

93401



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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!

Scholarship 2016 Geography

9.30 a.m. Monday 21 November 2016

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 24

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Pull out Resource Booklet 93401R from the centre of this booklet.

Carefully read the instructions on page 2 of this booklet.

Answer ALL three questions in this booklet. Each question is worth 8 marks.

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.

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

Question	Mark
ONE	
TWO	
THREE	
TOTAL	

/24
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INSTRUCTIONS

The materials in Resource Booklet 93401R will enable you to become familiar with the theme and contexts of this examination: **Human migration**.

Your answers to ALL three questions must incorporate a wide range of case studies from around the world, as well as information and ideas BOTH from the materials provided in the resource booklet and from your studies in geography.

Note: Key ideas should not be repeated in your answers to different questions.

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

Begin your answer for Question One on page 5, for Question Two on page 11, and for Question Three on page 17.

QUESTION ONE (8 marks)

Critically evaluate and justify whether cultural OR natural factors are the more significant in causing global migration.

Your answer must include:

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

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

QUESTION TWO (8 marks)

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

Critically analyse, from a range of perspectives, both the positive and negative implications of migration.

Your answer must include:

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

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

QUESTION THREE (8 marks)

Discuss the future of migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication.

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

QUESTION ONE (8 marks)

Critically evaluate and justify whether cultural OR natural factors are the more significant in causing global migration.

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



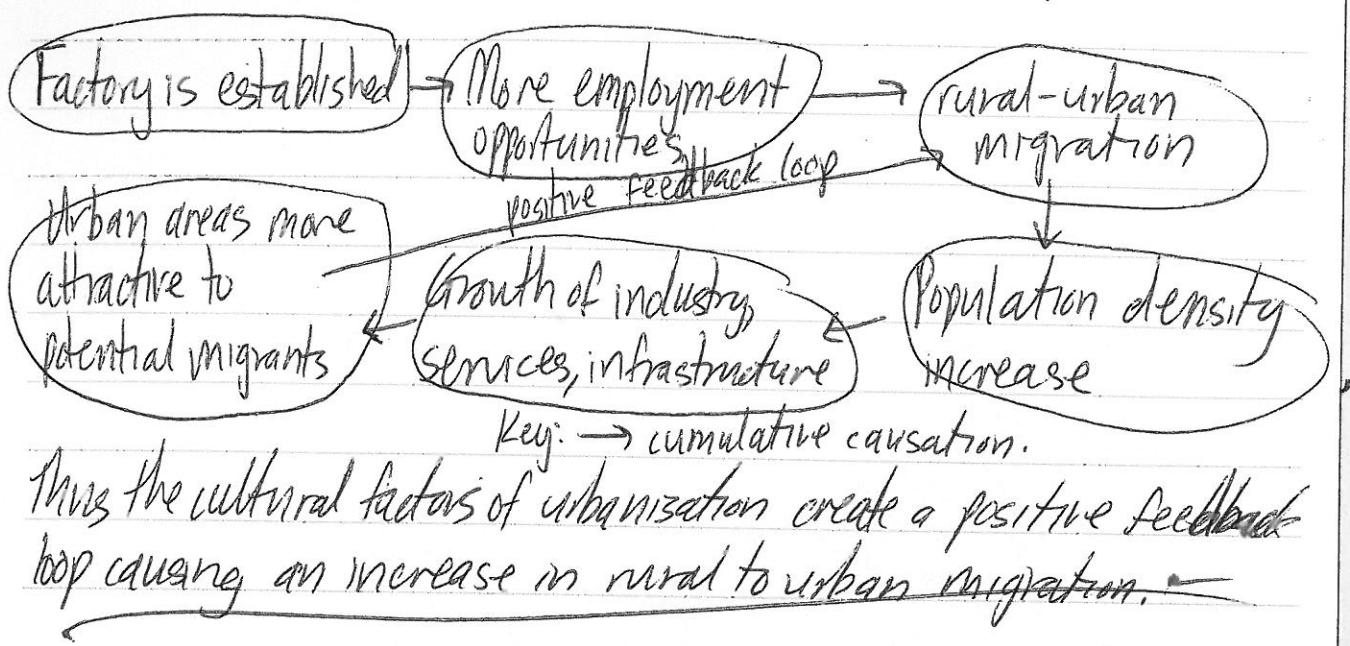
Begin your answer for **Question One** here:

Whilst both natural and cultural factors cause global migration, cultural factors are more significant currently and historically. The natural factors that cause migration are the result of an interaction between the natural environment and people, thus there is also a cultural component to these natural causes.

The most significant factor causing global migration is urbanisation and the growth of industry. The most common form of migration that occurs in the world is from rural to urban environments. This is driven by the increase in factories that require hundreds to thousands of workers in the same area. As a result, people migrate from rural areas to urban areas in a stepwise fashion in the search of employment.

A greater population density in urban areas as a result of this rural to urban migration ~~as~~ causes a growth of other industries and services in the region. This is because a larger population requires more goods and services, which leads to greater investment in developing the cultural environment. This then makes the urban areas more attractive for people to move to, as they gain a greater diversity and supply of industries, infrastructure (e.g. roads) and other services. As a result, more people migrate to the urban areas, which further increases the growth of the city. This can be described as cumulative causation, and is shown in figure one on the following page.

Figure one: urbanisation and rural to urban migration

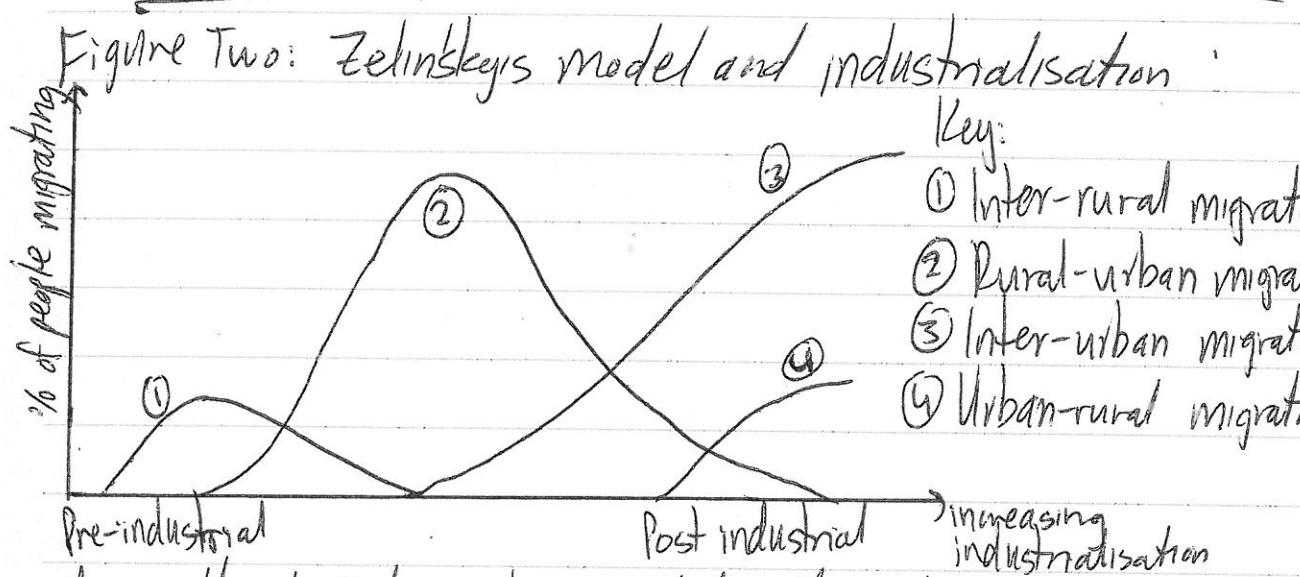


The growth of industry also contributes to migration on an international scale. An example of this is the post-Muldoon era New Zealand to present day, where 30% higher wages in Australia drove many New Zealanders to emigrate from New Zealand. As the wage gap between Australia and New Zealand has decreased in more recent years, the net migration has instead been New Zealanders returning to New Zealand. This shows that the growth of industry, which creates jobs and drives wage increases, causes many to migrate.

An interesting perspective of the role of economic factors on migration is to consider Zelinsky's Model of mobility transfer in migration. I have provided an annotated summary of this model in figure two on the following page. The key feature of this model is that as the industrialisation of an area increases, migration also increases, and the types of migration

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changes. This model highlights the importance of economy and industrialisation both as a causal factor for migration, but also as a facilitator to migration. In order to migrate, migrants must want to migrate (due to factors like urbanisation and the growth of industry), but they must also be able to afford the cost of migrating. This means that voluntary migration does not occur in very poor, unindustrialised areas because they cannot afford it.



Thus cultural factors associated with industry and urbanisation not only cause people to want to migrate, but they facilitate the ~~types~~ migration and determine the type of migration occurring.

A limit to the cultural causes of migration discussed so far is that they only consider voluntary migration. However involuntary migration due to cultural factors results in high internal migration as well as international migration. War and persecution are key factors that cause people to migrate to new areas. For example, the rise of the Taliban in rural Afghanistan caused a migration flow from rural areas into Kabul where it

these people believed they would be safe. The sheer number of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) is apparent when one considers that Kabul's population increased from just under one million in 2000 to over 4.5 million in 2010. Another example of forced migration due to war and persecution is occurring due to the Syrian conflict, where 10.7 million ~~IDPs have been forced to~~ people were displaced in 2013, with many residing as: IDPs within Syria (8.2 million) and 2.5 million fleeing to neighbouring countries and even to Europe.

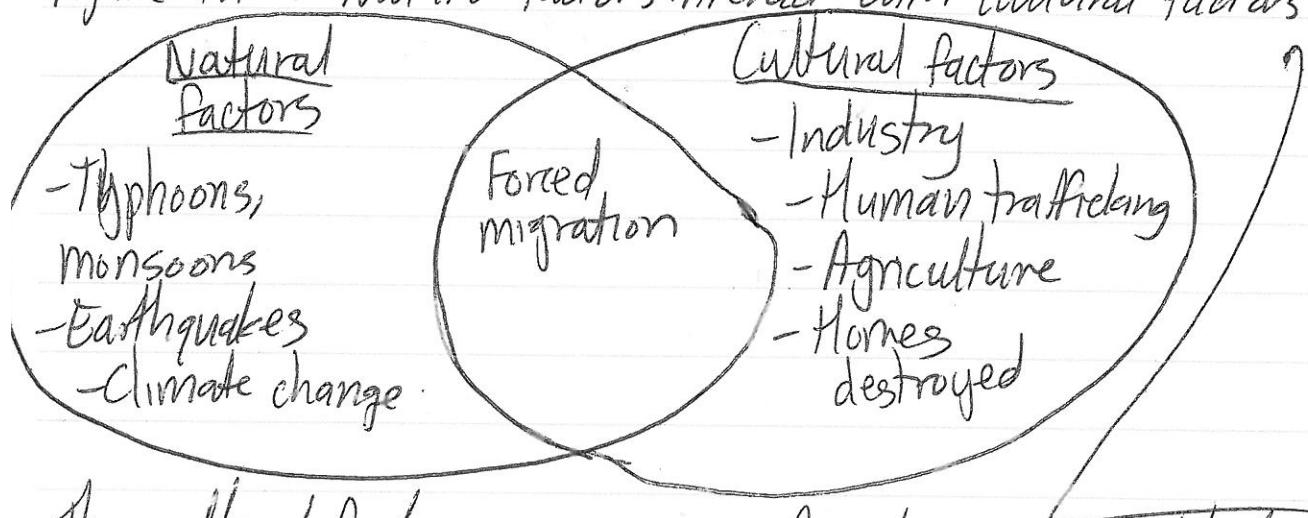
This is not to say that natural factors do not contribute to global migration. Climate change is driving an increase in extreme weather events which is causing many to flee their homes. This is particularly apparent in Southern Asia and central Africa, where Monsoons cause flooding that destroys homes and crops. However with a lack of cultural factors, these extreme natural events would still be major disasters, but would not cause as many people to migrate. Many in these ~~poor~~ developing countries such as Chad and Niger depend on agriculture for their survival. This means that it is not so much the natural cause itself that causes people to migrate, but instead the effect that these natural factors have on their cultural practices and industry. This is summarised in figure three on the following page.

Another example of the importance of cultural factors affecting migration by natural causes is after ~~extreme~~ non-weather

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related extreme natural events such as the Nepal Earthquake. This earthquake caused the destruction of schools for over 25,000 students. Many of these children also lost their homes and families. Because these children were left alone and not in school, they were highly vulnerable to human trafficking. Traffickers would capture the children and sell them for 30,000 rupees. This is an example of forced migration, as the children were forced to move to areas like India to work in the sex industry and as household slaves.

Figure Three: Natural factors interact with cultural factors



Thus cultural factors are more significant in causing global migration because they are the main driving force behind the most common migration pattern of rural to urban, they are the most common cause of voluntary migration, and they facilitate migration. Natural factors also cause global migration, however migration due to natural factors is actually due to an interaction between both natural and cultural factors. Both natural and cultural factors contribute to forced migrations, however it is mainly cultural factors that drive voluntary migrations.

QUESTION TWO (8 marks)

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

Critically analyse, from a range of perspectives, both the positive and negative implications of migration.

Your answer must include:

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

PLANNING

Economic

- World Bank: migration increases income gaps
- Luxembourg 2% GDP due to migrants
- Wages
- OECD: migrants contribute more in taxes than receive in aid.
- Worker shortage eg UAE
- US \$3.7 billion jobs in St Louis, Chicago population decline.

Social

- Loss of national identity
- Ethnic clustering
- Migrants abused (eg half of 200 in Hungary - Amnesty)
- Fears of terrorism
- Infrastructure pressure (eg Auckland housing)
- Treacherous journeys.

Political

- Trump
- Brexit

aging population vs population structure.

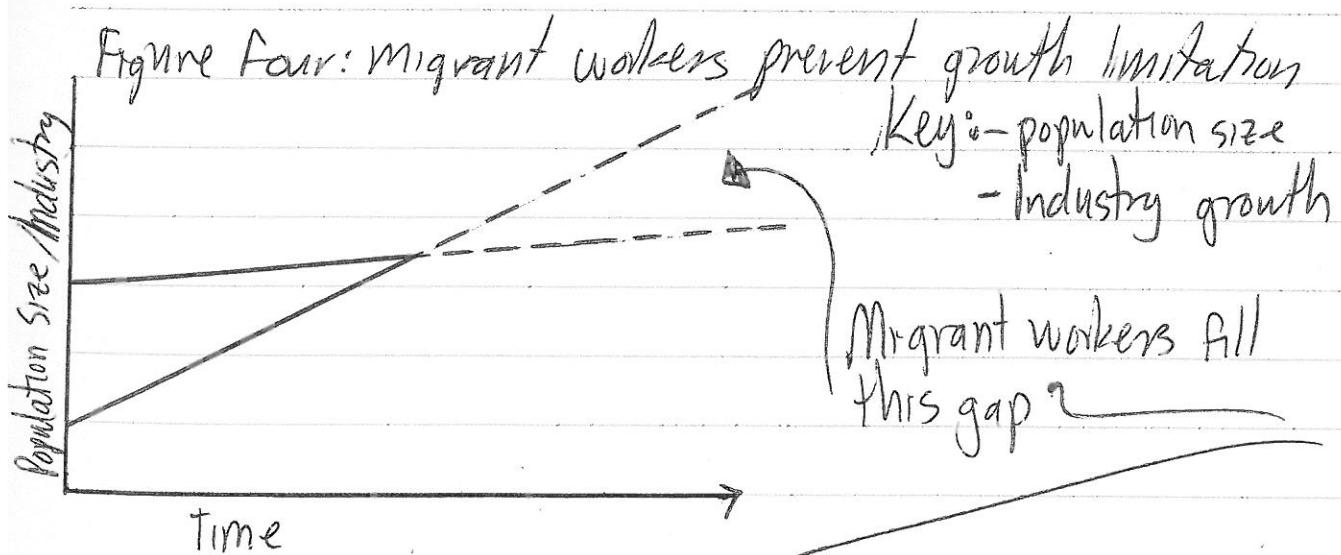
Migration:
+ to new country
- to migration source,

(working)
Voluntary vs
refugees & asylum seekers.
Education

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

There is a large ~~versus~~ variance in the implications of migration depending on the perspective one analyzes this issue with and also whether the ~~country~~^{growth} of origin or destination are considered. The education levels of migrants also contribute to the implications of migration.

Those with an economic perspective value the economy and business, so view migration as positive if it results in economic growth, and negative if the monetary costs outweigh the financial contribution in. An important economic implication is that migrant workers can help to meet workers shortages, preventing the limitation of industrial growth. An example of this is in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where migrant workers fill gaps in the oil industry as well as restaurants, hotels and domestic services. This ensures that the oil boom in UAE is not limited by its small native population. This is shown in figure four below.



As a result of this financial gain, the ~~OECD~~ has stated in a 2013 report that migration boosts the economy; creating a

jobs and driving innovation. Thus it is obvious that the overwhelming implications of migrants for those in countries of migration destination is positive if migration is viewed from a purely economic perspective.

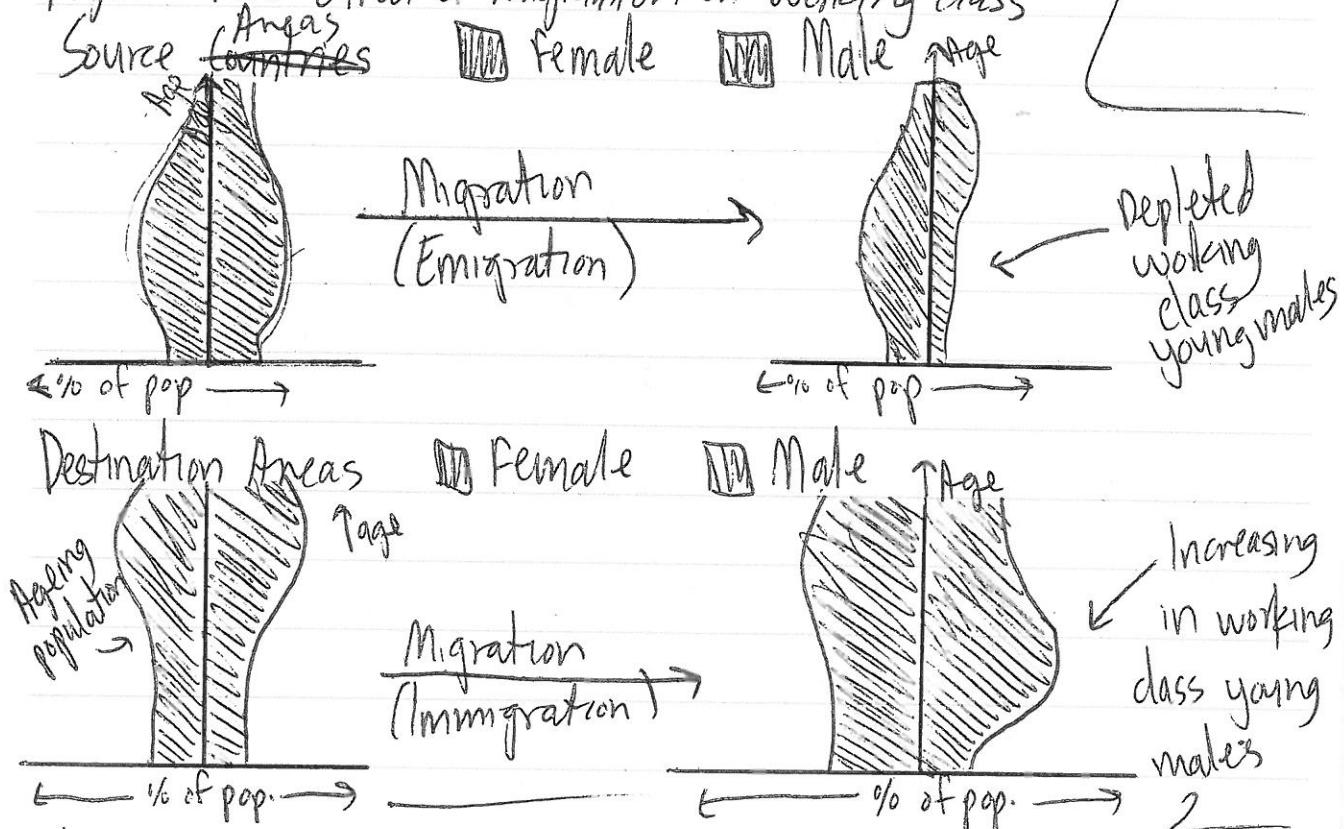
In contrast, migration has more negative implications when viewed with an economic perspective if the source countries are considered. Whilst source countries benefit economically, with migrants sending money back home, the source country is overall negatively affected economically. One reason for this is that the most common migrants are young, fit males, and typically those who migrate also have the most skills and an entrepreneurial vision. This means that the source countries lose some of their most talented workers who could drive innovation and economic growth. In contrast, the destination countries benefit from this influx of working class males. This difference is shown in figure five.

Also, ~~migrant~~ emigration tends to increase wealth inequality in source countries. This is because only the wealthiest poor can afford the travel costs to migrate. These workers then send money home to their families, making them more wealthy. This increases the economic divide in source countries, as highlighted by a World Bank investigation which found that emigration, whether rural-urban or international, increases economic inequality in source areas.

Thus ~~these will~~ when viewed with an economic perspective, migration has more positive implications in destination.

countries, and more negative implications in source countries. Because destination countries are typically more developed with growing industries (so attract migrants), overall, migration increases inequality; so it has more negative implications than positive from an economic perspective.

Figure FIVE: Effect of migration on working class



However, migration is not just an economic issue, so must also be viewed from a greater variety of perspectives. As per ~~the case~~, the economic perspectives, a social perspective sees migration as more positive or more negative depending on factors ~~such as the type of migrant they are~~, ~~source and destination countries~~; however, the overall social implications of migration are negative.

For migrants themselves, there is a high social cost of migration. Many migrants die en route, or are severely injured by the treacherous journeys. An example of this is the thousands of

migrants who die near Europe's shores due to overcrowded vessels failing or poor weather conditions. Once they arrive, the migrants are typically treated poorly. For example, an Amnesty International investigation into the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees in Hungary found that over half of the migrants were held in detention centres, advised, and received little outside help. This demonstrates the negative social implications for forced migrants.

Migrants who voluntarily migrate have ~~a more~~ positive outcomes, however the implications are mainly negative. ~~For example~~ Racism and xenophobia are large issues for migrants as they enter areas not yet ready for the cultural change that migrants bring. Some are forced to ignore religious practises in order to 'fit in' to their new communities, such as the women in France who have been banned from wearing burkinis at beaches and have tight regulation on their headscarves. Racism is even a problem in countries where migrants are not new, such as in the United States where African Americans have been living for hundreds of years, but still face racism, such as police shooting unarmed African American men.

There are however some migrants who escape these negative social implications. Typically, if the migrant is moving into a culture much like their own, and where their skin colour is similar, the migrants face no or little racism. For example in New Zealand there is high racism against h

Asian immigrants, with elogatory remarks such as "Ching chong", yet European immigrants from Britain are instantly accepted. This highlights the difference in implications for migrants depending on the type of migrant they are and how similar they are to their country of destination.

There is more to the social perspective than the implications to individual migrants. ~~Some~~ Destination countries face a changing ethnic makeup to a more multicultural diverse one. This can cloud ideas of national identity. For example, there is little evidence of the "Kiwiana" New Zealand national identity in central Auckland, but instead evidence of different ethnicities such as the Chinese lantern festival, ethnic food outlets, are more. Whilst some regard an increase in multicultural diversity as a positive implication, others, still ~~face changing cultural loss~~ with a social perspective, view this as a negative as it is removing our cultural identity.

"Ethnoscapes," where ~~small~~ microregions of certain ethnic groups develop, are another implication for those with a social perspective. Ethnoscapes develop as some migrants send home money ~~for~~ to bring their families over, and as migrants cluster together for support and out of shared identity. For migrants, this is a positive implication, because by clustering together, migrants can build a safe community, and facilities such as ethnic food stores can develop. However some ~~native~~ original inhabitants of these locations view this as negative, because the migrants are taking over entire areas and shaping them to their needs, rather than fully integrating. * The development of ethnoscapes is shown in figure 6 on page 77

QUESTION THREE (8 marks)

Discuss the future of migration.

Your answer must include:

- specific information from the resource booklet
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in Geography
- convincing communication.

PLANNING

Migration ↑:

- Climate change (& sea level rise) ✓
- Wars not ending soon ✓
- Technology facilitating migration! ✓
- Younger generation more supportive of migration.
- Increasing globalisation

Migration ↓:

- Increasing automation removes jobs
- Political stresses - trump, Brexit
- Policies, frontiers, borders
- Destination countries running out of housing eg. Swiss, Aust.

Other:

- Schengen treaty at risk

borders, frontiers,
~~conflicts~~ policies.

LEDCs vs. MEDCs.

Begin your answer for Question Three here:

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Migration is not likely to end anytime soon. Instead, it is likely that migration will continue to occur; growing at a faster rate than ever before.

Conflict has always been a major driver of forced migration, and it is likely that conflicts will continue to occur, and new conflicts develop. For example, the Syrian conflict is a very complex one, involving many different countries, and will likely have no end in the immediate future. Some conflicts, such as is occurring in areas of the Middle East, have been occupying ~~for~~ hundreds of years without ceasing. Thus it is likely that these conflicts will continue far into the future, driving more people to migrate.

Climate change is also likely to increase the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and international migrants. This is because an increase in global temperatures is causing an increase in sea levels. With approximately 66% of the world's population living within 100km of the coast, it is likely that many people will be forced to leave their homes due to rising sea levels. This is already occurring in some low-lying islands in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Climate change is also changing global weather patterns, which is expected to lead to more extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. This forces people to leave their homes, and also destroys crops, ~~causing~~ negatively impacting on local economies, which forces more people to move. This is C

most significant in LEDCs, which have a greater reliance on agriculture and primary industries, which are more vulnerable to climate change. Thus, it can be expected that the number of migrants, and the diversity of areas they are migrating from, will increase in the future.

The increase in number of people forced to migrate due to weather events and other aspects of climate change, as well as the ~~exist~~ scarcity of resources such as fresh drinking water, will likely lead to an increase in conflict. This is because people of different religions, ideologies, or with other profound differences will be forced to co-exist and share their resources. This increase in conflict leads to an increase in ~~the~~ migrants, leading to more conflict, and so forth in a positive feedback loop, as shown below.

Figure ~~six~~: Conflict and climate change increase migration

Conflict → Migration to flee → More conflict

conflict

Climate change → Migration to safer environment

Increases in technology and globalisation will also increase migration. The increase in globalisation means that more people are aware of the conditions in other countries. This means that more people will realise that other countries have better living conditions than them, so are more likely to migrate. The decreasing price of technology (e.g. decreasing cost of air travel) also makes migration accessible to more people, leading to an increase in migration.

~~This migration appears~~ thus by examining the causal factors of migration and how they will change in the future, it is likely that migration will keep increasing into the future. However, it is unlikely that migration can continue increasing due to the pressure it places, particularly on infrastructure as a result of increasing population densities. This can cause many to fear migration, as it is set to ~~not~~ keep increasing, but cannot do so.

This fear is demonstrated in some major recent political events, which in turn will affect the future of migration. As people in destination countries become more ~~not~~ scared of immigration, anti-immigration political parties thrive and gain power. For example, the new British Prime Minister Theresa May cited ~~in~~ gaining ~~an~~ control over immigration as one of the main reasons that people voted for Britain to leave the EU. Similarly, ~~the~~ US exit polls show that 54% of the people who voted for Donald Trump as president thought that immigration was one of the biggest threats facing the country, and 47% of Trump voters also ~~said~~ indicated that terrorism was a major issue. This shows that many fear immigration, leading anti-immigration parties to gain power.

As these parties gain power, they will try to limit migration into their countries. To limit migration, they can construct physical barriers, such as Trump's proposed wall between ~~between~~ the United States and Mexico, or can create policies to limit migration, such as removing migrant support or rights in their country. However, these measures are

unlikely to be sufficient to stop the migration increases. This is because as people flee natural disasters or persecution, they become very desperate, and will accept terrible risks and poor circumstances in order to leave their ~~country~~ area. Whilst increases in anti-immigration policies are likely, they are likely only going to cause more deaths of migrants, without actually curbing the migration flow.

In addition to these anti-immigration policies, there are other factors which could also slow the migration boom. One such example is that the increasing automation of factories and low-skilled jobs being replaced by robots is likely to decrease the number of low paid jobs available for migrants. As machines fill the gap between job opportunities and workers, there will be less jobs for migrants to move to. This may decrease voluntary migration.

However these small potential decreases in migration are insignificant compared to the factors causing migration to increase. Whilst the population of more economically developed countries (MEDCs) rises slowly and ~~continually~~, the population of less economically developed countries (LEDCs) rises exponentially. This greatly increasing population ~~fastness~~ exerts even more pressure on already overcrowded housing, overcongested infrastructure, and causes more environmental destruction. This causes many more people to emigrate to ~~these area~~ less densely populated areas or areas where the resources are more plentiful. As they

do so, they place more pressure on the destination country's infrastructure, which can generate a migration counterplan out of the area.

To limit this effect, more policies will be established. In China, where the urban population has grown by 450 million between 1990 and 2014, the government has created a policy whereby rural residents can move temporarily to an urban area to work, but cannot migrate to urban areas permanently. This aims to limit the growth of urban areas. Such extreme policies will be needed in the future in order to curb urban population growth due to rural-urban migration.

International migration also faces large policy restrictions. Currently, the Schengen treaty enables people to migrate freely between 26 European nations. However as some countries in Europe accept refugees from Africa and the Middle East (eg Germany), whilst others do not, this treaty is likely to be at risk of being broken as migrants increase political tensions between these nations.

~~This session~~ The future of migration appears contradictory, as migration is likely to continue increasing into the future, yet migration cannot increase indefinitely due to the strain it places on resources and infrastructure. M&DCs will likely close down their borders and even create internal borders, to limit migration flow. However this is unlikely to be effective, and will instead simply cause more deaths. The only way to ~~reduce~~ minimise the negative impact of migration is to attempt to [

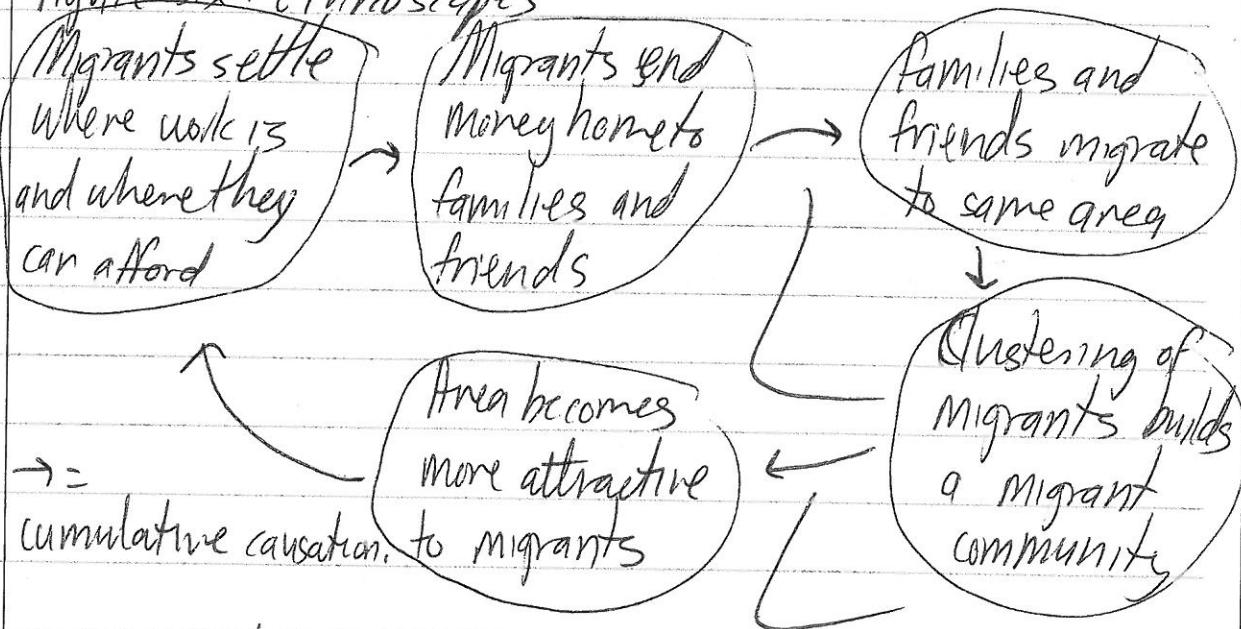
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Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

2. into the established society.

Thus, it can be concluded that from a social perspective of the destination countries' populations, migration has more positive implications if one values multiculturalism and diversity and more negative implications if one instead values tradition and national culture.

Figure Six: Ethnoscapes



Overall, the implications of migration differ between positive and negative depending on the perspective one uses and the areas one considers. ~~However~~ the implications of migration are not entirely negative, however the majority of implications from both a social and an economic perspective are negative. Destination countries have more positive implications of migration than ~~the~~ source countries, so they benefit whilst source countries suffer.

QUESTION
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3. increase the resilience of LEDCs and source nations to changes associated with climate change, and to create safe areas for migrants fleeing persecution and war. Perhaps ethnoscapes are a solution to this, as countries could establish small areas for ~~refugees, the~~ forced migrants such as refugees. This places less strain ~~on~~ ^{on} national identity, and these regions could be established in rural areas, countering the migration stream from rural to urban. As long as differences in economic ~~well-being~~^{prosperity}, quality of life, and social wellbeing persist, migration will still occur. The greater the difference in quality of life, and the lesser the impeding obstacles for migrants, the greater the migration will be. Whilst nations will attempt to increase the barriers preventing migration, this cannot increase as much as the inequality between areas.

Thus it appears that migration is here to stay and will continue into the future. There is no simple solution to migration, and migration is not necessarily an issue that needs "solving". Instead, it is likely that countries will continue to change and adapt to the pressures of migration into the future.

QUESTION
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Outstanding Scholarship exemplar for Geography 93401 2016			Total score	20
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	7	The candidate provides a clear introduction that sets up the argument, and adds a level of complexity to the answer, by incorporating natural factors into cultural. Insightful from the beginning of the response. Convincing language. Extrapolation and integration of evidence throughout. Strong use of visuals.		
2	6	<p>The candidate provides a strong response, with clear critical analysis. Understanding of perspectives, which drives the answer. A range of both positive and negative implications used in the analysis. Paragraphs link well and build on the argument. Insightful throughout, with effective use of visuals.</p> <p>Further integration of evidence required for a higher score.</p>		
3	7	The candidate provides a well-structured discussion. Wide range of ideas that give the discussion depth. Logical sequence of these ideas. The ideas build to develop a convincing argument / discussion. Sophisticated language, with clear communication. Evidence integrated from both within, and outside of the resource.		