

People Place & Social Differences Exam

Section A: Multiple choice (20 marks)

Lecture 1: Five types of oppression (Young 1990)

1. **Cultural imperialism:** dominant group in society views its own experience as normal & usual (stereotyping 'other')
 - Dominant group in society stereotyping or making subordinate groups seem deviant.
 - This dominant groups ways of life and beliefs are represented in the sods of media such as television programs, newspapers and movies), in the things displayed in museums (along with their interpretation), in the subjects that are taught in schools.
2. **Exploitation:** unequal distribution of resources - "energies of have-nots (poor) are continuously expended to maintain & augment the power, status & wealth of the haves (rich)" - (Young 1990, p50)
3. **Marginalisation:** useless or surplus people to the requirements of society - excluded from society, opportunities & city.
 - Lack of opportunity - They are those groups that the society (e.g. the waged labour system) will not, or cannot, use People who are marginalised often find it difficult to obtain employment.
 - Example of groups in Australia who are marginalised are: The long-term unemployed, Older and younger unemployed people and People with disabilities.
4. **Powerlessness:** "those over whom power is exercised without their exercising of it" (Young 1990 56-7) - people without a voice
 - Lack of control – groups classed as powerless lack control and involvement in decision making processes. They are often removed from the political determinations that affect them, and from decisions that impact their working lives
 - Example are non-English speaking background, youth/children, who have a lack of control – power is exercised over them as thy cannot vote until they are 18, disabled people and indigenous Australians.
5. **Violence:** living under the shadow of physical assault & intimidation (verbal insults, threats, attacks) - acts of violence, intimidation, ridicule & harassment
 - Living under the shadow of physical assault and intimidation:
 - Verbal insults
 - Threat of physical assault
 - Attacking somebody
 - Violence is about actual violence, and the threat of violence. It includes violence against people and property
 - Systematic violence against a social group can leave members of that group disempowered and permanently at risk

Lecture 2 & 3: Reasons for socio-spatial polarisation & socio-economic difference

Socio-spatial polarisation: divergence over time in the life chances and socio-economic circumstances of low income and middle to high income populations (poor vs rich)

Reasons:

1. Income – No employment lack of income, sources of income
2. Education – lack of education, with immigrants and the youth = Unemployment
3. Employment – unemployment rates, deindustrialisation: loss of manufacturing/ areas with high manufacturing: low uni completion, low wage, high unemployment
4. Health – effect on health from low socio-economic areas, Resources are not spread out equally, like health care