



JENN

Training and Consultancy

The path to enlightened education

GEOGRAPHY

GRADE 12

PAPER 2

TEACHER SOLUTION MANUAL

TOPICS

1. STUDY OF SETTLEMENTS

**2. SITE; SITUATION; PATTERNS
AND SHAPE OF RURAL
SETTLEMENTS**

**3. RUAL URBAN MIGRATION
AND RURAL DEPOPULATION**

**4. SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN
RURAL SETTLEMENTS**

**5. Origin and development
of settlements**

**6. Classification of urban
settlements according to
function.**

7. Urban hierarchies

8.Land-use zones

9. Urban structure/urban

10. Models of urban structure

11. Urban settlement issues

12. Informal settlements

SOLUTIONS

Activity 1

- 1.1.1 **A:** dispersed pattern and **B: nucleated** (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.2 **A:** isolated farmsteads and **B:** village (2x1) (2)
- 1.1.3 **C :** wet point settlement; settlement close to the water source.
D.: dry point settlement. Located high away from the water (2x2) (4)
- 1.1.4 Linear (1x2) (4)
- 1.1.5 Flat arable land
Close to the water source for irrigation
Access to the road (3x1) (3)

Activity 2

Extract from 3025 AD Phillipolis

- 2.1.1 Refer to the settlements Langkloof **(A)** and Waterkloof **(B)**
- a. A: dispersed
B: Nucleated (2x1) (2)
- b. The settlement is next to the source of water.
There is a river next to the settlement (2x1) (2)
- c. The settlement is close to the road to ensure accessibility and transportation of goods.
The area is relatively flat for cultivation.
Close to water source for irrigation. (2x2) (4)
- 2.1.2 The area receives low annual rainfall.
Farmers rely on ground water for irrigation. (1x2) (2)
- 2.1.3 Calculate the gradient between spot height 404 and trig beacon 275.
VI
HE
 $VI = 1406\text{m} - 404\text{m} = 1002\text{m}$
 $HE = 3.8\text{cm} \times 500 = 1900\text{m}$
Gradient = 1: 1.89 (5x1) (5)

ACTIVITY 3

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-----|
| 3.1.1 | Movement of people from rural areas to urban areas (2)
[CONCEPT] | (1x2) | (2) |
| 3.1.2 | rural (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
| 3.1.3 | People earn no/low salaries (2)
They are not able to afford basic services (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] | (1x2) | (2) |
| 3.1.4 | Birth rate declines (2)
Ageing population (2)
Disruption to family units (accept examples) (2)
Increase in poverty (2)
Increase in unemployment (2)
Decrease in (access to) services (accept examples) (2)
Standard of living decreases (accept examples) (2)
Older/younger community members vulnerable to social ills (accept examples) (2)
Gender structure changes (2)
Quality of life decreases (accept examples) (2)
Brain drain as skilled people leave rural area (2)
Loss of community identity (2)
[ANY TWO] | (2x2) | (2) |
| 3.1.5 | Create opportunities for investments (accept examples) (2)
Increase employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Skills development programmes (accept examples) (2)
Promote entrepreneurship (2)
Develop community projects (2)
Make services more accessible (accept examples) (2)
Improve the quality of services (accept examples) (2)
Improve infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Increase recreational/cultural activities (accept examples) (2)
Promote tourism (accept examples) (2)
Subsidising education (2)
Land reform programmes (accept examples) (2)
Young farmers receive financial assistance (accept examples) (2)
Provide market-related salaries/bonuses (accept examples) (2)
[ANY THREE] | (3x2) | (6) |

ACTIVITY 4

- 4..1.1 Rural-urban migration is the movement of people from the rural area to the urban area. (1x2) (2)
[CONCEPT]
- 4.1.2 Farm killings (1)
Poverty (1) (1x1) (1)
Lack of job opportunities (1)
[ANY ONE]
- 4.1.3 Piped/Potable water (1)
Electricity (1) (2x1) (2)
Sanitation (1)
Refuse and waste removal (1)
Health care (accept examples) (1)
Social welfare (1)
Housing (1)
Education (1)
Safety and security (1)
[ANY TWO]
- 4.1.4 The demand for housing cannot be met (2)
There is a shortage of suitable land (2) (2x1) (4)
Limited municipal budgets (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO]
- 4.1.5 Create more/better employment opportunities (accept examples) (2)
Promote commercial farming (2) (3x2) (6)
Develop/upskill workers (accept examples) (2)
Provide credit facilities/loans/subsidies to farmers (2)
Effective land reform programmes (accept examples) (2)
Decentralising industries/ businesses (2)
Developing ecotourism (accept examples) (2)
Organise festivals/recreational activities (accept examples) (2)
Advertising/marketing of the area (2)
Providing basic services (accept examples) (2)
Improvement of infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Create incentives to encourage people to limit rural-urban migration (accept examples) (2)
Resettlement of people in agriculturally suitable areas (2)
[ANY THREE]

Activity 5

- 1.5.1 access to water/ access to resources (1x1) (1)
- 1.5.2
- dilapidated infrastructure as well as
 - lack of proper operations
 - lack of maintenance of existing infrastructure
(ANY TWO)
- (2x1) (2)
- 1.5.3
- province is highly urbanised.
 - Relies on water supply for from the Vaal river.
- (1x2) (2)
- 1.5.4
- People could get sick due to water borne diseases(accept examples)
 - Shortage of water can cause low yields in rural areas.
 - Can lead to poor sanitation.
 - Low production in farms can cause high unemployment rate.
 - Increase in the prices of agricultural products.
 - Services disrupted due to water shortages (accept examples)
- (2x2) (4)
- 1.5.5
- Institutional development to help rural people set the priorities in their own communities and access funds to plan and implement local economic development.
 - Fix the leaking pipes in the communities
 - Provide infrastructure for rural areas
 - Educate people about saving water

[14]

ACTIVITY 6

- 6.1.1 Policy to bring about equitable distribution and access to land (2) (1x2) (2)
[CONCEPT]
- 6.1.2 Create assets for the poor (1) (1x1) (1)
Stabilise relationships (1)
Promote development (1)
[ANY ONE]
- 6.1.3 Budgets/funding needs to be accessed (2) (1x2) (2)
Legal arrangements need to be concluded (2)
[ANY ONE]
- b) Shaking of hands (2) (1x2) (2)
There is no fighting (2)
Peaceful environment (2)
[ANY ONE]
- 6.1.4 Lack of knowledge regarding the land reform process (2)
Poverty/Lack of income to attend meetings (2) (2x2) (4)
Lack of appropriate documentation (2)
Willing seller/buyer clause (2)
Legal processes are costly (2)
Constrained budgets of government (2)
Government unable to provide loans (2)
Government unable to provide equipment (2)
Training of farmers is costly (2)
[ANY TWO]
- 6.1.5 The change to commercial farming would create more employment opportunities (2) (2x2) (4)
Increase in food production would alleviate poverty (2)
Employment would decrease poverty (2)
There would be more reconciliation among rural communities that would bring about stability (2)
Improved services would contribute to a better quality of life (2)
Family units would not be broken due to a decrease in rural-urban migration (2)
[ANY TWO]

ACTIVITY 7

Provide one word for the following statements

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-----|
| 7.1.1 | Central place | (1x1) | (1) |
| 7.1.2 | Range | (1x1) | (1) |
| 7.1.3 | Threshold population | (1x1) | (1) |
| 7.1.4 | Sphere of influence | (1x1) | (1) |
| 7.2 | Study the ketch below | | |
| | | | |
| 7.2.1 | A | (1x1) | (1) |
| 7.2.2 | Its not expensive and consumed daily | (1x2) | (2) |
| 7.2.3 | It will have a greater range. | (1x2) | (2) |
| 7.2.4 | B | (1x1) | (2) |
| 7.2.5 | Goods and services that are required infrequently, attracts customers from far areas. | (1x2) | (2) |

ACTIVITY 8

- 8.1.1 Market area from where an urban settlement/business draws customers (1) (1x1) (1)
[CONCEPT]
- 8.1.2 City larger/bigger/wider than the town (1) (1x1) (1)
OR
Town smaller/narrower than the city (1)
- 8.1.3 The order of the goods sold in a particular service area/order of services provided/degree of specialisation of services/goods (1) (1x1) (1)
Number of functions/goods that are offered (1)
Type of functions offered/goods sold (1)
Variety of goods/services offered (1)
Price of goods/services (1)
[ANY ONE]
- 8.1.4 Zone of competition/where people can choose which place to shop at (2) (2x2) (4)
Personal choice/convenience of where to go (2)
Travel to place which offers better services (2)
If there is little impact on travelling time and cost for the product they want to purchase (2)
Going to either town or city for another purpose and shopping while there
En-route to place of work/residence (2)
Offering of cheaper goods/services (2)
Variety of goods offered (2)
For high order/speciality goods/services customers can choose to go to the city (
For low order/daily goods/services customers will most likely go to the town
- 8.1.5 Distance travelled (range) will depend on the order of the goods/service (2) (2x2) (4)
High order goods/services/consumer goods have a greater range and draw customers from farther away (2)
Low order goods/services/basic commodities/convenience goods have a shorter range therefore people not prepared to travel very far (2)
Cost of goods/services – the cheaper, the shorter the distance/the more expensive, the farther the distance (2)
[ANY TWO]
- 8.1.6 People not prepared to travel long distances to obtain lower order goods/services/convenience goods/functions (2) (2x2) (4)
More low order centres will exist to provide for the daily needs of people/goods/functions that are frequently needed (2)
Increased costs to obtain low order goods/services/functions if you have to travel to high order centres for daily needs (2)
Low order centres serve a small area (2)
High order goods and services are not required daily/less frequently (2)
Fewer outlets provide high order goods/services/functions/not regular use of services
People are prepared to travel long distances to obtain high order goods/services/functions therefore fewer high order centres needed (2)

High order centres serve a large area
 Economic progression - as economic development takes place, some smaller centres will grow into larger centres (as number of goods/services/functions increases, that town will grow) (2)
 [ANY TWO]

ACTIVITY 9

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|
| 9.1.1 | Side view of an urban area | (1x1) (1) |
| 9.1.2 | Height of buildings decreases (1)
Height of buildings increases towards the CBD (1)
Buildings are taller in the CBD/lower in the rural-urban fringe (1) | (1x1) (1) |
| 9.1.3 | Resulted in a high building density (2) | (1x2) (2) |
| 9.1.4 | Characterised by mixed land use (2)
Invasion and succession (accept examples) (2)
Urban renewal occurs (2)
Urban expansion/urban sprawl occurs (accept examples) (2)
[ANY TWO] | (2x2) (4) |
| 9.1.5 | Land is cheaper (2)
Available land (2)
Accessible market (2)
Reduced transport costs (accept examples) (2)
Accessible transport infrastructure (accept examples) (2)
Less costs incurred due to less crime (accept examples) (2)
Access to raw ma | (3x2) (6) |

ACTIVITY 10

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----------|
| 10.1.1 | There are focal points (nuclei) around which the urban settlement develops (1)
Location of land-use (zones) are based on compatibility (1)
All land-use (zones) are present (1) | (2x1) (2) |
| 10.1.2 | Central business district (CBD) | (1x1) (1) |
| 10.1.3 | Land-use zone 1 is located in an area of high accessibility (| (1x2) (2) |
| 10.1.4 | Explain how the development of the outlying business district (OBD), labelled 7, was influenced by: | |
| | a. High crime in the CBD caused commercial activities to move to the Outlying Business District (2)
Low crime rates in the OBD will be more attractive for development (2) | (1x2) (2) |
| | a. Less traffic congestion in the OBD will increase convenience/ accessibility (2)
More traffic congestion in the CBD reduces convenience/ accessibility (2) | (1x2) (2) |

- 10.1.5 Urban areas have different nuclei (accept examples) (2) (3x2) (6)
 Level and rate of development differs (2)
 Different amounts of space available for the expansion of urban areas (2)
 Natural resources found in urban areas differ (accept examples) (2)
 Physical barriers (obstacles) that can prevent expansion (2)
 Different location of urban areas (2)
 Poor planning by municipalities (2)
 Restricted financial budgets (2)
 Historical/cultural factors have an impact (2)
 Transport infrastructure differs (2)

ACTIVITY 11

- 11.1.1 Deterioration of urban areas/buildings (2) (1x2) (2)
- 11.1.2 Buildings are in a poor condition (accept examples) (1) (1x1) (1)
 Graffiti on the buildings (1)
 Litter/Pollution (in the area) (1)
- 11.1.3 Area of future expansion of the CBD/Zone of change/Invasion and succession (2) (2x2) (4)
 Attracts low income occupants/students (2)
 Landlords do not occupy/maintain/upgrade buildings (2)
 Buildings are left vacant (2)
 Buildings are illegally occupied (2)
 Lack of basic services (2)
 Overcrowding because of its proximity to the CBD (2)
 Immigrants are attracted due to the low cost of the dwellings (2)
 Social ills are prevalent (2)
- 11.1.4 People will have better quality housing (2) (4x2) (8)
 People will have better access to basic services (2)
 Creates an improved aesthetic appeal (2)
 Reduces the crime rate in the area (2)
 Area becomes more attractive to tourists (2)
 It will attract more businesses (accept examples) (2)
 It will create more employment opportunities (2)
 Property values will increase (2)
 Rates collected can be used in the maintenance of the area (2)
 It will create a healthier environment (2)
 There will be improvements in infrastructure (2)
 Attracts more affluent people (2)

ACTIVITY 12

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-----|
| 12.1.1 | Cars/ Private vehicles | (1x1) | (1) |
| 12.1.2 | There are more cars being used (to transport 60 people) | (1x2) | (2) |
| 12.1.3 | Fewer cars on the road (2)
Availability of public transport (accept examples) (2)
More efficient public transport (accept examples) (2)
Increasing accessibility (accept examples) (2)
Dedicated public transport lanes (accept examples) (2)
Making public transport more affordable (2) | (2x2) | (4) |
| 12.1.4 | It is costly and has a negative influence on people's budgets (accept examples) (2)
Commuters sometimes need to change to several modes of transport to get to work/costs (2)
Petrol price increases affects the budgets of commuters (2)
Irresponsible drivers endanger commuters lives which negates (personal) insurance claims (2)
The unsafe/un-roadworthy/overloaded vehicles can cause accidents/injuries (to commuters necessitating medical bills) (accept examples) (2)
Commuters will be late which results in job losses (accept examples) (2)
Violence/strikes in the public transport industry results in loss of income (accept examples) (2)
Inflexible operating hours restrict commuters from working overtime (2) | (4x2) | (8) |

ACTIVITY 13

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-----|
| 13.1.1 | Limited infrastructure (accept examples) (1)
Prefabricated materials (accept examples) (1)
High building density (1)
Limited space (1)
Small houses (1)
Lack of planning (1)
Lack of basic services (accept examples) (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
| 13.1.2 | Tiny spaces (lack of privacy) (1)
Overcrowding (1)
Overlapping structures (fire hazard) (1)
Diseases (1) | (2x1) | (2) |
| 13.1.3 | Increased unemployment (2)
Increased poverty (2)
High inflation rate (2)
High price/rent of houses (2)
People cannot afford houses (2)
Salary cuts (2)
Budget constraints (2) | (2x2) | (4) |

- 13.1.4 They did not provide low cost housing because of a shortage of available land/ budget constraints (2) (8)
- No basic services/amenities (accept examples) were supplied due to budget shortfalls (2)
- No basic infrastructure (accept examples) due to a lack of skilled personnel (2)
- Did not create enough job opportunities because of a lack of investment (2)
- Inadequate policing to combat crime due to poor planning (2)
- Did not allocate finance for improving conditions of people living in informal settlements due to budget constraints (2)
- Corruption which lead to a misappropriation of finances/budget shortfalls (2)
- Unqualified people managing these projects (which are delayed) as a result of nepotism/cronyism (2)
- Limited programmes for upskilling/training of communities due to budget constraints(2)
- People are forced to remain in informal settlements due to land tenure issues (4x2)

ACTIVITY 14

14.1.1	60% (1)	(1x1)	(1)
14.1.2	Kwazulu-Natal (1) Mpumalanga (1)	(2x1)	(2)
14.1.3	Subtropical climate conditions (1) High temperatures (1) High rainfall (1) Frost-free area (1) Well-drained /fertile soils (1)	(2x1)	(2)
14.1.4	It provides employment (farms/sugar mills) (2) Multiplier effect /stimulates economy (accept examples) (2) Provides income for small- scale farmers (2) Raw materials for secondary activities (accept examples) (2) Improves infrastructure (accept examples) (2) Small towns/rural villages partly/entirely dependent on sugar cane farming (2) Improved standard of living/quality of life (accept examples) (2) It creates access to markets (2)	(2x2)	(4)
14.1.5	Sugar tax has decreased the demand for sugar (2) Fluctuating prices limits investment (2) Increase in cost of exports (2) Demand for sugar cane in Southern Africa has decreased (accept examples) (2) Higher production costs (accept examples) (2) Load shedding decreases production (2) Lack of subsidies in South Africa (2) Labour strikes decrease production (2)	(3x2)	(6)

ACTIVITY 15

- 15.1.1 When nutritious food is accessible to the people of a country (1x2) (2)
- 15.1.2 23,6% (1) (1x1) (1)
- 15.1.3 To make a comparison of food security across countries (2x2) (2)
- 15.1.4 People were unable to work reducing food production/industry (2)
Due to unemployment people could not purchase food (2) (2x2) (2)
Borders closed and countries could not import food (2)
- 15.1.5 Incentives can increase productivity on farms (2)
Technical support for small scale farmers will increase production (2) (4x2) (8)
Providing modernised farming equipment will increase production (2)
Encourage (incentives) subsistence farmers (fragmented land) to embrace commercial farming (2)
Incentives for co-operative farming will increase the variety and quantity of products (2)
Research into a variety of farming practices will optimize production (2)
Land reform programmes should be prioritized to give more people access to farming land (2)
Subsidising farmers with the procurement of genetically modified(GM) crops will guarantee production of crops (2)
Programmes to upskill farmers will improve efficiency and protect the land (2)
Access to pesticides and insecticides improve and ensure the quality of crops (2)
[ANY FOUR]

ACTIVITY 16

- 16.1.1 Decreased (1) (1x1) (1)
- 16.1.2 101 (1) (1x1) (1)
- 16.1.3 China (1) (1x1) (1)
- 16.1.4 Witwatersrand has the largest gold reef deposit (2)
Gold deposits are closer to the surface (2) (2x2) (4)
Lower geothermal gradient (2)
Gold reserves are of a high quality (2)
[ANY TWO]
- 16.1.5 Strike action (2)
Labour disputes (2) (2x2) (4)
Decreased foreign investment in the mines (2)
Certain mines have had to close down permanently (2)
High numbers of unskilled miners (2)

Threat of nationalisation (2)
 Power outages (load shedding) (2)
 [ANY TWO]

- 16.1.6 An increase in unemployment will reduce buying power (2) (2x2) (4)
 Reduced market and business profits will decrease (2)
 Less taxes paid to government will reduce budgets for the development of infrastructure (2)
 Decrease in the multiplier effect in the country resulting in all sectors of the economy being affected (2)
 Decrease in foreign income due to less gold exports causes economic recession (2)
 Some mines would be forced to close decreasing the GDP of the country (2)
 [ANY TWO]

ACTIVITY 17

- 17.1.1 Mozambique (1) (1x1) (1)
 (Accept Swaziland) (1)
 17.1.2 To rebuild their economies and restore trade and investment ties (1) (1x1) (1)
 17.1.3 Gauteng/PWV core industrial region (1x1) (1)
 17.1.4 Improved infrastructural development (accept examples) (2) (2x2) (4)
 Increased volumes of traffic (2)
 The route becomes safer (2)
 It will promote entrepreneurial opportunities (accept examples) (2)
 Increased skills of local people (2)
 Multiplier effect (increased buying power) (accept examples) (2)
 Job creation (2)
 It promotes trade (accepts examples) (2)
 17.1.5 Improved railways result in cheaper transport of goods (2)
 Improved roads will facilitate rapid transport of goods (2)
 Expanding the port encourages the export/import of bulky goods (2) (4x2) (8)
 Improving port facilities will increase the export of goods (2)
 More accessibility by ports/roads/rail improving trade (accept examples) (2)
 Improved power supply will improve production (2)
 Improved communication networks improve trade relations (2)
 [ANY FOUR]

ACTIVITY 18

- 18.1.1 Focused industrial development area that creates jobs and promotes exports, close to major transport routes with international links (2) (1x2) (2)
 18.1.2 It is the largest Greenfield airport development (1) (1x1) (1)

- 18.1.3 Harbour (1)
N2 (1) (1x2) (2)
King Shaka (International Airport) (1)
- 18.1.4 Access to improved telecommunication services (2)
Available infrastructure (2) (2x2) (4)
Airport provides industries with access to local and international markets (2)
Access to power supply (2)
Dams ensure an abundance of water (2) .
- 18.1.5 A variety of industries would expose labourers to a variety of skills (2)
Technical specialists from other countries would transfer skills to the local labour force (2) (3x2) (6)
Local labour would acquire Fourth industrial revolution skills which would keep them abreast of the latest technological development (2)
The success of the Dube TradePort IDZ would ensure a more permanent/stable labour force (2)
- ACTIVITY 19
- 19.1.1 Shadow economy (1x1) (1)
- 19.1.2 She cannot afford it (1) (1x1) (1)
- 19.1.3 regular raids' (1)
'goods are seized' (1) (1x1) (1)
'fines are issued' (1)
[ANY ONE]
- 19.1.4 They do not pay taxes to SARS (2)
Unregistered businesses (2) (1x2) (2)
- 19.1.5 How does the economy benefit from the informal sector? (2x2) (4)
- 19.1.6 It creates jobs (2)
Reduces dependence on the state (accept examples) (2) (3x2) (6)
Goods are cheaper (2)
Services are affordable (accept examples) (2)
They buy goods/merchandise from formal businesses (2)
Creation of new skills (accept examples) (2)
They pay VAT (2)
Reduces crime (2)
[ANY TWO.]
- ACTIVITY 20
- 20.1.1 20 (1) % (x1) (1)
- 20.1.2 Economic recession (accept examples) (1)
Unemployment (accept examples) (1) (1x2) (2)
Less expensive (1)

Non-payment of additional costs (accept examples) (1)

It is accessible (1)

Make use of informal labourers (1)

[ANY TWO]

20.1.3 It provides employment opportunities (accept examples) (2) (2x2) (4)

It reduces government responsibility for providing grants (2)

Demand for goods will increase production (accept examples) (2)

They pay VAT (2)

Access to more affordable goods (2)

Creates economically sustainable (accept examples) entrepreneurial ideas/skills (2)

It provides a bigger market for goods (accept examples) (2)

Goods can be bought at an affordable price (2)

Regular income reduces crime (2)

Contributes to the GDP (2)

[ANY TWO]

20.1.4 Regulate the sector (accept examples) (2)

Allocate designated areas for them to trade (accept examples) (2) (4x2) (8)

Supply basic services (accept examples) (2)

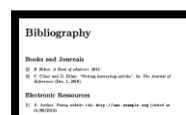
Provide infrastructure (accept examples) (2)

Increased security for their goods (2)

Create partnerships with the private sector (accept examples) (2)

Upskilling of entrepreneurs (2)

Access to funding (accept examples) (2)



BIBLIOGRAPHY

1	energycapitalpower.com
2	projectsiq.co.za
3	www.miningforschools.co.za
4	dubetradeport.co.za
5	www.zigya.com
6	article.sciencepublishinggroup.com
7	www.landreformfutures.org
8	2021 Geography Examination guidelines
9	dbepast questionpapers