

93401R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

Scholarship 2022 Geography

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for Scholarship Geography.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–19 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

This page has been deliberately left blank.

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	4–5
Section A: Causes.....	6
Lee’s theory of migration.....	6
Key factors of urban growth.....	7–9
Section B: Impacts.....	10
Political.....	10
Social.....	11
Cultural.....	12
Economic.....	13
Section C: Future trends.....	14
The emergence of megacities.....	15
Regional change.....	16
Environmental considerations.....	17
Future urban economies.....	18
Urban planning.....	18

URBAN GROWTH

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century has been referred to as the first urban century. More than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas.



Figure 1: Number of people living in urban and rural areas 1960–2020



Figure 2: Global rural vs urban majority 2021

SECTION A: CAUSES

LEE'S THEORY OF MIGRATION

Lee's migration model, created in 1966, describes the push and pull factors of migration, which are basically reasons for emigration and immigration.



Figure 3: Lee's push-pull theory of migration



Figure 4: Migration push and pull factors

KEY FACTORS OF URBAN GROWTH

The natural increase in population

The rate of births and deaths characterises the natural expansion of an area.

Migration

Industrialisation

Commercialisation

Advancement of transport and communication

Availability of educational and recreational facilities



Urban planning policies



Infrastructural versus economic / commercial change



Case study: London growth

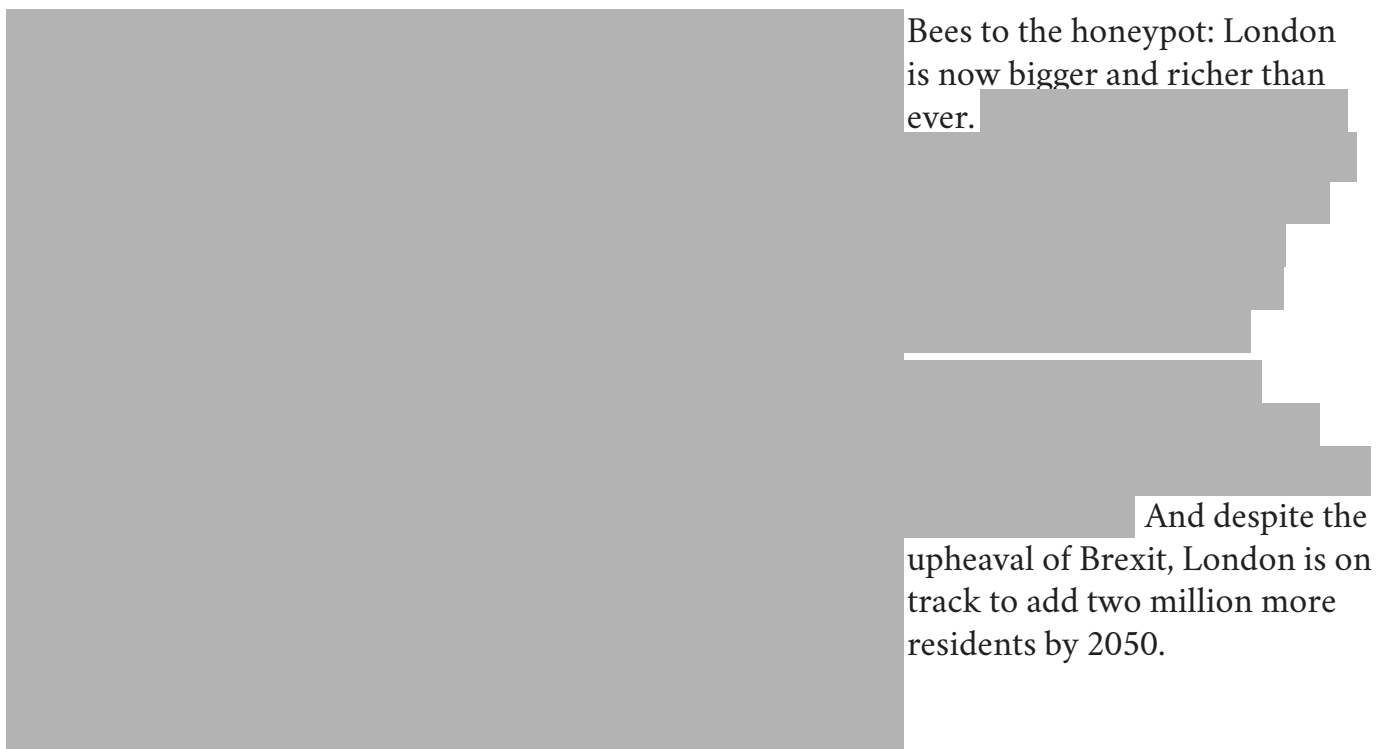


Figure 5: London population growth 1801–2016

Case study: Latin America and Caribbean

Urbanisation levels have increased significantly in Latin America since 1950.

Case study: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Dhaka's population of 10.3 million is crowded into 360 square kilometres, creating one of the highest urban densities in the world.

SECTION B: IMPACTS

POLITICAL IMPACTS

Case study: Mumbai, India

Lately, the biggest news items originating from Mumbai, the commercial capital of India, have concerned the massive infrastructural projects planned in and around the city.



Figure 7: Navi Mumbai International Airport site development



These measures by the

Maharashtra government agencies are aimed at stopping the unplanned and rapid urbanisation that characterise many of India's cities and towns, which have led to the creation of urban slums and shanties to house the urban poor that are devoid of necessities, including water and waste disposal.

SOCIAL IMPACTS

Access to water and sanitation are recognised by the United Nations as human rights, reflecting the fundamental nature of these basics in every person's life.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Figure 8: Global blue water (surface water and groundwater) scarcity and cities facing imminent water crisis

CULTURAL IMPACTS

Case study: Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand



The Ōtuataua Stonefields, a historic reserve on the edge of Auckland’s Manukau Harbour, is where the Tainui waka arrived more than 800 years ago.

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Cities are economic powerhouses of the global economy.

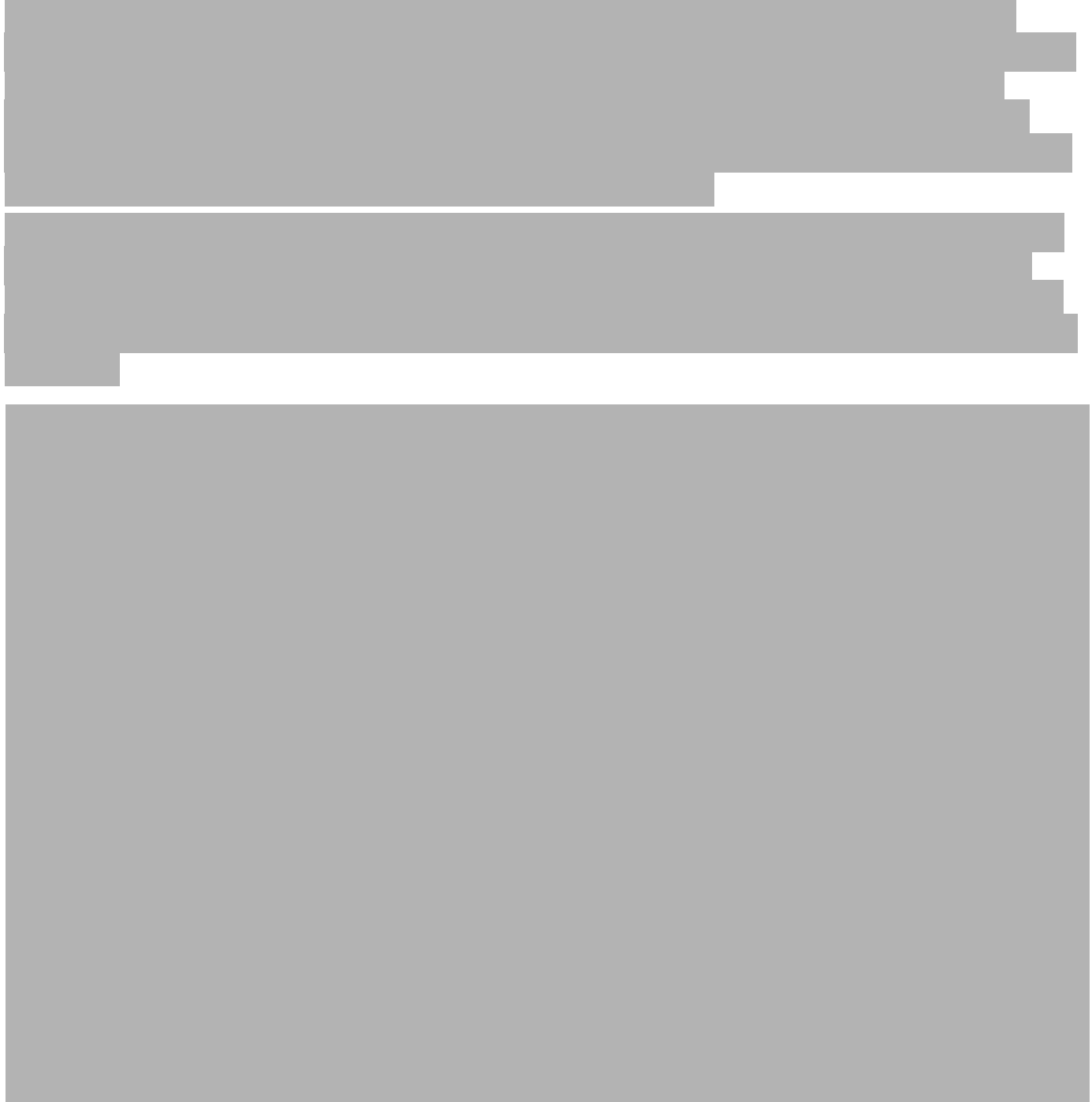


Figure 10: Urban population vs GDP per capita

SECTION C: FUTURE TRENDS

Urbanisation is going to be one of the 21st century's most transformative trends.

By 2050, it is projected that India could add 416 million urban dwellers, China 255 million, and Nigeria 189 million.



Figure 11: Global urban population, by size of city

THE EMERGENCE OF MEGACITIES

The urban shift over time has led to the emergence of the megacity – a city with a population of 10 million or more.



REGIONAL CHANGE

Historically, urbanisation has always been closely linked to economic development.

The result of this process of growth and change is an uneven distribution of urbanisation across the globe.

Figure 12: Past and present growth of large cities

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The conversion of Earth's land surface to urban uses is one of the most irreversible human impacts on the global biosphere.

Direct loss in vegetation biomass from areas with high probability of urban expansion is predicted to contribute about 5% of total emissions from tropical deforestation and land-use change.



Figure 13: Shenzhen CBD, and Mai Po marshes of Hong Kong



FUTURE URBAN ECONOMIES

Larger cities tend to perform disproportionately well economically.

[Redacted text block]

Case study: Lappeenranta, Finland

Lappeenranta, a municipality in south-eastern Finland, is a centre of bio-based industries with 12% of the workforce employed in the environmental and clean tech sectors.

[Redacted text block]

URBAN PLANNING

[Redacted text block]

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources has been adapted for use in this assessment:

Page 4

Text: <https://gsdrc.org/topic-guides/urban-governance/key-definitions/>
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/urban>
 Fig 1: <https://ourworldindata.org/urbanization>

Page 5

Fig 2: <https://ourworldindata.org/urbanization>

Page 6

Text and Figs 3 & 4:
<https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/cobblearning.net/dist/0/1338/files/2015/12/Lees-Migration-Model-1ujg5ln.pdf>

Pages 7–8

Text: <https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/urbanization-and-urban-growth.php>
 Text and Fig 5:
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/london-population-city-planning>

Page 9

Text and Fig 6:
<https://www.bbvaresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Urbanization-in-Latin-America-BBVA-Research.pdf>
 Text: <https://www.prb.org/resources/urbanization-takes-on-new-dimensions-in-asias-population-giants/>

Page 10

Text and Fig 7:
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/infrastructure/cidco-to-adopt-maharashtra-unified-dcr-for-rapid-development-of-naina-project/articleshow/87834951.cms>
 Text: <https://propstory.com/naina-real-estate-destination-mumbai/>

Page 11

Text and Fig 8:
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720325742#f0010>
 Text: <https://populationeducation.org/how-does-population-growth-impact-rapid-urbanization/>

Page 12

Fig 9: <https://www.stuff.co.nz/business/property/114776601/ihumtao-heres-what-fletcher-buildings-480-home-development-would-look-like>
 Text: https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/5115/6651/4254/International_human_rights_perspectives_on_Ihumatao.pdf
<https://theconversation.com/land-occupation-at-ihumatao-why-the-new-zealand-government-needs-to-act-cautiously-but-quickly-122548>
<https://www.nzgeo.com/stories/when-worlds-collide-2/>

Page 13

Text: <https://www.pwc.co.uk/issues/megatrends/rapid-urbanisation.html>
 Fig 10: <https://urbanage.lsecities.net/data/urbanisation-vs-gdp>

Page 14

Text: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/09/mapped-the-dramatic-global-rise-of-urbanization-1950-2020/>
 Fig 11: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720325742>

Page 15

Text: <https://worldpopulationhistory.org/urbanization-and-the-megacity/>

Page 16

Text: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/nov/23/cities-in-numbers-how-patterns-of-urban-growth-change-the-world>
 Fig 12: <https://urbanage.lsecities.net/data/where-cities-are-growing-2013>

Page 17

Text and Fig 13:
<https://urbanization.yale.edu/research/theme-4>

Page 18

Text: <https://www2.deloitte.com/global/en/pages/public-sector/articles/urban-future-with-a-purpose/circular-economy-and-producing-locally.html>
<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/nov/23/cities-in-numbers-how-patterns-of-urban-growth-change-the-world>
<https://worldpopulationhistory.org/urbanization-and-the-megacity/>

