



GEOGRAPHY

GRADE 12

WINTER CLASSES

Topics: Settlement and Economic Geography

**TEACHER AND LEARNER
CONTENT MANUAL**

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DAY 1

SETTLEMENT CONCEPTS

PRE-TEST AND MEMO

80% SETTLEMENT AND 20% ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LEARNERS MUST BE GIVEN 40 MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE TEST. MARKING GUIDELINE MUST BE DISCUSSED WITH THE LEARNERS FOR 40 MINUTES.

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
Settlement	A place where people live
Site	An actual piece of land where settlement is found.
Situation	It refers to settlement in relation to its surrounding environment

TWO MAIN TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS

1. RURAL SETTLEMENT

It is a unfunctional settlement in which on dominant economic activity is practiced, usually farming. The majority of the people living in rural areas are dependent on agriculture and natural resources such as forests, to get wood for cooking and for heating.

2. URBAN SETTLEMENT

ACTORS INFLUENCING A CHOICE OF SITE.

Natural/ Physical factors.

1. Availability of water.

Water can be used for agricultural purposes.

Water can be used for domestic purposes.

2. Micro-climate.

Slope aspect

Valley climates

3. Fertile soil

Fertile soil is suitable for the growth of crops.

4. Topography/ gradient

Gentle land/ slope is best suitable for the development of settlement and agricultural practices such as crop farming.

Cultural factors/ social factors.

1. Transport networks

People choose settlements where they can have an easy access to transport facilities.

2. Distance from other facilities/ settlements.

It is very expensive for people to move from one settlement to the next or move from their settlement to find facilities such as markets. They tend to move closer to where the facilities, such as educational facilities and medical facilities are.

3. Access to resources and services.

Settlements are mostly centred around the natural resources such as minerals and fuel. This is because they provide them with job opportunities.

People settle where services are so that they can have an easy access to the services.

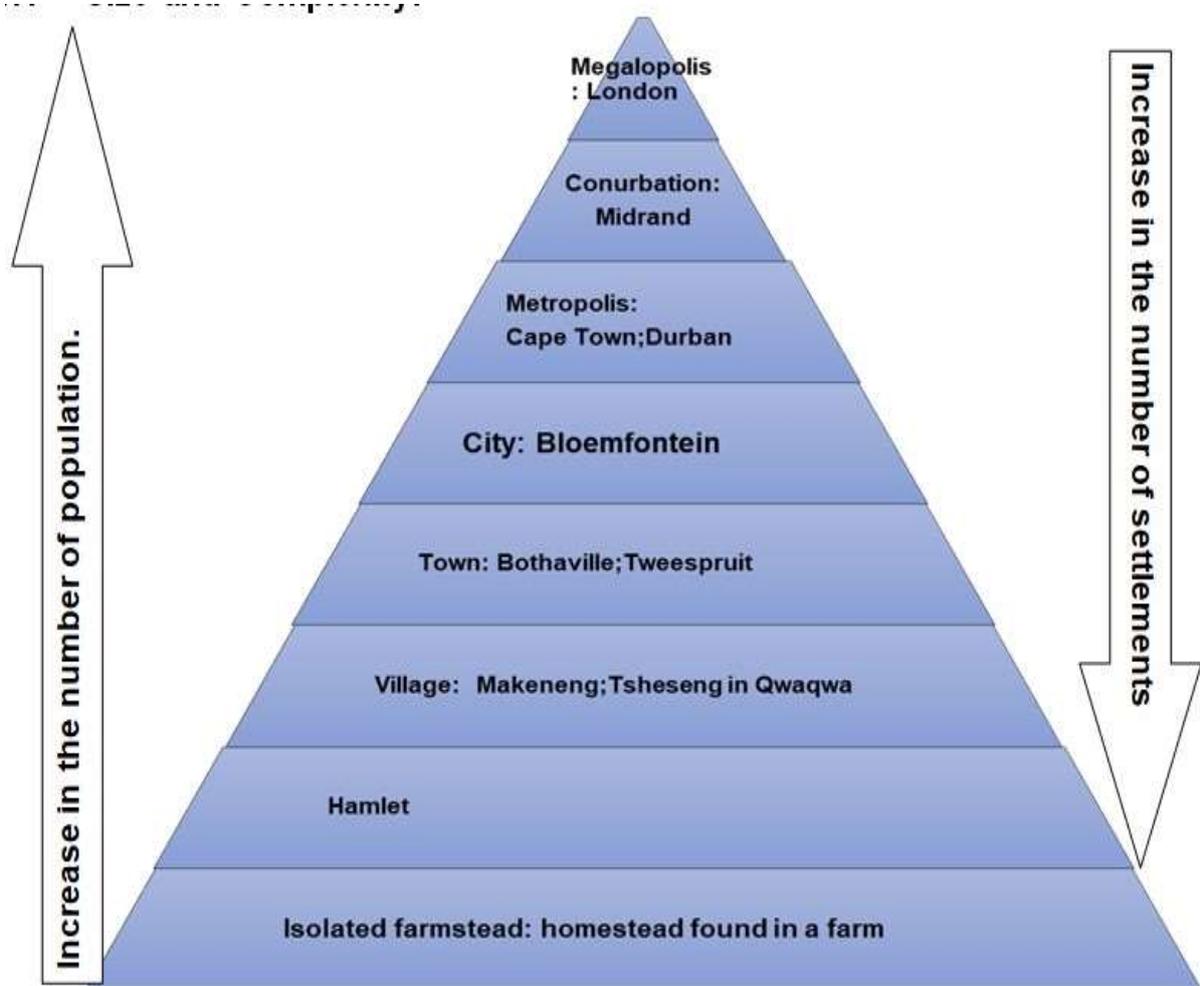
CLASSIFICATION OF SETTLEMNET ACCORDING TO SIZE, PATTERN AND FUNCTIONS.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF SETTLEMENTS			
TYPE OF SETTLEMENT	SIZE	PATTERN	FUNCTION
ISOLATED FARMSTEAD	Is a single farm with various buildings around it.	Isolated / Dispersed pattern	Practice farming/ agriculture. It is uni-functional because it is dominated by a single farming activity.
HAMLET	A small grouping of farmsteads	Mostly isolated	Practice farming.
VILLAGE	A dense grouping of various farmsteads.	Nucleated.	Practice farming as its main economic activity.
TOWN	It does not have a particular size and its classification is determined by the function.	nucleated	It has number of economic functions ranging from small supermarkets, high order functions such as car dealerships.
CITY	Larger than towns with various functions. It has many people who live and work in it.	Nucleated	Has a higher number of high order functions.
METROPOLIS	A large urban area with high urban agglomeration.	Nucleated	Has a higher number of high order functions.

CONURBATION	A coalescence of cities. The largest area of urban development.	Nucleated	Multi-functional
MEGALOPOLIS	Huge urban complex that develops from several conurbations.	Nucleated	Multi-functional

SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

It refers to the ranking of settlements according to population, the size of the settlement and the functions.



SETTLEMENT PATTERNS.

DISPERSED/ ISOLATED SETTLEMENT	NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
	
<p>The settlements are several kilometres away from each other.</p>	<p>Settlements are very close to each other.</p>

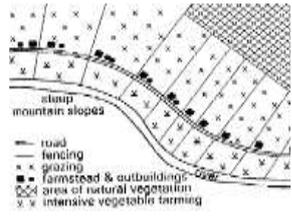
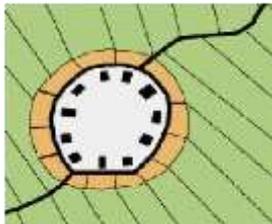
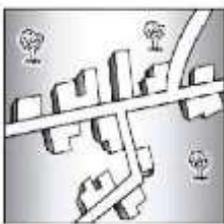
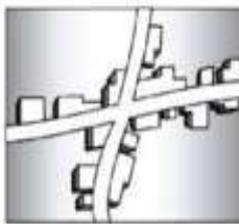
ADVANTAGES OF NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT	DISADVANTAGES OF NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
<p>The farmers share the cost of machinery.</p>	<p>No independent decision making</p>
<p>Crime rate is low because there is protection from other farmers.</p>	<p>Farmers share profit</p>
<p>Most of the services are nearby.</p>	<p>Agricultural output is low</p>
	<p>Farms have small pieces of land for farming.</p>

ADVANTAGES OF ISOLATED / DISPERSED SETTLEMENT	DISADVANTAGES OF ISOLATED SETTLEMENT
<p>Farmers do not share profit</p>	<p>The cost of farming equipment becomes expensive for the farmer.</p>
<p>Farmers are innovative and can work independently</p>	<p>The farmers are vulnerable to crime because they are far away from each other.</p>
<p>Farmers have big pieces of land used for agriculture.</p>	<p>Farmers have to travel long distances to get the services.</p>
<p>Agricultural output is high</p>	

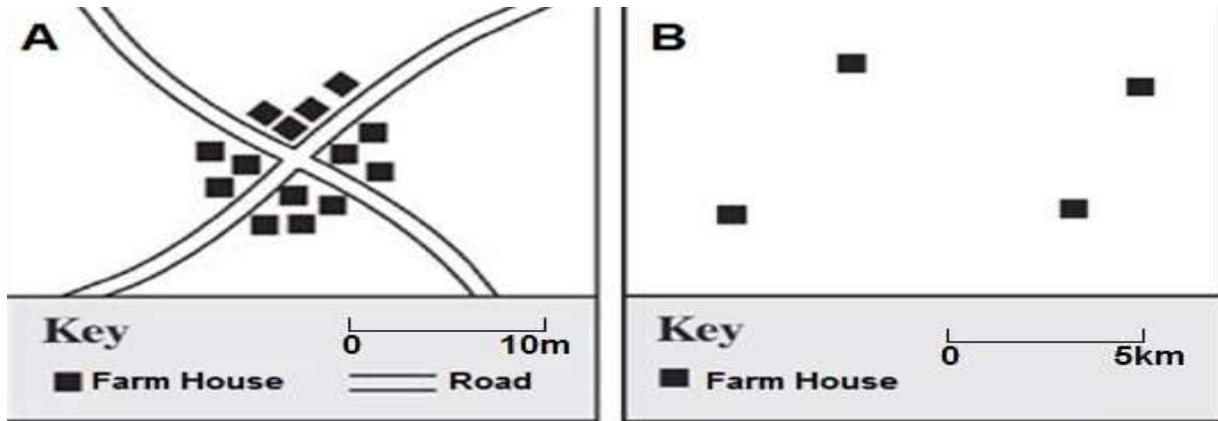
DRY POINT SETTLEMENT	WET POINT SETTLEMENT
<p>This type of settlement is located in areas that are arid and receive little rainfall in a year.</p>	<p>This type of a settlement is situated in areas that receives more rainfall.</p>

In this type of a settlement, water is seen as a blessing.	In this type of a settlement, water is seen as a threat.
People settle around/ along/ near the water sources such as a river, an oasis or a spring.	People will choose to build their settlement in areas that are higher in altitude.

SETTLEMENT SHAPES

LINEAR	CIRCULAR/ ROUND	T- SHAPED	CROSS ROAD
			
The settlement is shaped in a linear shaped.	The settlement has a round shape.	The settlement is shaped in T.	The settlement is shaped like a cross.
It is found along the rivers or roads.	It is found in areas that have shortage of water such as the deserts or where the settlement have livestock.	It is found at the intersection of roads. The building are situated in a T junction.	It found at where four roads crosses.
In settlements that are along the roads, this settlement provide easy and equal access to transport.	In areas that have shortage of water, settlements surround the source of water such as an oasis or spring, so that people have equal access to water.	This is to make it easy access to transport to and from the market.	This is to make it easy access to transport to and from the market.
In settlements that are found along the rivers, this settlement provides easy and equal access to water for the people.	In settlements, where settlements have livestock, settlement is built around the kraal, to protect livestock against predators and livestock thieves.		

ACTIVITY 1



Match the descriptions below with settlement A or B. Choose from the answer and write down only the letter A or B next to the question.

1. A nucleated settlement pattern. _____
2. Lacks privacy. _____
3. Sharing of farm equipment. _____
4. Safety and security risk. _____
5. Fragmented (broken up) farmlands. _____
6. Far from basic services like shops and schools. _____
7. Produces large yields. _____
8. Requires large amounts of money to practise farming. _____
(8x1)

ACTIVITY 2

1. A **dispersed / nucleated** settlement is usually associated with large machinery.
2. Settlement pattern encourages more community activity: **nucleated / dispersed.**
3. Lack safety and increased vulnerability to crim is more predominate in **nucleated / dispersed** settlement pattern.
4. **Nucleated / dispersed** settlement patterns commonly associated with privately owned land.
5. Settlement that develops at the intersection of transport routes has a **linear / crossroads** shape.
6. **Circular / linear shaped** settlements develop around a focal point.
7. **Circular / linear** shaped settlement forms along transport routes.
8. Settlement shape responsible for the greatest accessibility is a **linear / crossroads** settlement.

ACTIVITY 3

1. Clearly distinguish between the terms *site* and *situation*. (2x1)

2. Water can be both an attraction and a deterrent (to be avoided) when selecting a site for a farmstead. Explain this statement. (2x2)

3. Name and discuss ONE other physical factor that a farmer will consider when selecting a site for a farm. (2x2)

4. Discuss the role of market accessibility as a situation factor when selecting a site for a farm. (2x2)

DAY TWO

LAND USE IN RURAL AREAS

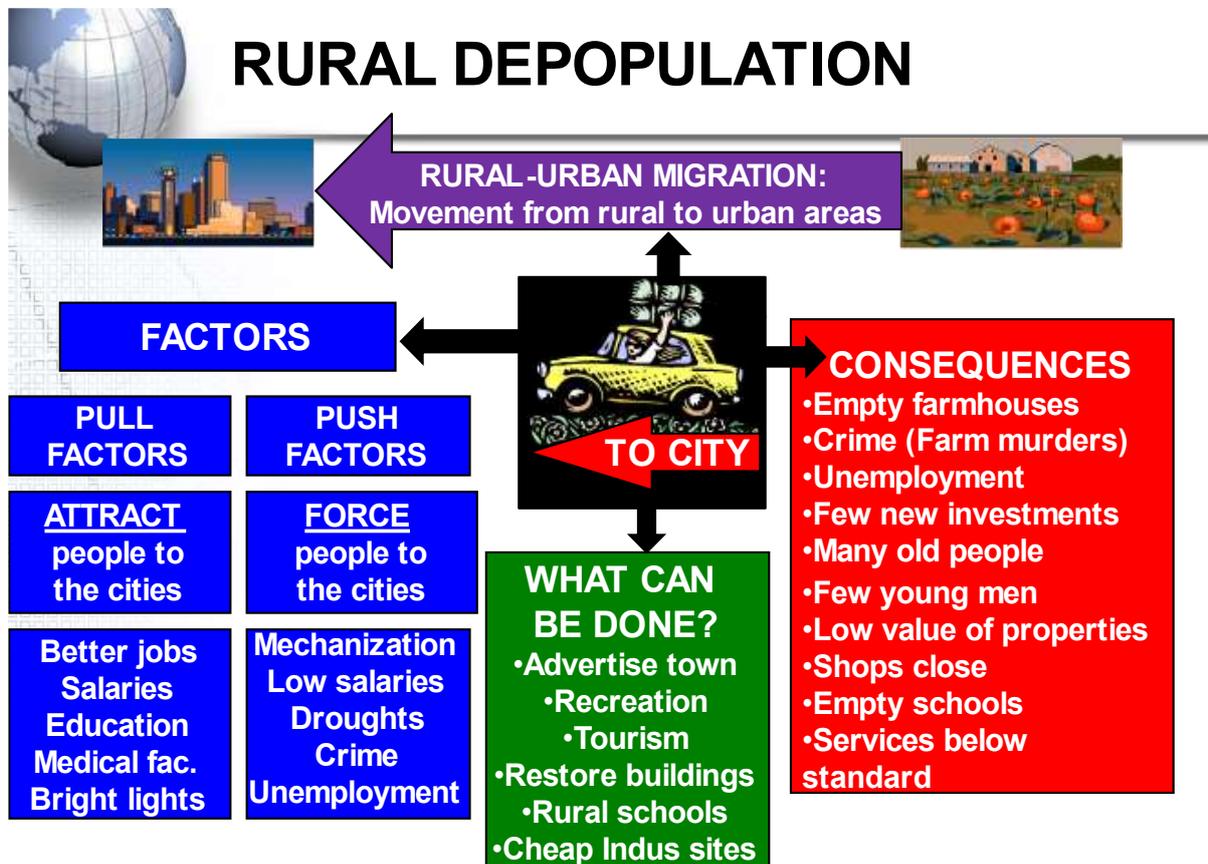
It refers to how the land is used in rural areas.

FARMING	FORESTRY	CONSEVATION
The land is specifically used for farming.	The land is primarily used to produce timber and wood.	This land is protected to conserve both threated animal species and plant species.
The land is used for crop farming or livestock farming	Forestry can either be natural or planted.	
Farming can be intensive or extensive	Forestry is vital as it produces raw material for industries and provide income for those who work in them	

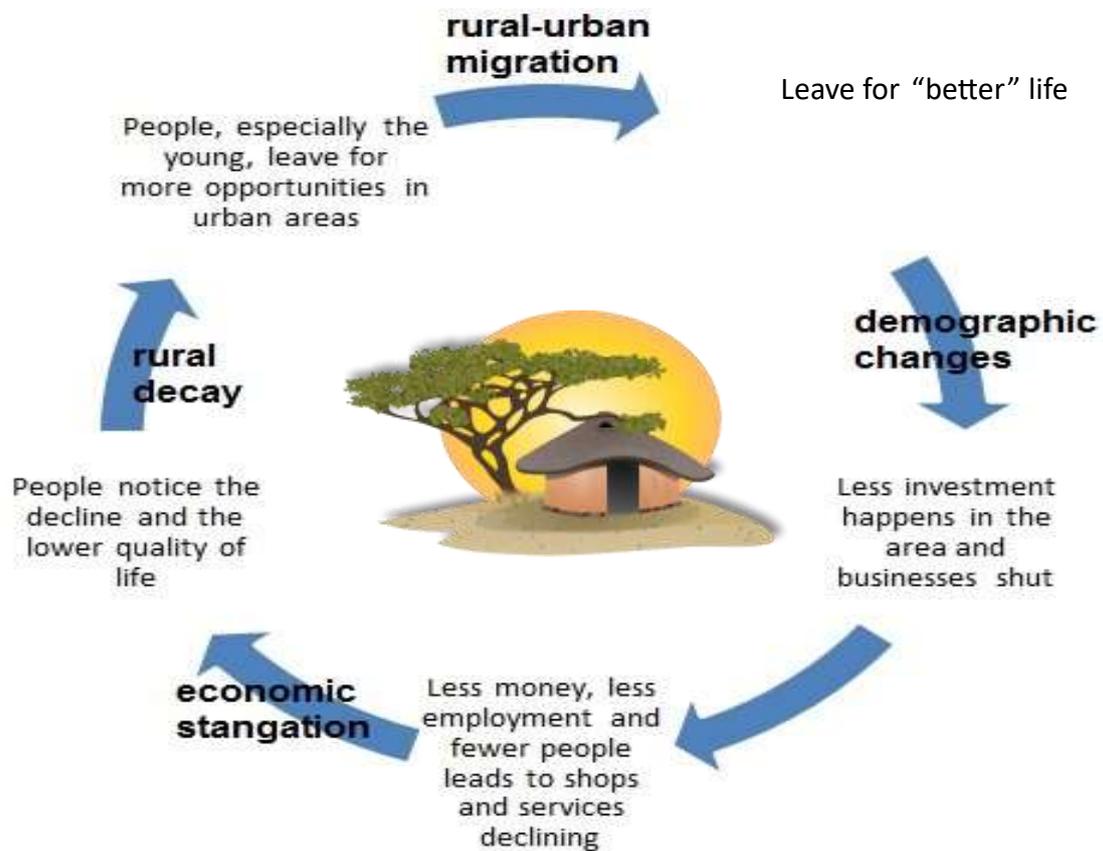
RURAL SETTLEMENT ISSUES

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
RURAL- URBAN MIGRATION	The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.
RURAL DEPOPULATION	A decrease in the number of people living in rural areas.
URBANISATION	An increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas as compared to those who are living in rural areas.



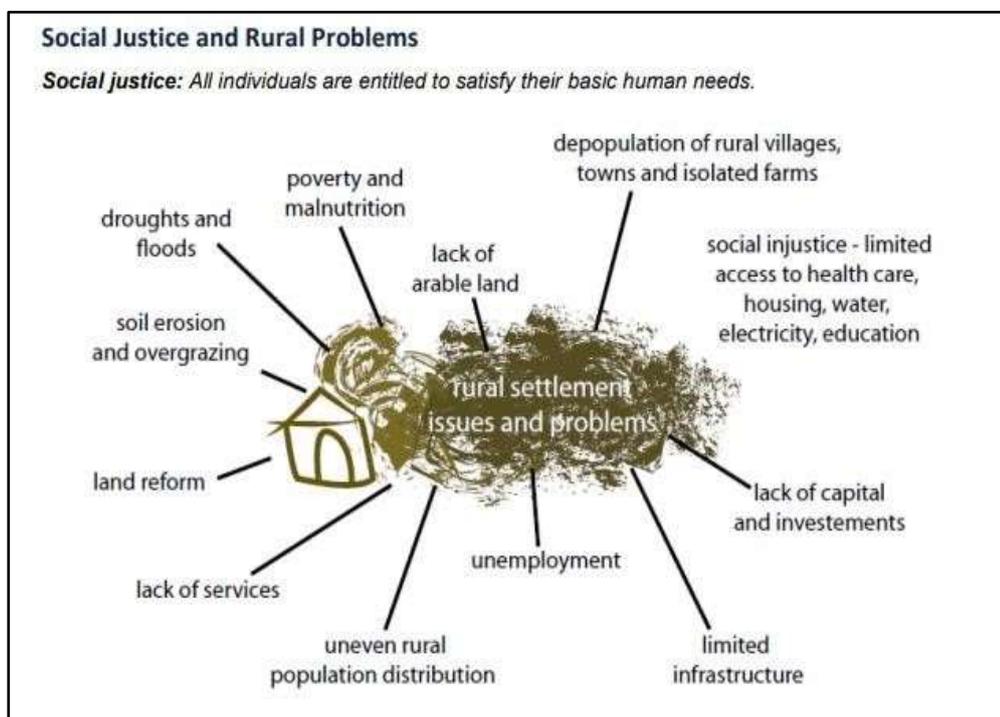
SOME CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTION OF/ TO RURAL DEPOPULATION



SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

MEASURES THAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO DEVELOP RURAL AREAS

- Institutional development to help rural people set the priorities in their own communities and access funds to plan and implement local economic development.
- Investment in basic infrastructure and social services.
- Improvement in income and employment opportunities and a broadened access to natural resources.
- Establishment of periodic markets to restore basic economic rights to marginalized rural areas.
- Conservation of resources.
- Increased justice, equity, and security.



LAND REFORM

Equitable distribution of landownership by changing laws about ownership of land

Land reform is necessary in South Africa inequalities exist due to apartheid legislation of the past which prevented all people to own land.

Land restitution – return of land to people who fell victim to forced removals.

Land tenure – to secure the residential rights of people living in farms.

Land redistribution – some agricultural land must be bought and given to black owners by the state.

CHALLENGES WITH LAND REFORM

- Willing buyer, willing seller causes delays.
- it is very costly to buy land from those willing to sell.
- takes time to resolve disputes.
- grey areas in land reform policies.
- disagreement between government and traditional leaders.
- land redistributed to those who have no interest or knowledge of farming.
- move from subsistence to commercial farming has not occurred.
- Land reform has not stimulated the economic growth of rural areas.
- The process is very slow.

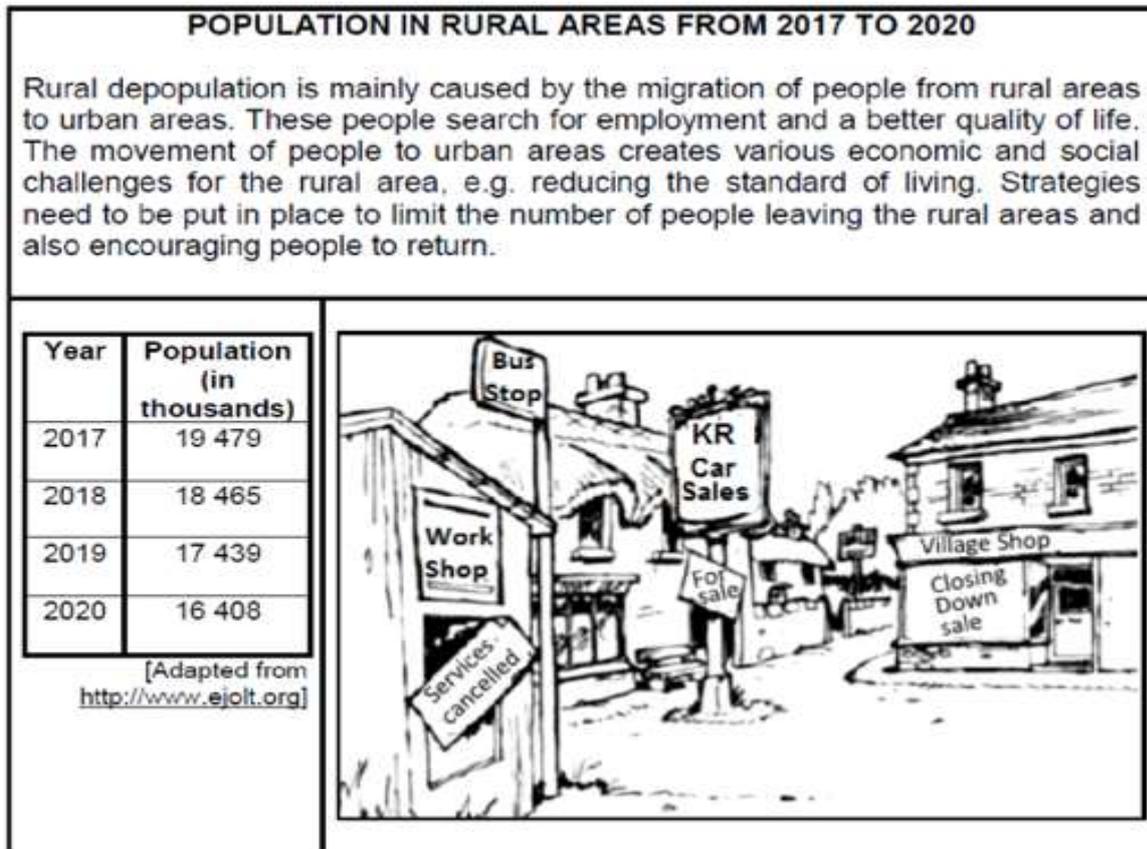
ACTIVITY 4: RURAL SETTLEMENT ISSUES



Study the above figure and answer the following questions.

- 1.1. Define: Rural urban migration. (1x1) (1)
- 1.2. List ONE physical "push" factor evident in the illustration.
- 1.3. State ONE service evident in the illustration that would "pull" people to urban areas. (1x1) (1)
- 1.4. Discuss a negative economic consequence that rural areas will experience as a result of rural-urban migration. (1x2) (2)
- 1.5. Suggest a possible strategy that municipalities in rural areas could implement to counter urbanisation. (1x2) (2)
- 1.6. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explaining why rural-urban migration generally results in negative outcomes for most urban immigrants. URBAN SECTION.

ACTIVITY 5



1. Define the concept *rural depopulation*. (1x2) (2)
2. Give evidence from the sketch that rural depopulation has occurred. (1x1) (1)
3. Refer to the table and give evidence that indicates that rural depopulation took place between 2017 and 2020. (1x2) (2)
4. What is the social importance of discouraging (limiting) rural depopulation. (1x2) (2)
5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest FOUR sustainable strategies that could create more employment opportunities in rural areas. (4x2) (8)

DAY THREE

URBAN SETTLEMENT

URBAN SETTLEMENT CONCEPTS

Central business district (CBD)	The area of a city where retail and office activities are clustered.
gentrification	the rehabilitation of deteriorated, often abandoned, housing of low-income inner-city residents.
urban sprawl	unrestricted growth in urban areas of housing, commercial development, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning
Decentralisation	The process of moving functions away from the city centre.
Greenbelt	A ring of land maintained as parks, agriculture, or other types of open space to limit the sprawl of an urban area.
Invasion and succession	Process by which new immigrants to a city move to dominate or take over areas or neighbourhoods occupied by older immigrant groups.
Office Park	Agglomeration of office buildings with facilities established for infrastructure to enhance the possibility of business success.
Street pattern	Way in which streets are designed;
convenience goods	also called lower order goods - they are relatively cheap, easy to obtain and required on a regular/daily basis such as bread and milk
counter urbanisation	this is a reverse trend to urbanisation where people move back to rural areas to escape the city rush and lifestyle and the associated crime
densification	the increased use of space both horizontally and vertically in urban areas - it leads to a greater number of residential units and increased population density.
edge city	a large commercial centre on the outskirts of a city offering a mixture of employment, shopping, entertainment and residential functions
enclosed neighbourhood	an established residential area with roads that have gates to control the movement of traffic and people into and out of the area. Many roads are permanently closed off to limit access to the area
Hierarchy	a series of levels or orders – each level will perform a similar set of functions but each level will be ranked one above the other
informal settlement	an illegal spontaneous settlement that lacks proper services and infrastructure. They are also called barrios, slums, favelas, squatter camps and shantytowns
Infrastructure	Refers to road, rail, air links, power supply, sewage, telephone links and other basic services
land use model	a simplified or generalised version of the layout of urban areas
Land-use zone	An area with a specific function, for example - residential
lower order centre	urban centres which offer only lower order goods

OBD (outlying business district)	a commercial zone that is situated in the suburbs
range	the distance that people will travel to buy particular goods or services
rural-urban fringe	the transition zone between a city and its suburbs and the rural area
sphere of influence	the area from which a business, service or settlement draws its customers

CONCEPTS RELATED TO URBANISATION

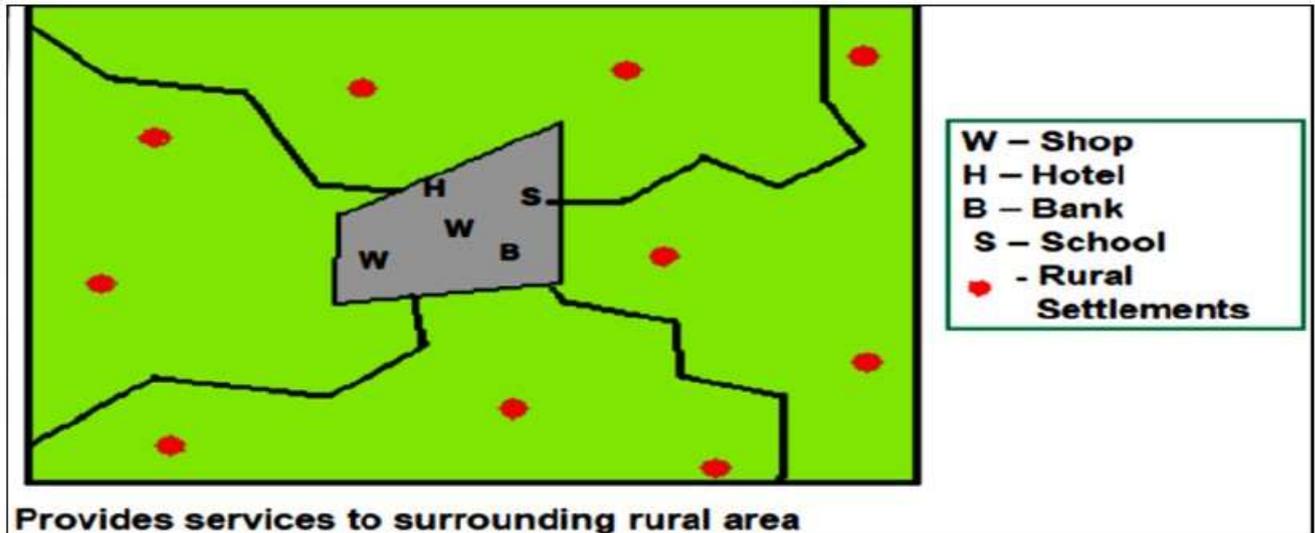
Urbanisation:	Is the process through which cities grow, and higher and higher percentages of the population comes to live in the city.
Urban growth:	The population of an urban area increases. This result from rural urban migration and the natural increase in the urban population.
Urban expansion:	Refers to an increase in the built-up area of a settlement or collection of settlements
Urban sprawl	Is the unrestricted growth in many urban areas of housing, commercial development, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning.
Rate of urbanisation:	Describes the projected average rate of change of the size of the urban population over the given period.
Level of urbanisation:	Percentage of total population accommodated in cities.
Counter-urbanisation:	Is a process in which certain groups of people, often the better off, leave urban areas for rural areas

CLASSIFICATIONS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS ACCORDING TO FUNCTIONS.

CENTRAL PLACE TOWN

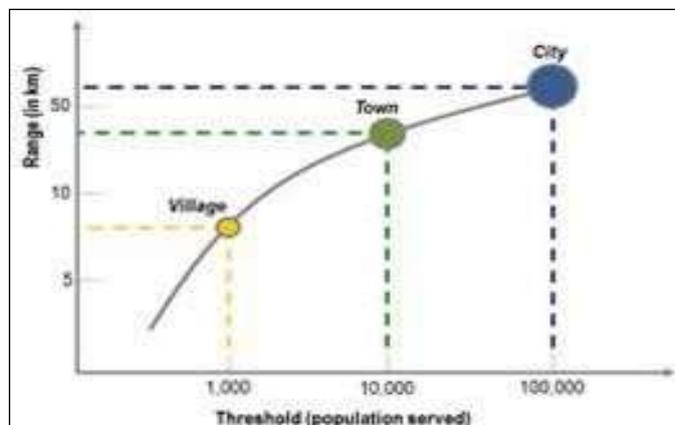
The primary purpose of a settlement or market town, according to central-place theory, is the provision of goods and services for the surrounding rural area. Such towns are centrally located and may be called central places.

EXAMPLE: KOMANI (QUEENSTON) AND IQONCE (KING WILLIAMS TOWN) which are surrounded by rural areas. They supply these rural areas with services.



THRESHOLD POPULATION

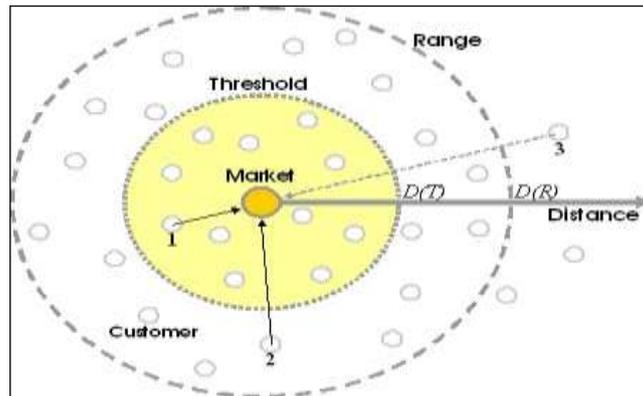
- The minimum number of customers needed to support a central place function (limit from a business perspective)



- Cities requires a large threshold than towns.
- Services such as department stores selling high order goods have a higher threshold than those selling low order goods such as newsagents.
- This means they need a higher number of people to support them and make them profitable, therefore they will only be found in larger settlements.
- It also means that there are fewer big department stores than small stores.

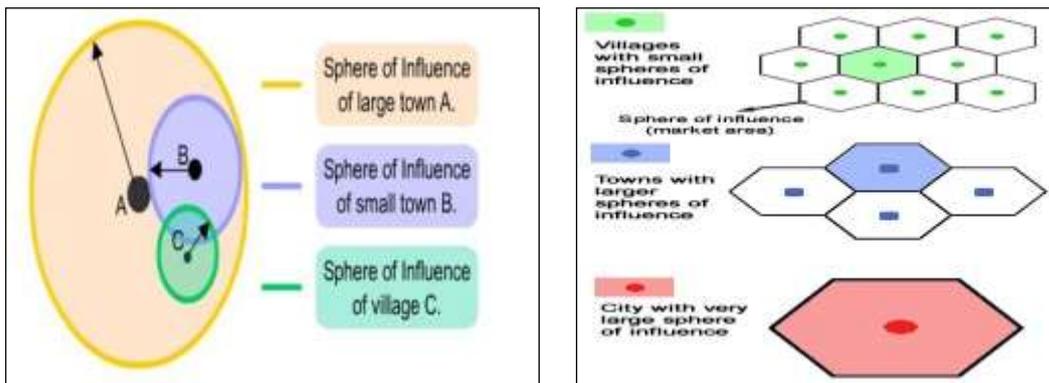
Range Of Service

- The maximum distance people are willing to travel to obtain a Central Place Function (limit from a customer's perspective)



SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

- The total market area from where an urban settlement draws its customers.



Dependent on the size and number of functions offered by the centre range of goods:

- Maximum distance that people are willing to travel to buy goods or services.
- Larger settlements and conurbations have a much larger sphere of influence than smaller ones.
- This means they attract people from a wider area because of the facilities they offer.
- Cities such as Cape Town have a global sphere of influence, whereas a small town may only have a sphere of influence of a couple of kilometres.

Low- and high-order functions/services

Low order functions/services

- Goods used daily.

- Have a small range.
- Have a small sphere of influence.
- Relatively cheap.
- Consumable.
- Necessities

Low order centres:

- Offer low order services or functions.
- Small threshold population.

High order functions/services

- Goods and services that are required infrequently.
- Have a large range.
- Have a large sphere of influence.
- They are expensive.
- Durable.
- Luxury

High order centres:

- Variety of services or functions offered.
- Large threshold population.

The number of services that a settlement provides increases with settlement size.

- Small settlements will only provide low-order services such as a post offices, doctors and newsagents.
- Large towns, cities and conurbations will provide low and high-order services such as leisure centres, chain stores and hospitals.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT CITIES:

Urban settlements that were established due to trade and transportation. Good location for rail, road or sea transportation. Settlements around large airports called an aerotropolis contain industrial parks, warehouses, offices, houses, and services.

There are **three** types of trade and transport cities:

A. Break-of-bulk towns or cities:

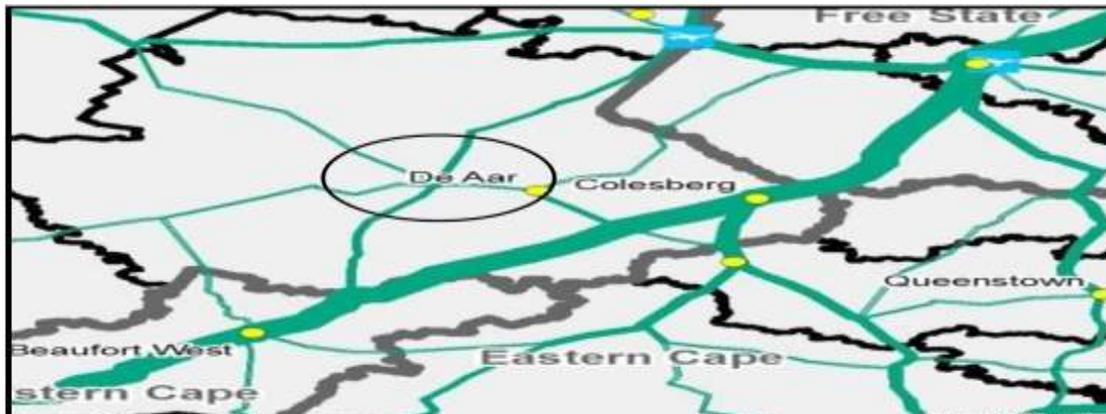
- They develop at a point where the type of transport changes.
- This is most often at a harbour where the transport changes from sea to land.
- Water transport, changes cargo with either rail transport or road transport.



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B. Junction towns or cities

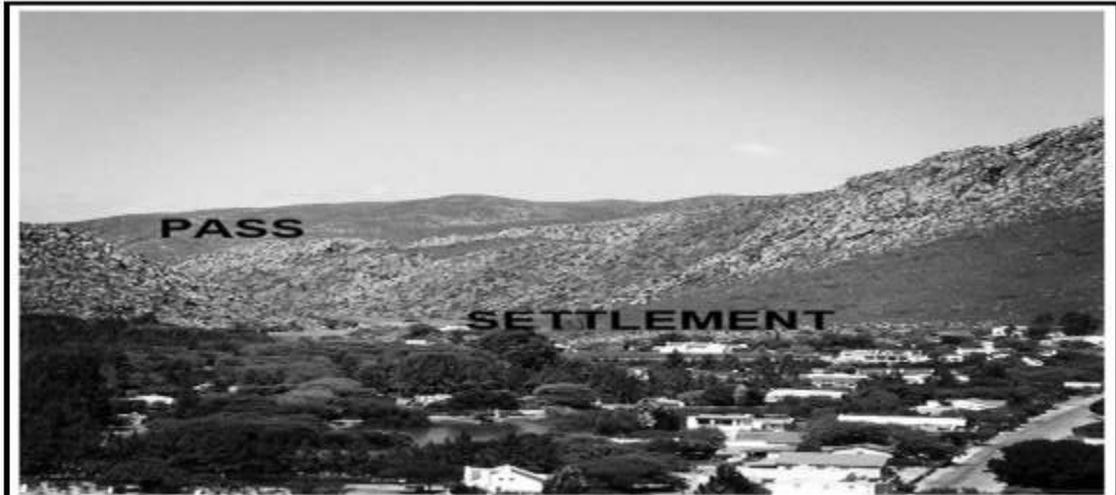
- A town or city that develops where routes/ roads cross each other.
- They develop at an intersection of two major transport routes, for example a railway junction.
- This towns develops at important transport junctions.



- **De Aar** is a town in the Northern Cape province of South Africa.
- It is the second-most important railway junction in the country, situated on the line between Cape Town and Kimberley.

C. Gap towns or cities:

- They develop at a point of access through or over a physical barrier, for example at a mountain pass.
- It mostly provides a good defensive site.



SPECIALISED CITIES

- Towns and cities that specialise in a particular activity, e.g. vehicle manufacturing, information technology, tourism, or mining.

Mining towns or cities, e.g. Welkom; Kimberly

Education towns or cities, e.g. Bloemfontein

Industrial towns or cities, e.g. Secunda, Sasolburg

Recreation towns or cities, e.g. Clarence, East London

HOW SITE AND SITUATION AFFECT THE LOCATION OF THE SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL FACTORS/ CULTURAL FACTORS

Culture

Religion

Language

Culture

PHYSICAL FACTORS/ NATURAL FACTORS

Climate

Water

Relief

Resources

ACTIVITY 6

Match the description in column A with the concepts in column B. Write only the correct letter, Y or Z next to the question number.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1 The process where people move from urban areas to rural areas is known as ...	Y urbanization Z counter urbanisation
1.2 The pace (speed) at which urbanization occurs is known as ...	Y rate of urbanization Z level of urbanisation
1.3 The formless expansion of urban areas is referred to as...	Y urban sprawl Z natural growth
1.4 The process where the percentage of the population living in the urban areas increases is known as ...	Y rural-urban migration Z urbanisation
1.5 The increase in the number of people in urban areas is known as ...	Y urban expansion Z urban growth
1.6 An urban settlement with one dominant function is called a ... town	Y specialized Z junction
1.7 A town that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural population is known as a ... town	Y central place Z gateway

ACTIVITY 7

Choose the correct answer from the options given in brackets to make the statements true. Write only the correct answer next to the question number.

1. A mixture of functions such as factories, shops, places of entertainment is found in the (transition/industrial) zone.
2. (Urban growth /urbanization) refers to the increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas.
3. The largest urban settlement in South Africa is a (megalopolis/conurbation).
4. A metropolitan area will have a (higher/lower) sphere of influence than a town.
5. Goods bought frequently are classified as (high/low) order goods.
6. Poor service delivery is an example of (economic/social) injustice.

7. (Urban morphology/Urban decay) refers to the form and shape of a city.

(7x1) (7)

ACTIVITY 8

Match the statement / items in Column X with their terms /concept in Column Y. Write only the correct letter next to the numbers 1.16.1 to 1.16.8.

COLUMN X		COLUMN Y
1.	The maximum distance that people travel to buy goods and services	A. Sphere of influence
2.	Goods and services that are not bought regularly	B. Urban hierarchy
3.	Ranking of urban settlements from the smallest to the largest	C. High order goods
4.	Settlement that provides goods and services to the surrounding rural population	D. Low order goods
5.	Area where urban settlements draw their customers	E. Central place
6.	Minimum number of customers needed to make a business profitable	F. Range
7.	Types of goods that are purchased frequently	G. Threshold Population
8.	Few services and functions are available	H. Low order centres
		I. High order centres

(8x1)8

DAY FOUR: URBAN STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS, URBAN PROFILES AND URBAN LANDUSE ZONES

URBAN STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS

Morphology

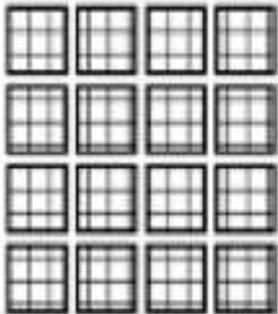
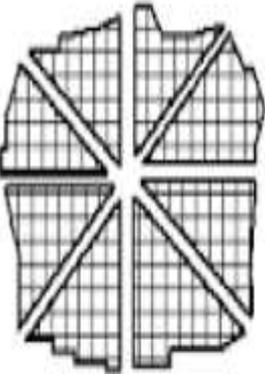
- It refers to the external view of the urban settlement.
- Settlement viewed from above.

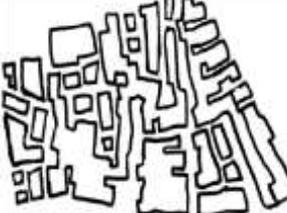
The external view of the urban settlement consists of the following:

- Street patterns.
- Urban profile.
- Urban land zones.
- Building density.

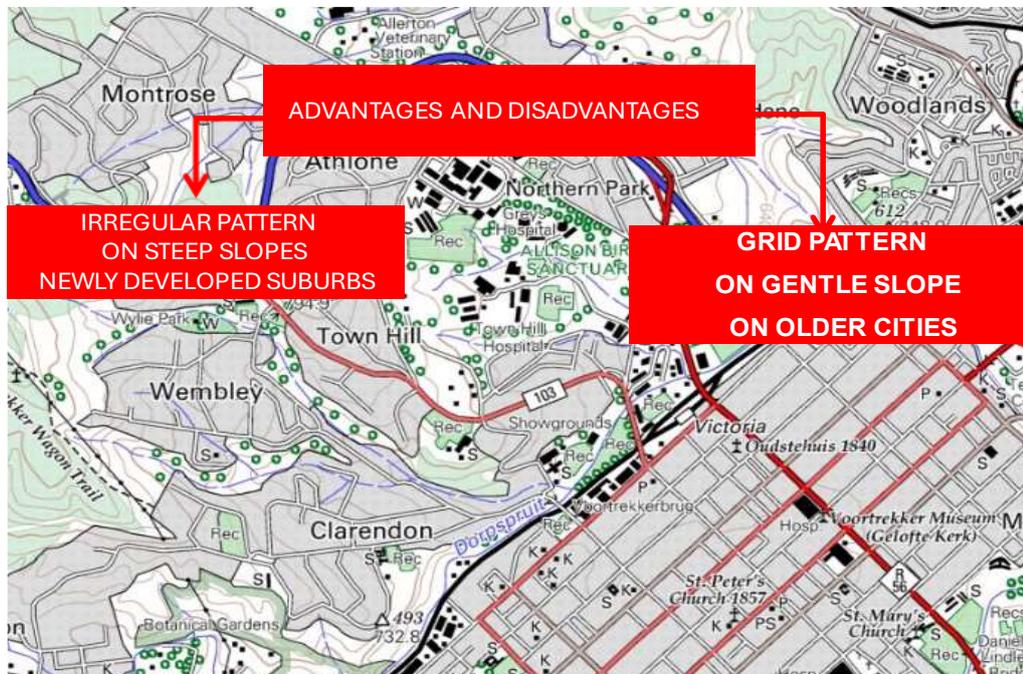
STREET PATTERN

It refers to how the streets are arranged in an urban area.

Street pattern	Shape	Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages
Grid/ Gridiron		The streets meet at right angles. There are rectangular blocks. It is commonly found in older urban areas.	It is hard to get lost. Land is divided equally. The land is not wasted. The distance to be travelled is shorter.	There are many stops. Traffic is congested at the traffic stops. There are more accidents because of many intersections.
Radial		The streets radiate away from the CBD. The pattern is star shaped. The roads spread out from the CBD to the urban periphery. The roads meet at the CBD	Traffic flow is easy.	There is traffic congestion at the CBD. Traffic flow is low.

Planned irregular		It has few intersections. The number of curves. It is commonly found in areas that are newly developed.	Traffic flow is improved. Nice layout of the suburb because of turns in the road. Accommodates the nature of the landform/topography.	Easy to get lost. It is difficult to subdivide the land equally.
Planned irregular		The plan for this pattern is not clear. It is normally found in informal settlements.	Easy flow of traffic.	Not easy to expand or subdivide.

STREET PATTERNS ON TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



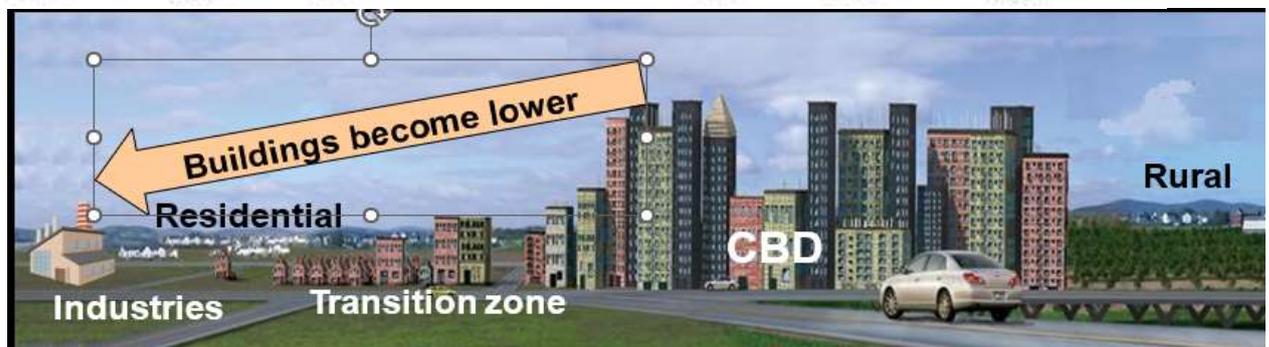
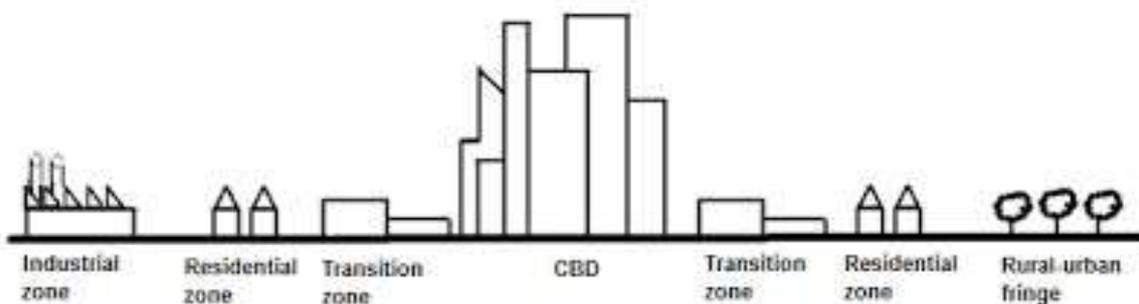
URBAN PROFILE

It refers to the vertical or side view of an urban settlement from CBD to the rural urban fringe.

From the side view, tall buildings are at the centre on an urban area and the height of the buildings decreases as you move away from the CBD to the urban periphery.

The urban profile focuses on:

1. The height of the buildings – the height of the buildings decreases towards the rural urban fringe. The buildings are taller in the CBD because of lack of land/ space. The buildings are shorter in the rural periphery because the land is cheaper and there is space for development.
2. Building density - The number of buildings per unit area. The building density is high in the CBD but low in the rural periphery.
3. The value of the land- The land is expensive in the CBD due to competition for space and cheaper at the rural periphery.



•Cheaper land

•Lower density of buildings

•Horizontal buildings

•Industries

•Residential

•Land very expensive

•Competition

•High density of buildings

•Vertical buildings

•Offices

•Commercial

URBAN LAND USE

It refers to how the land is used in urban areas. The functions that are performed at different land in an urban area.

Urban areas are multi-functional.

The land is used for a variety of functions. Thus, giving rise to various land use zones

URBAN LAND USE ZONES

It refers to the specific sites in an urban area that are reserved for different functions in an urban settlement.

DIFFERENT URBAN LAND USE ZONES

LAND USE ZONE	LOCATION	CHARECTERISTICS
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT	Located at the centre of an urban area. Transport routes meet here.	Most accessible. Highly polluted. There are tall buildings. High traffic congestion. Business hub for an urban area. High order commercial functions.
ZONE OF DECAY/ TRANSITION ZONE	Just adjacent to the CBD	There are mixed functions such and commercial and residential. Buildings are old and dilapidated. There is high pollution. It needs renewal. The land is valuable
RESIDENTIAL		
HIGH INCOME RESIDENTIAL AREA	It is found on the outskirts of urban area.	Sites are very big. Zone for wealthy people. It quiet and peaceful. People don't rely on public transport.
LOW-INCOME RESIDENTIAL AREA.	It can either be close to the CBD or on the outskirts near industries.	Houses are small. Plots are small. Houses are close to each other.
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT	Mostly found on the outskirts of urban area.	Houses are made of zinc/ plastic.

		No services.
INDUSTRIAL ZONE		
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ZONE.	It is near the CBD	Less noise pollution. Occupies the small land. Produces food. Light machinery is used.
HEAVY INDUSTRIAL ZONE.	Situated on the outskirts of an urban area.	High noise, air and land pollution. Uses heavy machinery. Occupies the big land (sites) The land is cheaper. Closer to the natural resources.

URBAN SETTLEMENT ISSUES

RECENT URBANISATION PATTERNS/ TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

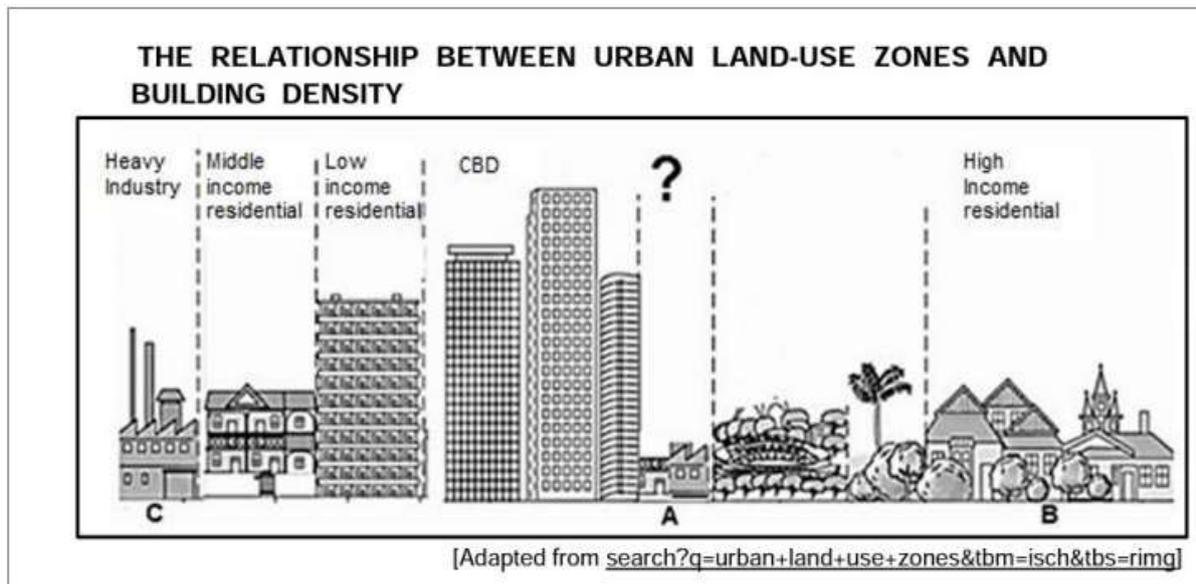
URBAN ISSUES RELATED TO RAPID URBANIZATION/INNER-CITY PROBLEMS:

- Rise of squatter settlements.
- Industrial expansion is slower than the rate of urbanization.
- Unequal provision of services.
- Poverty and unemployment.
- Environmental pollution.
- Crime and violence.



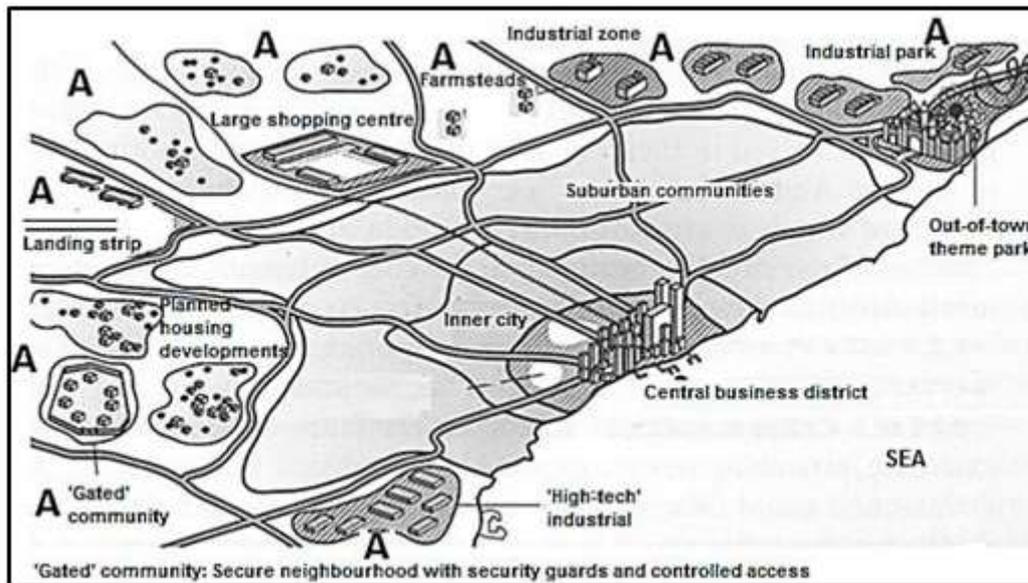
	CONGESTION	URBAN DECAY	OVERCROWDING
	Too many cars on the road	Where part of the city or are over-used	Too many people moving into the city
CAUSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many people using own cars • Not enough public transport • Old street pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many people living in the city • Empty buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for land in city • Too many people living in the city
EFFECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution • More accidents • Stress, health problems • road rage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slums develop • Services decline • Increased pollution • Area becomes dirty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pollution • Health problems • Destruction of environment • Production of too much waste
SOLUTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport • Lift schemes • Decentralisation of businesses • Synchronise traffic lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation • Renewal • Reduce housing density • Improve services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralisation of functions • Green belts • Stricter control of pollution

ACTIVITY 9: URBAN LAND USE ZONES



- 1 Refer to land-use zone **A**.
 - (a) Name the land-use zone. (1 x 1) (1)
 - (b) State TWO characteristics of land-use zone **A**. (2 x 1) (2)
 - (c) Why is this land-use zone ideal for the location of light industries? (1 x 2) (2)
 - (d) Suggest ONE reason for land-use zone **A** having high land values. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2 Give TWO pieces of evidence that suggest that land-use zone **B** is a residential zone of high income. (2 x 2) (4)
- 3 Explain why land-use zone **B** and land-use zone **C** are not compatible. (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY 10: URBAN LAND USE ZONE

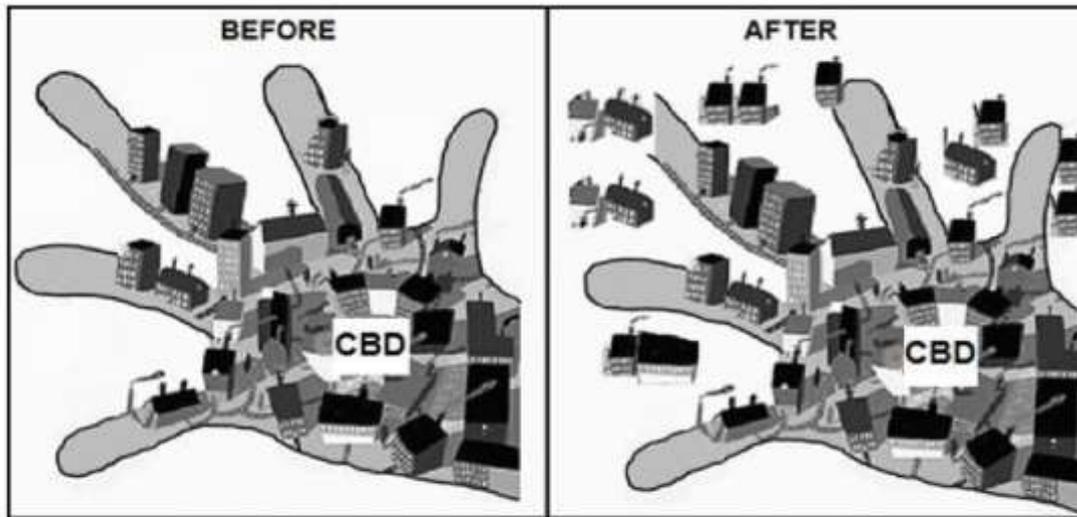


Study the above figure showing the location of rural urban fringe in an urban settlement.

- 1.1. Define: Rural urban fringe. (1x1) (1)
- 1.2. State TWO urban land uses that are evident in the rural-urban fringe (A) (2x1) (2)
- 1.3. Give TWO reasons why the rural-urban fringe is becoming more urban in nature. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. Why is the rural-urban fringe an attractive location for the gated community (secure neighbourhood with security guards and controlled access)? (2x1) (2)
- 1.5. The demand for housing is growing rapidly and developers are looking at the rural-urban fringe as a solution for the shortage of building space. Suggest TWO possible objections to planned housing developments in the rural-urban fringe. (2x2) (4)

ACTIVITY 11: URBAN SPRAWL

Study the following figure based on urban sprawl and answer the following questions.



[Adapted from <https://theurbanweb.wordpress.com/finger-plan-in-copenhagen-urban-sprawl/>]

- 1.1. Define the concept *urban sprawl*. (1x2) (2)
- 1.2. Give evidence from FIGURE 2.10 that suggests that urban sprawl is taking place. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3. Why do local authorities find it difficult to control urban sprawl? (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the unfavourable environmental conditions caused by urban sprawl in the rural urban fringe. (4x2) (8)

DAY FIVE: URBAN SETTLEMENT ISSUES

URBAN BLIGHT:(SEE ANNEXURE A)

Deterioration of parts of an urban area.

Area of decay is transition zone.

Owners do not maintain buildings in this area.

SOLUTIONS:

- Slum clearance- demolishing old buildings and starting from scratch. Housing provided for residents
- Regeneration- improving physical environment by renovating old buildings, creating employment and improve quality of life.
- Invasion and succession- replacing the original function with a new function.
- Gentrification- low-cost housing bought by wealthy people and are modernize.
- Facadism- front of building preserved for heritage remembrance but the rest of the building is renovated.

LACK OF PLANNING:

- Due to rapid urbanization – no proper planned developments:
- Low-income residential areas found on outskirts.
- Results in high rate of commuting putting pressure on transport.
- Poor service provision results in protests.
- Housing alongside industry.
- Low-cost housing poorly built.
- Inadequate services like water, electricity and sewerage
- Informal settlements growing.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- Government and municipality need to allocate funding for new developments and infrastructure. New urban developments must be managed and inspected professionally
- Centres must be attractive.
- Control crime.
- Clean up streets and buildings.
- Improve parking and transportation.
- Green the CBD with plants and trees.

HOUSING SHORTAGES:

DUE TO INCREASED URBAN POPULATION:

- Insufficient space.
- Not enough adequate houses.
- Informal settlements.
- Shanty towns.
- Homelessness.
- Overcrowding in inner-city apartments.
- Inadequate services.

Possible solutions:

- Regulate rural-urban migration.
- Government should provide low-cost housing programmes.
- Formalize informal settlements.
- Establish shelters to take care of homeless people.
- Monitor and control absent landlords who exploit tenants in inner-city high-rise blocks.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

A settlement that has been occupied illegally.

Characteristics of informal settlement:

- Houses are built with cheap material such as zinc, card box and plastic.
- No proper streets/ roads.
- No provision of basic services such as electricity.
- Far away from schools and health care facilities.
- Closer to industries/ CBD/ Places of work.

Reasons for the development of informal settlements:

- Unemployment.
- High costs of housing.
- Immigration.
- Lack of skills.
- Poverty.

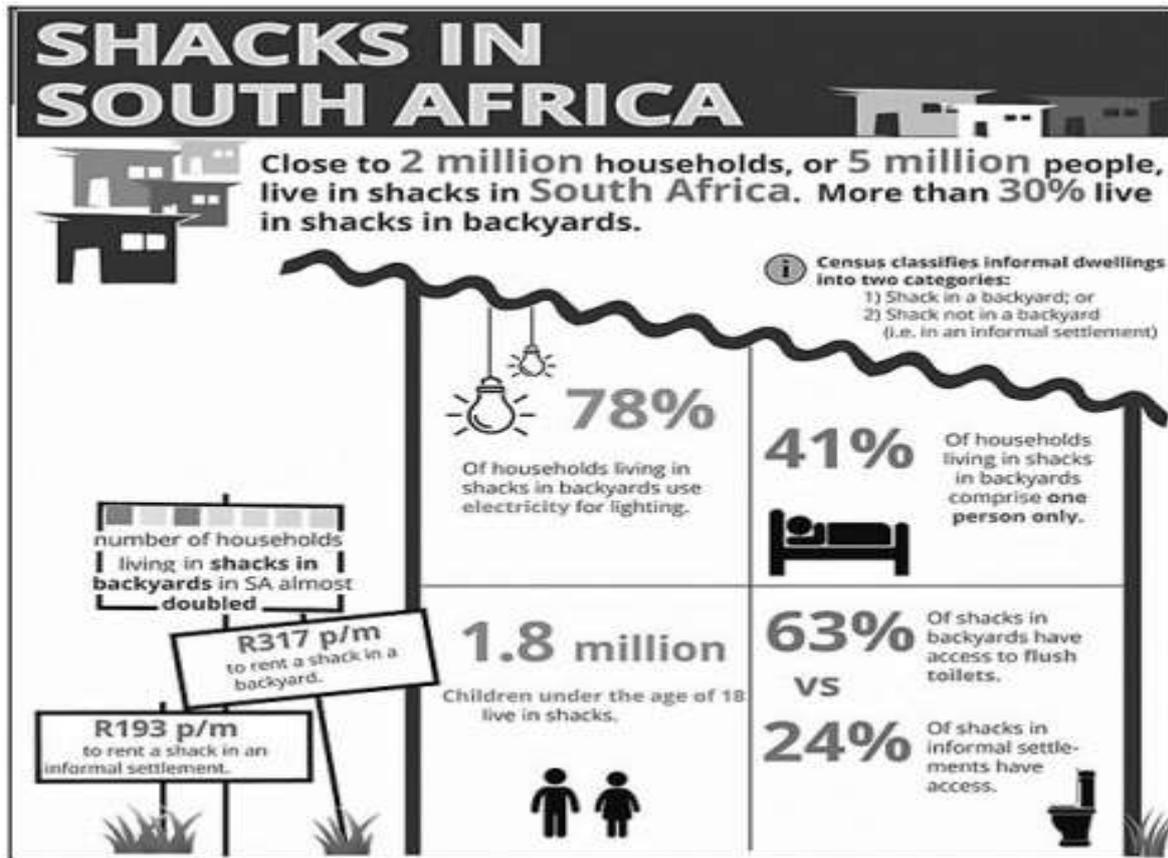
Problems associated with informal settlements.

- Dwellings are exposed to extreme weather: extremely warm in summer and freezing cold in winter. Roofs leak during rainy days.
- If built-in low-lying areas – where drainage is poor, vulnerable to flooding and damp.
- Dwellings close to rivers wash away or are flooded.
- Fires regular caused by candles, paraffin stoves and open fires – spread quickly because houses are built close together.
- Services are lacking, e.g. toilets, water taps is far away, illegal electricity connections.
- dangerous, causing injuries and fires.
- Unhealthy and unhygienic living conditions – waterborne diseases like diarrhoea and cholera can occur.
- Residents are unemployed and poor.

Strategies to address issues relating to informal settlements

- Building of low-cost housing by government.
- Infrastructure development.
- Improved service delivery.
- Skills development.
- Social support programs.
- Provide, child and old age grants.

ACTIVITY 12: Informal settlement



- 1.1. How many people in South Africa, according to the infographic, live in shacks? (1x1) (1)
- 1.2. State TWO advantages of living in a backyard shack compared to an informal settlement according to the infographic. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3. Why do a larger number of people still choose to live in informal settlements compared to backyard shacks? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4. How does the building material of informal settlements increase vulnerability (more at risk) to extreme weather conditions? (1x2) (2)
- 1.5. Identify and explain ONE social issue that developed due to the growth of informal settlements. (1x2) (2)
- 1.6. How can local municipalities reduce the challenges associated with the growth of informal settlements? (2x2)

Activity 13: Informal settlement

**FLOODS CAUSE DESTRUCTION TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN
ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY**

18 April 2022 –12:45



The recent flooding in Ethekekwini and surrounding areas has claimed hundreds of lives. Families were displaced from informal settlements, worsening the housing problem many already face.

Rapid urbanisation and government failure to deliver sufficient formal housing are among the driving forces behind the increased number of informal settlements. The unavailability of suitable land for housing is due to limited progress made with regard to land policies. This, in turn, is slowing down the ability of local governments to provide sufficient housing in areas that are not prone to disasters like flooding.

The result is that a quarter of South Africa's urban population is living in informal settlements built wherever people find open spaces that are prone to disasters. They lack basic amenities and infrastructure, such as proper roads and storm-water drainage systems. Many informal settlements are situated near water sources and low-lying areas which increases the flood risk.

[Adapted from ewn.co.za]

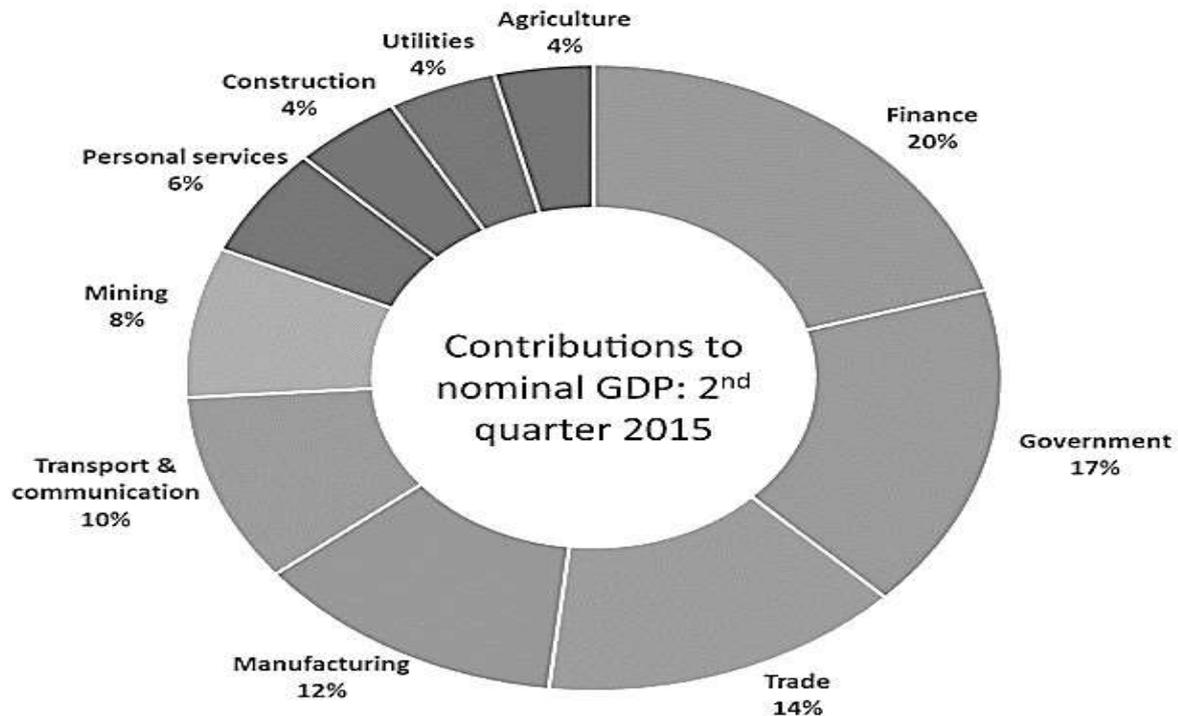
- 1.1. What is an informal settlement? (1x2) (2)
- 1.2. Quote a reason from the extract for the increase in the number of informal settlements in eThekwini. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3. Why are informal settlements in eThekwini at risk of flooding? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4. How would the lack of proper roads negatively impact on emergency services to reach informal settlements in times of disasters, like floods? (1x2) (2)
- 1.5. How would the lack of proper roads negatively impact on emergency services to reach informal settlements in times of disasters, like floods? (1x2) (2)
- 1.6. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest measures to prevent flood-related disasters in informal settlements in eThekwini Municipality. (4x2)

DAY SIX
THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OS SOUTH AFRICA.
THE STRUCTURE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

ECONOMIC SECTOR	DESCRIPTION	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
PRIMARY ECONOMIC activity	An economic activity that deals with the extraction of raw materials from nature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture (Crop farming and livestock farming) 2. Mining (Fuel mining and mineral mining)
Secondary economic activity	The processing of raw materials into usable, finished and/ or semi-finished goods.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industries 2. Manufacturing 3. Construction.
Tertiary economic sector	An economic activity that deals with the rendering of services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education. 2. Retail 3. Transport 4. Health 5. Financial services
Quaternary economic sector	An economic activity that deals with the rendering of intellectual services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Technology. 2. Medical research. 3. Engineering.

ACTIVITY 13:

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP BY ECONOMIC SECTORS



Study the above figure showing contributions to the GDP in 2018 by various economic sectors and answer the following questions. Write only the correct answer next to the question number..

1. What does the abbreviation *GDP* mean?
2. Which tertiary activity contributed the most to the GDP?
3. What is the total percentage contributed by the primary sector?
4. What percentage do imports and exports contribute to the GDP?
5. Which primary activity contributed the most to the GDP in 2018?
6. Name the secondary sector activity that contributed 12 percent in the GDP in 2018.
7. Mention ONE activity that contributed the least in the 2018's GDP.

ACTIVITY 14

FIGURE 4.6: CONTRIBUTION OF SELECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO SOUTH AFRICA'S GDP

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	CONTRIBUTION
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,2%
Mining and quarrying	4,9%
Manufacturing	15,2%
Electricity, gas and water	1,8%
Construction	3%
Finance, real estate and business services	21,5%
General government services	13,7%

[Source: <https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/investments-immigration/economynews/sa-economy-key-sectors>]

Refer to above figure showing contributions to South Africa's GDP.

1. Which economic activity in **FIGURE 4.6** contributed the most to South Africa's GDP? (1 x 1) (1)
2. Which economic sector contributed the least to South Africa's GDP? (1 x 1) (1)
3. Explain the low contribution of the primary economic sector to the South African economy. (2 x 2) (4)
4. Why is it important to strengthen the secondary sector in South Africa? (2 x 2) (4)
5. Account for the low contribution made by electricity, gas and water to the tertiary sector. (2 x 2) (4)

FARMING/ AGRICULTURE

An economic activity that deals the harvesting of food from the nature.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

- Contributes a percentage to the GDP.
- Contributes a percentage of the workforce employed in labour.
- Contributes a percentage from exports to the GNP.
- Help gain foreign exchange.
- Contribute in the infrastructure development.
- Provides raw materials to other sectors of the economy.

FACTORS PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

➤ Climate

South Africa has different climates such as Mediterranean, Subhumid, and temperate climates that help promote different crops.

➤ Arable land

South Africa has a fertile land that help with the growth of crops.

➤ Research on agriculture

Research and agricultural education results to improved farming methods which leads to improvement in agricultural production.

➤ Rainfall and availability of fresh water.

South Africa receives rainfall in different seasons for different areas in South Africa.

Various water transfer schemes help promote agriculture in South Africa.

➤ Climate monitoring

Drought prediction more accurate

Correct choice of crops which decreases loss.

There are very good methods to counter moderate droughts.

➤ Land ownership

More small-scale farmers can generate an income from their produce.

This is because most of the farmers independently own agricultural land.

Support from cooperative farming which reduces the capital required by an individual farmer.

➤ Relief/ Topography

The central plateau is generally gentle in topography.

This is advantageous for the growth of crops.

FACTORS THAT HINDER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

➤ Climate:

Drought prone areas

Erratic rainfall

Rainfall is not spread evenly in the country

➤ Soils infertility

About 77% of the agricultural land is infertile in South Africa. This makes farming more challenging and more expensive for the farmers because they have to rely on artificial fertilizers to grow crops.

➤ Natural diseases:

Natural diseases such as foot and mouth that affect livestock, especially cattle, reduces production because affected livestock have to be killed.

➤ Market:

Food prices are not stable and as a result of inflation, food becomes expensive for the market.

Again, local farmers have to compete with foreign markets who sell cheaper products as a result, farming is greatly and negatively affected in South Africa.

TYPES OF FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA

SMALL SCALE FARMING:

Small-scale farming refers to a farming method that uses very little land and often using very little to no expensive technologies. It uses traditional methods of farming.

Characteristics of small-scale farming:

- Land size: Farmers work on a small piece of land.
- Income: Profit is small
- Labour: farms usually include a lot of manual labour.
- Agricultural production: farmers yield small products
- Machinery: Tractors and other machinery are rarely used and most of the work around crops is done by hand.
- Target market: Small-scale farms tend to produce for local communities

Advantages of small-scale farming:

- A small farm supplies the local community with fresh food and thus reconnect people with the food they consume.
- Improves Health of communities: Introducing more nutritious and sustainable food, helps to improve the overall health of customers.
- Creates jobs: During the stressful harvest months, small farms often require some outside help in exchange for money or accommodation and food.
- Food security: small farms grow a more diverse crop selection.

- Affordable food prices: Most small farms sell their products directly on the farm, this way they do not have to pay for transportation or other fees.

Disadvantages of small-scale farming:

- Hard manual labour: Working long days of hard manual labour can be very exhausting and damage your body in many different ways.
- High dependence on unpredictable factors: Weather is one of the most important, yet most unreliable factors in farming.
- Lack of funds: Most small farms operate on a low budget and as a result they are forced to produce less production.

LARGE SCALE FARMING

It refers to the system of farming in which a farmer uses modern methods of farming to grow crops or to rear livestock.

Characteristics of large-scale farming:

- Large agricultural production: the farmer produces a huge production of agricultural yields.
- Large pieces of land: farmers use a very large pieces for agricultural purpose.
- Capital investment: large scale farming requires lot of capital for it to operate. A lot of capital is required for purchasing of machinery, to pay farm labourers, to maintain machinery, buy fertilisers, to rear livestock, to transport agricultural goods to the market.
- Monoculture: usually the farmers specialise in one kind of a crop.
- Labourers: this type of farming requires a lot of unskilled labourers and skilled labourers.

Advantages of large-scale farming:

- Contributes significantly to the GDP/economy of SA.
- Help South Africa to earn foreign exchange.
- Source of employment in South Africa.
- Produces a large amount of food. This plays a significant role in food security.
- Provides raw materials to other sectors of the economy such as secondary (industries) and tertiary (retail).
- By improving quality of life, it increases the secondary and tertiary sector.

ACTIVITIES 15:



SMALL SCALE FARMING

<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-swaziland-2006-rural-farming-practices-and-problems-faced-by-subsistence-59437237.html>

- 1.1. Define the term small-scale farming. (1 × 2) (2)
- 1.2. What evidence in the photograph suggests that these are small-scale farmers? (1×1) (1)
- 1.3. Why can one say that these small-scale farmers are farming the land intensively? (1×2) (2)
- 1.4. The profit margin of the farmers in the photograph above will be low. Explain this statement. (2×2) (4)
- 1.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline the problems experienced by small-scale farmers, as seen in the photograph. (4 × 2) (8)

ACTIVITY 16

Sugar cane is grown along the KwaZulu-Natal coast due to the ideal climatic conditions in this area. The industry is composed of 14 sugar mills, 12 of which are scattered from the southern border of KwaZulu-Natal to its northern border. Most of the sugar cane supplied to these mills (85%) is produced by over 20 711 small scale growers and 1 126 large scale growers, the balance being supplied by the mill estates. The production of sugar cane on communally held land has expanded significantly over the past 25 years. Many sugar mills are located right next to a main arterial route.

[Adapted from <http://www.saf.safsuger.co.za>
and http://www.tikzn.co.za/open.php?page=Key_Sectors/Agriculture]

- 1.1. According to the case study, determine the number of large- scale growers of sugar cane in South Africa. (1x1) (1)
- 1.2. Differentiate between small scale and large-scale farming (2x2) (4)
- 1.3. Discuss why the sugar mills are ideally located. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. Explain how sugar cane farming has stimulated the economic development of the province in of KwaZulu Natal. (4x2) (8)

DAY SEVEN

INTERNSIVE AND EXTENSIVE FARMING

Intensive farming: Involves increasing capital and labour on the same piece of land being cultivated to increase yield.

Extensive farming: Involves land tillage with an aim of increasing output. Farmers increase the size of land for cultivation to improve yield without changing other factors.

Main products produced: home/export markets:

Products produced for the home/ local market:

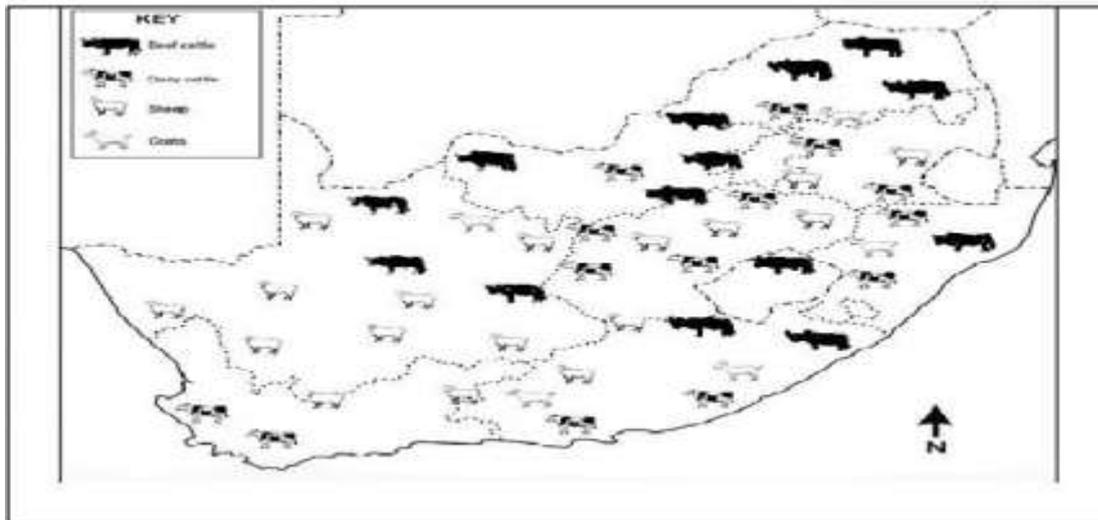
- Maize (corn).
- Dairy products.
- Tea.
- Cotton.
- Sunflower seeds (used for vegetable oil)
- Soya beans (used for protein supplements)
- Sugar.
- Vegetables.
- Beef.

Products produced for the export markets:

- Citrus.
- Sugar.
- Grapes
- Maize
- Fruit juice
- Wool
- Deciduous fruit
- Dairy products

BEEF FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AREAS WHERE THERE ARE BEEF FARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA



The importance of beef farming in South Africa:

- Contributes to the South African GDP.
- Source of employment in South Africa.
- It supplies other industries such as meat processing industries with beef.
- Beef is also used for cultural and traditional ceremonies in South Africa.
- Dairy products that are exported to international countries, help South Africa to earn foreign exchange.
- Beef is a source of protein which contains amino acids and they help to build and repair muscles.

Factors hindering beef production in South Africa:

- Shortages of rainfall reduces stock numbers.
- **Climate change:** Regular droughts and floods reduce the amount and quality of stock for export markets.
- **Distance from the international markets:** large distances to overseas markets increase the costs of exportation.
- **Government contribution:** Low government subsidies push up prices.
- **Unreliable inflation:** Price fluctuations reduce profit.
- **Lack of funding:** Subsistence farmers have challenge accessing loans from the banks in order to help develop their farms.
- **Lack of farming interests from young people:** Youth do not pursue farming/Loss of skilled farmers therefore beef production low.
- **Cost of farming:** Medication against diseases, machinery, labour costs and transport costs are expensive and increase farming costs.
- **Veld fires:** Fires removes natural pasturage for livestock and this forces the farmers to spend more money to buy food for the cattle.

- Rural urban migration: many farmers who have farming skills abandon their beef farms and migrate to urban areas. Also, because of the migration of young labourers, who move out of rural areas to urban areas. As a result of that farms produces low to no beef.

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE BEEF FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Research: Improved breeding research programmes will increase the quality of the beef.
- Education: Young people should be encouraged to take agricultural sciences so as to improve beef production in South Africa.
- Veterinary vaccination: Consistent vaccination of cattle should be carried out in order to prevent diseases in livestock.
- Pasturage: Improve pasturage and feeding so that will result in healthier cattle.
- Government funding: Government subsidies and grants will improve processing techniques.

FOOD SECURITY

It refers to when people have access to nutritious food on daily bases.

FOOD INSECURITY

It refers to inability of the people to have access to nutritious food on daily basis.

FACTORS PROMOTING FOOD SECURITY

- Fertile soil
- Employment opportunities
- Efficient food storage facilities
- Availability of irrigation water
- Improved water transfer schemes
- Government subsidies
- Research on agriculture
- Affordable food prices
- Variety of crops

FACTORS HINDERING FOOD SECURITY

- Unemployment
- Infertile soil
- Lack of funding/ capital to farmers
- Lack of government subsidies
- Drought
- Floods
- High food costs.

MINING

It refers to the extraction of minerals (platinum, gold, diamond etc) and fuel (coal, oil and gas) from under the ground.

The contribution of mining in South Africa

- Contribution to the GDP of South Africa
- Multiplier Effect: additional economic development in response to a new or expanding part of the economy
- Mines create employment opportunities for South Africans.
- Mining attracts foreign investment.
- Help earn foreign exchange.

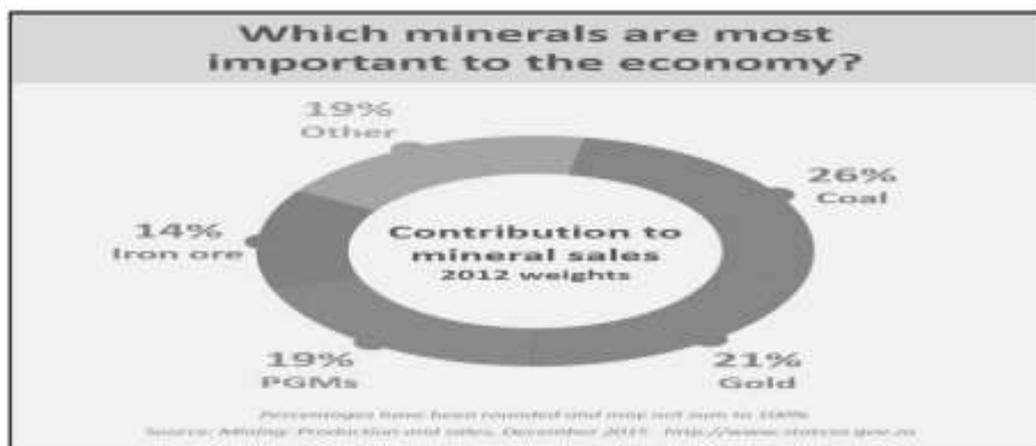
Factors Hindering Mining in South Africa

- Inconsistent exchange rates.
- Underground flooding
- The rise in labour costs
- Transportation of mining products to the harbours is expensive because mines are far away from the harbours.
- Diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Factors promoting mining in South Africa:

- Availability of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled laborers.
- Availability of water.
- There are good transport infrastructure/ networks.
- Availability of foreign and local markets.
- Availability of industries.

The most important mineral mined in South Africa.



ACTIVITY 17

Read the extract below on food security in South African urban areas and answer the questions that follow.

South Africa's population is already more than 60% urbanised. Whereas food poverty has historically been associated with rural communities, this is no longer the case. With sustained urbanisation, the locus of poverty is now shifting from rural to urban areas in the country. In addition, the recent sharp rise in food prices, coupled with an economic downturn, all suggest that poor urban households are experiencing a widening food gap. However, there is little empirical evidence that quantifies the prevalence of food insecurity

Source: Google

- 1.1. Define the term food insecurity (1x2) (2)
- 1.2. According to the extract, what has contributed to food insecurity in South African urban areas? (2x1) (2)
- 1.3. Why is it important to improve food security in a country? (1x2) (2)
- 1.4. Why are people living in urban settlements more likely to have higher levels of food security than those living in rural areas? (2x2) (4)
- 1.5. In a paragraph of approximately eight lines, outline strategies that must be implemented to improve food security in South Africa. (4x2) (8)

ACTIVITY 18

Read the extract below on food security and answer the questions that follow.

ENDING GLOBAL HUNGER

Toni Muir

As many as 795 million people around the world suffer under food insecurity. The majority of these people live in developing countries. There are a lot of empty, rumbling bellies mainly in the rural areas of Asia and Africa. 75% of the world's hungry live in rural areas. 50% of the small-scale farmers grow subsistence crops relying on family labour.

This type of farming makes them vulnerable.

The good news, according to the United Nations World Food Programme, is that hunger is a completely solvable problem.

[Source: SAWUBONA, September 2015]

- 1.1. Define the term food security (1x2) (2)
- 1.2. According to the article, why does food insecurity affect mostly people from South Asia and Africa? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3. Discuss TWO characteristics of subsistence farmers that make them vulnerable (at risk) to food insecurity. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. Provide solutions to reduce the problem of global hunger. (3x2) (6)

ACTIVITY 18

Below is the extract based on the instability at Mponeng's mine. The instability has had a negative impact on South Africa's GDP. Read it to answer the questions that follow.

CARLETONVILLE MINERS' STRIKE

Mponeng owns a gold mine near Carletonville in Gauteng. A recent strike for increased wages has led to a breakdown of trust between the union and workers. There has been much violence and killing of workers over the past few months.

According to the Bench Marks Foundation, the benefits of mining are not reaching the workers or the surrounding community. They claim that workers are exploited and exposed to safety hazards such as falling rocks, dust, high noise levels and dangerous fumes.

[Source: Adapted by examiner]

- 1.1. What initiated the Carletonville strike? (1x1) (1)
- 1.2. State TWO safety hazards that the miners are exposed to. (2x1) (2)
- 1.3. Besides industrial activities, discuss why the instability at Carletonville mine will impact negatively on the GDP. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. How can the owners of the Mponeng mine improve working conditions at the mine? (2x2) (4)
- 1.5. Describe the factors that might have led to the development of Mponeng gold mine. (2x2) (4)

ACTIVITY 19

Read the extract below based on mining in South Africa.

RENEWAL OF THE SA MINING INDUSTRY

Friday 06 November 2020, 18:21

The South African mining and minerals industry has been the basis of the South African economy for more than a century. Mining contributes approximately 17% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, both directly and indirectly.

The South African mining sector faces significant challenges under the current downturn in commodity prices. Gold markets are affected. The increase in input costs, such as labour and direct and indirect energy-related costs, coupled with lower productivity levels, has impacted negatively on the sector.

While there have been improvements in mining along the way, it is still very reliant on traditional methods of extraction, which are labour-intensive and costly, and have elements of risk to employees' safety and health.

[Source: google]

- 1.1. Give TWO reasons in the extract for the decrease in the contribution of mining to the GDP. (2x1) (2)
- 1.2. State ONE physical factor that could endanger a miner's life below surface. (1x2) (2)
- 1.3. Discuss TWO possible reasons for the increasing input costs of labour. (2x2) (4)
- 1.4. Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines and discuss the direct and indirect contribution of mining to the GDP of South Africa. (4x2) (8)

DAY EIGHT

SECONDARY SECTORS

It refers to the conversion of raw material into semi-finished good and finished good.

There are different types of industries in South Africa, such as: heavy, light, raw material orientated, market orientated, footloose industries, ubiquitous industries, bridge industries.

The importance of industries in South Africa.

- Create employment.
- Empower previously disadvantaged communities.
- Help to increase the production of raw materials.
- Help to process raw materials.

Factors favouring industrial development in South Africa:

- Availability of water.
- Availability of labour.
- Availability of electricity.
- Good transport network.
- The availability of the market.

Factors hindering industrial development in South Africa.

- Labour unrests
- Water- shedding
- Load shedding
- High tax costs.

Two main types of industries:

Light industries	Heavy industries
➤ It needs light weight raw materials	➤ Large quantities of raw materials
➤ Uses light machinery	➤ Heavy machinery
➤ Produces small end product	➤ Bulky end product
➤ Produces little air pollution and noise.	➤ Large amounts of noise and air pollution
➤ Needs only road transport	➤ Direct access to road, rail and harbour facilities
➤ employees work during office hours	➤ Employees operate continuously with working shifts

➤ Often close to suburbs and around the CBD

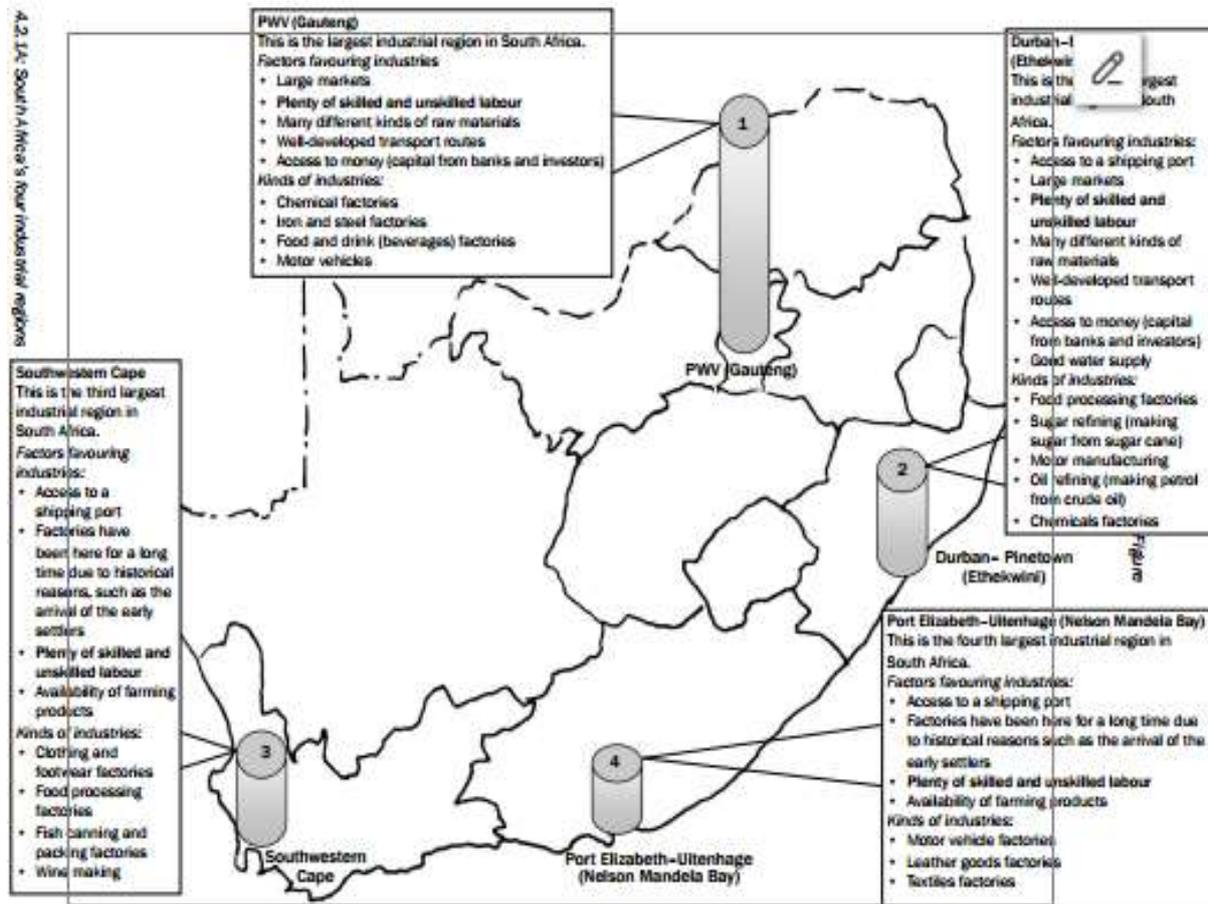
➤ Far away from built-up areas and close to bulk transport facilities

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

- Raw Material Orientated Industry: These types of industries are found close to the source of the raw materials that they require. This is usually because transportation costs are high. Example: Saw mills, Sugar mills and power plants.
- Market Orientated Industry: These types of industries are located close to the market. This is because the products are perishable and need to be sold fresh. Example: bakeries, dairy industries.
- Footloose Industry: The types of industries that are located anywhere without effect from factors such as resources or transport. Examples: Software companies.
- Ubiquitous Industry: are not located at a particular space on a landscape. Example: Vodacom.
- Bridge industries: These industries are located between the raw materials and the market. They are also known as break of bulk point industries.

FOUR CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The location of the four core industrial regions in South Africa.



1. Gauteng (PWV)

- It is the largest of four core industrial regions in South Africa.
- It is situated in the province of Gauteng.



Factors favouring the development of industries in Gauteng:

- Availability of water: There are a number of dams in Gauteng that supply industries with water.
- Availability of labourers: There's more labour in Gauteng.
- Institution of higher learning: The output of skilled labourers from institutions of higher learning help to promote industries in Gauteng.
- Availability of good transport infrastructure: There are good transport networks in Gauteng such as roads, railways and airports to transport products to the market and from the mines to the industries.
- Availability of different minerals: They supply industries with raw materials and it is cheaper to transport raw materials from the primary sector to industries as they are not far from the industries.
- Availability of power: Coal is readily available and very close to Gauteng. As a result, electricity costs are lower for the industries.

Factors hindering the industrial development in Gauteng

- Loadshedding
- Increase in rental costs
- Lack of spacing
- Increase in population
- Water-shedding

Main industries in PWV

- Metal, iron and steel,
- machinery,
- chemicals,
- transport.

2. Port Elizabeth- Uitenhage Industrial Region.

- It is the fourth largest industrial region in South Africa.
- It is located in the Eastern Cape province.

Factors favouring the development of Port Elizabeth- Uitenhage Industrial Region.

- Good transport infrastructure.
- Availability of labourers.
- Access to the harbour.
- Availability of the market.
- Availability of farm products.

Main industries in Port Elizabeth- Uitenhage Industrial Region.

- Motor vehicle factories.
- Factories that produce leather products.
- Textile industries.

Strategies for industrial development in South Africa.

It refers to the strategies that the South African government introduced in order to develop areas that were previously disadvantaged.

Those strategies that were developed by the South African government are:

- Spatial Development initiative: Is a development corridor, that is, development along a major transport route, for example, a major highway.
- Industrial development Zones: A development that is close to harbours or airports

Industrial Development Zones:

Aims and objectives of SDI's

- Promote the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector.
- Encourage beneficiation of locally available resources.
- Attract foreign direct investment.
- Attract advanced foreign production.
- Develop linkages between domestic and zone-based industries.
- Provide world-class industrial infrastructure.

Coega IDZ

- It is located in the Eastern Cape province, Gqeberha (Port Elizabeth).

Aims of Coega IDZ:

- Attract local and international investment.
- Create job opportunities.
- To encourage the development of manufacturing sector.
- To improve infrastructure.
- To use local natural resources for manufacturing.
- Help reduce the number of imported goods into South Africa.

Main Economic Activities in Coega IDZ:

- Agro- processing.
- Automotive.
- Chemicals
- Energy
- Business process outsourcing.

Factors promoting Coega IDZ:

- Good transport networks including the harbour.
- Large labour force.
- Large local market.
- Access to the international market.

Factors hindering the development of Coega IDZ:

- Lack of capital investment from the government.
- Lack of power and clean water.
- Shortage of skilled laborers.

The importance of Coega IDZ:

- Help develop the economy.
- Contributes the GDP of the country.
- Help with infrastructure development.
- Create employment opportunities.
- Help improve the quality of life and the standard of living.
- Offer skills to people through education and training programmes.

Wild Coast SDI:

- It is located in the Eastern Cape province.

Aims of the Wild Coast SDI:

- To generate sustainable economic growth in the Eastern Cape.
- To create permanent employment to the people of Eastern Cape.
- To attract investment in community-based tourism sector.
- To help promote small businesses in agriculture and tourism.

Main Economic Activities:

- Agriculture.
- Tourism.

Factors promoting Wild Coast SDI:

- Availability of natural resources.
- Attractive geographical location.

Factors hindering Wild Coast SDI:

- Poor infrastructure.
- Poor rural economy.
- Unemployment.

The importance of Wild Coast SDI:

- Stimulate economic growth.
- Create employment opportunities.
- Help grow small businesses.
- Help with infrastructure development.
- Help with skills development.
- Improve basic services and facilities.

Activity 24: Industrial Regions in SA

GAUTENG TO REMAIN DOMINANT IN SA ECONOMY UNTIL 2017

By Leandi Kolver

Gauteng continued to dominate the South African economy, contributing nearly 35% to the national gross domestic product, until at least 2017. It is noted that Gauteng's provincial economy was 75% and was made up of tertiary sector industries, including trade, transport, finance and community services. The province was also regarded as the natural destination for international investors wishing to establish a springboard into Africa.

The PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region's diversified manufacturing sector produced more than 50% of South Africa's manufactured exports. The PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region has a number of copper-processing industries, which is supported by raw materials from the Phalaborwa SDI. The diversified manufacturing sector, including copper, will face major challenges in the next three years, including challenges related to energy provision, labour, underinvestment in capital equipment and technology.

[Adapted from http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/gauteng-to-remain-dominant-sa-economy-until-2017-2014-05-14/rep_id:4136]

Read the extract above based on the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region and answer the following questions.

- 1.1. Quote evidence from the article to support the statement that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region is a core industrial region. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2. Discuss ONE factor that has contributed to the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region being a preferred destination for international investors. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3. Gauteng's manufacturing sector is a major market for copper.
 - a. Why is the Phalaborwa SDI the main supplier of copper to Gauteng? (1 x 2) (2)
 - b. How will the Phalaborwa SDI benefit from strengthening its trading links with Gauteng? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.4. Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines explaining how energy provision and labour will become major challenges that the PWV/Gauteng Industrial Region will experience in the processing of copper in the next three years. (4x2)

Activity 25: Industrial regions in South Africa.

SA Plant rated top factory in VW's Global Network



Volkswagen's (VW) Uitenhage factory has been rated the top manufacturing plant in the German brand's global production network. VW SA says it came out on top in the 2018 selling in sedans, hatchbacks and SUVs, thanks to the New Polo, Jetta and Tiguan models. VW managed to meet and improve the expectations set by VW globally to reduce energy consumption, water usage, emissions and waste targets. The VW plant is growing because of the positive impact of locally beneficiated goods for manufacturing. The only negative is that ESKOM has recently increased the energy tariffs dramatically over a short period of time.

[Source: Adapted from an article VW south Africa 20/05/2018]

Refer to the above text on the PE-Uitenhage Industrial region and answer the following questions.

- 1.1. Define the term manufacturing. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2. Mention TWO factors that have led to Volkswagen (VW) South Africa being rated as the top manufacturing plant in the German brand's global production network. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.3. Explain the impact of the recent increase in electricity tariffs by ESKOM on the manufacturing of Volkswagen (VW) vehicles. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the positive impact of locally-produced (manufactured) goods on the South African economy. (4 x 2) (8)

DAY NINE

TERTIARY SECTOR

It is the part of the economy in which services are rendered or provided.

THE INFORMAL SECTOR:

The sector in the South African economy in which the businesses are not registered and they don't contribute to tax.

The general characteristics of the informal sector:

- Businesses are not registered and they do not pay tax.
- Mainly consists of women and children.
- Businesses are found mainly in the CBD next to pavements and taxi ranks.
- It consists of unskilled and semi- skilled labourers.
- Mostly consist of self-workers.
- Sell affordable food products.

The importance of informal sector:

- Equip people with entrepreneur (business) skills.
- Lowers the unemployment rate.
- Sells food at affordable prices.
- Provide income for the families.
- Contributes to food security.
- Help to minimise crime.

The reasons for the development of the informal sector:

- Job losses: Many people who have lost their employment, start small businesses in the informal sector
- Lack of formal education: Because of lack of formal education, people are not getting the opportunity to get employed in the formal sector, so they establish informal businesses.
- Large scale immigration: People who migrated from their countries and moved into South Africa, with the hope of getting employment, often establish informal businesses in the CBD.
- Urbanisation: The increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas put a strain on available job opportunities. As a result, people who do not get employment often establish informal businesses.
- Single headed families: Women, who head the family, embark of the establishment of informal businesses.

Challenges experiences in the informal sector:

- Bad weather: Their valuable goods are greatly affected by bad weather and they find it difficult to operate in bad weather, such as windy and dusty weather and heavy rains.
- Lack of capital: Many informal sectors do not get loans from the bank in order to improve their businesses.
- Harassment from the local authorities: Local authorities, especially the municipal security officers, often harasses people working in the informal sector by forcefully removing them because of municipal bylaws.
- Exposed to crime: Informal businesses is vulnerable to crime because they cannot afford security services.
- Inconsistent income: The income is unreliable because, for example, during the rainy weather the business may not make more money or completely not open reducing the monthly income.
- No trading facilities: The businesses operate from an open area next to the pavements and taxi ranks where there are no proper facilities.

Strategies to improve the informal sector in South Africa:

- Provide them with proper building facilities such as stalls.
- Provide them with loans and business advices.
- Help them register their businesses.
- Provide designated spaces for them to trade and operate their business.

ACTIVITY 26 : INFORMAL SECTOR

Read the extract in FIGURE 4.6 based on informal food sector and answer the questions that follow.

INFORMAL FOOD SECTOR MAKES UP TO 40% OF FOOD MARKET

May 2, 2018

South Africa's informal food sector makes up at least 40% of the food market, meaning that it contributes notably to the economy, while providing consumers with easy access to food.

According to Efficient Group, the informal food, sector is valued at about R404 billion, with the formal food sector holding the other 60% of the market. Collectively the market is worth R1,02 trillion. Informal food sector is mostly comprised of small businesses like spaza shops, home businesses and street vendors.

According to Mike Schussler, chief economist at Economists.co.za, the informal sector is important as it offers exactly what people need – cheap food near them.

[Adapted from: *Bloemfontein Courant*]

- 1.1. Define the term informal sector. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2. Give an example of informal food sector. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3. How much, according to the article, is the food sector valued at? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4. Quote from the extract, pieces of evidence showing that the informal food sector contributes notably to the economy. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5. Explain challenges faced by the informal traders. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6. Suggest ways in which South African government can help strengthen the informal food sector. (3x2) (6)