

GEOGRAPHY

WINTER CLASSES

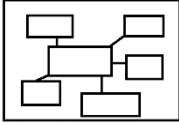



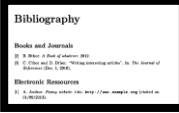

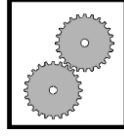

GRADE 12

TERM 2

TEACHER AND LEARNER CONTENT MANUAL



ICON DESCRIPTION

 <p>MIND MAP</p>	 <p>EXAMINATION GUIDELINE</p>	 <p>CONTENTS</p>	 <p>ACTIVITIES</p>
 <p>BIBLIOGRAPHY</p>	 <p>TERMINOLOGY</p>	 <p>WORKED EXAMPLES</p>	 <p>STEPS</p>



CONTENTS

PAGE

CONTENT	PAGES
EXAMINATION GUIDELINES	4-11
RURAL SETTLEMENT	12-31
URBAN SETTLEMENT	32-51
ECONOMIC SECTOR	52-54
PRIMARY SECTOR	55-68
SECONDARY SECTOR	69-81
INFORMAL SECTOR	82-84
BIBLIOGRAPHY	82



EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

EXAMINATION GUIDELINES FOR SETTLEMENT

RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

Study of settlements

Definition of:

- Settlement
- Site
- Situation

Rural and urban settlements

Classification of settlements according to:

- Size and complexity
- Pattern
- Function

Rural settlements

How site and situation affect the location of rural settlements

Classification of rural settlements according to:

Pattern

- Identification of different patterns (Advantages and disadvantages)

Function

Identification and reasons for different shapes of rural settlements:

- Round
- Linear
- Crossroad
- T-shape

Land use in rural settlements

- Identification of land use: farming, forestry and conservation

Rural settlement Issues

Concept of rural-urban migration (definition and application)

- Push and pull factors •

Definition of rural depopulation:

- Causes and consequences of rural depopulation on people and the economy
- Strategies to address rural depopulation

- Case study that illustrates effects of rural depopulation and strategies to address them

Social justice issues associated with rural settlements:

Definition, purpose, challenges in implementation, success stories and impact on communities

- Access to resources (natural: water and human-made: limited investment and lack of infrastructure)
 - o Land reform (land tenure, redistribution and restitution)

Urban settlements

The origin and development of urban settlements

Urbanisation of the world population

Concepts (definition, identification and application) of: o

- Urbanisation
- Urban growth
- Urban expansion
- Urban sprawl
- Rate of urbanisation
- Level of urbanisation
- Counter-urbanisation

How site and situation affect the location of urban settlements

Classification (identification, description and purpose) of urban settlements according to function:

- Central places
- Trade and transport towns (Break-of-bulk points, Junction towns and Gateway/Gap towns)
- Specialised towns

Urban hierarchies

Concepts (identification, description and interpretation) of:

- Urban hierarchy
- Central place
- Threshold population
- Sphere of influence
- Range of goods

Concepts (identification, description and interpretation) of:

- Low- and high-order functions/services
 - Low- and high-order centre

Urban structure and patterns

Internal structure and patterns of urban settlements (includes shape of urban settlements)

Take note of the difference between land-use (e.g. greenbelt and recreation) and land-use zones

- Land-use zones, including reasons for location, purpose and characteristics
Commercial (CBD, OBD, types of commercial decentralisation) Residential
Industrial Transition zone/Zone of decay Rural-urban fringe
- Factors influencing the morphological structure of a city Street patterns (plan)
Building density
- Urban profiles Concept (definition, identification and application) of urban
profile Reasons for shape of urban profile

Models of urban structure (description and characteristics):

- Multiple nuclei (Harris and Ullman) o Modern American-Western city
- Third World city
- South African city
- Changing urban patterns and land use in South Africa (buffer zones, greenbelts)

Urban settlement issues

Recent urbanisation patterns/ trends in South Africa

Urban issues related to rapid urbanisation: (definition, causes, impact, possible solutions like counter-urbanisation)

- Pollution
- Urban blight
- Traffic congestion
- Lack of planning/urban sprawl
- Overcrowding
- Housing shortages
- Service provision (basic services)
- Social challenges

Informal settlements:

- Concept (definition and identification)
- Growth of informal settlements
- Issues associated with informal settlements
- Strategies to address issues relating to informal settlements
- Case studies from South Africa and the world

Case studies on how selected urban areas in South Africa are managing urban challenges

Injustice issues in urban areas Definition of environmental, social and economic injustice concerns

- Environmental concerns: Air pollution, Noise pollution, Destruction of ecosystems
- Economic concerns: Poverty, Poor public transport systems
- Social concerns: Unequal access to services, Unequal access to resources (overview)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTE: This section has rotating topics allocated for the next four (4) years. Although these topics must be covered as specified it does not necessarily mean that the particular topic will be examined.

The structure of the economy

Economic sectors – definitions and examples:

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Quaternary

Contribution of economic sectors to the South African economy:

- Definition, interpretation of, value and contribution to, GNP and GDP
- Employment (linked to different sectors, interpretation and application)

Use/Interpretation of statistical and graphical information

Agriculture

Contribution of agriculture to the South African economy

Small-scale farming and large-scale farming: definition, characteristics and interpretation

Main products produced (definition and examples)- home market and export market

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

EXAMINATION	YEAR	PRESCRIBED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT
November 2021 May/June 2022	2021/22	Beef
November 2022 May/June 2023	2022/23	Sugar Cane
November 2023 May/June 2024	2023/24	Maize

- Areas of production on a map, identification and interpretation
- Apply factors that favour and hinder agriculture in South Africa to the product studied
- Contribution of prescribed product to the South African economy

Food security:

- Definition of food security and food insecurity
- Importance of food security in South Africa
- Factors influencing food security in South Africa
- Strategies to improve food security in South Africa

Case studies related to food security and food insecurity in South Africa.

Mining

- Contribution of mining to the South African economy
- Significance of mining to the development of South Africa
- A case study of one of South Africa's main minerals produced

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

EXAMINATION	YEAR	PRESCRIBED MINERAL
November 2021 May/June 2022	2021/22	Coal
November 2022 May/June 2023	2022/23	Gold
November 2023 May/June 2024	2023/24	Platinum

Location of mineral studied on a map, identification and interpretation

Apply factors that favour and hinder mining in South Africa to the main minerals above

Contribution of prescribed mineral to the South African economy

Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

Contribution of secondary sector to the South African economy

Types of industries (definition, description, examples and characteristics):

- Heavy and light
- Raw material orientated
- Market orientated
- Footloose industries
- Ubiquitous industries
- Bridge (Break of bulk)

Factors favouring industrial development in South Africa:

- Raw materials
- Labour supply
- Water supply
- Energy supply
- Transport
- Political intervention
- Competition
- Trade

Factors hindering industrial development in South Africa:

- Over-concentration
- Transport
- Air pollution
- Labour supply
- Water supply
- Energy supply
- Raw materials
- Political interference
- Competition o Trade

South Africa's core/main industrial regions:

- Gauteng (PWV), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, South-western Cape
- Location of the above FOUR core industrial regions on a map

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

EXAMINATION	YEAR	PRESCRIBED CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION
November 2021/ May/June 2022	2021/22	Gauteng(PWV)/South-western Cape
November 2022/ May/June 2023	2022/23	Gauteng(PWV)/Durban-Pinetown
November 2023/ May/June 2024	2023/24	Gauteng(PWV)/Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage

NOTE: The TWO prescribed core industrial regions stipulated for each year should be taught.

- Key facts to concentrate on with regards to the prescribed core industrial areas
- Map showing their location
- Factors influencing the location of the prescribed industrial region
- Main industrial activities in the prescribed industrial region
- Factors that favour and hinder the continued success of the prescribed core industrial regions studied

- Economic and social impacts of the prescribed core industrial region
- Case studies to illustrate the above

Strategies for Industrial Development

Overview of apartheid industrial development strategy:

- The Good Hope Plan
- Overview of post-apartheid industrial development strategies:
- The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)
- Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and spatial development Initiatives (SDIs):
- Case studies of two Industrial Development Zones (IDZs) and Spatial Development initiatives

NOTE: Instruction at the beginning of the section on Economic Geography

EXAMINATION	YEAR	IDZ	SDI
November 2021 May/June 2022	2021/22	Saldanha Bay	West Coast
November 2022 May/June 2023	2022/23	Dube Trade port	Maputo Corridor
November 2023 May/June 2024	2023/24	Coega	Wild coast

NOTE: The **ONE** prescribed IDZ and SDI stipulated for each year should be taught

Key facts to concentrate on with regard to the prescribed IDZ's and SDI's

- Definition and difference between an IDZ and SDIs
- Map showing the location of prescribed IDZs and SDIs
- Factors influencing the location of the prescribed IDZs and SDIs
- Main industrial activities
- Factors that favour and hinder the development of the prescribed IDZs and SDIs
- Economic and social impacts
- Case studies to illustrate the above

The informal sector

- Concept of informal sector employment
- Characteristics of informal sector employment
- Reasons for high informal sector employment in South Africa
- Challenges facing South Africa's informal sector
- Importance/Role of the informal sector in the economy
- Strategies for strengthening the informal sector
- Case studies to illustrate the above in the South African content

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 60 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 one 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

FACTORS 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 SETTLEMENTS 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	Nucleated	Multi-functional



	largest area of urban development.		
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
	
The settlements are several kilometres away from each other.	Settlements are very close to each other.

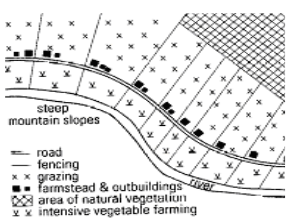
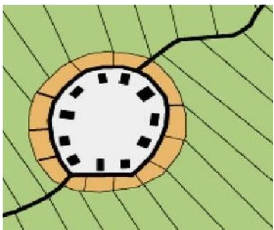
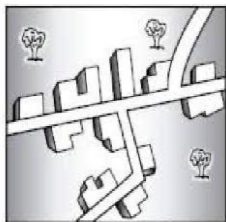

ADVANTAGES OF NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT	DISADVANTAGES OF NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
The farmers share the cost of machinery.	No independent decision making
Crime rate is low because there is protection from other farmers.	Farmers share profit
Most of the services are nearby.	Agricultural output is low
	Farms have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

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

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

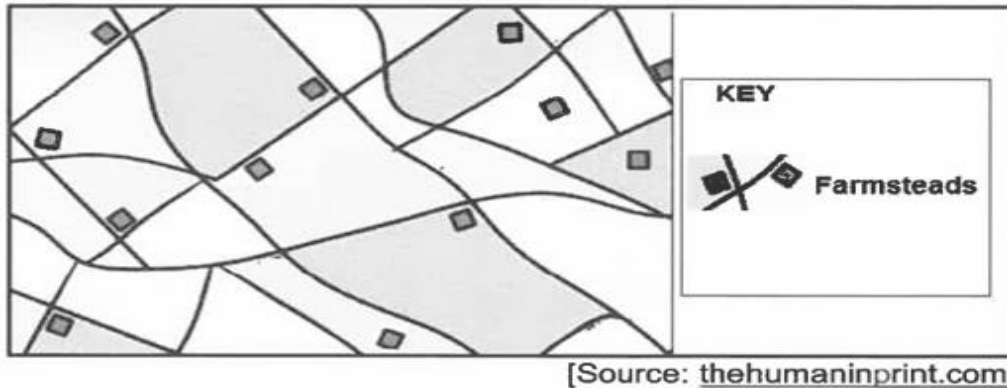
In this type of a settlement, water is seen as a blessing.	In this type of a settlement, water is seen as a threat.
People settle around/ along/ near the water sources such as a river, an oasis or a spring.	People will choose to build their settlement in areas that are higher in altitude.

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: RURAL SETTLEMENT CONCEPTS

- 1.1. Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose and write the correct answer (A-D), next to the question number.
1.1.1-1.1.8

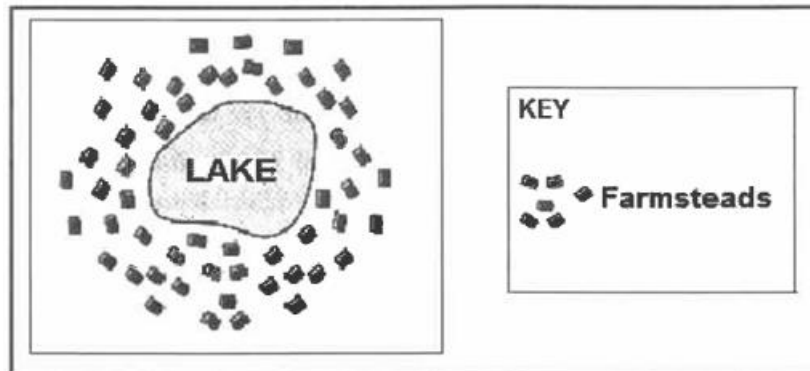


- 1.1.1. The rural settlement pattern shown below is...
- A. Circular
 - B. Nucleated
 - C. Dispersed
 - D. Linear
- 1.1.2. Nucleated rural settlements are associated with...
- A. Extensive farming
 - B. Fragmented land
 - C. Monoculture
 - D. The use of machinery
- 1.1.3. The situation of a settlement is...
- A. A site in which settlement is located
 - B. The exact land where settlement is located
 - C. Its location in relation to human and physical features
 - D. The amount of money that the settlement generates
- 1.1.4. An economic factor that influences the situation of a rural settlement is ...
- A. Fertile soil
 - B. Microclimate
 - C. Gentle land
 - D. Local markets

1.1.5. ...is/ are a social factor that influences the rural settlement patterns

- A. Safety
- B. Rainfall
- C. Markets
- D. Topography

1.1.6. The settlement below can be described as



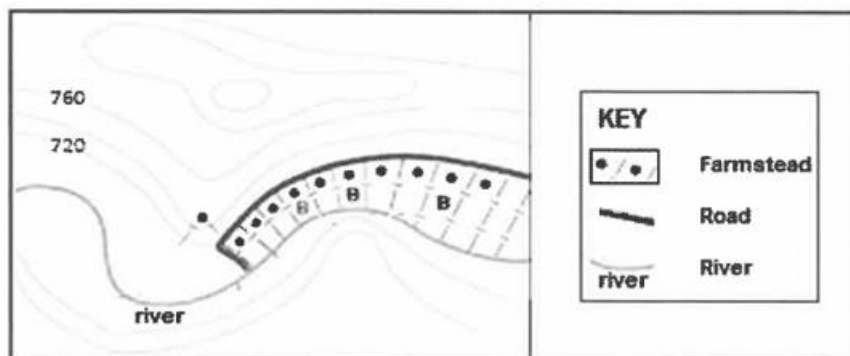
[Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=wet+point+settlement>]

- A. Wet point settlement that is nucleated
- B. Dry point settlement that is nucleated
- C. Wet point settlement that is nucleated
- D. A dry point settlement that is dispersed

1.1.7. The ... shape of the settlement below is influenced by sea.

- A. Circular
- B. Star
- C. Semi-circular
- D. Linear

1.1.8. Physical factors that influence the shape of the settlement below are...



[Source: www.google.com/search?q=rural+settlement+shapes]

(i) Narrow valley

- (ii) Perennial river
- (iii) Soil fertility
- (iv) Gentle land
- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

ACTIVITY 2

- 2.1. Choose the correct word/s in brackets to make the statement true.
Write only the correct answer next to the question number.
- 2.1.1. A (dispersed / nucleated) settlement is usually associated with large machinery.
 - 2.1.2. Settlement pattern encourages more community activity: (nucleated / dispersed).
 - 2.1.3. Lack safety and increased vulnerability to crim is more predominate in (nucleated / dispersed) settlement pattern.
 - 2.1.4. (Nucleated / dispersed) settlement patterns commonly associated with privately owned land.
 - 2.1.5. Settlement that develops at the intersection of transport routes has a (linear / crossroads) shape.
 - 2.1.6. (Circular / linear) shaped settlements develop around a focal point.
 - 2.1.7. (Circular / linear) shaped settlement forms along transport routes.
 - 2.1.8. Settlement shape responsible for the greatest accessibility is a l(linear / crossroads) settlement.

ACTIVITY 3

- 3.1. Match the statements in COLUMN A with the options from COLUMN B. write only a letter Y or Z next to the question number 3.1.1-3.1.8.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
3.1.1. The exact piece of land where settlement is located.	Y - situation Z – site
3.1.2. The situation of a commercial livestock is influenced by...	Y - topography Z – markets
3.1.3. Settlements located closer to water source in arid areas	Y - wet point Z - dry point
3.1.4. The shape of this settlement is influenced by ...	Y - circular Z – linear
3.1.5. The largest rural settlement	Y – village Z – hamlet
3.1.6. Greater profits are associated with this settlement.	Y – dispersed

	Z – nucleated
3.1.7. Land returned to its original owners.	Y - Land restitution Z - Land tenure
3.1.8. An economic challenge of land reform	Y – poverty Z – legal disputes

DAY TWO

LAND USE IN RURAL AREAS

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

FARMING	FORESTRY	CONSERVATION
The land is specifically used for farming.	The land is primarily used to produce timber and wood.	This land is protected to conserve both threatened 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	

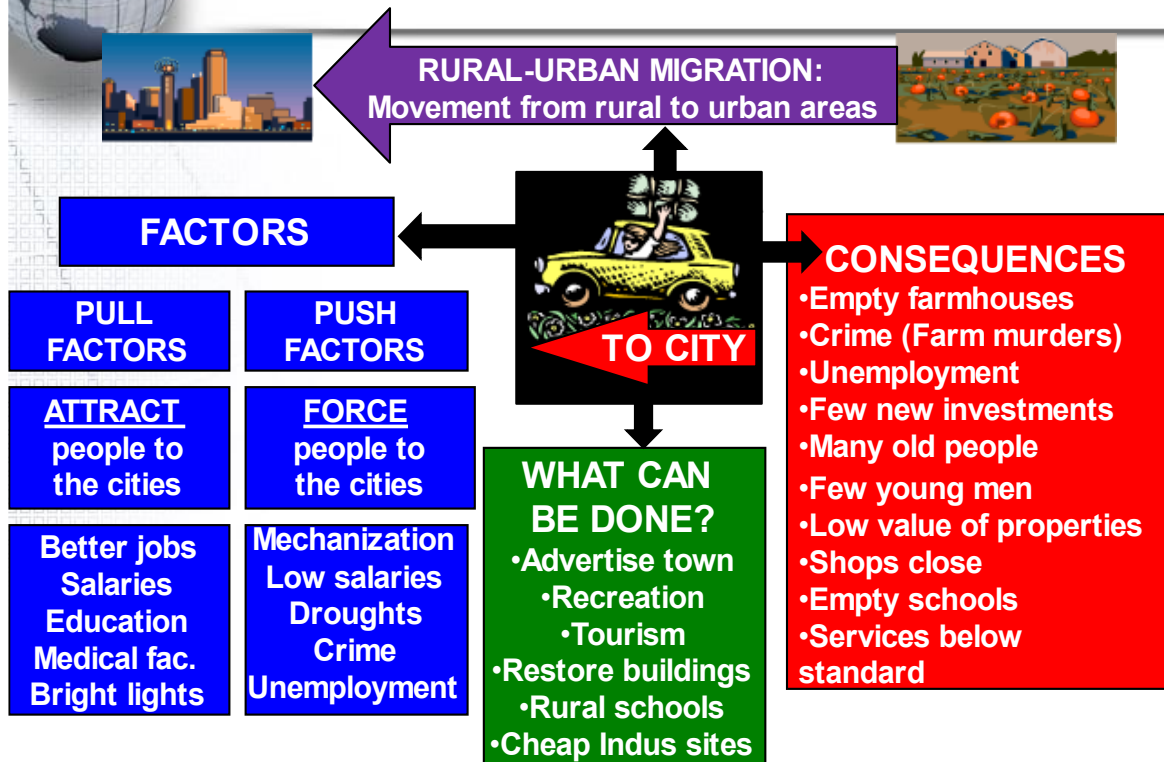
RURAL SETTLEMENT ISSUES

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.

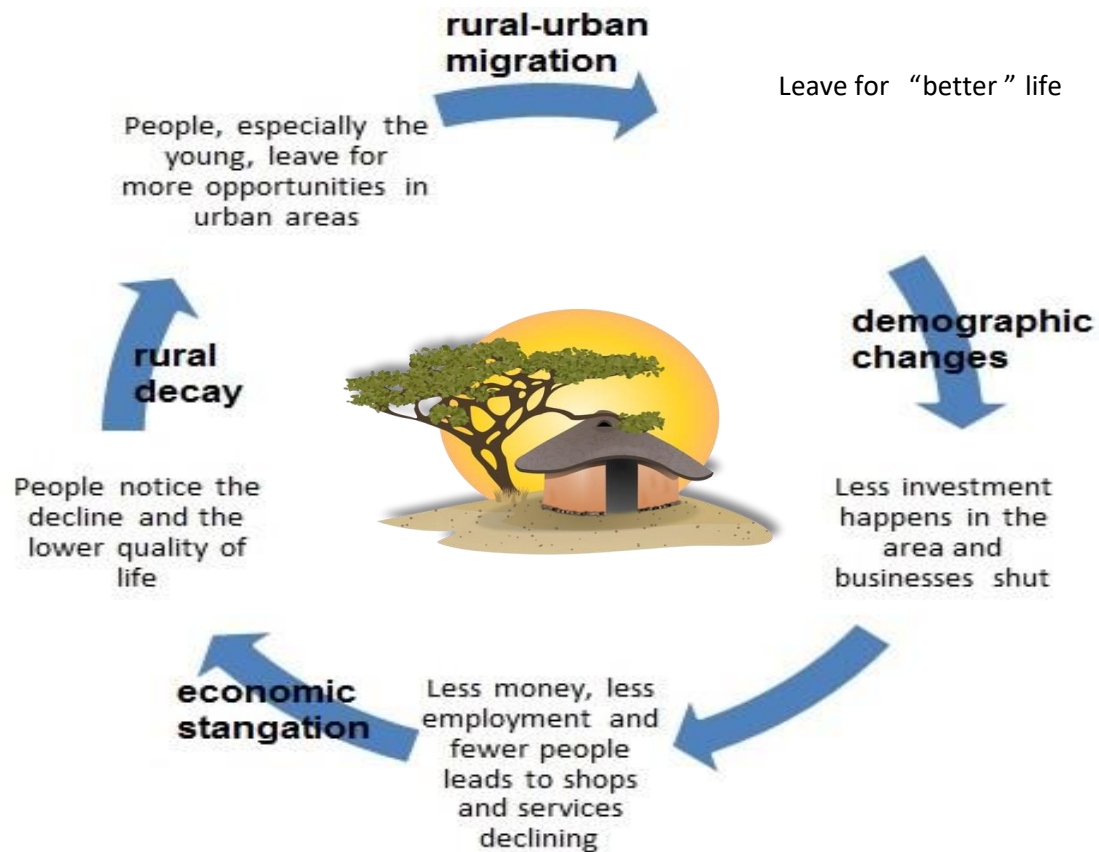


RURAL DEPOPULATION



SOME CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTION OF/ TO RURAL DEPOPULATION

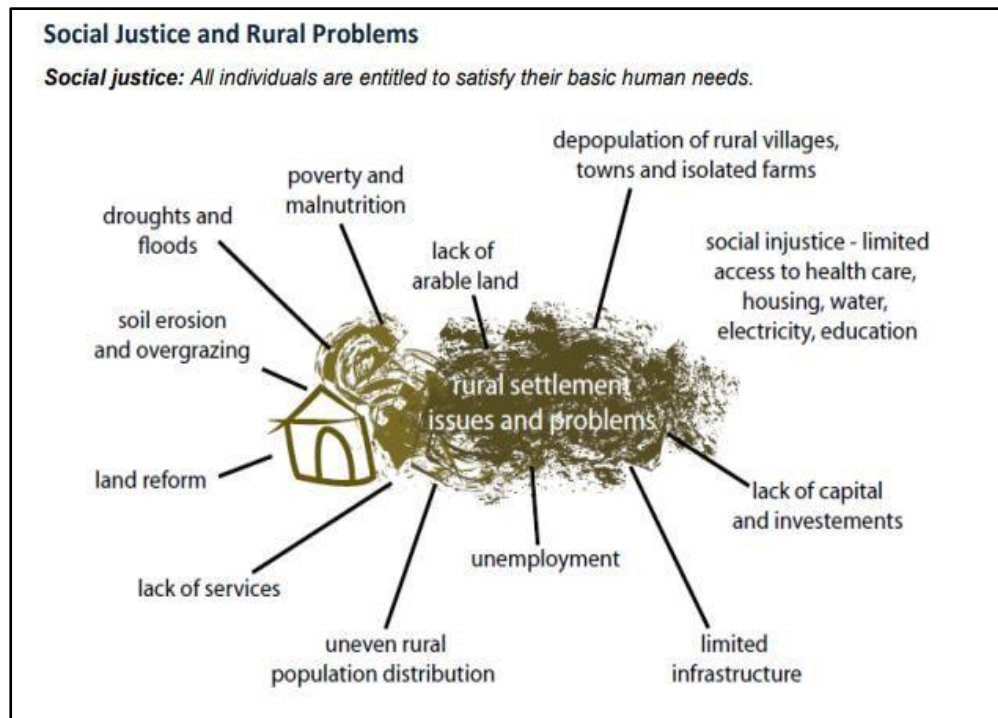




SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

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. (Gaps 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.

Historical context

The dispossession of land through the 1913 Natives Land Act was apartheid's original sin. The "land question" goes back more than a century to the 1913 Natives Land Act, which provided legislative form to a process of dispossession that had been under way since colonial times.

The 1913 Natives Land Act saw thousands of black families forcibly removed from their land by the apartheid government. The Act became law on 19 June 1913 limiting African land ownership to 7 percent and later 13 percent through the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act of South Africa. The Act restricted black people from buying or occupying land. The apartheid government began the mass relocation of black people to poor homelands and to poorly planned and serviced townships. No longer able to provide for themselves and their families, people were forced to look for work far away from their homes. This marked the beginning of socio-economic challenges the country is facing today such as landlessness, poverty and inequality. The Land Act was finally repealed when the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act No. 108 of 1991) came into force on 30 June 1991.

Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (NDP) states that land reform will unlock the potential for a dynamic, growing and employment-creating agricultural sector. The NDP bases land reform on the following principles:

1. Enable more rapid transfer of agricultural land to black beneficiaries without distorting land markets or business confidence in the agri-business sector.
2. Ensure sustainable production on transferred land by making sure that human capabilities precede land transfer through incubators, learnerships, mentoring, apprenticeships and accelerated training in agricultural sciences.
3. Establish monitoring institutions to protect land markets from opportunism, corruption and speculation.
4. Bring land-transfer targets in line with fiscal and economic realities to ensure that land is successfully transferred.
5. Offer white commercial farmers and organised industry bodies the opportunity to significantly contribute to the success of black farmers through mentorships, chain integration, preferential procurement and meaningful skills development.

Nelson Mandela said in 1995: "With freedom and democracy, came restoration of the right to land. And with it the opportunity to address the effects of centuries of dispossession and denial. At last we can as a people, look our ancestors in the face and say: Your sacrifices were not in vain."

Legislative framework

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides a framework for land reform protection of property rights and expropriation if it is in the public interest.

To address the consequences of the legacy of apartheid with respect to land, the South African Constitution included the following three clauses:

- A person or community dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to restitution of that property, or to equitable redress.
- The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.
- A person or community whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to tenure which is legally secure, or to comparable redress.

The Expropriation Act (Act 63 of 1975) provides for the expropriation of land and other property for public and certain other purposes as defined.

The three key elements of South Africa's comprehensive land reform programme contained in the White Paper on Land Reform include: Restitution, redistribution and tenure reform which address the constitutional imperatives.

Historical context

The dispossession of land through the 1913 Natives Land Act was apartheid's original sin. The "land question" goes back more than a century to the 1913 Natives Land Act, which provided legislative form to a process of dispossession that had been under way since colonial times.

The 1913 Natives Land Act saw thousands of black families forcibly removed from their land by the apartheid government. The Act became law on 19 June 1913 limiting African land ownership to 7 percent and later 13 percent through the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act of South Africa. The Act restricted black people from buying or occupying land. The apartheid government began the mass relocation of black people to poor homelands and to poorly planned and serviced townships. No longer able to provide for themselves and their families, people were forced to look for work far away from their homes. This marked the beginning of socio-economic challenges the country is facing today such as landlessness, poverty and inequality. The Land Act was finally repealed when the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act No. 108 of 1991) came into force on 30 June 1991.

Legislative framework

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides a framework for land reform protection of property rights and expropriation if it is in the public interest.

To address the consequences of the legacy of apartheid with respect to land, the South African Constitution included the following three clauses:

- A person or community dispossessed of property after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to restitution of that property, or to equitable redress.
- The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.
- A person or community whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, either to tenure which is legally secure, or to comparable redress.

The Expropriation Act (Act 63 of 1975) provides for the expropriation of land and other property for public and certain other purposes as defined.

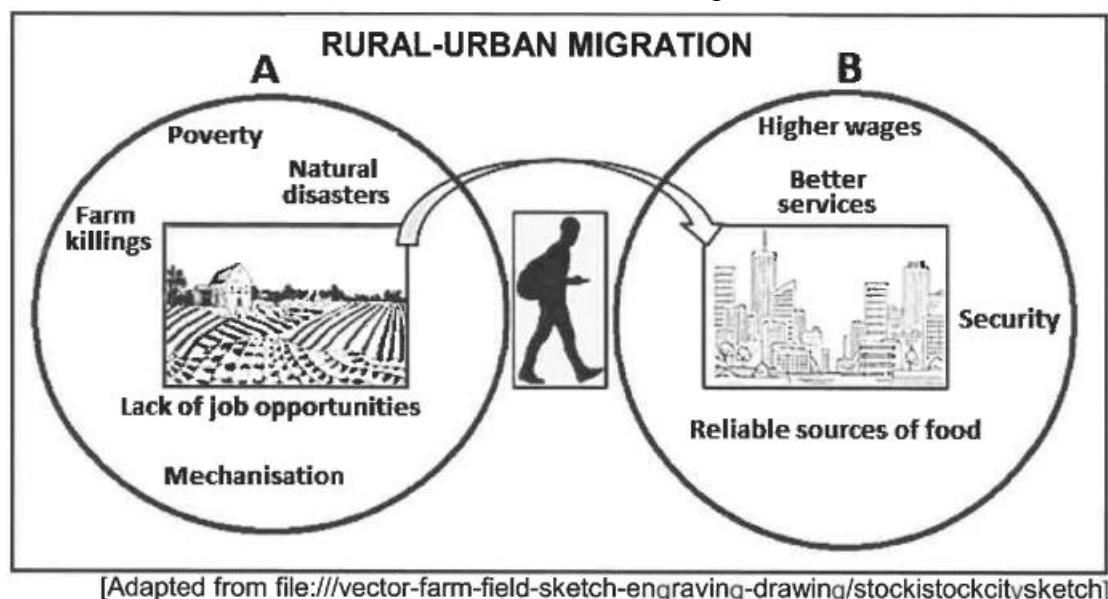
The three key elements of South Africa's comprehensive land reform programme contained in the White Paper on Land Reform include: Restitution, redistribution and tenure reform which address the constitutional imperatives.

[Land reform | South African Government](#) (07/04/2025)

ACTIVITY 4: RURAL SETTLEMENT ISSUES

4.

4.1. T; Refer to the sketch below about rural- urban migration



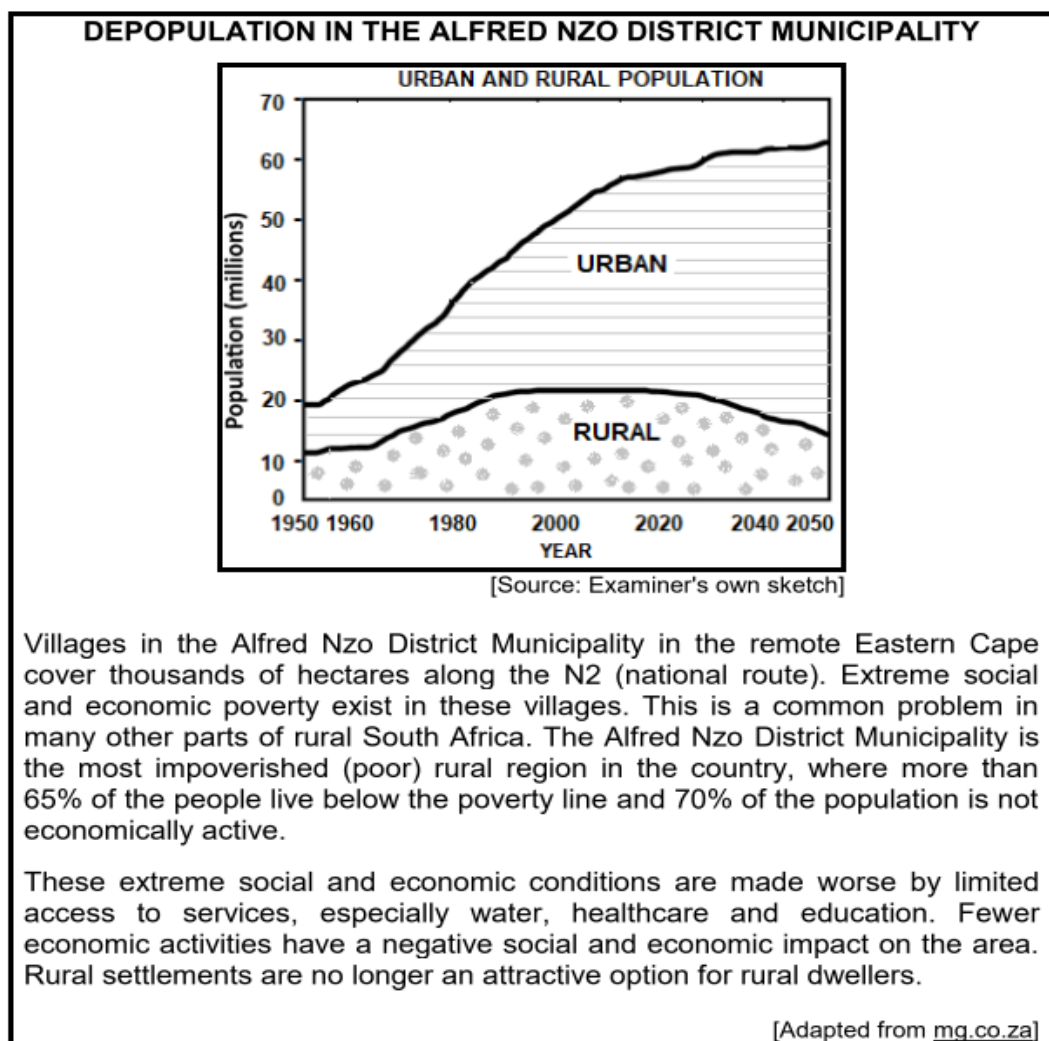
4.1.1. Define the concept *rural urban- migration*. (1 x 2) (2)

4.1.2. Identify ONE social factor at A that causes rural urban migration. (1 x 1) (1)

- 4.1.3. State TWO basic services that are more accessible in urban areas than in rural areas. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.4. How can rural urban migration impact on a provision of housing in B? (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.1.5. Suggest THREE intervention strategies that can be implemented to decrease rural- urban migration. (3 x 2) (6)

ACTIVITY 5

- 5.
- 5.1. Refer to the extract and the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



- 5.1.1. What evidence on the graph that indicates that rural depopulation has been taking place since 2020? (1 x 1) (1)
- 5.1.2. Name TWO social services in the extract that are lacking in Alfred Nzo district. (2 x 1) (2)
- 5.1.3. Give TWO possible reasons for the lack of social services in Alfred Nzo district. (2 x 2) (2)

- 5.1.4. Why do rural settlements experience negative economic impact as a result of rural depopulation? (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.1.5. Suggest sustainable measures that could be implemented by municipalities of rural areas to reduce negative economic impact. (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY 6

- 6.
- 6.1. Refer to the extract below on land reform as a rural settlement issue

WHY SOUTH AFRICA'S LAND REFORM POLICIES ARE FAILING

The government has spent over R56 billion towards buying property for land restitution efforts since 1994. This significant amount of money highlights the importance the government places on land reform in post-apartheid South Africa.

Through land restitution programmes, beneficiaries have the potential to develop agricultural farms, driving rural development through increased employment, wealth creation and economic growth.

However, there appears to be inadequate success of land reform programmes. Arguably, this has not been due to financial constraints as billions of funds have been allocated to it. The primary causes are attributed to the failure of policy implementation and provision of post-settlement support to beneficiaries.

[Adapted from www.foodformzansi.co.za/]

- 6.1.1. What is *land restitution*? (1 x 2) (2)
- 6.1.2. How much money has the South African government spent on land restitution since 1994? (1 x 1) (1)
- 6.1.3. According to the extract, what are the benefits of well managed land restitution? (2 x 1) (2)
- 6.1.4. Why the success of land reform is programmes a social justice issue? (1 x 2) (2)
- 6.1.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, suggest strategies that the government can put into place to provide post-settlement support to beneficiaries. (4 x 2) (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

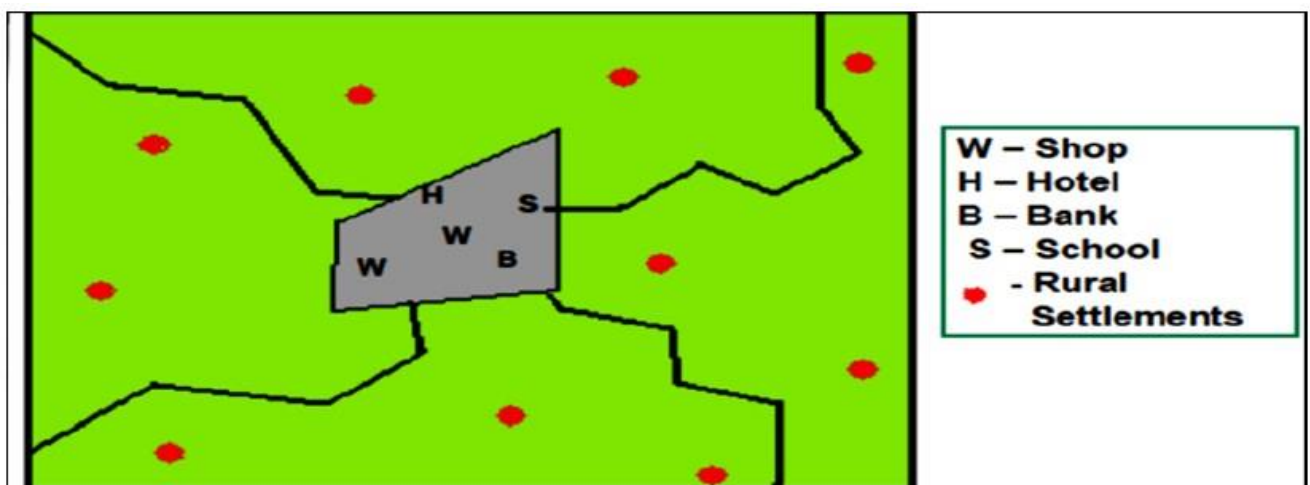
Urbanisation:	Is the process through which cities grow, and higher and higher percentages of the population comes to live in the city.
Urban growth:	The population of an urban area increases. This result from rural urban migration and the natural increase in the urban population.
Urban expansion:	Refers 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.

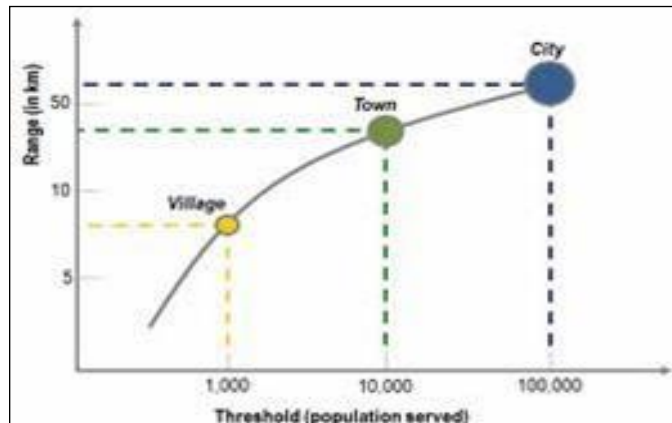
EXAMPLE: KOMANI (QUEENSTON) AND IQONCE (KING WILLIAMS TOWN) which are surrounded by rural areas. They supply these rural areas with services.



Provides services to surrounding rural area

THRESHOLD POPULATION

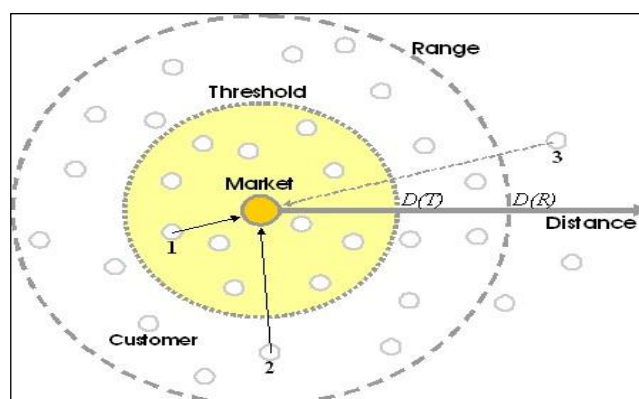
- The minimum number of customers needed to support a central place function (limit from a business perspective)



- 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.

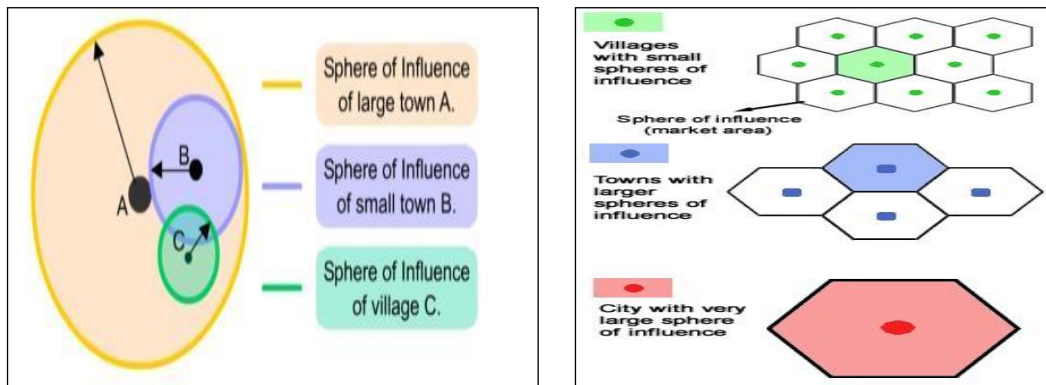
Range Of Service

- 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.



www.walleniuswilhelmsen.com

B. Junction towns or cities

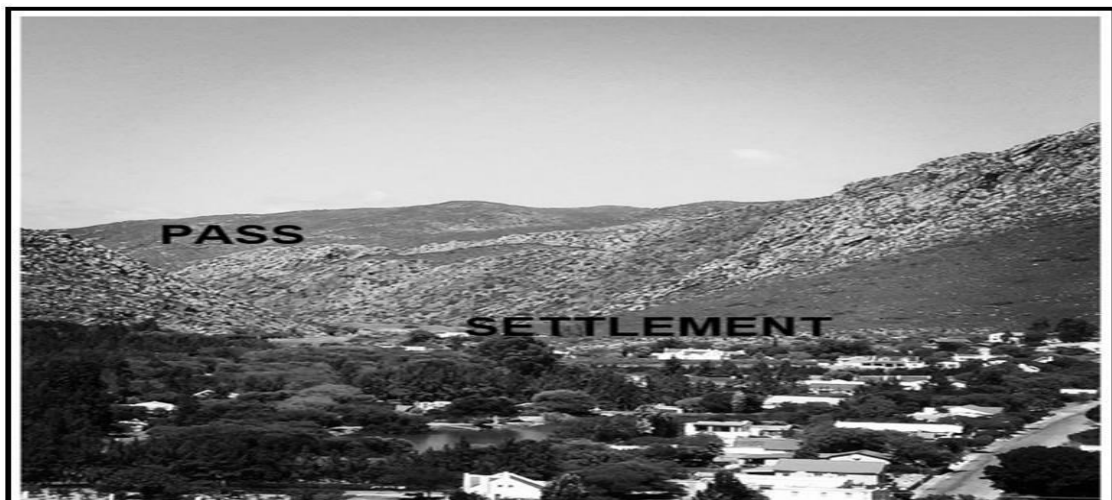
- A town or city that develops where routes/ roads cross each other.
- They develop at an intersection of two major transport routes, for example a railway junction.
- This towns develops at important transport junctions.



- **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

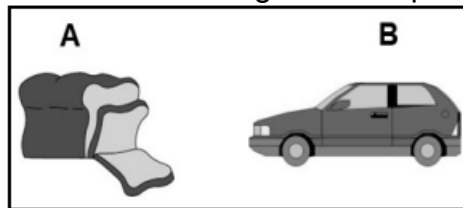
Language
Culture

PHYSICAL FACTORS/ NATURAL FACTORS

Climate
Water
Relief
Resources

ACTIVITY 7

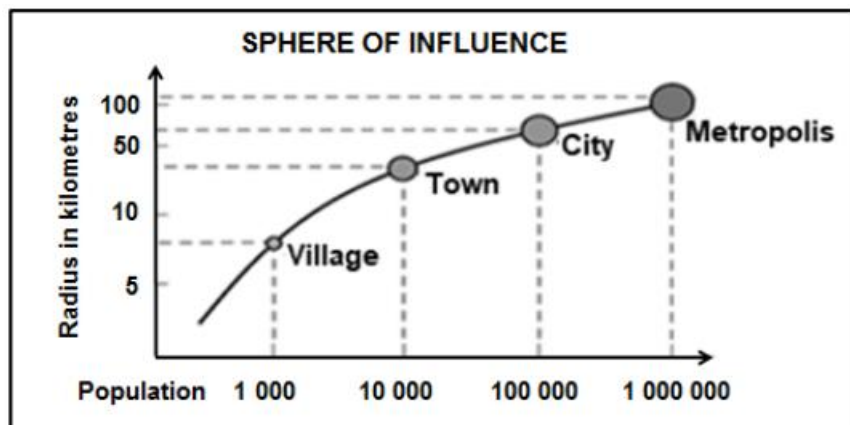
- 7.
- 7.1. Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Write only the correct letter (A-D) next to the question numbers 6.1.1 to 6.1.8 in the activity book.
- 7.1.1. A central place town...
- A. Offers high order goods and services
 - B. Offers only rural functions.
 - C. Services the surrounding the rural areas
 - D. Services only the urban areas.
- 7.1.2. A is classified as low order goods compared to B because A...



[Source: <https://www.google.com/low/high-order goods>]

- A. Is a luxury
 - B. Has a lower price and is consumed daily.
 - C. Non-perishable and non-consumable.
 - D. Has a higher price and is purchased less often.
- 7.1.3. Range refers to ...to buy a product.
- A. Minimum distance travelled
 - B. Minimum customers required
 - C. Maximum distance travelled
 - D. Maximum customers required
- 7.1.4. The range of a higher order goods is ...
- A. Small due to its daily use
 - B. Large due to its daily use
 - C. Small due to its high costs
 - D. Large due to its high costs
- 7.1.5. ...refers to the minimum number of customers required to support a business.
- A. Central place
 - B. Threshold population
 - C. Range of goods
 - D. Sphere of influence

- 7.1.6. Threshold of a grocery store is ...
- Low because it has high order goods
 - High because it has low order goods
 - High because it has high order goods
 - Low because it has low order goods
- 7.1.7. A settlement from which it draws its customers is its...
- Threshold population
 - Sphere of influence
 - Service area
 - Maximum range
- 7.1.8. The sphere of influence of a city is greater than a village because it has a...



[Source: [https://www.google.com/search?sphere of influence](https://www.google.com/search?sphere+of+influence)]

- Population of 1 000
 - Smaller radius
 - Population of 100 000
 - Larger radius
- (i) and (ii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (ii) and (iv)
 - (iii) and (iv)

(8x1)8

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

URBAN STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS

Morphology

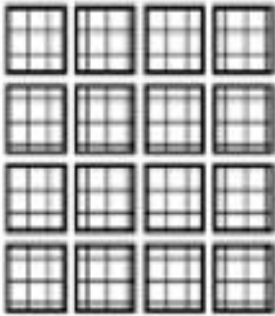
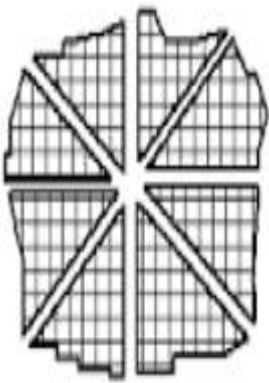
- It refers to the external view of the urban settlement.
- Settlement viewed from above.

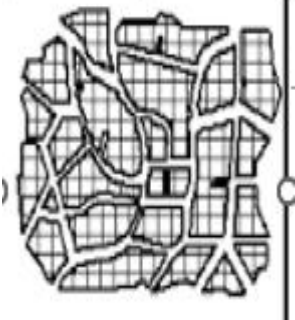
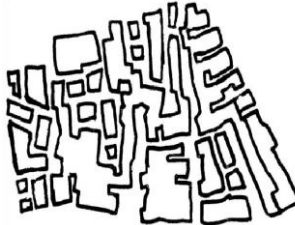
The external view of the urban settlement consists of the following:

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

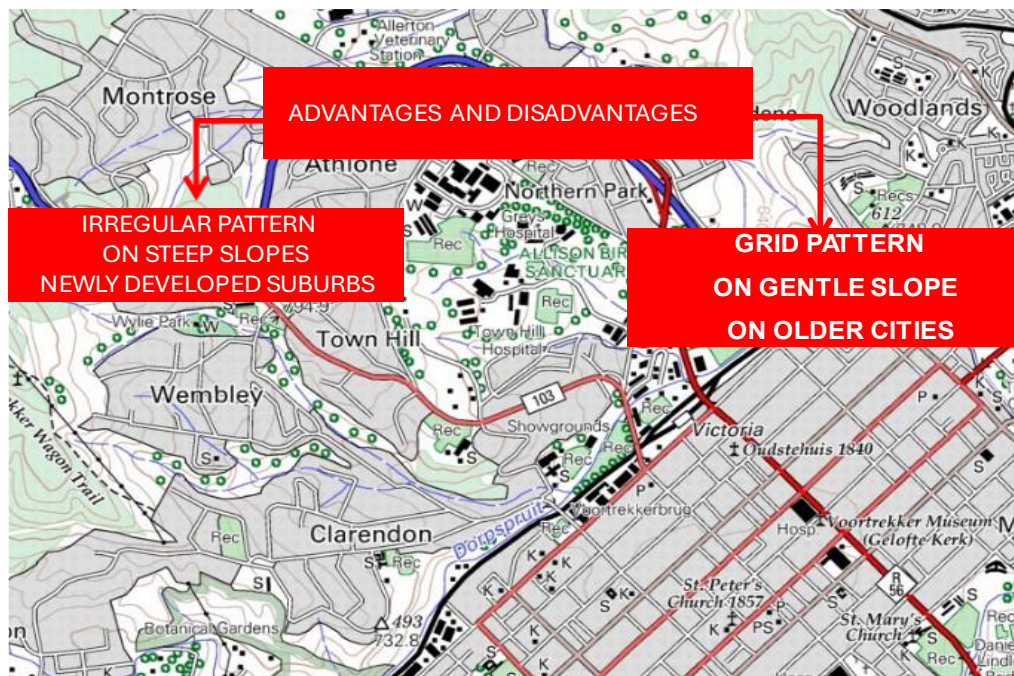
STREET PATTERN

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



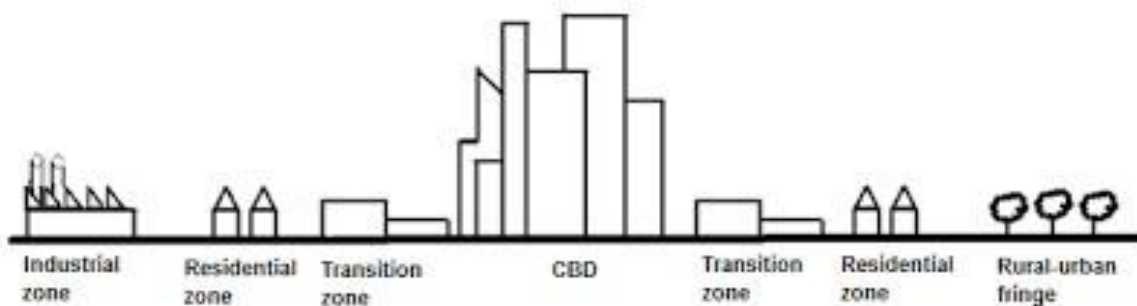
URBAN PROFILE

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.

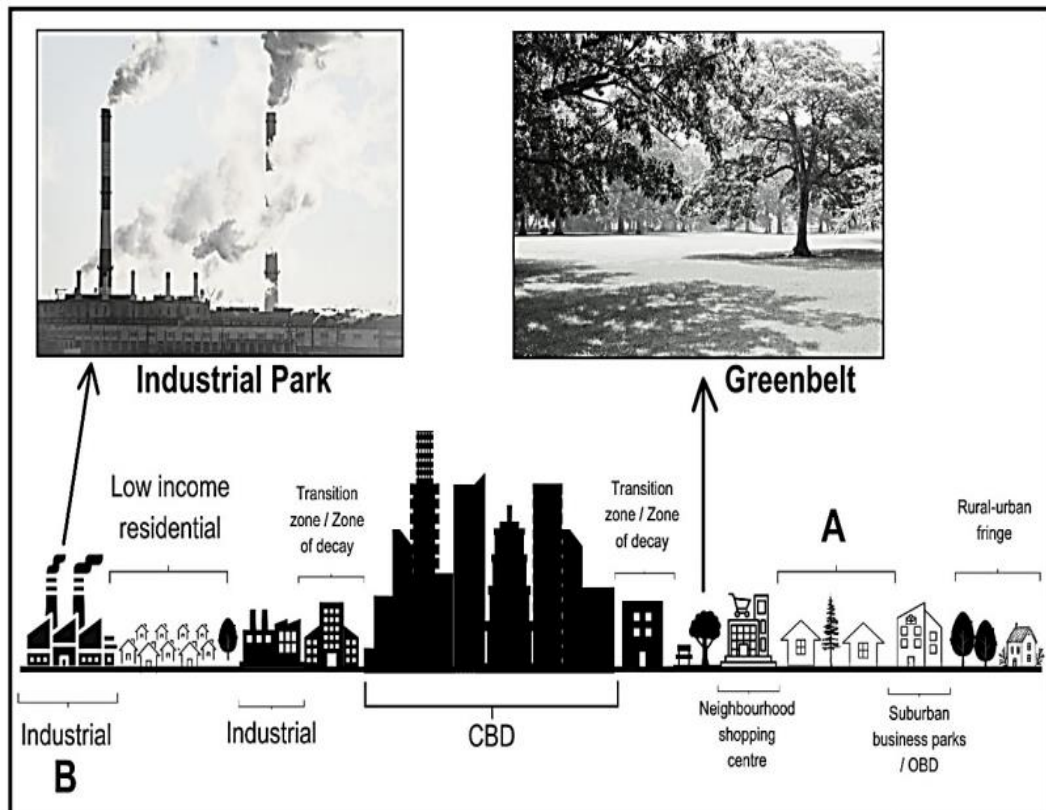


	CONGESTION	URBAN DECAY	OVERCROWDING
	Too many cars on the road	Where part of the city or are over-used	Too many people moving into the city
CAUSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many people using own cars • Not enough public transport • Old street pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 8: URBAN LAND USE ZONES

8.

8.1. Refer to the photograph and a sketch showing urban profile and answer the questions that follow.



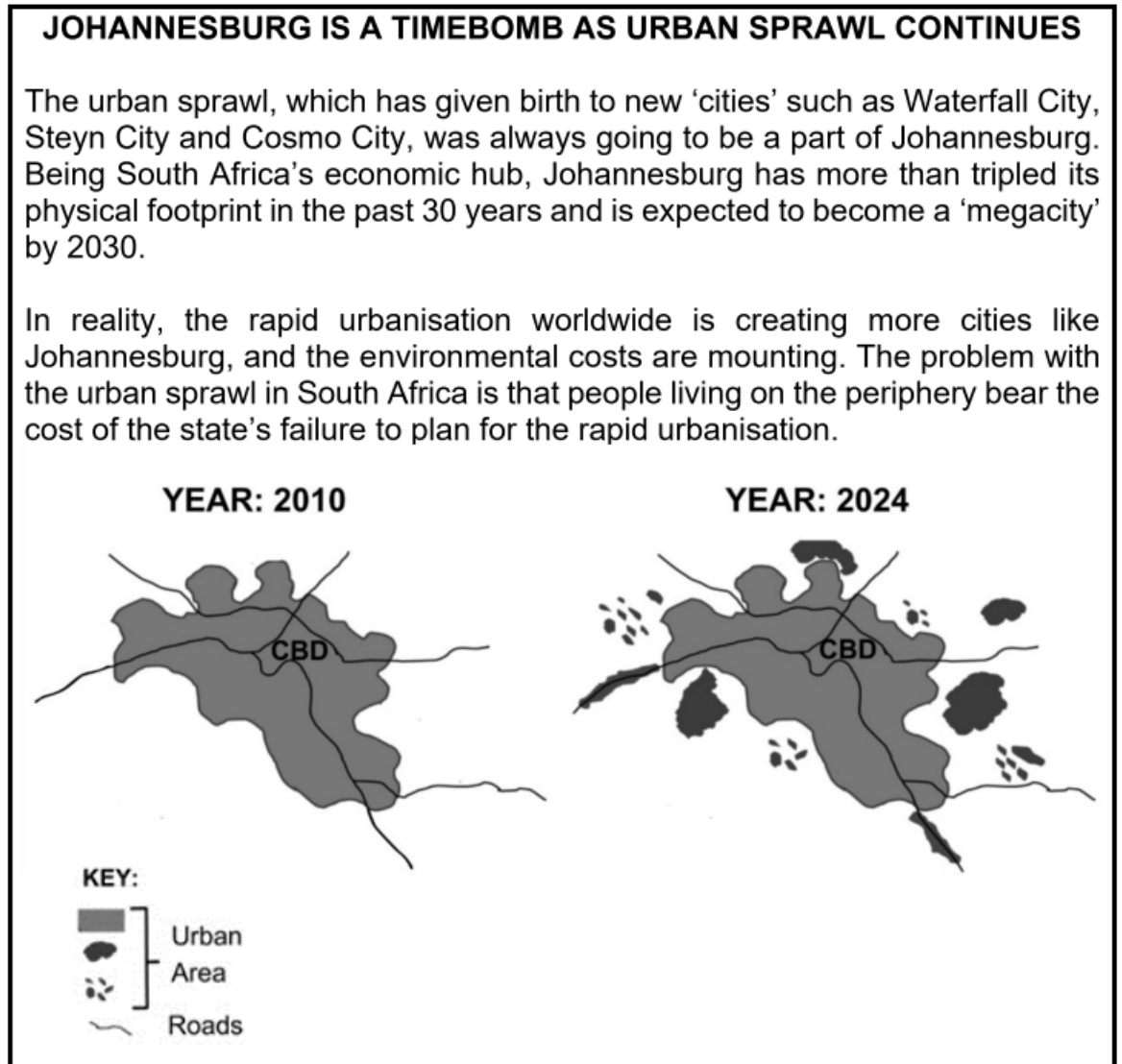
[Examiner's own sketch]

- 8.1.1. The residential area A is a (high/ low) income residential area.
(1 x 1) (1)
- 8.1.2. What evidence shows that the residential area (answer to question 8.1.1) is compatible with the land zone around it? (2 x 1) (2)
- 8.1.3. Account for land use zone B being located on the outskirts.
(2 x 2) (4)
- 8.1.4. Why is the greenbelt so important in the urban profile? (2 x 2) (4)
- 8.1.5. Explain why the CBD, despite its central location in this urban profile, is no longer accessible to customers. (2 x 2) (4)

ACTIVITY 9: URBAN SPRAWL

9.

9.1. Refer to the urban settlement issue of urban sprawl and answer the questions that follow.



[Adapted from www.news24.com/fin24/money/property/johannesburg]

- 9.1.1. Give evidence from the sketch that urban sprawl has taken place. (1 x 1) (1)
- 9.1.2. What is the main aim of urbanisation? (1 x 2) (2)
- 9.1.3. How has rapid urbanisation contributed to urban sprawl? (1 x 2) (2)
- 9.1.4. Why do local authorities find it difficult to control urban sprawl? (2 x 2) (4)
- 9.1.5. What unfavourable environmental conditions are caused by urban sprawl in the rural-urban fringe? (3 x 2) (6)

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 10: Informal settlement

10.

10.1. Refer to the photograph and the extract below and answer the following questions.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA



Government reports suggest that between 2002 and 2021, informal settlements in South Africa increased from 300 to 2 180.

The poverty levels in informal settlements are evident in the tiny spaces, overcrowding and overlapping structures — conditions that create a conducive environment for the rapid spread of diseases.

The human settlements sector set a target of providing housing with basic services to 400 000 informal settlement households by 2018. According to government reports and statements, the targets have not been met.

[Adapted from <https://mq.co.za/analysis/2020-06-25-policy-exists-but-shacklands>]


- 10.1.1. Identify ONE characteristic of informal settlement visible in the photograph. (1 x 1) (1)
- 10.1.2. State TWO negative social impact in informal settlement in the extract. (2 x 1) (2)
- 10.1.3. Give TWO economic reasons for the rapid increase in informal settlement. (2 x 2) (4)
- 10.1.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain why the government has failed to assist communities living in informal settlement. (4 x 2) (8)


Activity 11

11.

11.1. Refer to the extract and the photograph below about informal settlement and answer the questions that follow.

UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Before


After


Informal settlements are generally located on any vacant land that is available. Informal settlements are characterised by a lack of basic services, pollution, overcrowding and poor waste management that impact negatively on the environment and poses a health risk. In spite of this, the number of informal settlements is growing.

What are the solutions to informal settlements? Rather than disrupting important social and economic networks by uprooting and relocating residents, upgrading programmes would be associated with social benefits for the people in informal settlements. Such programmes can improve neighbourhood infrastructures, while low-income residents remain on site.

Upgrading informal settlements creates income-generating opportunities that can directly benefit local companies and residents. This is particularly helpful for workers if jobs are created within the community. In many cases, young people within these settlements will be directly employed in upgrading projects.

[Adapted from <https://www.african-cities.org/upgrading-informal-settlements-in-african-cities> and <https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+settlements>]

- 11.1.1. Define the term *informal settlement*. (1 x 2) (2)
- 11.1.2. State ONE factor in the extract that has a negative impact on the health of residents in informal settlements. (1 x 1) (1)
- 11.1.3. State TWO economic reasons for the increase in informal settlements. (2 x 2) (4)
- 11.1.4. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the upgrading (improvement) of informal settlements would have a positive social impact for people living in these settlements. (4 x 2) (8)

DAY SIX
THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF 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 12: CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

12.

12.1. Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question numbers (12.1.1-12.1.8)

12.1.1. The tertiary sector is also referred to as the ... sector

- A. Informal
- B. Service
- C. Health
- D. Transport

12.1.2. The example of an activity in the tertiary sector is...

- A. Mining for gold
- B. Manufacturing wine
- C. Foreign exchange
- D. Canning beans

12.1.3. Countries that are dominated by the tertiary sector reflect a/an

- (i) Highly skilled labour force
 - (ii) Poorly skilled labour force
 - (iii) Efficient transport system
 - (iv) Variety of mining activities
- A. (i) and (ii)
 - B. (ii) and (iv)
 - C. (i) and (iii)
 - D. (iii) and (iv)

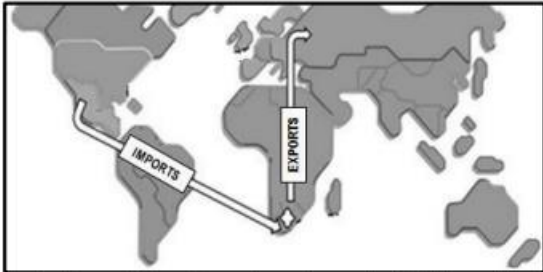
12.1.4. The contractual arrangement between countries relating to their trade relationship is known as a ...

- A. Trade agreement
- B. Balance of payment
- C. Trade strategy
- D. Balance of trade

12.1.5. Goods that are exchanged within a country is known as... trade

- A. International
- B. Regional
- C. Domestic
- D. Provincial

12.1.6. The type of trade shown on the map below is ...trade



[Adapted from <https://www.freepik.com/colorful-world-map>]

- A. National
- B. Regional
- C. Domestic
- D. International

12.1.7. The economic disadvantage of importing goods:

- A. Creation of local employment
- B. Production suffers locally
- C. Goods become cheaper
- D. Growth of local industries

12.1.8. An advantage of South Africa having a favourable balance of trade

- (i) foreign capital decreases
 - (ii) jobs are created
 - (iii) retrenchment of workers
 - (iv) stimulates economic growth
- A. (i) and (ii)
 - B. (iii) and (iv)
 - C. (i) and (iii)
 - D. (ii) and (iv)

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 13:



- 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)

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.

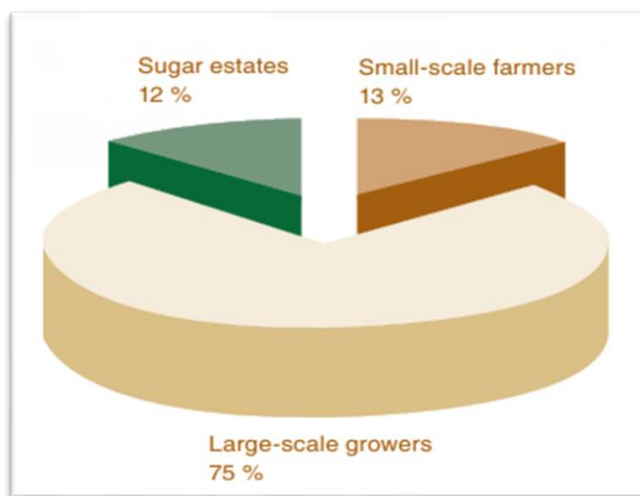
Products produced for the export markets:

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

SUGAR CANE FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA.



Role players in the production of sugar cane



Sugar production in SA

The areas where sugar cane plantations are located

- Sugar cane in South Africa is grown in 14 cane-producing areas extending from Northern Pondoland in the Eastern Cape Province through the coastal belt and KwaZulu-Natal midlands to the Mpumalanga lowveld. Of the 430 000 ha currently under sugar cane, about 68 % is grown within 30 km of the coast and 17 % in the high rainfall areas of KwaZulu-Natal. The balance is grown in the northern irrigated areas that comprise Pongola and Mpumalanga lowveld

The importance of sugar cane farming in South Africa:

- Contributes to the South African GDP.
- Source of employment in South Africa.
- It supplies other industries such as sugar cane processing plants with raw materials.
- Contributes to food security in South Africa.
- Its high employment and linkages with major suppliers.
- Help South Africa to earn the foreign exchange.

Factors hindering sugar cane production in South Africa:

- Shortages of rainfall reduces production of sugar cane
- Climate change: Regular droughts and floods reduce the amount and quality of sugar cane.
- 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 sugarcane production is low.
- Cost of farming: Medication against diseases, machinery, labour costs and transport costs are expensive and increase farming costs.
- Rural urban migration: many farmers who have farming skills abandon their sugar cane 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 farm produces low to no sugar cane.

Factors promoting sugarcane farming is south Africa:

- Enough rainfall on the Eastern part of South Africa where sugar cane plantations are found.

- Government support by subsidising both the subsistent farmers and commercial farmers.
- Larger plots for the maximum usage of the land to farm sugar cane.
- Good infrastructure helps with access to the markets (local and international)
- Use of technology and machinery to maximise harvesting.
- Institutions of higher learning provide farmers with skills to farming.
- Land bank gives loans to the farmers in a form of capital.
- Arable land is suitable for the plantation of sugar cane.
- Sugar cane plantations are closer to the processing industries so the transport costs are reduced.

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE SUGARCANE FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Research: Improved research programmes will increase the quality of the quality and the quantity of sugar cane.
- Education: Young people should be encouraged to take agricultural sciences so as to improve sugar cane production in South Africa.
- Government funding: Government subsidies and grants will improve processing techniques.
- Storage facilities: they will help in the storage of sugar cane and be used during draught.

ACTIVITY 14

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)

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.

ACTIVITY 15

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 16

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.

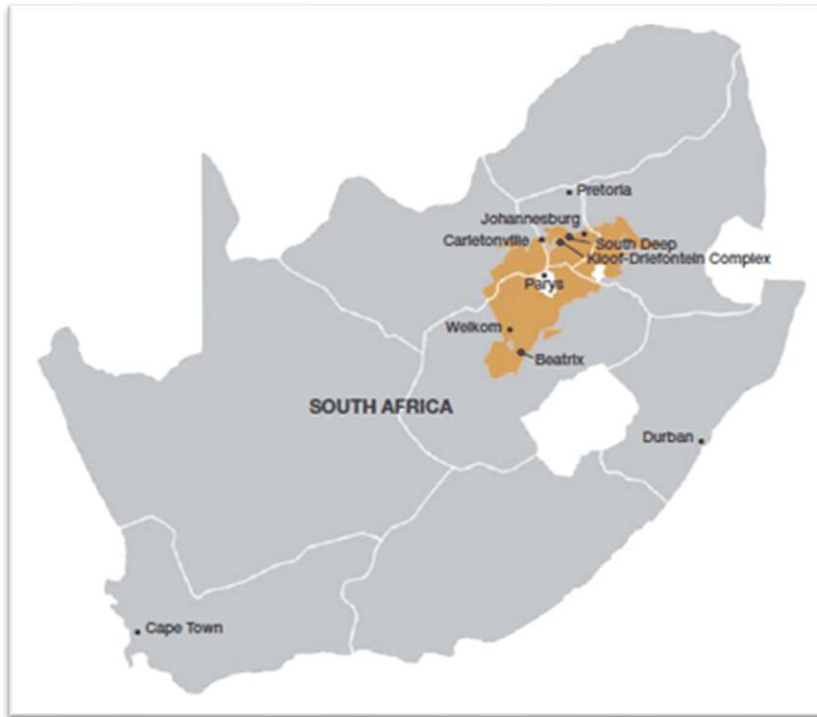
The good news, according to the United Nations World Food Programme, is that hunger is a completely solvable problem.

[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)

GOLD MINING

It refers to the extraction of mineral (gold) from under the ground.



The general background of Gold mining in South Africa

- **Gold mining** still happens in **Gauteng**, and the province is home to the world's two deepest mines, the Mponeng and TauTona **gold** mines owned by AngloGold Ashanti, that extend to depths of almost 4km below ground. Diamond, coal and platinum **mining** still takes place in the greater GCR.
- Witwatersrand basin. Thought to have once been a massive inland lake where gold deposits settled, the arc stretches roughly 400km. Almost all of SA's gold has come from here. After 120 years of operations, gold mining has reached depths of up to 4 km's, where rock temperatures reach about 50°C. The north-eastern parts of this area are now almost mined out.

The uses of Gold

- It is used to symbolise wealth
- It is used to make electronics
- Its is used to make jewellery
- It is used to make medals, trophies and religious icons
- It is used in dentistry and medicine
- It is used for aerospace.

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
- Gold mines create employment opportunities for South Africans.
- Gold mining attracts foreign investment.
- Gold mines help earn foreign exchange.

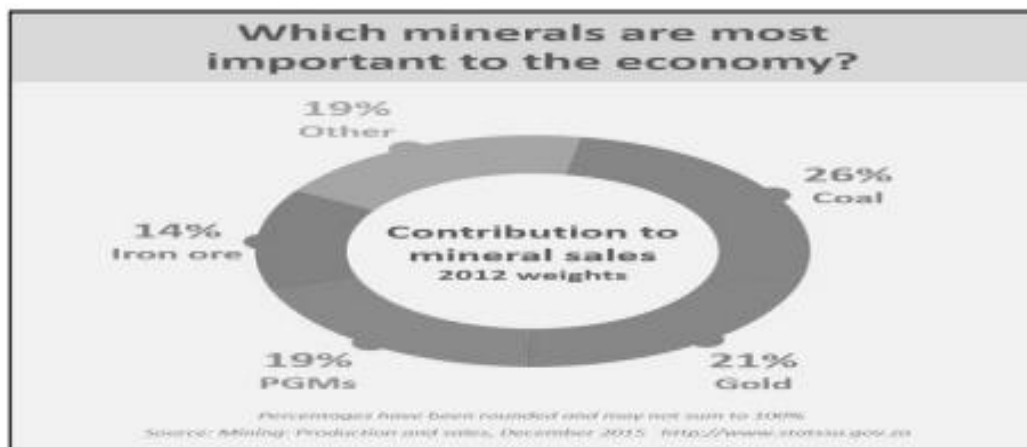
Factors Hindering Mining in South Africa

- 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

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)

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

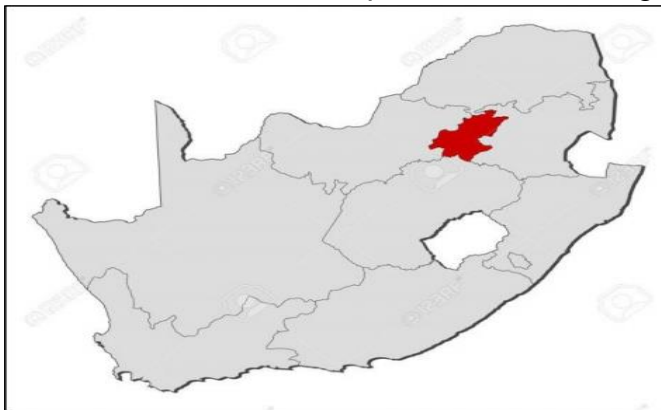
- Raw Material Orientated Industry: These types of industries are found close to the source of the raw materials that they require. This is usually because transportation costs are high. Example: Saw mills, Sugar mills and power plants.
- Market Orientated Industry: These types of industries are located 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

FOCUS IS ON TWO CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

1. GAUTENG (PWV) PRETORIA-WITWATERSRAND-VEREENIGING INDUSTRIAL REGION

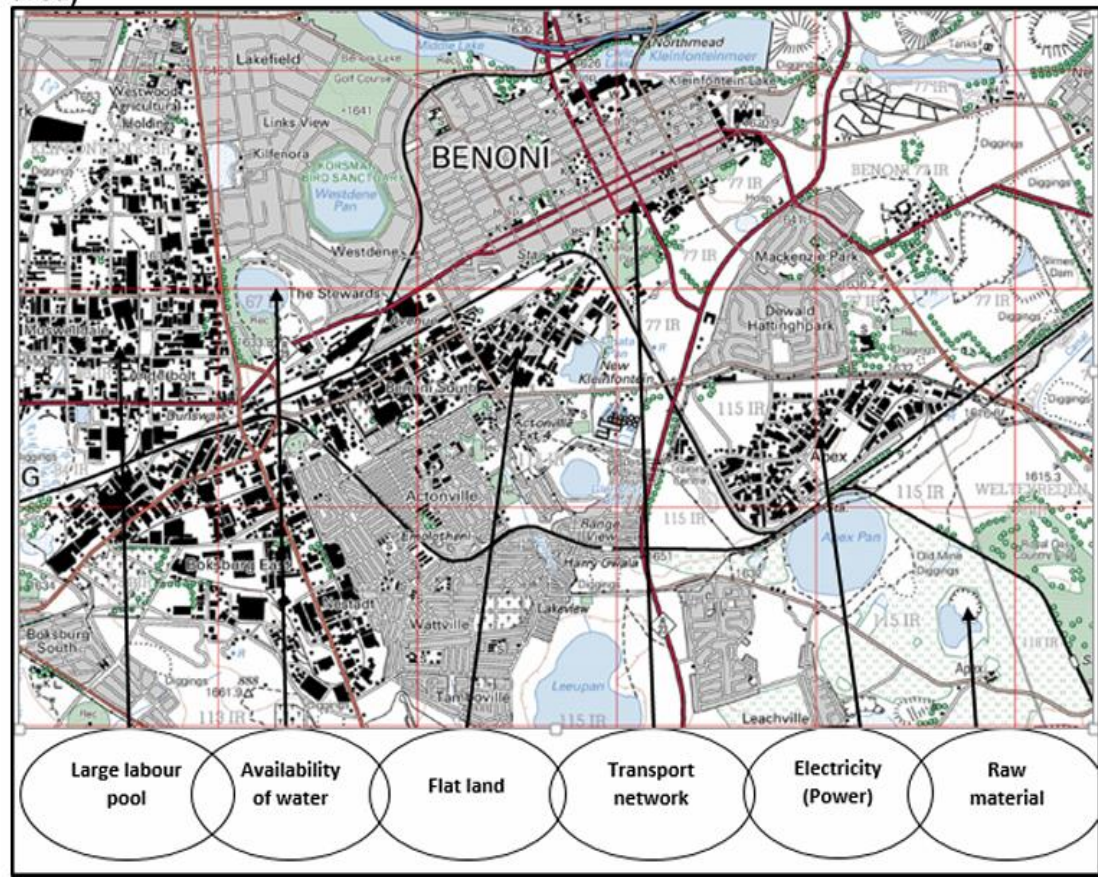
- PWV industrial region is the largest of four core industrial regions in South Africa.
- It is the only core industrial region that is situated inland.
- It is situated in the province of Gauteng.



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.

Map integration: Industrial Region in the PVW (Boksburg/ Benoni/ Brakpan area)



Short activity

- Identify and explain 6 factors that promote industrial development in Gauteng (6)

Factors hindering the industrial development in Gauteng

- Loadshedding
- Increase in rental costs
- Lack of spacing
- Increase in population
- Water-shedding
- Describe how each of these factors hinder the industrial development in GP.

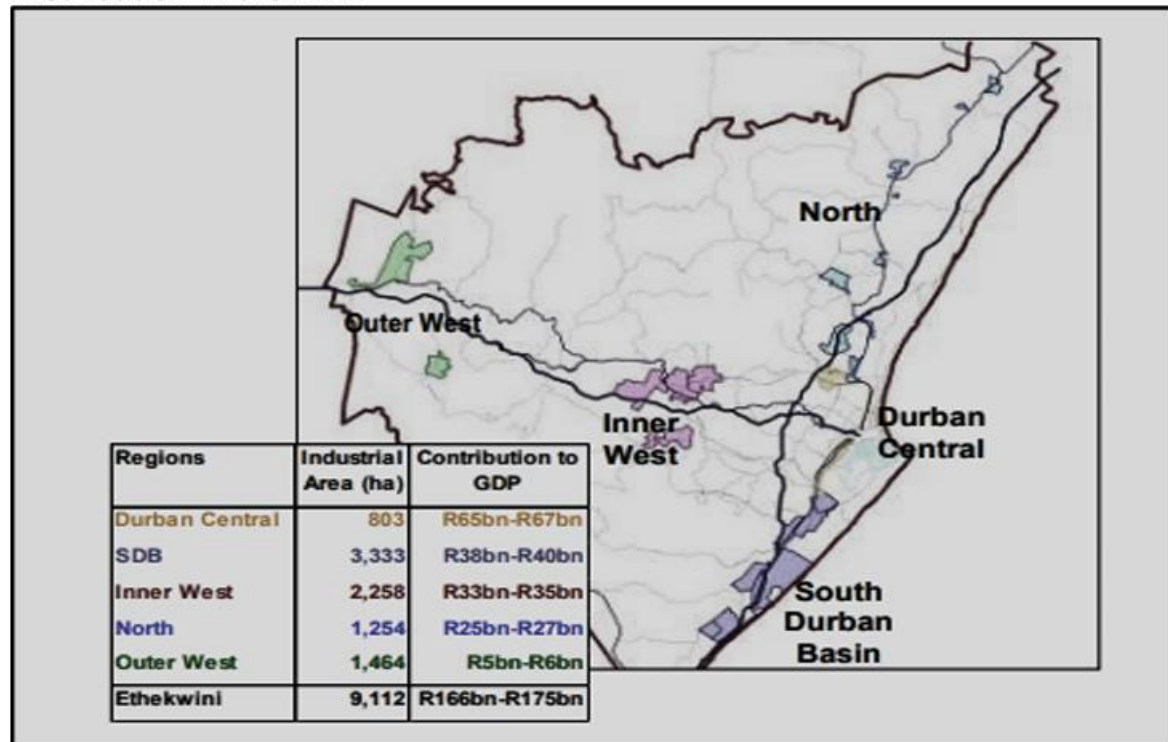
Main industries in PVW

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

2. DURBAN- PINETOWN CORE INDUSTRIAL REGION

- It is located at the east coast of South Africa
- It is located closer to the harbour.
- It is found in the province of Kwa-Zulu Natal.

Map showing their location Durban-Pinetown (eThekweni). Industrial Spatial Distribution in the EMA



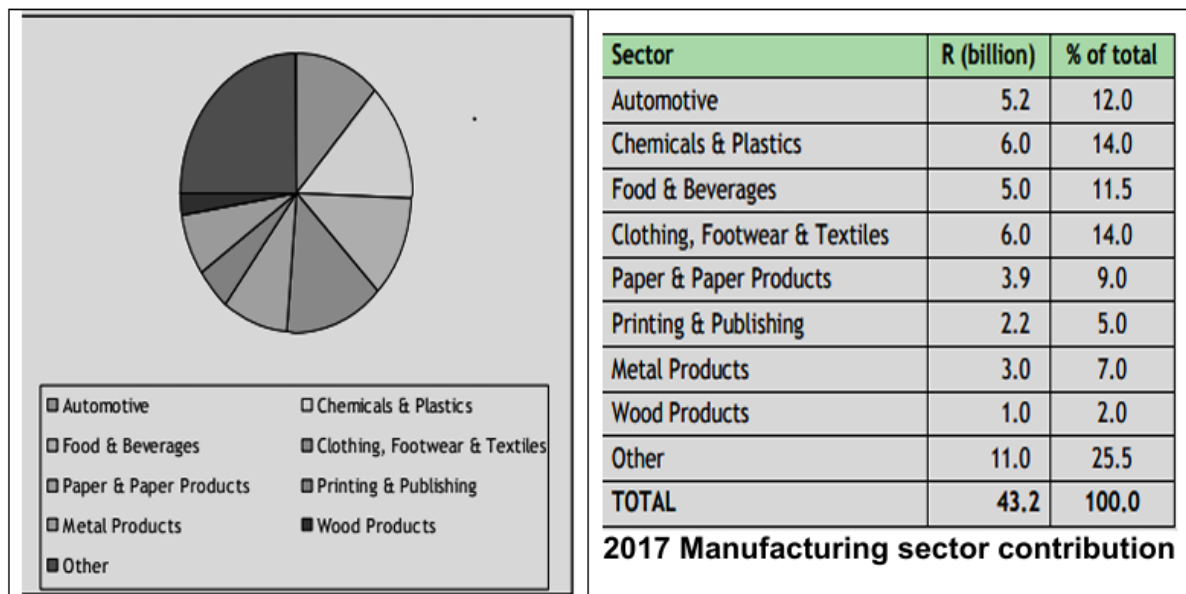
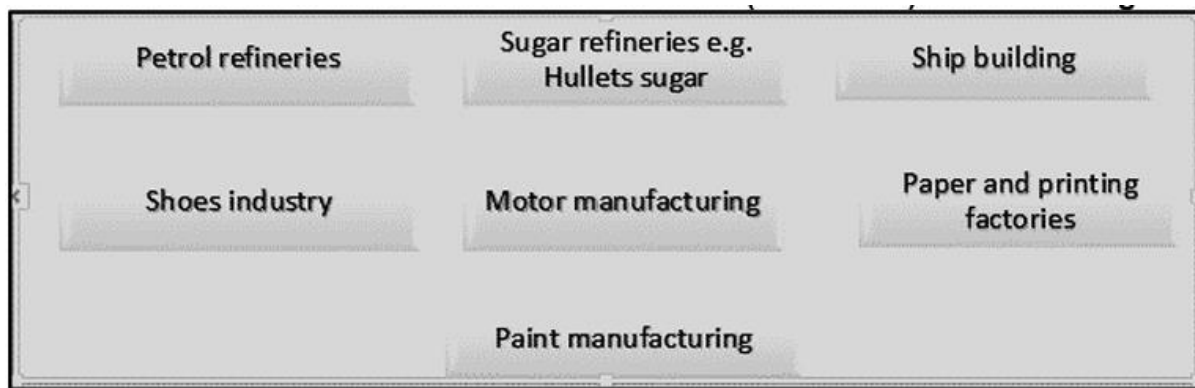
Factors promoting the location of Durban-Pinetown:

- Availability of labourers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled)
- Good transport network to access the markets including a harbour, and King Shaka international airport.
- Enough water supply for the industries and to generate electricity.
- Access to the domestic and international markets.
- High population to serve as the markets and as labourers.
- Availability of raw materials (such as sugar cane) to support the industries.
- Availability of institutions of higher learning to equip labourers with skills.

Factors hindering the location of Durban Pinetown:

- Limited household levels of production (Agriculture and other primary sectors).
- High levels of unemployment to support industrial development.
- Low household income levels.
- Limited access to social facilities.

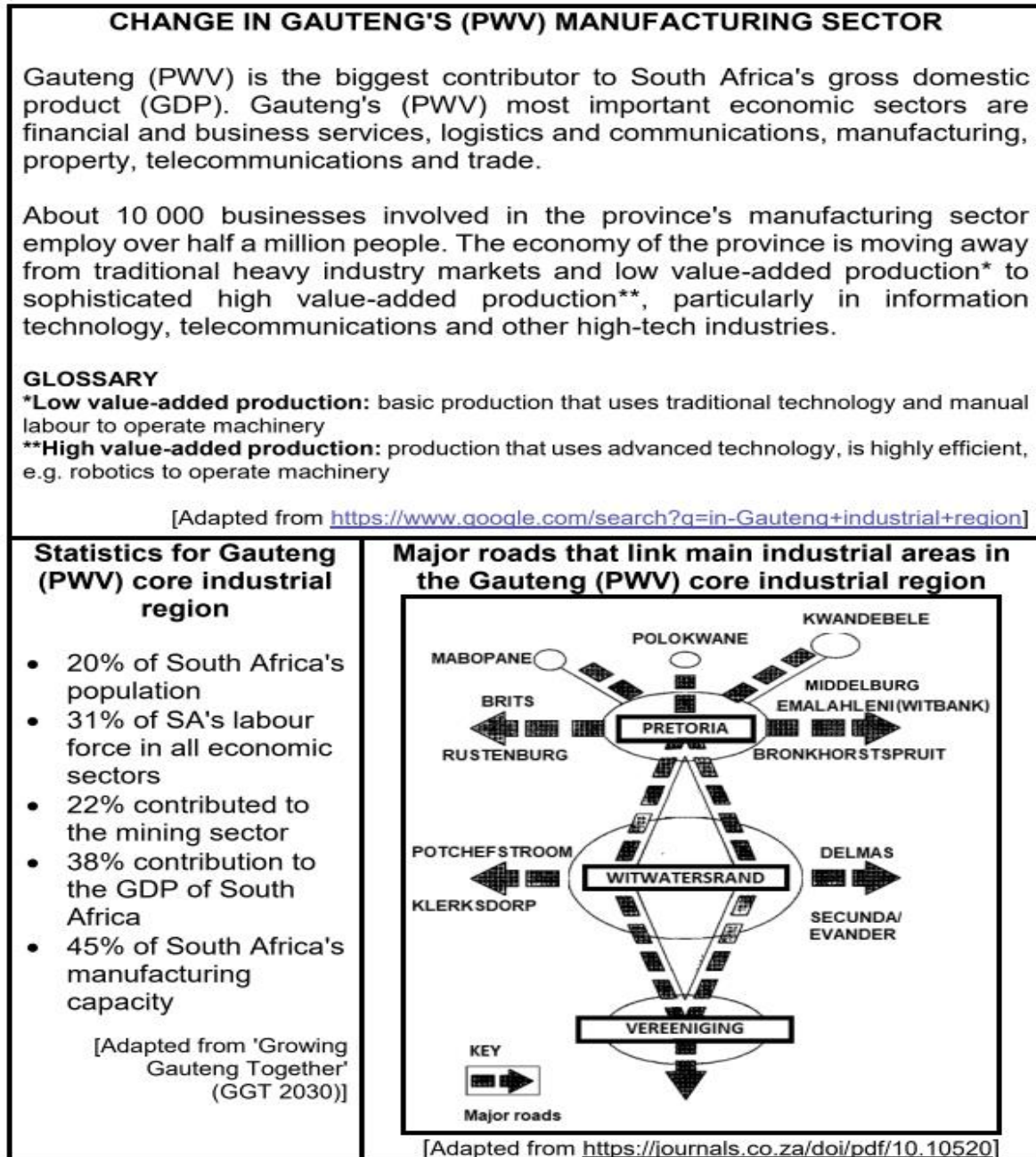
Main industrial activities in the Durban-Pinetown (eThekweni) Industrial Region:



[INDUSTRIAL REGIONS IN SA CORE NOTES.pdf](#)

Activity 18

18. Refer to the infographic below about the PWV and answer the questions that follow.



18.1.

18.1.1. Refer to the statistics and state the percentage that the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region contributes to the GDP of South Africa

18.1.2. Quote evidence from the extract that shows why 31% of South Africa's labour force is found in Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (1 x 2) (2)

18.1.3. Refer to the sketch and explain the role of the major roads in supporting industrial development in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region. (2 x 2) (4)

18.1.4. Explain TWO challenges faced by the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.
(2 x 2) (4)

18.1.5. suggest ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of industries moving towards high value- added production in the Gauteng (PWV) core industrial region.
(2 x 2) (4)

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 IDZ'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.

DUBE TRADE PORT IDZ (industrial Development Zone)

- It located in the KwaZulu Natal province.
- It is located at the King Shaka International Airport,
- It is situated 30 km from Durban harbour and 90 km from Richards Bay harbour and has an international airport, a cargo terminal, warehousing offices, and agricultural zones.



Aims of the Dube IDZ:

- To developed and to promote access to global trade.
- To open up new opportunities for production and export of goods.
- The hope is that these IDZ must boost the country's economy.
- IDZ's must attract foreign investment.
- Encourages export-orientated manufacturing industries.
- Alleviate poverty through employment opportunities.

Factors influencing the location of the IDZs:

- Transport infrastructure which gives access to international markets
- The King Shaka International Airport.
- Harbour services at Durban and Richards Bay.
- Good transport network.
- Availability of warehouses and storage facilities.

Factors hindering the location of the Dube IDZs

- Strain on electricity supply lets to load shedding.
- High traffic congestion delay the transportation of goods to the market.

Main industrial activities:

- Commercial and light industry with integrated logistics and manufacturing infrastructure
- Airport-related activities e.g. cargo operations, warehousing.
- Aerospace and aviation-linked manufacturing and related services;
- Agriculture and agro-processing e.g. aquaculture
 - Electronics manufacturing and assembly;

- Medical and pharmaceutical production and distribution;
- Clothing and textiles; and Automotive component manufacturing.

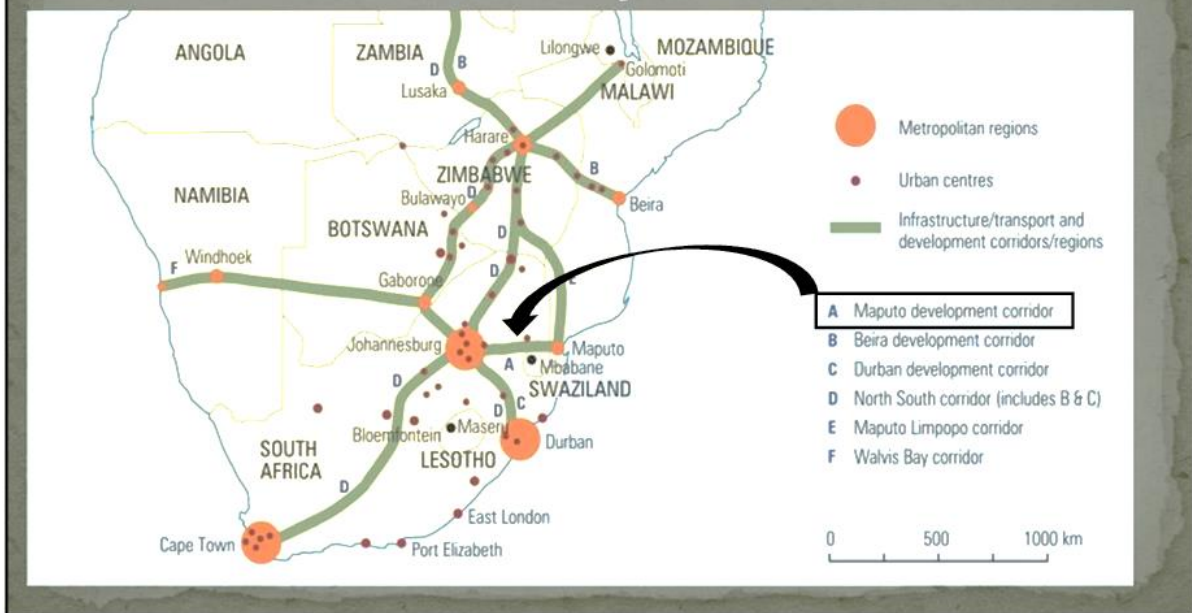
Impacts of Dube IDZ

ECONOMIC	SOCIAL
➤ Create employment through industries	➤ Infrastructure is developed
➤ Improve access to the markets	➤ The standard of living and the quality of life is improved
➤ Attracts foreign investment	➤ Contribute towards the improvement of skills
➤ Promotes imports and exports	➤ Recreational facilities are improved
➤	➤ Buying power among the people increase
	➤ Alleviate poverty

MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR (SDI)

- They are transport and communication links between major industrial areas, metropolitan areas, and harbours. They are development corridors stretching across parts of South Africa and, also into neighbouring countries.
- The Maputo Corridor forms part of a larger transport route that connects the Atlantic and Indian Oceans through the sub-continent of Southern Africa. It extends as far east as the deep-sea port of Walvis Bay in Namibia, through Botswana and from there with direct rail and road connections to the Maputo Corridor and through the provinces of Northwest, Gauteng, Mpumalanga to Maputo the capital of Mozambique.

Maputo Development Corridor SDI – conclusion: case study



Aims of Maputo development corridor:

- To develop & improve existing transport infrastructure to move raw materials & finished goods by road and rail.
- To attract infrastructure and business investment too poor areas.
- To initiate economic activities along the transport corridors and improve trade.
- To improve internal trade for export by reducing transport costs
- To increase accessibility to markets.
- To promote agriculture, mining, tourism, environment, forestry, infrastructure (roads and railways), industry and ports.
- To create job opportunities.

Factors promoting the Maputo Development Corridor:

- N4 Maputo corridor makes the area accessible.
- Tourist attractions that attract investors and visitors to the area, as well as Mozambique and Swaziland.
- Maputo port handling 6.5 million cargo
- Coal and power stations for energy sources and electricity becomes cheaper
- The extraction of coal and its processing into various products.
- The processing of sugar cane and the upgrading of the sugar terminal at the Maputo port. Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and South Africa have jointly expanded sugar capacity.

- The Corridor passes through the most highly industrialized and productive regions of Southern Africa, such as Gauteng.

Factors hindering Maputo Development Corridor:

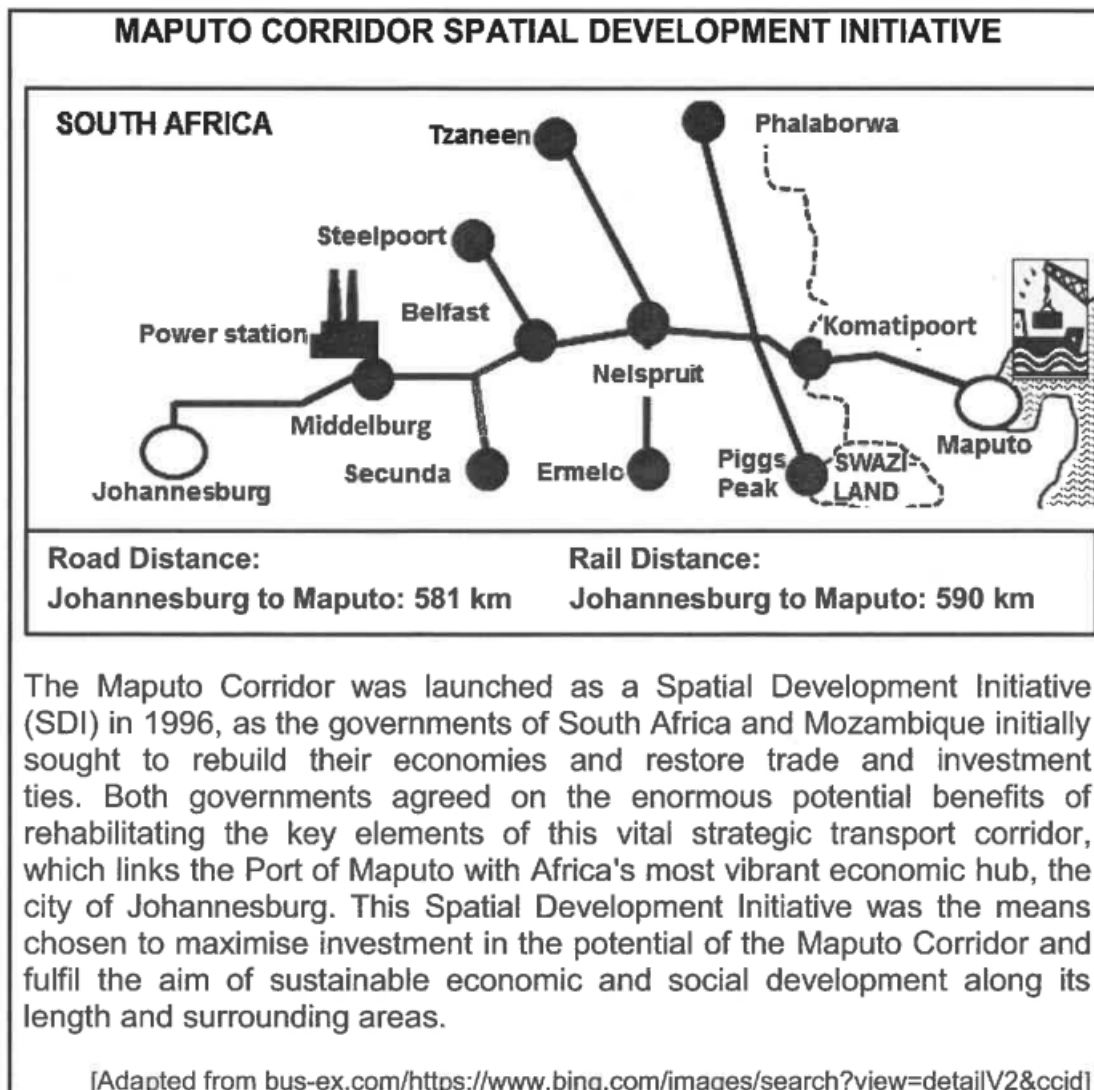
- The costs of maintaining N4 are high
- Delays at the border posts
- The high cost of renovating and maintaining Ressano Garcia border post
- High costs of transport fees
- High costs of toll gates fees

Impacts of Maputo Development corridor

<u>ECONOMIC IMPACTS</u>	<u>SOCIAL IMPACTS</u>
➤ Local people get employment opportunities	➤ People can easily travel between the countries as transport is easier
➤ Buying power of the local communities improve	➤ Community development projects are improved
➤ Small business improve their capital and profit	➤ Helps reduce crime
➤ The access between the countries is made easier	➤ People afford better housing
➤ Constructions and other industries improves	➤ People have access to better services
➤ Encourages the development of informal and formal sectors	➤ People acquire new skills in construction and other industries

Activity 19:

19. Refer to the map and the extract below on the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)



- 1.1. Which country is linked to South Africa by the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2. What was the initial aim of launching the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative, as stated in the extract? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3. Name the core industrial region that will benefit the most from the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4. How will the Maputo Corridor Spatial Development Initiative create businesses opportunities for underdeveloped communities along the corridor? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5. In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, explain how the upgrading of the different types of infrastructure positively impacts on trade for the core industrial region mentioned in 1.3. (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.

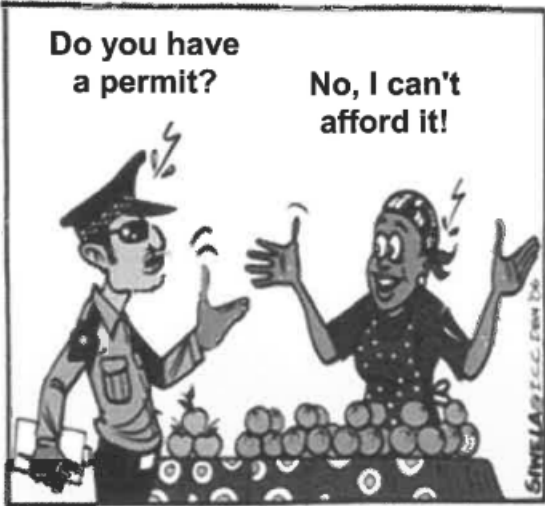
- Lack of capital: Many informal sectors do not get loans from the bank in order to improve their businesses.
- Harassment from the local authorities: Local authorities, especially the municipal security officers, often harasses people working in the informal sector by forcefully removing them because 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 20: INFORMAL SECTOR

IN DEFENCE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S INFORMAL ECONOMY



Do you have a permit?

No, I can't afford it!

A shadow economy*?

Some call the informal sector the shadow economy. They also complain about the lack of taxes paid by the informal sector. Many of the vendors are trading without permits and are subjected to regular raids by the city's law enforcement, during which their goods are seized and fines are issued.

The claim that official employment data underestimates the informal sector is based on the assumption that many people who undertake activities in the informal sector are mistakenly counted as unemployed.

The vast majority of informal operators (73%) earn well below the income tax threshold of R79 000 per annum set by the South African Revenue Service. In addition, many informal-sector workers, and particularly those in retail, pay VAT on their purchases.

***Shadow economy:** Its contribution is not known.

[Source: news.uct.ac.za/ <https://www.google.com/search?q=informal+trading+cartoon>]

- 1.1. Give another name for the informal sector from the extract. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2. Why does the trader in the cartoon not have a permit? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3. Quote ONE consequence from the extract for the trader who does not have a permit. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4. Why people are in the informal sector mistakenly referred to as the unemployed? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5. How does the economy benefit from the informal sector? (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.6. Suggest THREE incentives that the government can provide to regulate the informal sector. (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.7.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1.	Sasa.org.za/cane-growing-in-South-Africa
2.	Rural and urban settlements activity booklet, 2023
3.	Department of basic education: 2021 examination guideline for geography
4.	Department of basic education, national question papers 2022-2024
5.	Department of basic education 2013: curriculum and assessment policy statement
6.	Department of basic education geography mind the gap