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93401



Draw a cross through the box (X) if you have NOT written in this booklet

☐

+

OUTSTANDING SCHOLARSHIP EXEMPLAR



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Scholarship 2024 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 the margins (XXXX). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

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

QUESTION ONE

Critically analyse and justify the most significant factor(s) creating variations in demographics 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
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in geography
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

PLANNING

Brainstorm:

- variations in demographics: inequality - inequality - environment

↓
inequalities
↓
↑ in population (in some areas)
↑
demographic transition
(falling BR falling DR)

England
Israel Japan
Economy - Migration - Birth Rate.
Culture.

- healthcare institution
↑ in population
↓
inequalities

leads. media
rate of pop. growth

varying demographics:
BR/DR → - ageing populations
immigration → - youthful pop.
opportunities → - urbanisation

vrb. [BR] → demographic transition
[DR]
[migration]

urbanisation.
↑
rural

BR / DR ⇒ growth
↓
population increase
↓
↳ Mega Cities
↓
migration to other countries

Begin your answer to Question One here:

~~The most significant~~

~~in Demographics across the globe are varied, with each facing~~
~~similar is~~

The most significant factor which creates demographic variation ~~is~~
across the globe is urbanisation.

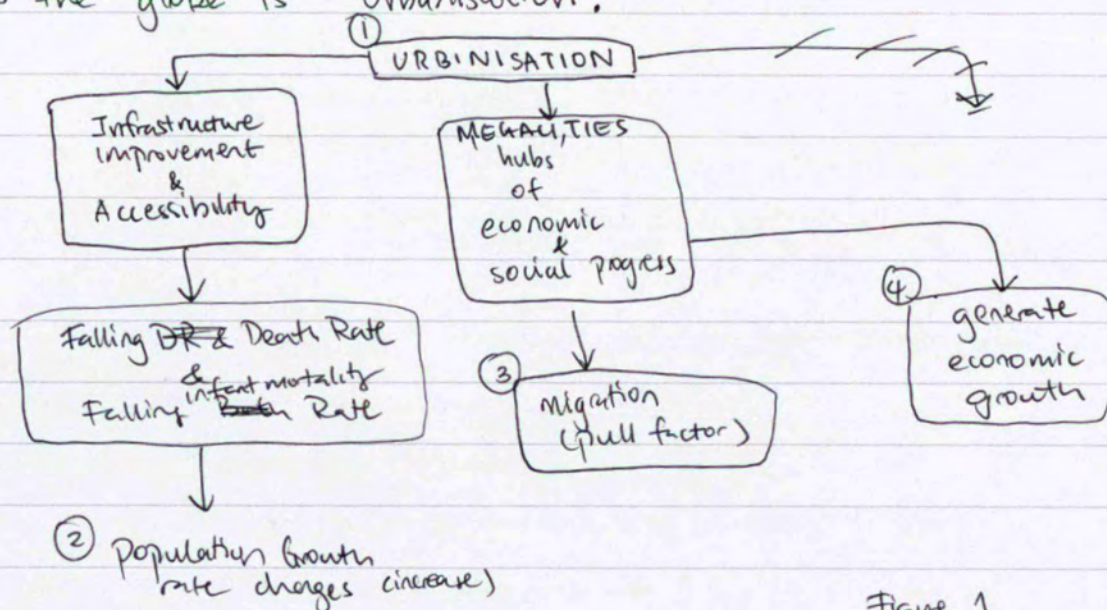


Figure 1.

Urbanisation, as Figure 1 shows, leads to other factors such as increases in the population growth rate ②, migration ③ and economic growth ④, which shape the demographic changes of countries across the world differently to produce the rich and varied variation in demography we see in the world today.

Firstly, on the emergence of urbanisation. Urbanisation brings the population together into established cities hubs where economic and social growth can occur. According to the functionalist perspective, urbanisation is a necessary function of the world due to a need to gather and accumulate resources and services — such as healthcare, transport and education — to serve people on a large scale. ~~First~~ Through this

perspective, it can be seen that urbanisation is a natural progression or development as ~~the~~ the population grows, and pressures on social and technological institutions increase.

In 2009, more people lived in rural areas than urban areas, however ~~while~~ today, 55% live in urban populations and this figure is predicted to rise to 68% by 2050 by the UN. ★ As one of the most ~~pressing~~ ^{arise} evident trends of the 21st Century, urbanisation has a monumental impact on ~~the shifting~~ and is the most significant factor on the changing demographics across the globe today.

★ In urban areas, emergent opportunities ^{arise} for growth economically, ~~by~~ socially and technically; ~~with~~ ^{greater} ~~more~~ saturation of youth, work opportunities and niches can be developed; ~~with~~ ^{greater} social institutions such as healthcare and education can be improved to effectively help more people; and technological improvements ~~and~~ pertaining to transport and infrastructure, and urban planning will be high yield investments to serve ~~the~~ ^{the rapidly} increasing population.

Another factor which facilitates demographic change is the increasing population, facilitated by the most significant factor - urbanisation. Population growth is a result of falling death rates ^{which is} followed by falling ^{child mortality} ~~mortality~~ rates. Death rates fall as life expectancy increases, and life expectancy increases when access to healthcare, quality food and water, and general improved sanitation and comfort ^{due to} occurs, ~~as figure 2 shows~~.

~~The increase in~~ a mobile, able work-force that works to meet the demands of the population (figure 2). Furthermore, ^{infant} ~~birth~~ rates ^{fall} ~~fall~~ as accessibility to ~~contraceptives~~ ^{education}, healthcare clinics, ~~family~~ ^{an urban area} ~~planning~~ and ~~media~~ ^{education} increases in ~~city~~. This

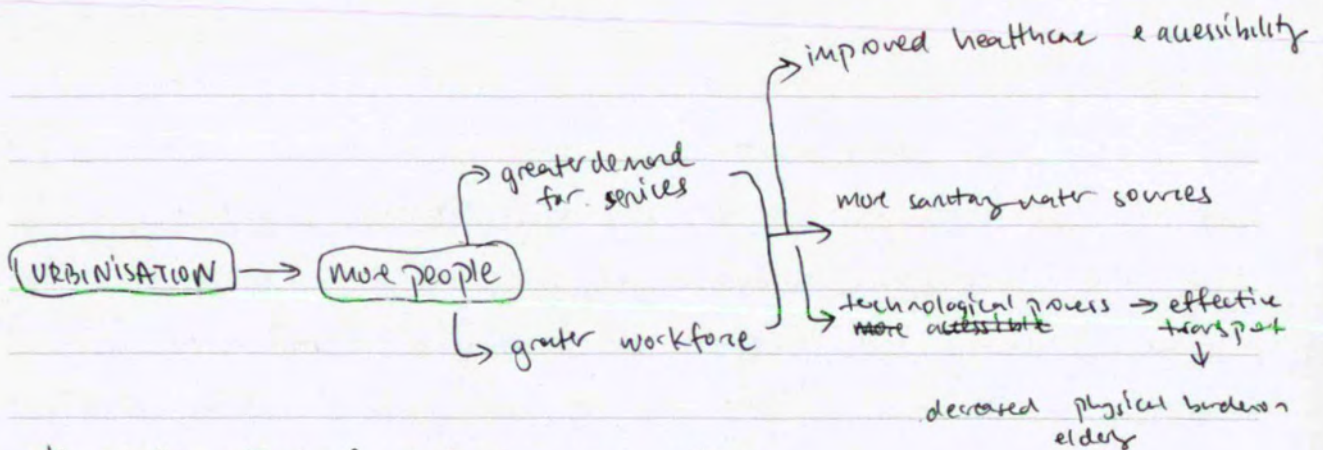


Figure 2: effect of urbanisation on cities

creates populations which rapidly ~~fall~~ ^{increase which can result in a positive} ~~in mortality rates~~ feedback loop between urbanisation and population growth (at least, in the early stages). For cities which have immense potential for urbanisation — such as countries in ^{which is predicted to triple by 2100} Sub-Saharan Africa — this positive feedback loop could fuel a rapid increase in the population, to raise the proportion of young people. Contrastingly, the urbanisation of a MEDC like ^{Potential} Italy ~~Switzerland~~ would likely see population rates fall as the increased access ^{in an urban area} to fertility clinics and contraceptives ^{and subsequent changes in population growth} sees fertility rates fall, ~~therefore~~ ^{These changes by people are shaped by the opportunities and choices present in urban areas.} Therefore, population ~~growth~~ ^{change that increase in young people} is a significant factor on demographic ~~change~~ ^{variation} and is heavily influenced by urbanisation — the most significant factor.

Urbanisation can also attract migration, leading to the influx of foreign workers which significantly alters the demography of young workers and migrants across the globe. ~~As stated~~ Urbanisation is highly attractive to migrants because it encompasses many of the 'pull' factors ~~is~~ ^{lets} for migrants, as modelled by Lee's model for Migration (Figure 3).

Push	Pull
• war • conflict • low wage	• high wage • access to health care & education • lifestyle

} — effects of urbanisation
Figure 3.

Consequently, skilled workers migrate to countries which offer them better compensation — both monetary, and on a general lifestyle level — for their efforts. In countries like Britain, which has falling Birth Rates, immigration keeps the population ~~stable~~ ^{affluent} so that the economy can continue to flourish. ~~Migration helps that the proportion of young people in Britain is therefore boosted, and less is therefore different to countries which face similar problems~~ ^{Contrastingly, Japan} has similar issues with falling Birth rates, but has low migration hence a falling population and increasing aged population. ~~Deeply~~ ^{Deeply} ~~Enough~~, migration can have a significant impact on the demography of different countries by influencing ~~both~~ both the proportion of ~~elder~~ young people and elderly. As migration is facilitated by urbanisation, we once again see how urbanisation is the most significant factor in the variations in demography.

Finally, Urbanisation can generate immense economic growth ~~due~~ to shape the demography of mega and sub cities. ~~Recent trend~~ The epitome of urbanisation today is the emergence of megacities, from 10 in 1990 to 34 today, and a predicted 48 by 2035. For LDC, ~~this is an opportunity for~~ ^{the emergence of megacities} is an opportunity for massive economic growth and opportunity, ~~which is boosting~~ for workers, boosting their income and social mobility. Megacities are set to emerge in Luanda, Angola and already exist in Lagos, Nigeria to name a few examples in Sub-Saharan Africa. ~~This is~~ ^{improving} The ~~new~~ ^{economic} development ~~would allow~~ ^{presents} for further development of infrastructure which would greatly reduce inequality. However, ~~the~~ mass urbanisation at the scale of megacities also presents an opportunity for inequality, as urban slums ~~and~~ ^{and} gentrification (see next), affluent members push out those of lower income) cities.

Here, the emergence of megacities can both ~~boost~~ ^{boost} economic outcomes ~~and~~ cause greater disparity and inequality to present two possible ~~the~~ changes to the demography across the globe, again young urbanisation as the most significant factor.

to

Therefore, demographic ^{urbanisation} ~~change~~ across the globe is facilitated by factors of ~~immigration~~, mega-city emergence, and population growth. The most significant factor, however, is ~~the~~ urbanisation which facilitates and shapes the effect of these factors.

QUESTION TWO

Critically evaluate and justify the most significant implication(s) of predicted future changes in populations 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
- knowledge and insight you have gained from your studies in geography
- relevant original and/or effective visuals, such as maps, graphs, and diagrams.

PLANNING

globalisation
urbanisation
disparity.

most sig.?

predicted future changes in pop.

1. why it's likely
2. the implications & inference
3. what is most sig.

- falling fertility rate. ($\downarrow$)
- key trends: fall in pop. (more over 64 countries)
global pop $\uparrow$ (LIC).
- Nigeria pop $\uparrow$ $\rightarrow$ poverty $\uparrow$
- SK (TFR $\downarrow$) $\rightarrow$ superage.] young disparity.

Ageing $\rightarrow$ work age dec.

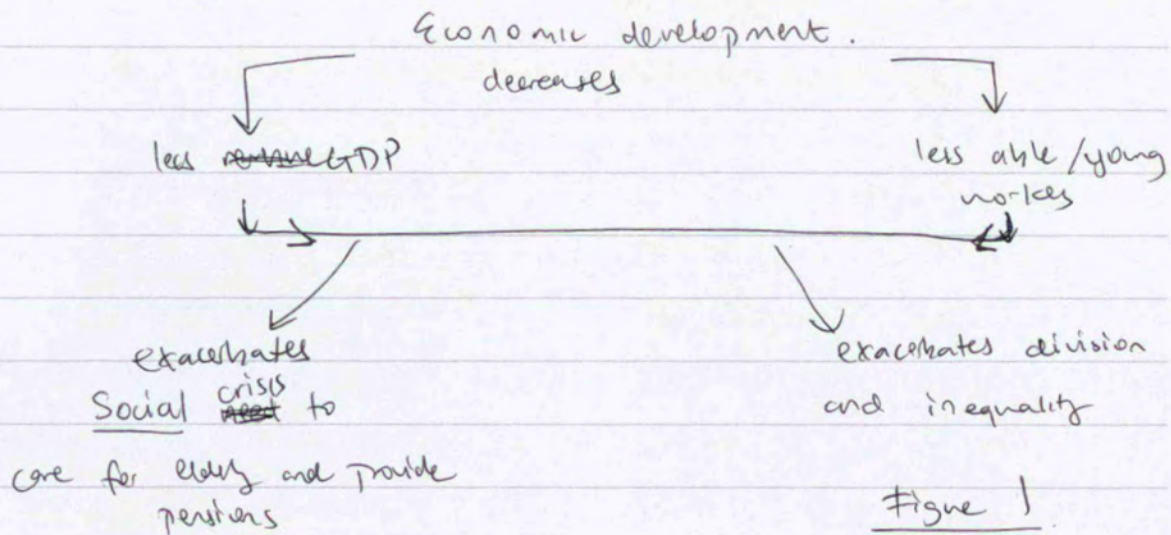
$\uparrow$
broad-based
working pop.

$\downarrow$
young / working / underemployed.

- economic development (falling work age pop.).
- societal strain (infrastructure & pension)
- disparity & inequality. (between countries, within countries).

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

The first predicted future changes in populations across the globe is varied and diverse, ranging from increases to decreases across both high, low and middle-income countries. From these changes, we can extract three key implications: the changes in economic development, the societal strain due to elderly, and the impending disparity and inequality both within and between populations. The most significant, however, is the shifts in economic development which affects



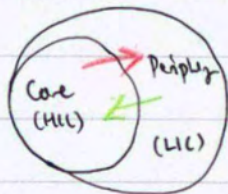
(Figure 1)

the other two implications. It is important to note that these implications vary across different populations with different issues, cultures and features.

Firstly, on economic development. Economic development is set to decrease in some of the most influential, populous countries today, a significant implication of the rapidly falling ~~demographic~~ population changes. In High Income countries like South Korea, a Total Fertility Rate of less than 1 (far below replacement at 2.1) has led to a rapidly declining population.

that is set to become 'super-aged' by 2025 - having 60% to 70% of the population reaching 65 years. Consequently, ~~there~~ given the low ^{birth} ~~birth~~ rate and high life expectancy, South Korea ~~is~~ will see a 35% reduction in the working age population. This is a similar pattern among HIC with low migration that is unable to supplement the fall in population, and is ~~shared~~ ~~by~~ shared with Taiwan and China. With this decrease, we can expect a subsequent decrease in the economic development as workers ~~decrease~~ and economic output, ~~a~~ research and entrepreneurship decreases. However, economic decrease isn't just driven by decreases in population. Nigeria is projected to almost double its population by 2050, yet will face immense poverty as it is unable to ~~even~~ ~~even~~ facilitate economic growth due to political instability and economic mismanagement. This is partly due to the transnational corporations which exploits the resources within Sub-Saharan African countries, leaving little in the economy to 'trickle down' to workers. An estimated \$50 billion flows out of Africa as a whole through illicit funds and charity donations. Therefore, it is ~~not~~ highly likely for such ~~countries~~ ^{to remain} economically disempowered. However, just as there is economic decrease, there is economic increase. Some countries have managed to mitigate the fall in population by encouraging immigration - such as France, the USA and UK - ~~and~~ although it is necessary to note that these changes are not easily replicable for immensely populous countries like China. Therefore, the changing populations will shape both the economic increase and decrease of countries.

The extensive implications of ^{future} economic development play a pivotal role in shaping the inequalities that countries will face in the future. ~~It~~ It is highly likely that economic disparity will grow between ~~HIC~~ HIC, and LIC countries. ^{LIC, as shown} ~~Although~~ poor, are unlikely to gain economic power over their resources to enable the economic growth to close the economic divide. ~~For~~ As with the development ^{for} LIC, the factors — colonisation and exploitation of foreign power — which ~~disempower~~ ^{disempower} LIC prevent their development, ~~and~~ [★] consequently, there will be growing inequality as LIC grow in population, but lack the economic resources to serve their population by improving healthcare, infrastructure and ~~the~~ accessibility of other ~~resources~~ assets. ~~Inequality~~



← Resources
→ High end goods

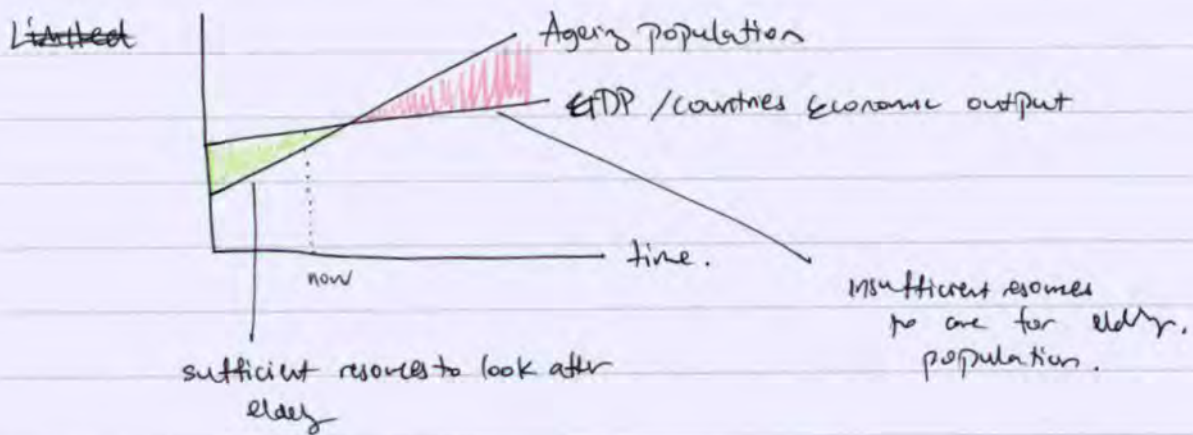
Figure 2.

★ HIC ~~can~~, as shown in figure 2, will continue to extract ^{and exploit the} resources of LIC (periphery) countries, in an unequal exchange.

Furthermore, there will be growing ^{inequality within} ~~the different areas~~ both ~~in~~ HIC & LIC countries. While in LIC, a few ~~people~~ may monopolise power and money (such as in highly corrupt African countries), resulting in internal inequality, such cases also exist in HIC & MIC countries. In India, 60% of the ~~number~~ population live in urban slums — ^{more} people lose their ^{social mobility} ~~ability~~ and ability to seek greater economic outcomes. Therefore, ~~even~~ differential economic outcomes is the most significant implication as it drives the ~~difference~~ ongoing and future inequalities faced.

Finally, with the ^{predicted} decrease in ~~many~~ economic development in many countries ^(the most significant implication) we will see a subsequent implication — an increasing

pressure on ^{societies} ~~governments~~ to care for its ageing elderly population.



Caring for an elderly population requires investments into infrastructure — re-routing transport routes to accommodate elderly needs — and social institutions — such as rest homes and hospitals and pensions.

As the proportion of elderly rapidly rises, the economic burden to ~~care for~~ facilitate this future change rapidly rises as well, far outpacing the economic development of countries given the future predicted decreasing working populations.

In Japan, for there was a ratio of 6 workers to 1 pensioner in 1990, which has quickly dropped to 2 workers to 1

pensioner in 2015. This presents a ^{the} ~~big~~ ^{of a rapidly ageing population is} ~~big~~ ^{significant} implication — ~~not~~ exacerbated by the changes in economic development — ~~births, decreases in the most~~ populous countries — making economic development (in this case, ~~decrease~~) the most significant implication.

Therefore, the implications of future population changes are far and varied, ~~making for~~ ^{among} however the most significant is the economic development.

QUESTION THREE

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

Through perspectives, discuss the most important factor(s) that global leaders need to consider when making strategic decisions to reach sustainable populations.

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.

PLANNING

Sustainable Populations

Social: nursing home
child care subsidy
speed dating food.

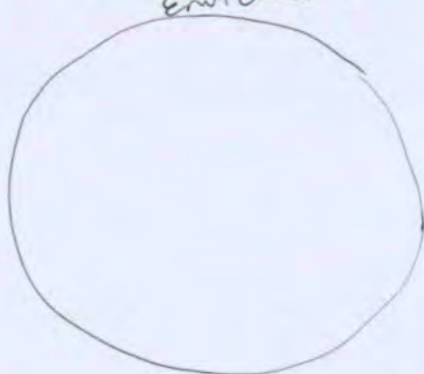
Food: excess, unfair distribution

fertility: access to human rights / abortion
↓ due to pressures (cultural & societal).

education &
food security

Environment.

Sexual.



social
political
economic
environmental
cultural
historical
gender
race
technological

social: food / stability / equality of outcomes
↓
gender, female ed. / fertility
etc.

↓ environment

Begin your answer to Question Three here:

~~Global leaders have to face the difficult problem of reaching sustainable populations.~~

Global leaders must consider several important factors to make strategic decisions to reach sustainable populations.

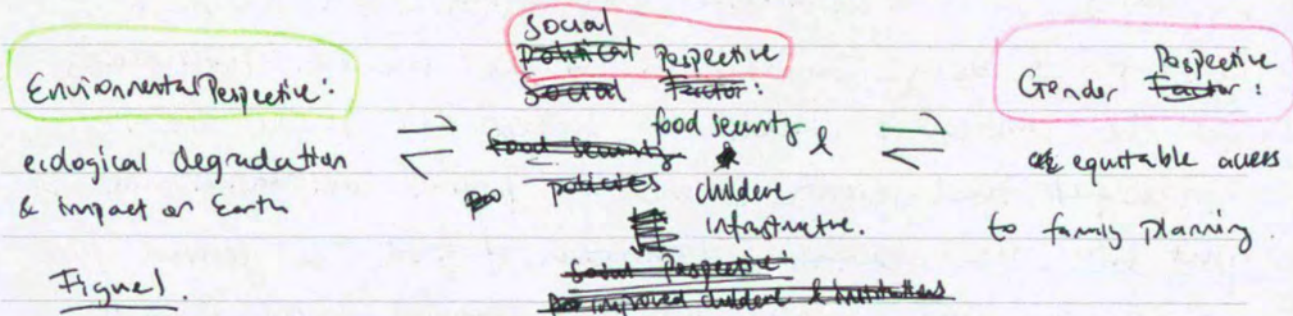


Figure 1.

These factors stem from three key perspectives (Figure 1): the environmental impact of our populations (environmental), food security and infrastructure (eg. children) improvement (social) and equitable access to family planning (gender). Of these perspectives, the ~~social~~ ^{important} social perspective is the most ~~important~~ ^{important factor} as it relates to the environmental and gender factors.

From the ~~the~~ social perspective, there are several key factors which shape the decisions to reach sustainable populations. Firstly, there is a need for ~~infrastructure~~ - prenatal infrastructure that encourages the birth rate to increase or stay afloat. This looks like childcare or family leave, accessible healthcare, or maternity leave. These policies allow workers to have children without harming their economic outcomes or ~~job progression~~ ^{career progression}. Hence, the social infrastructure in place - if supportive - can facilitate ~~the~~ a high birth rate within a ~~family~~ ^{community}. This however, ~~cannot~~ ^{cannot} be made purely through social institutional change - the social institutions inevitably are a reflection of the cultural beliefs of people. In Japan for example, a toxic work expectation has grown, so that even if the government promotes prenatal changes

to the societal fabric such as finding matchmaking ^{established} events, the ~~public~~ private such policies for being effective. Therefore, social changes must be coupled with a longterm plan to re-orient a nation's beliefs and culture (to build trust) before these changes can occur. In doing so, a sustainable population which is able to support its ageing population can be achieved. Furthermore, ~~not~~ the subsequent healthcare impacts as people die to inadequate food security is another factor. Consideration must be put into the equitable distribution of food as limited food security can cause economic despair ~~and~~ and decrease financial security of families to ~~regain~~ harm to a population's health (causing malnutrition) in the long term. ~~Here~~ Here, the social factor is the most important in creating a sustainable population as it most tangibly interacts with people's lives. ~~When some countries have food beyond their consumption, they are providing the food insecurity of other all countries.~~

From an environmental perspective, a key factor would be the conservation of environmental habitats, species and biodiversity when planning reaching a sustainable population.

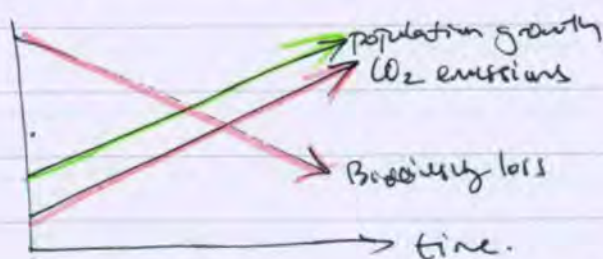


Figure 2

As seen in Figure 2, Population growth and subsequent urbanisation is followed by increasing CO₂ emissions; in 2021, HIC & U-MIC ~~which~~ produced 82% of CO₂ emissions despite occupying less than half the world's population. Furthermore, as populations and

when areas grow, natural habitats are lost for resource extraction, intensive agriculture (causing ~~and~~ nutrient leaching) and urban development. This loss is accompanied by the loss of biodiversity (and potential for scientific ~~development~~ ^{from extinct natural forms}) and ecosystem services (such as bee pollination).

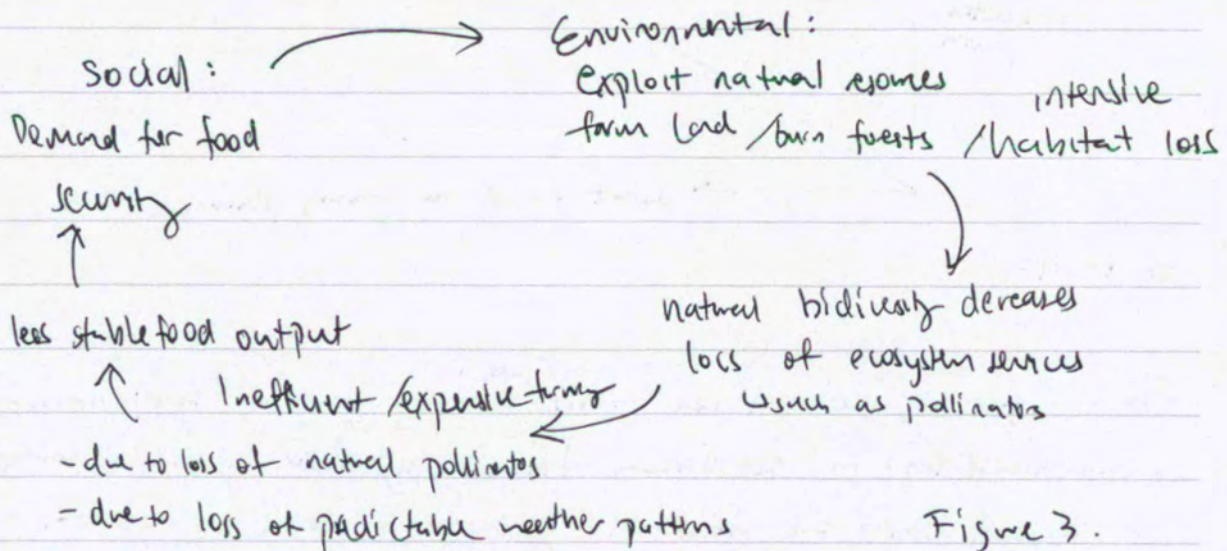


Figure 3.

This produces a positive feedback loop (Figure 3), where the harms we inflict upon the environment limit our food ~~growth~~ ^{security} and exacerbate the social factors leaders must consider. This makes the social factor (food security) the most significant — currently, immense food wastage occurs due to inefficient distribution. If this factor can be mitigated or resolved, the demands we place upon the environment would decrease, allowing for more sustainable usages to be explored, therefore, ~~the social factor~~ and for us to break the feedback loop. Therefore, the social perspective ^{has} is the most important factor as it influences the factors we consider from the environmental perspective.

Finally, on the gender perspective: the factors of equitable access for females ~~on~~ for family planning. Although

fertility rate is a crucial aspect of the population growth, ~~leaders~~ must not exploit the fundamental human right women have to access family planning needs in an attempt to bolster the population.

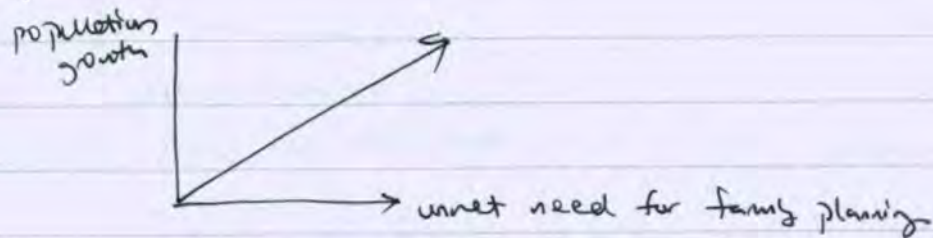


figure 4:

From figure 4, we can see that ^{when} the need for family planning is unfulfilled (eg. in sub-Saharan Africa), population grows as ~~fertility~~ ^{rate} fertility rates are ~~bolstered~~. ~~However in doing so, women~~ ~~become~~ ~~are~~ ~~disempowered~~, for this outcome to be reversed represents a key flaw in the societal infrastructure ~~is~~ ^{to} present. When education is insufficient, family planning (healthcare) is inaccessible, and women are ~~disempowered~~ by family (eg. male partners), women end up having children against their will. ~~If this is~~ ~~entrenched~~, ~~if~~ ~~leaders~~ would be encouraging the ~~adequate~~ ~~development~~ of ~~services~~. Therefore, the accessibility to services ~~is~~ ^{for} women is a crucial factor leaders must consider as it reflects on the social services available and can drive the ~~change~~ ~~of~~ ~~agency~~ social decision and unfair power dynamic between men and women in their countries. Hence, the social perspective is again the most important in showing how women are able to access the equitable family planning and equal positions and rights in society ^{from} ~~the~~ ~~gender~~ ~~perspective~~ (to ~~address~~ ~~the~~ ~~gender~~ ~~perspective~~) to reflect sustainable pop.

In conclusion, out of the many factors leaders must consider, the ~~geo~~ social perspective is the most important. Firstly, it plays an integral role on lives and has the most direct tangible influence. Secondly, it facilitates and interacts with both the environmental and social perspective to create a sustainable population.

Outstanding Scholarship

Subject: Geography

Standard: 93401

Total score: 20

Q	Score	Marker commentary
1	7	An original visual integrated immediately after the concise introduction helps set up the argument. Clarity of ideas and logical development is shown. Clear abstraction of ideas and evidence from the resource booklet and beyond is evident. This answer shows sophistication through the critical analysis of urbanisation creating variations in global demographics.
2	7	A sophisticated critical evaluation of how economic development is the most significant future implication of change. Again, visuals integrated and enhance the answer. Fluency of argument throughout with well-written response. Perception and insight are demonstrated. Clear abstraction of ideas and evidence from the resource booklet to shape the argument.
3	6	This was another strong and insightful response. Critical thinking and depth of discussion clearly shown. Logical development of ideas. A well-structured answer through perspectives, although it lacks the integration of specific detail and evidence in parts.