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91427



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

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Geography 2024

91427 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s)

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).

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

There is ONE question to answer in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (// // // //). 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.

Merit

TOTAL 05

QUESTION

How does a cultural process **operate** to **impact** a geographic environment(s) you have studied?

In your response:

- name a cultural process and the geographic environment(s) that are shaped by it
- construct a supporting annotated map or diagram in the space provided on page 3
- integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence
- you may integrate other annotated maps and diagrams to support your answer.

You may use the space below to plan your response.

PLANNING

Environmental

- Bali Barat NP aka "Forest of garbage"
- 2.77 mill tonnes of waste yearly
- Nusa Dua often unsuimmable
- 60% fresh water catchments have dried up
- Foreign ownership mean lack of reinvestment
- Resort enclave lacked infrastructure

Cultural

- 6.3 mill in 2019 vs 2.76 mill in 2011
- 1964 Nglim Rai airport accompanied by huge expansion
- Caters for lower grade "Party" tourism
- Party culture has forced locals to abandon customs
- Culture is an attraction for alocentric tourists.

Vulnerability

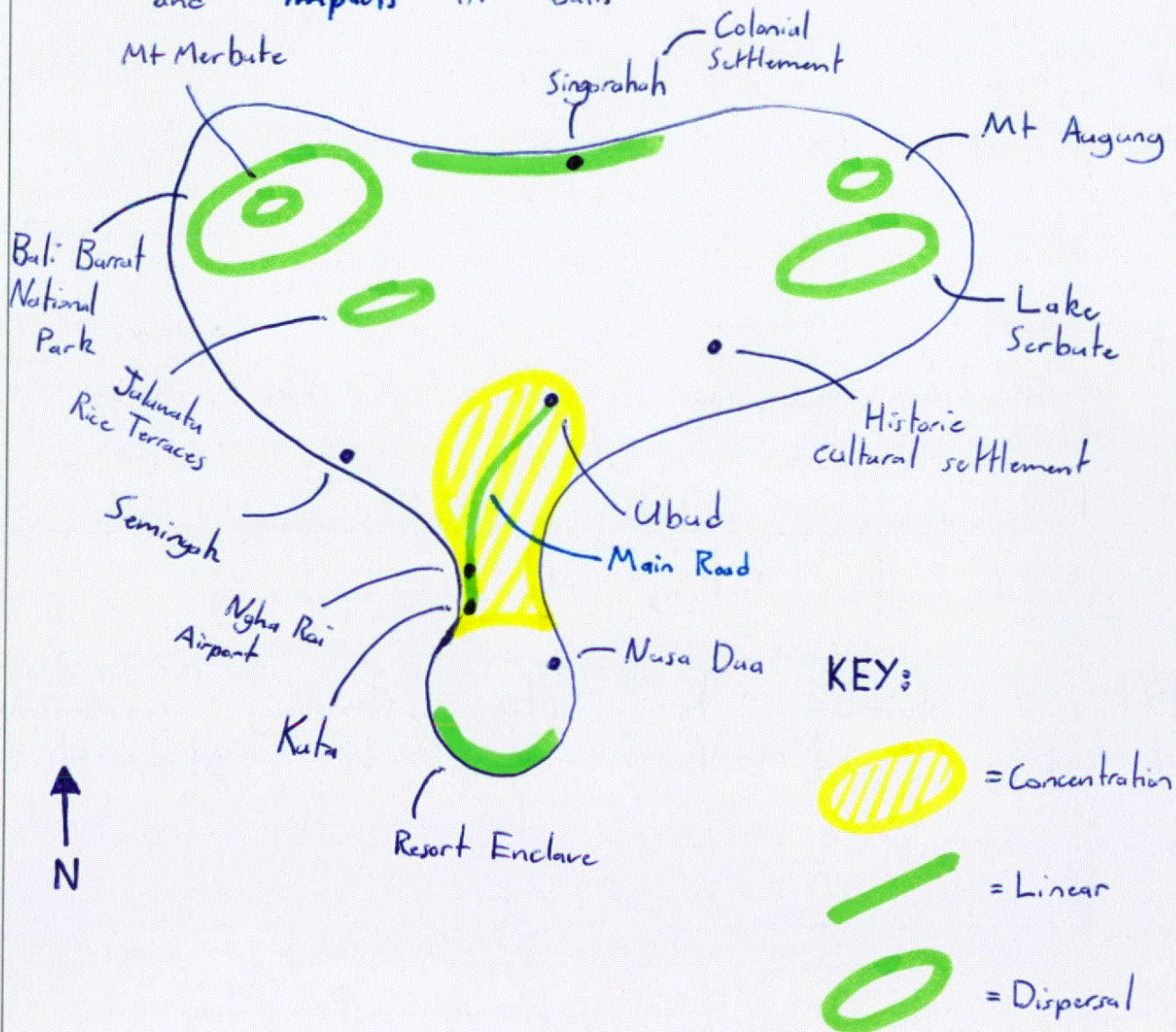
- 51% in tourism industry
- Stable jobs that are safe unlike seaweed farming
- 10 bill government revenue lost

- Religion - Hindu

P1 =

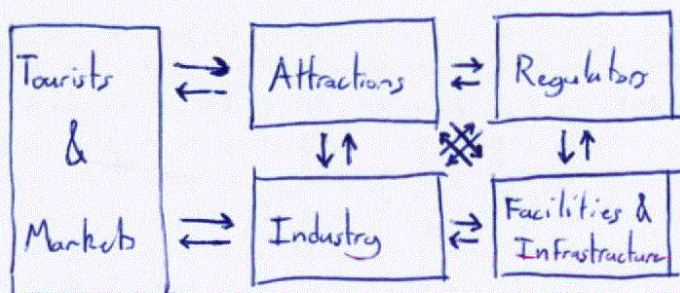
MAP/DIAGRAM

Title: Map showing spatial distribution of tourism operations and impacts in Bali.



* Not to Scale

Diagram showing interacting elements of tourism operation



Bali is a country located in Indonesia that has seen unprecedented growth and development of tourism. Since the first tourists arrived on the island the effects of this tourism and tourism operations have had significant impacts. Bali's environment has been severely impacted along with its culture. While tourism has brought numerous benefits, the harm tourism is doing outweighs the advantages and the very industry that has Bali thriving is also killing it.

Bali is famed for its stunning environment that draws tourists from around the globe. However the environment in Bali has been impacted by the harshest effects of the operation of tourism. In the North West of Bali lies the Bali Barat National Park. This expansive park contains forests and more that are key tourist attractions. Due to the immense pollution in Bali however this national park has become known as the "Forest of garbage" among not only locals but tourists. Bali produces 2.77 million tonnes of waste per year and ~~with~~ is ~~infers~~ under equipped with poor infrastructure to manage it. This has resulted in the pollution of the Bali Barat National Park along with

other tourist hotspots including Nusa Dua which is often unswimable due to water pollution and contamination. This can largely be blamed on the amount of foreign ownership within Bali and the 19.5% foreign leakage caused. Large international chains such as The Hilton or 4 Seasons take profit overseas leaving the government of Bali little money to reinvest into improving waste management infrastructure. This is not the only problem caused by large, resort style hotels and restaurants. Water supply in Bali has been decreasing largely due to restaurants and resort style accommodation which has been increasing in popularity as tourist numbers increase. Over 60% of fresh water catchments in Bali have dried up and lack of useable water is fast becoming an issue. With the "resort enclave" in the south proposed by French consultants "SCE TO" lacking infrastructure to support this style of tourism. With negative impacts being felt on the fragile environment of Bali as a result of the operations of tourism the negative ^{impacts} effects of tourism in Bali are clear and extreme.

Culture is a foundation that Bali lives on and makes Bali a unique destination for tourists. This culture however

is facing the negative impacts of the operation of tourism. The tourism industry has and is ^{and changing} expanding rapidly. In 2011 a total of 2.76 million tourists visited Bali and by 2019 this number was 6.3 million. ~~The~~ This growth and potential harmful impacts were recognized and the government employed French consultants, SCETO, who developed a 50 year tourism plan aimed at maximising tourism while minimizing negative impacts. The resort enclave was established in the south with the goal of containing tourism and protecting culture on the rest of the island. However demand was so great in 1964 the Ngaha Rai international airport was constructed bringing more tourists and huge expansion gearing towards lower grade tourism. Today Bali is well known for this lower grade "party" tourism which employs many locals. However these locals are forced to abandon their customs and cultural beliefs to earn money. While culture is an attraction bringing aloentric tourists to Bali, there has been huge cultural dilution as tourist numbers increase. This has affected places such as the cultural settlement in the South East where culture has become little more than a show and means of making money.

Tourism in Bali has had positive impacts as well. 51% of Balinese locals are employed in the tourism industry which provides stable, safe & jobs with steady income as opposed to traditional practices such as seaweed farming. However this makes the economy and people vulnerable. For example the Covid 19 pandemic saw huge unemployment with the government losing \$10 billion revenue.

While the operation of tourism in Bali does bring some positive impacts, specifically economic, these are hugely overshadowed and outweighed by the detrimental negative impacts on the environment, culture, and much more. Additionally tourism operations have caused Bali to become overly reliant on the industry and therefore extremely vulnerable. Therefore the operation of tourism in Bali is having immense negative impacts to the countries, environment, culture, people and more.

Merit

Subject: Geography

Standard: 91427

Total score: 05

Grade score	Marker commentary
M5	This response provides a clear understanding of how a cultural process impacts a geographic environment. It is logically structured, with some good analysis of how the process operated over time and space to cause impacts. To move to Excellence, this analysis would need to be insightful and a more technical understanding integrated within the response, as well as clearer links developed between elements.