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93401



SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

Tick this box if you
have NOT written
in this booklet

Scholarship 2022 Geography

Time allowed: Three hours
Total score: 24

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 answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 93401R from the centre of 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 2–24 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (☒). 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.

INSTRUCTIONS

The materials in the resource booklet will enable you to become familiar with the theme and contexts of this examination: **urban growth**.

Information to answer any question can be taken from any resource.

Your answers to ALL three questions must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in geography
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

Space for planning has been provided on pages 4, 10, and 16 to help you prepare your responses. The questions on page 3 are repeated on their respective planning pages.

QUESTION ONE

Critically analyse and justify the most significant cause(s) of global urban growth.

Use page 4 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer on page 5.

QUESTION TWO

Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values.

Through perspectives, critically evaluate the most significant impact on people as a result of urban growth across the globe.

Use page 10 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer on page 11.

QUESTION THREE

Urban growth is a multi-faceted process with many complexities.

Discuss likely future trends in global urban growth.

Use page 16 to plan your ideas, and begin your answer on page 17.

QUESTION ONE

Critically analyse and justify the most significant cause(s) of global urban growth.

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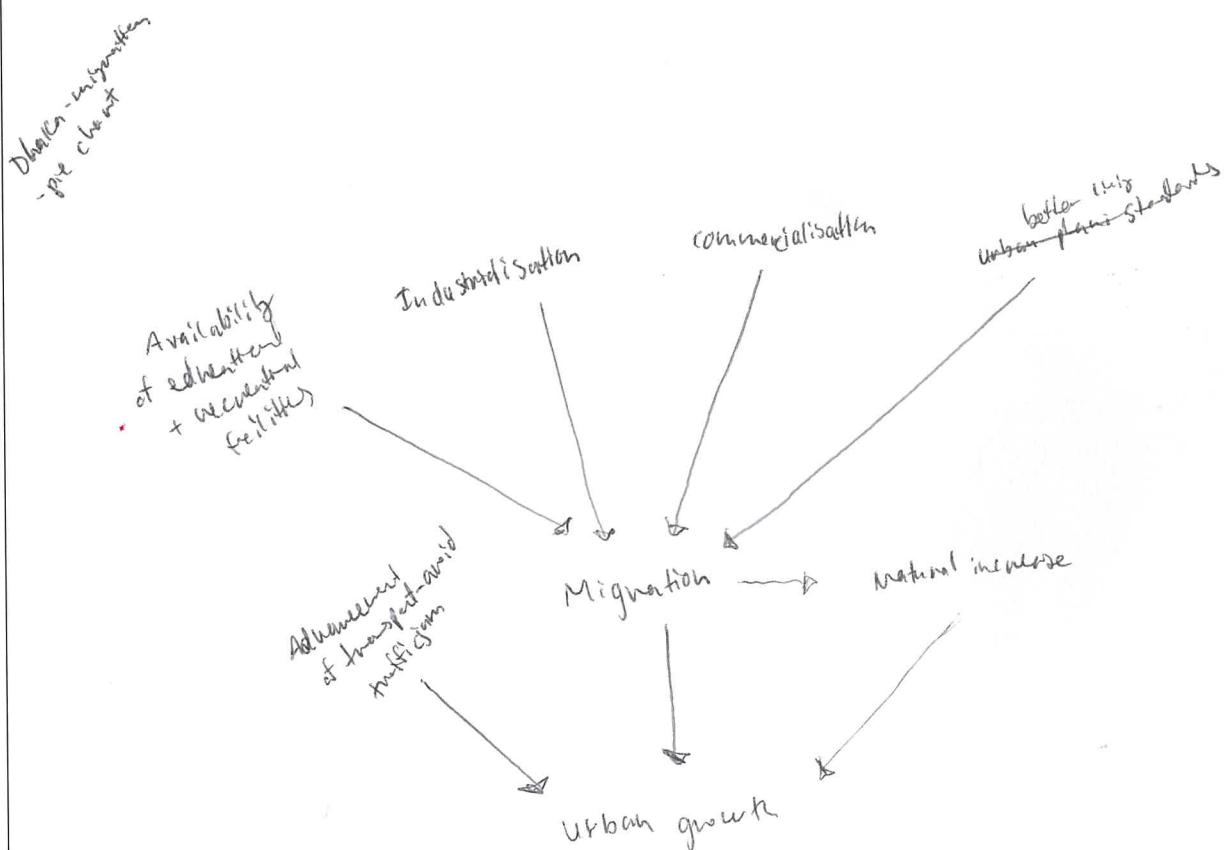
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PLANNING

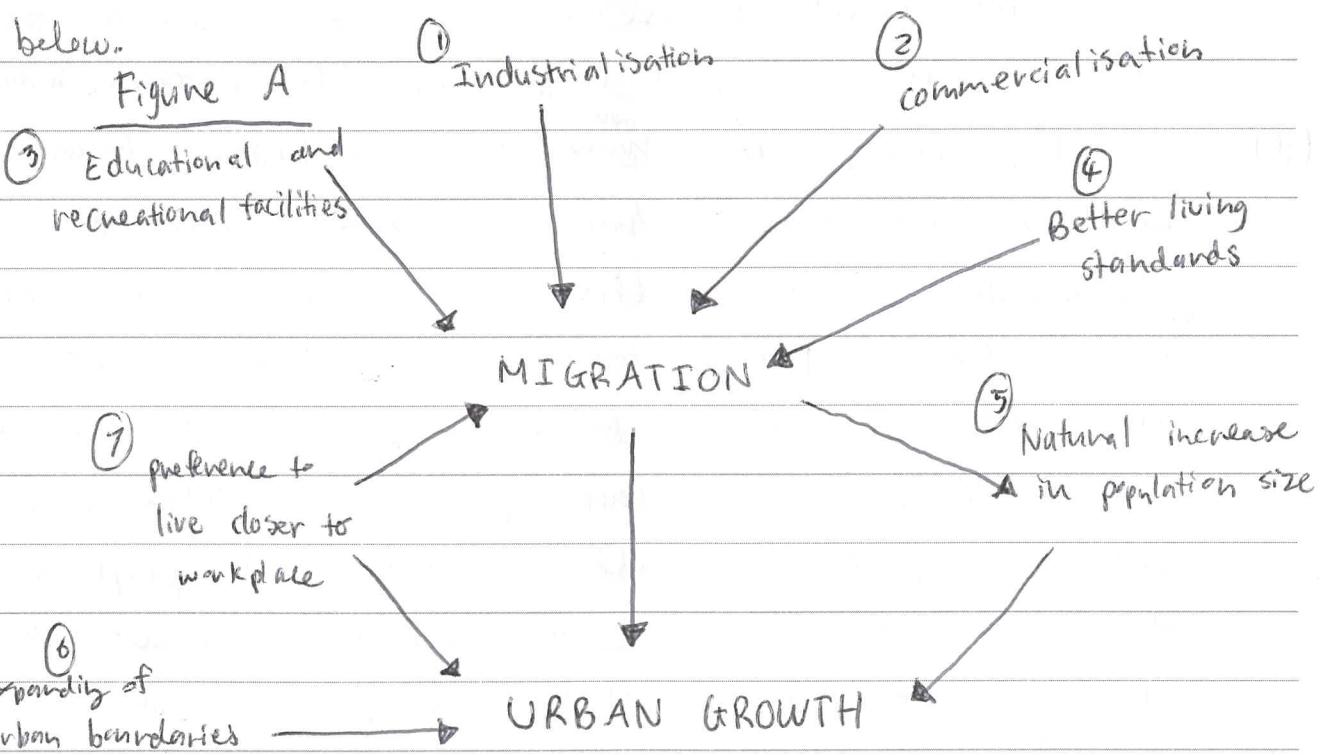
Immigration-migration into cities is most sig. cause
flow diagram of immigration and other causes

- Migration
- push-pull - attracted to cities, repelled from countryside
 -



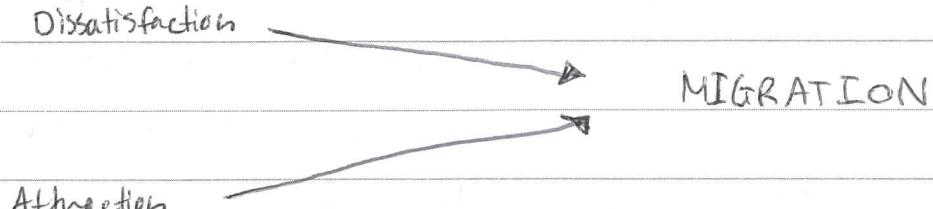
Begin your answer to **Question One** here:

Urban growth, the increase in the absolute size of an urban population, has several causes, including the natural increase of a population size, the preference of individuals to live closer to their work place to avoid traffic, and, most notably, migration. Although there is not one single cause of urban growth both in LEDCs and MEDCs, migration is arguably the most significant cause, since numerous other factors ultimately lead to urban growth by positively influencing the migration of individuals from rural areas to urban areas. This is summarised in Figure A below.



As Figure A shows, Migration, although not the only factor in urban growth, is certainly the most significant driver. Lee's 'push-pull' theory of migration recognises two key causes of migration from rural or less developed areas to urban or more developed areas.

Figure B



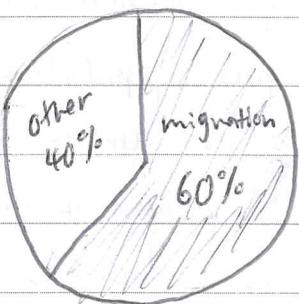
As Figure B shows, migration occurs as a result of 'dissatisfaction' with one's current dwelling and/or an individual's 'attraction' to a new area. For instance, people might leave their current environment due to poverty or natural disasters, and might hope to seek employment and freedom in their new environment. This dual causation of attraction and dissatisfaction is crucial to the significance of migration as an factor in urban growth. Other factors of urban growth, as summarised previously in Figure A, ultimately contribute to urban growth because of how they ^{unintended cause of} act as 'push' or 'pull' factors of migration. For instance, industrialisation (1) is a key factor, since ^{the new} manufacturing techniques brought about by the industrial revolution created more job opportunities in new sectors. At the same time, machinery was created to perform rural labour work, decreasing employment availability in rural areas. This would have acted as a significant 'push' factor, since a lack of rural employment would naturally push people towards migration to urban centers. The creation of new sectors acted simultaneously as a 'pull' factor, leading to attraction to urban life due to the belief that well-paying jobs and new opportunities would be found there.

Similarly, commercialisation (2) has contributed to urban growth because of its tendency to increase migration to urban areas as a 'pull' factor, as seen in Figure A. Whereas industrialisation acted as both a 'push' and 'pull' factor, commercialisation acts primarily as a 'pull' factor, with the commercial activities such as trade opportunities attracting individuals to cities.

Again, the increased availability of educational and healthcare facilities⁽³⁾) leads to migration, and therefore urban growth, since the easy accessibility of higher education and ~~bring~~⁽⁴⁾ economic opportunities as a result attract people to urban areas which have a higher concentration of resources such as libraries and ⁽⁵⁾ education centers such as schools. Better living standards⁽⁶⁾ act as another 'pull' factor, contributing to urban growth by attracting individuals to migrate to cities, while likely sparse health care, and poor infrastructure, ^{and} decreased water and electricity availability act as 'push' factors, driving people away from rural areas. All these factors discussed so far ultimately only contribute to urban growth because they contribute to migration, making migration a key multi-faceted driver of urban growth.

This can be further evidenced by Figure C below.

Figure C



Factors contributing to urban growth in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in the 1960s and 1970s

As Figure C shows, 60% of Dhaka's urban growth in the 1980s and 1990s resulted from migration from rural areas to the Dhaka urban area, illustrating how migration, although not the sole cause of urban growth, is a significant contributor.

Similarly, Dhaka's continued growth today is owed to ongoing migration,

making Dhaka one of the most dense urban areas in the world. London, a MEDC city example, also proves how migration is the most significant cause of urban growth. Emigration led to a decrease in

population size due to World War II, but now London illustrates the 'pull' phenomenon perfectly, since it has become a leading city for culture, finance and technology, which attracts immigrants, leading to its current population size of over 8.8 million.

Still, even though migration is a significant cause of urban growth, the other factors in Figure A must be acknowledged.

Natural population ⁽⁵⁾ therefore, where the birth rate surpasses the death rate, can contribute independently of urban growth migration. However, it is also increased due to immigration, since the younger demographic of immigrants means they are more fertile and thus

contribute to an increase in the birthrate. The expanding of urban boundaries ⁽⁶⁾ acts similarly, ~~although it~~ ⁽⁶⁾ entirely independent of immigration. Still, it does

contribute to urban growth as well, despite not necessarily relating to migration. Finally, ~~the~~ Dharavi again shows this, as in the 1990s, its rapid population

growth resulted from the expanding of its urban boundaries. Finally, the tendency of people to wish

to live closer to their workplace to avoid traffic jams and long commutes ⁽⁷⁾ also is a factor in urban growth, increasing the concentration of individuals close to a CBD. Still, this too can be linked migration as Figure A shows, since in a way, this desire

acts a 'pull' factor, ~~attracting~~ ^{leads} individuals to migrate from suburbs to urban areas.

Overall, while there is not one single cause of urban growth, migration can be said to be the most significant factor. This is because several drivers of urban growth act by increasing the rates of migration into urban areas, rather than working independently and leading directly to urban growth. Still, factors like natural increase in population and the expanding of urban boundaries must also be acknowledged as contributing factors in their own right.

QUESTION TWO

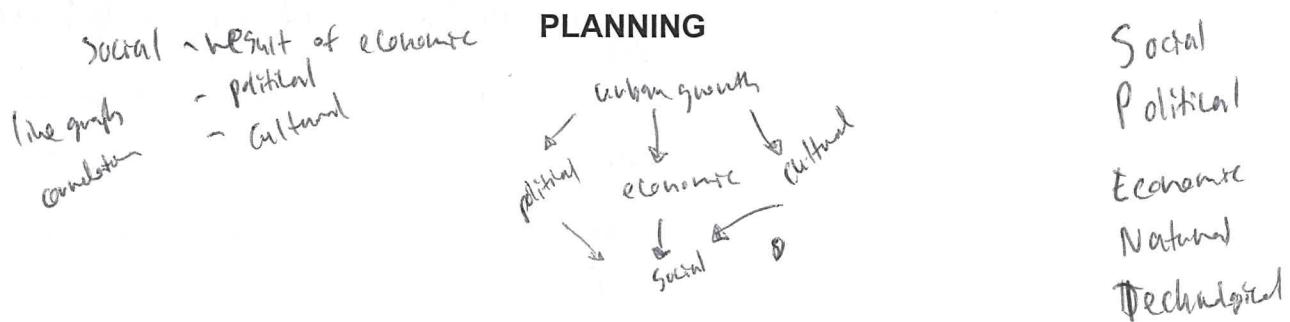
Perspectives are bodies of thought, theories, or worldviews that shape people's values.

Through perspectives, critically evaluate the most significant impact on people as a result of urban growth across the globe.

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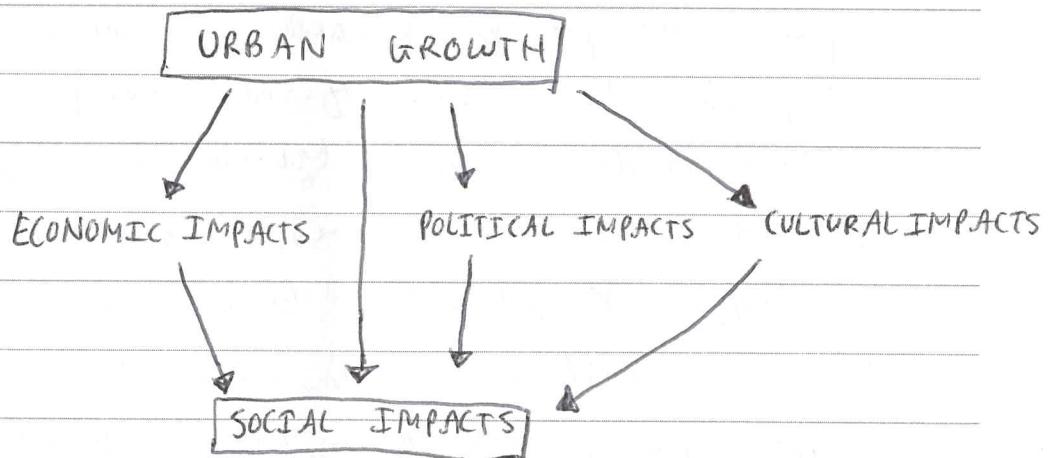
- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in geography
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.



Begin your answer to **Question Two** here:

While urban growth has led to numerous impacts on people globally, the most significant impact is a social one. By considering the political directly ~~social~~^{social} impacts of urban growth through a ~~political~~^{as well as other} perspective, the ~~political~~ impacts of urban growth from a political, cultural, and economic perspectives, it will be possible to uncover how all of these impacts ultimately result in a social impact above all across the board.

Figure A



Firstly, as seen in figure A above, urban growth leads directly to social impacts, yet also leads to these impacts through other avenues (economic, political, and cultural).

First, we must consider the significance of urban growth from a purely social perspective by examining the social issues that directly result. Health impacts are the most significant social impact of urban growth, as even though cities in theory have improved healthcare and sanitation, this is not necessarily the case, due to the ~~lack of~~ inability of infrastructure to keep up with rapid urban growth, and also due to the easy spread of disease when people live in very high densities. Figure B

illustrates Numerous cities, especially in India and China, are facing water scarcity due to the sheer number of people concentrated in these urban environments as well as due to the unavailability of sufficient quality of water sources, infrastructure, and waste management. These factors lead to significant social impacts, such as ~~such as~~ ~~due to~~ at waterborne illnesses, a leading cause of death of children under the age of five. It is clear that these social impacts are ultimately due to urban growth, and not simply poor urban planning, because the larger the city, the greater the difficulty of meeting water demand. This is evidenced by Mumbai and Laos, two megacities ~~Even though~~ which struggle significantly with water supply. ~~Even though~~ Even though cities are often seen as affluent areas, megacities actually tend to have great poverty in slums or informal settlements like Shanty Town, where people create temporary accommodation. Not having proper infrastructure ~~as well as~~ and water and sanitation. The health impacts of urban growth made clear through a social perspective are certainly significant, and will greatly affect individuals and populations.

Next, it is necessary to consider the political impacts of urban growth, and how these impacts ultimately lead to social impacts, as shown below in figure A. In Mumbai, India, ~~as~~ an affair of great political interest is the Navi Mumbai International Airport Project & and the Navi

Mumbai Airport Influence ^{positive} Notified Area (CNAIA), the second of which will lead to social impacts as it will help create affordable housing. Economic benefits are evident too, with a generation of employment opportunities expected, but ultimately, there those two will have social impacts. This is because an increase in economic prosperity will benefit mean the government can afford to set aside more money to fix social issues, such as lack of water and sanitation, and housing. NAINA will lead to the implementation of town planning schemes with a set of uniform regulations that specify all the infrastructure and size of the houses. This, although a political project, will have ^{positive} social impacts by stopping the rapid urbanisation of many towns and cities in India, which in turn are characterised by 'ghetto towns' with the poor access to water and sanitation discussed earlier. As a result, even from a political perspective, ~~the~~ social urban growth leads to social impacts, in this case positive impacts.

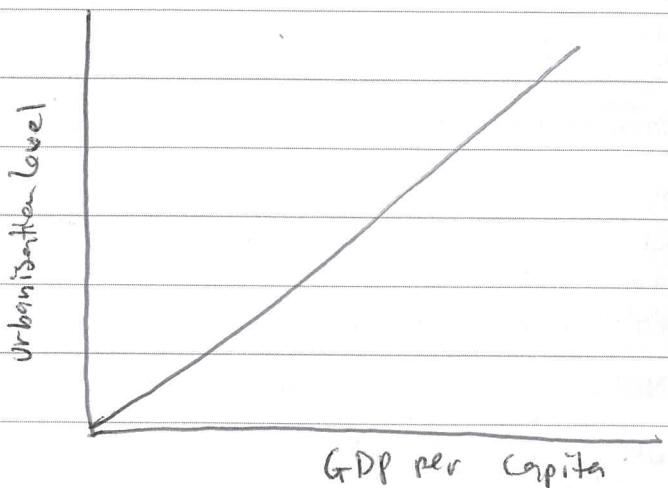
Social impacts are also apparent in ~~the~~ considering urban growth from a cultural perspective, ^{as seen in Figure A.} The need to cater for growing populations has meant ~~the~~ significant cultural areas such as Ōtoratanga Stonefields in Auckland have ~~had to be~~ been cleared for housing use. From a cultural perspective, it is thus apparent that urban growth can negatively impact indigenous groups, as the need for

basis and infrastructure to support the urban growth & a city is often prioritised over the importance of land to the cultural identity and wellbeing of indigenous people. Still, social impacts are ultimately at play.

The conversion of ~~other~~ Ōtautaua Stonefields to housing went here that helped remedy the lack of houses in Auckland, leading to positive social impacts as individuals with good housing are more likely to prosper in other aspects of their life (i.e. This, the consideration of cultural issues lay, on the surface, less deeper social issues. Still, this is not the case, as from a cultural perspective, connection to the land is essential to the identity of indigenous people such as Māori. Without sovereignty over ~~the~~ culturally significant areas like Ōtautaua Stonefields, Māori will lose aspects of their cultural identity, and are forced to bow down to colonial systems and approaches ultimately leading to social issues resulting from the loss of power mental health due to weakened cultural identity. Thus, even from ~~the~~ a socio-cultural perspective, it is ultimately clear that social impacts are the most significant.

Finally, the economic implications of urban growth must be considered, since these ~~too~~ also lead to social impacts as Figure A shows. Cities are critical to the global economy, with 85% of global GDP originating from cities.

Figure B



As Figure B demonstrates, there is a clear, positive correlation between urbanization level and GDP per capita, which is supported by the fact that no country has ever achieved middle-income status without urbanization. From an economic perspective, urban growth leads to increased productivity and prosperity in the a country's economy (increased GPP), which is a significant aspect. Still, these economic impacts ultimately impact people because of the way they lead to positive social outcomes. For example, the urban phenomenon of the rise of China's middle class lifted 500 million people out of poverty in less than 30 years, which on the surface seems to be a purely economic impact. Yet, decreased poverty leads to increased living standards, as individuals can better afford food, housing, and healthcare. Therefore, although the economic impacts of urban growth are significant, their real significance is owed to their social impacts, notably how living conditions are

QUESTION THREE

Urban growth is a multi-faceted process with many complexities.

Discuss likely future trends in global urban growth.

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PLANNING

Erfahrungswert
stunden-
weise angezeigt

NING
able to be sustained
more sustainable
will develop
Carris's explicit values

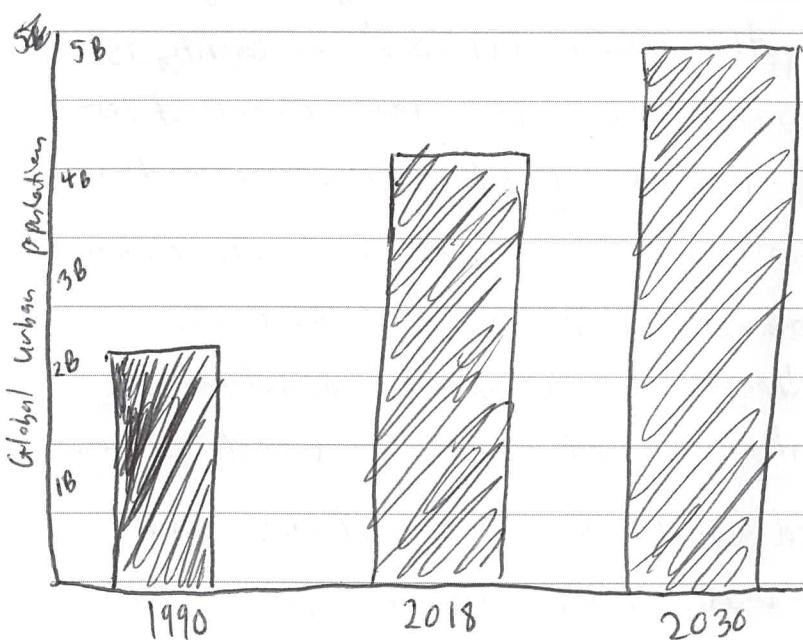
Urban growth will decrease overall unless sustainable
as carrying capacity will be reached
small settlements will grow the most, bigger ones
will end out with insufficient infrastructure

Begin your answer to **Question Three** here:

Although urban growth is expected to ~~increase~~ continue in the future, it is likely that the rate of urban growth will decrease. This is because especially in already highly dense populated urban centers closest to reaching the carrying capacity of the environment. Unless sustainable practices are adopted, urban growth will likely lead to negative outcomes both for humans and the environment.

~~If it is predicted that~~

Figure A



As Figure A shows, although the total global urban population is expected to increase to around 5 Billion by 2030, the rate of increase is greatly reduced compared to the rate of increase between 1990 and 2018 which saw an increase from ~2 Billion to ~4 Billion in the same time span. Moreover, this projected urban growth is not evenly spread across countries. In fact, while ~~the rate of~~ global urban growth may be seen to

decrease, urban growth is expected to occur on a huge scale in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, the two poorest regions of the world. A third of the projected growth between now and 2050 is estimated to occur in only India, China, and Nigeria. This is arguably because other countries such as those in Europe, industrialised and urbanised much earlier than countries like India, China, and Nigeria. China is a ~~newly~~^{now} industrialised country (NIC), which ~~far more~~ means it began industrialising only recently, meaning the full extent of urbanisation possible in China has likely not yet been achieved. Overall, the less urbanised a country is at present, the more urbanised we can expect it to become, and so are the greater levels of urban growth ~~we will~~ will be observed. In contrast, mature cities of Europe and North America experienced the 'boon' in economic development and thus urbanisation much earlier, reaching peak point by the mid-20th century. LEDCs and NICs have in most cases yet to reach this peak of urban growth, so their rates of urban growth can be expected to ~~decrease~~ be higher in the future, before they eventually plateau.

As a result of extreme urban growth, megacities, those with a population of 10 million or more, have increased immensely often. New York City and Tokyo were the first, but today, much of the megacities of recent years are in Asia and

Africa exclusively, reflecting how as these areas have been industrialised and urbanised over time, they have yet to reach the peak of their exurban growth.

Figure B

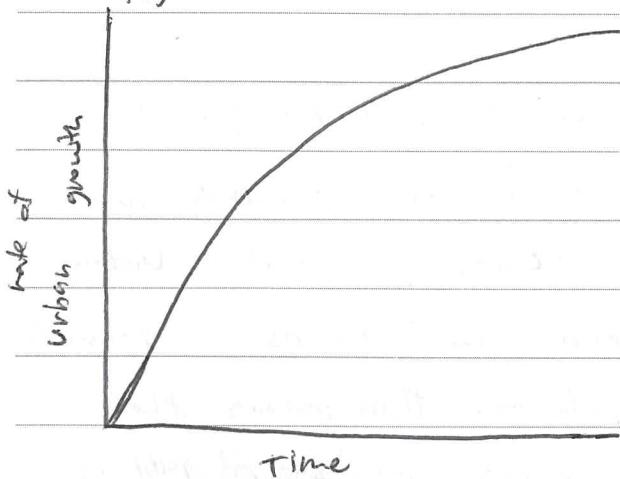


Figure B illustrates the hypothesis that as time passes, the rate of urban growth will decrease overall. There are several aspects which support this prediction. Firstly, the fastest growing mega cities are those which have existed for the shortest period of time, such as Kinshasa, which has doubled roughly every five years since 1950. However, between 2010 and 2015, Kinshasa's population only grew by 23%, which marks a decrease in the rate of urban growth, demonstrating how with time, urban growth slows down. This phenomenon in turn is because an environment, including an urban environment, can only accommodate a limited number of individuals - ie there is a specific 'carrying capacity'. When a population overshoots this carrying capacity, the population will eventually decrease in order to meet the carrying capacity once more. For instance, in an urban area such as Kinshasa, the population is growing faster than the city's structures can support, leading to the threat of lead shortages and insufficient

education facilities for example. food shortages will ~~mean~~
 for instance likely naturally decrease the population size and thus the
 rate of urban growth as deaths increase and ~~birthrates~~
 birth rates decrease.

Considering the environmental effects of urban growth further supports this hypothesis of eventual decrease in the rate of urban growth. Converting land to urban areas decreases the farmland that is needed to provide feed for an increasing urban population. This means that biodiversity hotspots and protected areas are at risk of being turned into farmland to support urban populations. broader ecological issues would likely arise as a result, with urban expansion affecting global climate by decreasing vegetation biomass and thus decreasing the number of trees and other plants using CO₂ for photosynthesis. therefore, urban growth is related to an increase in CO₂, which will have global consequences, decreasing the rate of urban growth ~~eventually~~ as the carrying capacity of the planet decreases with ^{positive} climate disasters and increased crop failure that global warming leads to.

It is therefore clear that urban growth must function more sustainably, with an environmental focus, if they are to endure and avoid overshooting the land's carrying capacity. ~~Environmental~~ Consideration of the environment will lead to greater economic prosperity in urban areas. Lappeenranta in Finland exhibits this well, with sustainable measures like

Converting industrial waste into construction materials ~~can~~ leading to positive economic effects through the creation of new jobs and local income opportunities. Circular models ought to be adopted by cities, such as ^{through} composting, recycling, and urban farming. Urban farms in particular will be crucial, by decreasing the reliance of urban areas on ~~rural~~ farmland, which means that less biodiversity hotspots etc will need to be converted to farmland, leading to less ~~negative~~ environmental consequences like the collapse of ecosystems and global warming. Therefore, considering the importance of sustainability today, it is highly likely that there will be a trend of ~~less~~ ^{more} sustainable urban growth in the future. Otherwise, we risk exacerbating the already irreversible human impacts on the biosphere.

Despite their negative environmental impacts, we do need cities. Cities are so linked to economic prosperity, in 2012 producing 55% + of all global economic output, for example. Therefore, considering the economic importance of cities, it is highly unlikely that we will see significant negative rates of urban growth. Instead, urban growth is likely to increase, but at a decreased rate, as Figure A illustrates, especially in countries which ~~had~~ began industrializing and urbanizing earlier. ~~and~~ ^{The rate of urban growth} LDCs and NICS will perhaps continue to increase for a while longer, before the final carrying capacity of 84 ames is reached. Overall, a sustainable approach to urban growth is needed, so that we can avoid ^{the} severe environment and social impacts

QUESTION
NUMBER

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

2

improved with a decrease in poverty.

Overall, even high urban growth has social, political, economic, and cultural, and economic impacts, the social impacts of urban growth are the most significant. This can be seen through the consideration of multiple perspectives, which ultimately all lead back to clear social effects across the board.

3

of overheating our planet's carrying capacity.

Outstanding Scholarship Exemplar 2022

Subject	Geography		Standard	93401	Total score	20
Q	Score	Annotation				
1	7	A sophisticated response at Outstanding level. The candidate acknowledged that migration is the most significant cause, yet also understands factors are interlinked. There is clarity of stance which is set up well in the introduction. The initial diagram (Figure A) helps structure the argument, and it is referred to across the paragraphs. The candidate critically analyses and justifies migration as the leading cause throughout, not waiting to justify in the conclusion, supporting the response to reach the Outstanding score of 7. There is clear extrapolation and synthesis of the resource booklet. Specific evidence and ideas are integrated well to support the argument.				
2	6	From the outset the candidate demonstrates a clear understanding of the impacts on people through perspectives. The candidate critically evaluates the degree of impacts and uses convincing communication and critical thinking to justify the social impacts as the most significant. The resource booklet material was synthesised well to help structure the argument. Figure A is a simple yet effective diagram that enhanced the response. The response is not as sophisticated as for Question 1 yet is still at a high Scholarship level, receiving the grade of 6.				
3	7	An insightful discussion reaching the Outstanding score of 7. Again, the candidate has synthesised the resource material to support their ideas. The response has logical development. The two diagrams are simple yet effective as they add value in supporting the ideas. Overall, another sophisticated response discussing likely future trends in urban growth.				