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93401



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# SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



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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Your answers to ALL three questions must include:

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**PLANNING**

Migration - push & pull

Migration encompasses other main causes

- industrialisation A job opportunities
- education
- commercialisation A job opportunities  
policies improving cost of living

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

Global urban growth has a large impact on a complex issue, with a large number of causes. However, some of the most significant are migration, industrialisation and job opportunities, educational facilities, and policies which improve living standards.

Migration Immigration is when somebody moves to a new place, and when somebody moves from a rural area to an urban area it is known as rural-urban migration. There are a number of factors that lead to rural to urban migration, and Lee's migration model is a very effective way of understanding them. It is made up of push factors, which are the ~~drawbacks~~ <sup>(rural)</sup> of the current living place, and pull factors, which are the appealing part of the place they move to (urban). If the combined strength of the push & pull factors is greater than the obstacles in the way of moving, then large numbers of people may be motivated to move from rural to urban areas.

Fig 1: Push-Pull Theory

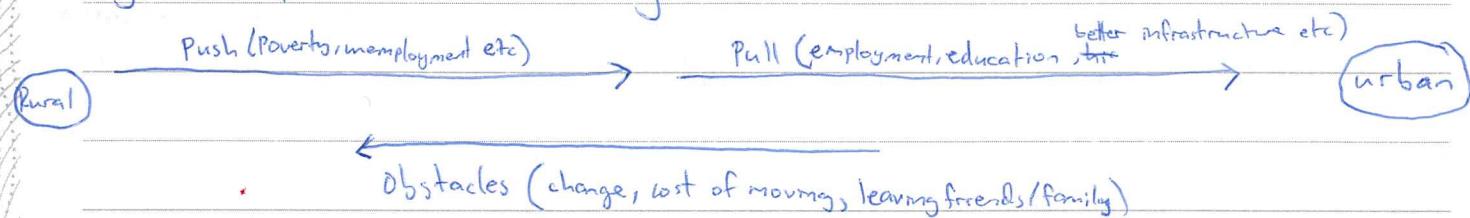
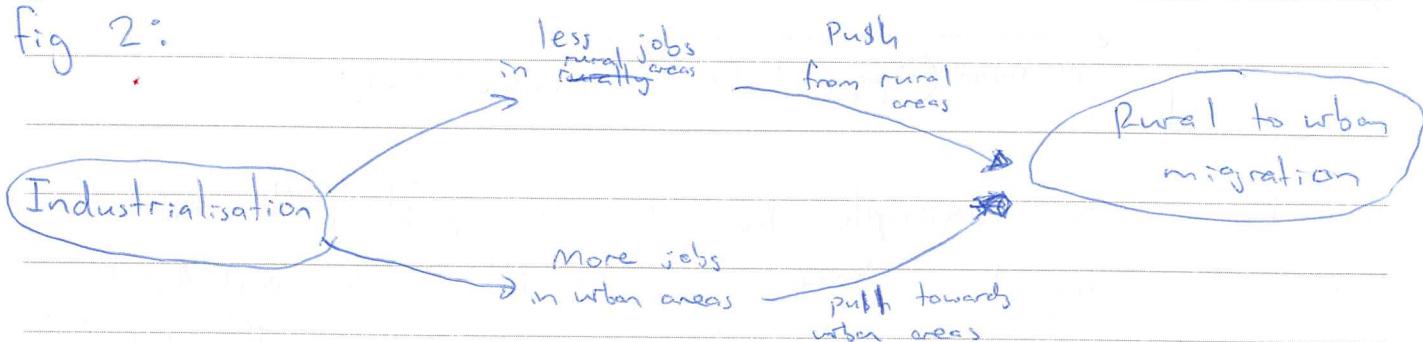


Fig 1 is an example of the push-pull model for rural-urban migration. Since the strength of the push & pull vectors combined is greater than the strength of the obstacles, overall people are drawn towards urban areas. What this means is that migration ~~left~~ from rural to urban areas, and vice

verser, will overall lead to an increase in population in urban areas, i.e. by urban growth. This shows how migration is a cause of global urban growth. An example of how significant a factor migration can be for urban growth is Dhaka. Dhaka, Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of population growth in Asia, and in the 1960s & 1970s around 60% of this growth was due to migration from rural to urban areas, showing just how significant a cause this is.

Another significant historical cause of urban growth is the process of industrialisation. Industrialisation was when the discovery of new production techniques such as better machinery led to less jobs in rural areas and more jobs available in urban areas. Less jobs were available in rural areas as new machinery meant farming, a significant industry in rural areas, could be done more efficiently by fewer people. This meant that fewer job opportunities were available in rural areas. Conversely, new industrial processes led to the opening of large numbers of factories in cities, ~~in order to make use of~~ in order to make use of the new techniques. This meant that with industrialisation more jobs were available in urban areas.

Fig 2:



We can see how industrialisation was a cause of urban growth by comparing the when countries went through industrialisation to

Plan urbanisation percentages. England was the birthplace of industrialisation (in the 1700s) and so also went through large amounts of urban growth in this time. This is shown in London having 1 million people by the year 1800, making it one of, if not the, ~~biggest~~<sup>has</sup> biggest city in the world. In comparison, China ~~had~~ much lower rates of urbanisation than England. China didn't go through industrialisation until the mid 1900s, at which point much less than half of their population live in urban areas, compared to at least 80% in England. However, now China has gone through industrialisation and also has many of the largest cities in the world, showing how when the industrialisation of a country increases its rate of urban growth increases also, as per figure 3.

Fig 3: Industrialisation vs Urban %



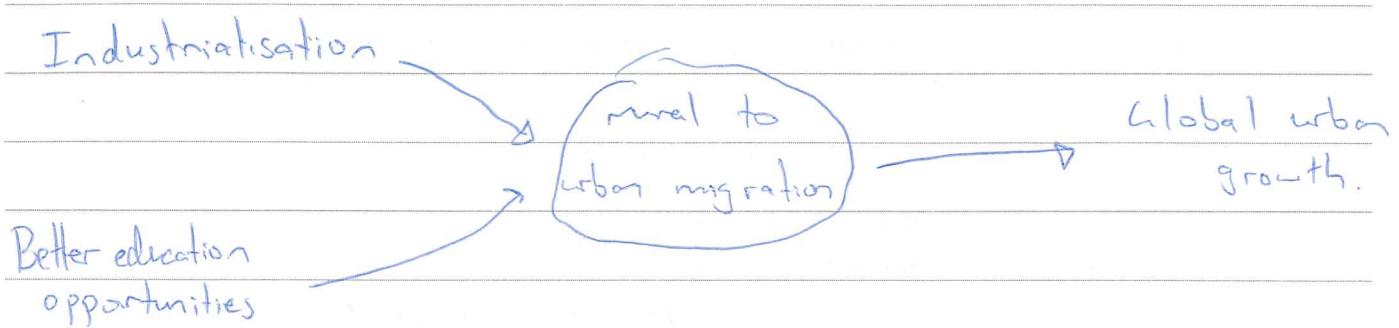
This shows us how industrialisation is a significant cause of global urban growth, since as the world becomes more industrialised higher proportions of people

live in urban areas. This is because industrialisation reduces rural job opportunities & increases urban job opportunities. However, as shown by figure 2, when we think about this it is clearly an example of push & pull factors. Less rural jobs is a push factor, and more urban jobs is a pull factor, also industrialisation leads to rural to urban migration. What this means is that industrialisation is just one part of the push & pull factors that lead to rural to urban migration, and so industrialisation is in effect a subcause of global urban growth.

A further cause of global urban growth is the presence of educational facilities in urban centres. The vast majority of tertiary education facilities are located in urban areas, and so are large proportions of secondary education facilities. This is clear in New Zealand, where the universities are located in the largest cities, such as Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington, Hamilton & Dunedin. What this means is that those who wish to have a higher level of education are required to move to urban areas, thus leading to urban growth. Although it can be argued that this is temporary migration only for the duration of one's studies, once someone has studied in a city for multiple years they will likely have attachment to the city. This means there are obstacles to them leaving their new city (like the obstacles in the figure I push & pull model). This means many will stay in these urban areas, also there is large ~~amount~~<sup>amount</sup> of rural to urban migration amongst young adults. However, once again this can be described as part of the push & pull model of ~~rural~~ rural to urban migration and so it is another effective sub cause of global urban growth.

Overall, the most significant cause of global urban growth is <sup>rural to urban</sup> migration due to push & pull factors. This is because, as I have shown, some of the other most significant causes, such as the historical cause of industrialisation & better education, can be described as being just two of the push & pull factors which lead to rural to urban migration, and thus to global urban growth. This is summed up in Figure 4.

Figure 4:



## 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.

*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
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### PLANNING

Social : lack of drinking water & disease. ~~\* most important~~ <sup>sug</sup>  
slums

Cultural : replacement of historic sites with urban ones

Economic : More money ~~\* goes back towards city.~~

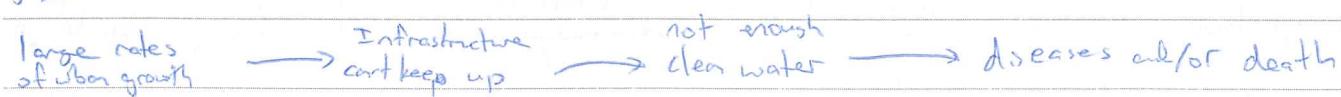
~~↑~~ come back to

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

Urban growth has, and will continue to have, a large variety of different impacts on different people. From different perspectives can have different views of what the most significant impact is, and 3 of these different perspectives are social, cultural & economic.

From a social perspective the most significant impact of urban growth is poor access to water and sanitation. The large amounts of urban growth worldwide has lead to many locations where the rate of urban growth has exceeded the ability for necessary infrastructure to be created. This in many LEDCs, has led to large amounts of urban growth for many people live in slums, which are highly impoverished densely populated settlements without infrastructure to access clean water & sanitation. One example of this is Lagos, Nigeria, where 3/3 of the population live in slums. These millions of people don't have access to clean water sources, and so have to pay high private supplier prices. This has led to price gouging or relying on unclean water. This has large risks of diseases such as diarrhoea, which is one of the most common reasons for those under 5 years old to die. Clearly this is a significant impact as it can lead to death & other major health problems, and it is clearly due to urban growth as shown from figure 1.

Fig 1:



This is important from a social perspective as it affects the

ability of those affected to live their lives, as access to clean water & sanitation is a human right according to United Nations. Another reason why this is such a significant impact of urbanisation is because of the sheer number of people that it impacts. 4 billion people worldwide lack water for at least 1 month a year, including 2 billion people across India & China.

From a cultural perspective one of the most significant impacts of urban growth is the destruction of places that hold historical & cultural value in order to house the increasing urban population of the world. One place where this has been very evident is in New Zealand. The 2019 Ihumātao occupation was in protest of a housing development on land that was previously home to the Te Waiōhua of Te Ahineuru tribes. The fact that thousands of New Zealanders travelled to be a part of this protest shows just how much some people care about the destruction of historical locations that are culturally significant to large numbers of people. This perspective of a significant cause of urban growth can also be seen in conversations that are had around the destruction of old Victorian townhouses in Mt Victoria, Wellington to be replaced with buildings that house more dense populations. The cultural perspective argues that it is <sup>inappropriate</sup> ~~important~~ to keep buildings or land that holds some cultural significance even if in order to house increasing urban populations.

Fig 2:

## Urban Growth



Figure 2 shows how urban growth leads to, in a cultural perspective, the removal of culturally significant locations, and how it is due to the need for more urban housing. However, this is not a hugely significant impact of urban growth, as this cultural perspective isn't held by so many people to a large extent. Although many people may be temporarily unhappy if a historical building is knocked down, it is not generally something that will stick with them and all impact their whole life. In comparison, the social perspective that urban growth leads to poor water access, is more significant as it impacts a large number of people (4 billion worldwide) to a great extent (can cause death).

From an economic perspective the most significant impact on people as a result of global urban growth is the better economic conditions in urban centres and thus more money for its citizens. Urban % has a positive correlation with GDP per capita, as shown by figure 3, also it would stand to reason that citizens in more urbanised countries will be more financially well off. This leads to the conclusion that better economic conditions is an impact of urban growth.

Figure 3: Urban % vs GDP per capita



However, the extra money that those in urban areas earn largely goes back into the cities. This is due to the high cost of living in urban areas, and so overall the isn't huge amounts of individual financial gain as a country goes through urban growth. This means that this economic perspective isn't the most significant impact on people of urban growth, as the slightly more money is more than cancelled out by the poor living conditions & lack of water that cause suffering to many of those living in urban areas.

To conclude, the most significant impact of urban growth is the one that the social perspective holds.

ie the most significant impact is the lack of clean water and sanitation that half of the world's population suffers from, many of whom live in slums in Africa, Asia, & south America, that exist due to high rates of urban growth.

### QUESTION THREE

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

Discuss likely future trends in global 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
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### PLANNING

Occur in LEDC - India, China, Nigeria

Not EU or NA

Megacities MEDC

HEDC

Environmental change - UK High Inc in N20 N7

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

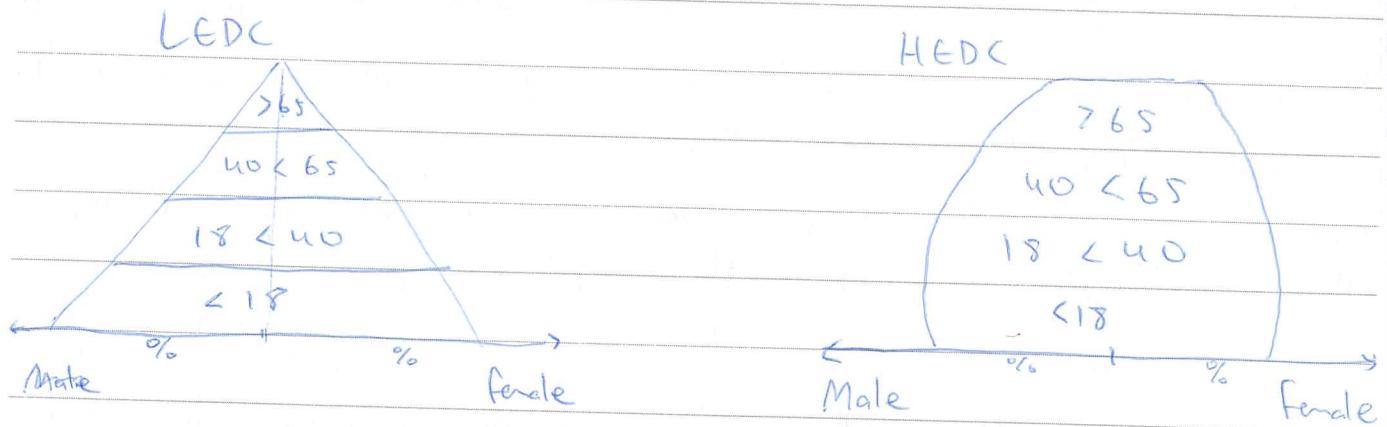
Urban growth is a complex process that is caused by a number of factors. The result of those being many factors is that the patterns of urban growth can change over time. A number of examples of the way urban growth is likely to occur in the future is that it will largely happen in the poorest parts of the world, it will therefore reduce biodiversity, and if HEDC it will be more environmentally friendly.

**Acknowledgements**

In the next century urban growth will primarily occur in the locations of Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Currently 4 billion people (just over half of the world's population) live in urban areas but this is expected to grow to over 6 billion in just 30 years (68%). Approximately 90% of this increase is expected to occur in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. This is largely due to the fact these areas already contain large proportions of the world population & have low rates of urbanisation. This is shown as that half of the projected growth is likely to occur in China, India & Nigeria, b. China & India have over 1 billion people each, and Nigeria is one of the 15 most populous countries worldwide with over 200 million people. Both China India & Nigeria have the majority of their populations in rural areas, and China's rural population only recently overtook its urban population. This shows how these countries have large numbers of people in rural areas <sup>likely</sup> wanting to move to urban areas (due to push & pull factors such as

better employment & education opportunities). In addition, these countries in Africa & South Asia have high fertility rates meaning the <sup>total</sup> population increases naturally. This is only true if urban growth will occur in HEDC's such as Western Europe, North America & East Asia, due to the converse of the previous factors, ie these countries are already very urbanised & have low fertility rates. In a number of these countries, such as Japan the fertility rate has dropped below the rate of replacement (2.1 children per woman) which means without a net gain in migration the population will decrease over time.

Figure 1: Population Pyramid for LEDC & HEDC



The population pyramids above show how in general HEDCs have lower proportions of people <18 due to lower fertility rates than LEDCs, also each generation will be progressively smaller meaning the population decreases, at the opposite is the in LEDCs (each generation is bigger so population increases). HEDCs already have large proportions of the population living in urban areas so the proportion can't increase significantly meaning urban growth won't occur due to large amounts of rural to urban migration. This is shown in figure 6.

of the resource booklet that shows that the developed world regions of Western Europe, North America, Australia/NZ and Japan & South Korea, all have at least 75% of their 2014 population in urban areas and so the urban proportion isn't going to increase by more than 10%<sup>to 2050</sup>. In comparison, Africa was 40% urbanised in 2014 but in 2050 it is expected to have increased by more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  to be over 55% urbanised. The extremely large proportion of urban growth expected to occur in Asia & South Africa can be ~~seen~~ clearly shown in that India is expected to have over 600 million more urban dwellers by 2050 and Nigeria almost 200 189 million more. 189 million people is more than the population of every single country in Europe.

<sup>likely</sup>

Another future trend in urban growth is the ~~environmental~~ focus on <sup>growth</sup> sustainable development that will be beneficial to the natural environment. This will mainly occur in HEDCs which already have high urbanisation percentages, but will go through a change in the way they live. Currently, in countries such as USA, NZ and the UK large amounts of the urban population live in suburbs out from the city with their own house & back garden. These people then drive into <sup>city centres</sup> their cities to work every day. However, this is not an environmentally friendly style of living, due to the petrol used by the cars and also the large amounts of space needed. This leads to urban sprawl & the loss of green areas for new suburbs. This is shown in the planned Oruorangi housing project 30 <sup>minutes</sup> minutes from

downtown Auckland. The process of suburbanisation & urban sprawl is also occurring in LEDC's like as shown by how the new Navi Mumbai Airport and associated development is planning to connect Mumbai and Pune. In order to solve the problem of urban sprawl and the negative environmental impacts that go with it, densification is likely to occur in cities across HEDC. Denser populations and central city living requires less space and has a lesser environmental impact. This is due to the sharing of basic amenities such as power lines and less travel required. For example, New York City has lower carbon emissions per person than the average American.

Figure 2:

## Densification

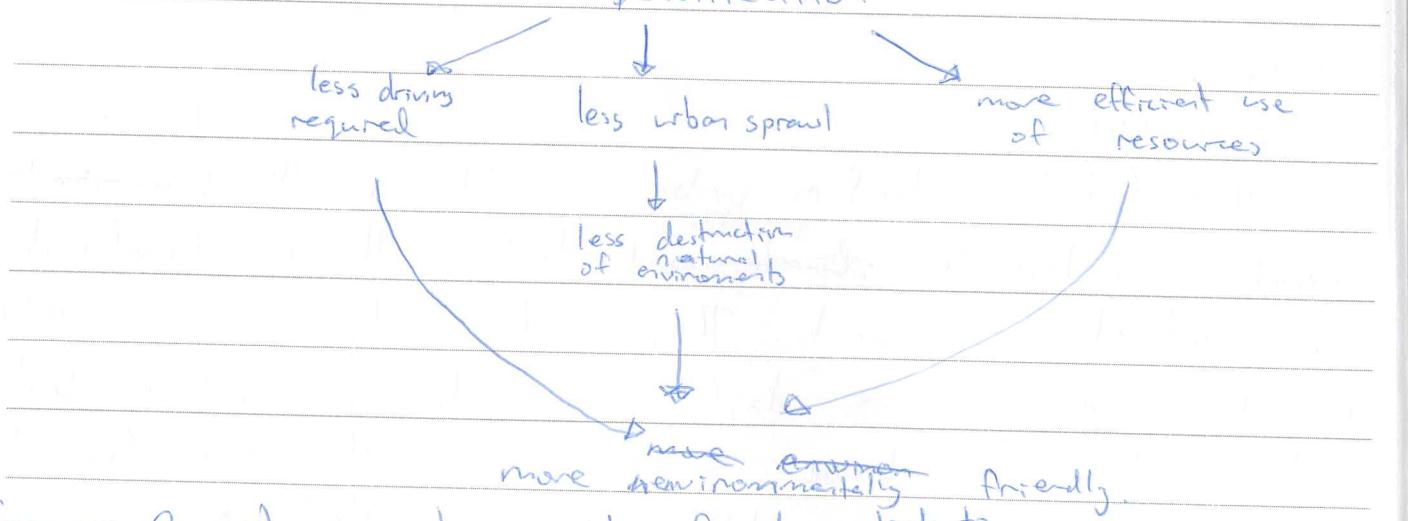


Figure 2 shows how densification leads to more environmentally friendly cities, and so this is why it is likely to occur more & more in countries that are already very urbanised, and the more environmentally friendly cities is a likely future trend of global urban growth, particularly in HEDCs. Another environmentally friendly change is development of urban parks such as the High Line railway park in New York City.



## Scholarship Exemplar 2022

<b>Subject</b>	Geography		<b>Standard</b>	93401	<b>Total score</b>	16
<b>Q</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>				
1	5	<p>The candidate outlined a range of causes of urban growth in the introduction. Yet, the most significant cause(s) could have been explicitly stated in the introduction, to set up a sophisticated and convincing argument. The answer does critically analyse how migration, industrialisation (job opportunities), and education facilities are causes of urban growth. The answer did not analyse policies, as stated in the introduction. The candidate uses original diagrams to enhance the argument. Two key aspects which stopped this answer receiving a grade of 6 or higher was due to the limited justification and comparison of the most significant causes(s) throughout. The justification of migration being the most significant cause was left for the concluding paragraph. Secondly, there was limited resource booklet specific evidence integrated throughout (e.g., paragraph on educational facilities).</p>				
2	6	<p>This candidate demonstrated clearly in the introduction the understanding of evaluating impacts through perspectives (social, cultural, and economic). The essay is structured effectively through the three selected perspectives. Evidence from the resource booklet is integrated across the whole answer, supporting the candidate's ideas. One reason this answer is a step up from the grade of 5 in Question 1 was the logical development and clarity of argument through comparing the degree of the social, economic, and cultural impacts, evaluating social as the most significant. Again, original visuals are effectively used to enhance the argument.</p>				
3	5	<p>Critical thinking is evident throughout the discussion in this answer. The introduction sets up the argument (although, there is limited discussion on the reduction of biodiversity). There is logical development of argument. Resource booklet evidence is again effectively used, supporting the candidate's ideas. Original diagrams enhance the argument. This answer is missing a conclusion, impacting the ability to reach a grade of 6.</p> <p>Overall, as in the other two questions the response reaches Scholarship criteria through critical thinking, logical development, and clarity of ideas.</p>				