Notably, peace has been modified to an extent because wars are no longer on the ground or over territory, thus as the consequence of the life lost in ground combat is abandoned.~~ For example in order for peace to be as the absence of structural violence ~~to be enjoyed~~ (violence which occurs

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from ~~structure of the~~ political, social, economic structures, such as death due to illness while there ~~was~~ is the existence of medicines that could have prevented it) will only be enjoyed if the country is able to better their structures which is not possible during war. Therefore, if one were to assume that peace is defined as the absence of war, most countries would be considered "peaceful," which they are not. For example, Egypt was not at war when peaceful protests started in Tunisia which spiralled down to Egypt. Due to the structural violence and a regime inclined towards authoritarianism the people of Egypt decided to protest. Although war was absent, however the absence of war does not stop domestic crime, structural violence, discrimination, which are all ~~contributors~~ <sup>factors that affect</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>weather</sup> as humans/ ~~state~~ ~~being~~ are peaceful or not. This peace is more than the absence of war.

In addition if peace were to be simply the absence of war then the absence of war would be sufficient for individuals to enjoy peace - which it isn't. In the mid 20 century, the concept of peace was applied to an individual level, where peace means much more than the absence of war. For example, in 2003 Iraq was under Saddam Hussein's governance. One of the reasons behind the intervention of the U.S.A was the fact that Saddam Hussein was using his hard power against Shia's in the north of Iraq. Even though war was absent, the Shia population that lived in north Iraq at the time were definitely not enjoying any form of peace as they were being discriminated ~~and~~ against due to their identity and were under attack. Therefore the argument that peace is simply the absence of war is invalid.

The absence of war might of been sufficient as a



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definition of peace during WWI and WWII were another type of peace was envisaged of given the circumstances.

However once the absence of war is achieved a pool of other factors flood the concept of peace. ~~Peace is not just~~

During World Wars food was rationed, schools were closed, jobs were stopped in order for military action, infrastructure was destroyed, and a gross amount of life was lost. Once

all of those factors become absent or are "re-built" people

start being affected by amount of nutrition they are able to obtain from their means, the education they receive, how their government treats them, ~~treats them and how~~

treats them. Consequently if a population is under the impression that their government is breaking the Social Contract

(implicit contract between state and people, people agree to be ruled in exchange of security + public goods etc) like it

did in Syria, the people won't feel like they are enjoying a peace which leads to protests as it did in

Syria. However the people of Syria now view peace as the absence of war as that's the only thing that

matters in the present. The conservation of life, achieved by the

absence of war, leading to peace. Therefore, peace may be, periodically simply the absence of war.

The aspects which affect peace are numerous, and peace is more than the absence of war, nevertheless as

presented above, in times of terror and war ~~the absence of~~ peace the devastation is so enormous that ~~in order for~~

peace may be seen as simply the absence of war. However once the absence of war is "achieved" peace quickly

develops into new and more complex definitions which include more of factors of life; identity, environment,

economic status, respect of the social contract, respect of human rights etc. Thus, peace is, for the most part, more complex



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