TERM 3 : GRADE 12 GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY
There are 2 ways of measuring the importance and value of the economic sectors to the total economy of our country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Contribution to GDP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary sector</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary sector</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary sector</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaternary sector</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1 Use of statistical and graphical information
Study and discuss page 252,253.
Complete Activity 4 page 253.

__________________________________________________________

2. AGRICULTURE

2.1 Contribution of Agriculture to the South African Economy.
- Agriculture gives jobs to more than 600 000 people;
- Farm products provide raw materials for industry;
- Agriculture has not maintained the relative importance it used to have. Although our agricultural exports were good, we still imported products.

2.2 Small-scale farmers and Large-scale farmers.
2.2.1 Small-scale communal farming:
Supply little to the market:
- Farms are small so no surplus for sale;
- Governments of homelands did not train people to farm;
- Poor roads and distance to markets and ports very large;
- Few areas have access to irrigation water;
- Food produced is consumed by the family.

2.2.2 Large-scale commercial farming
These farms have for many years supplied South Africa’s demand for maize, fruit, sugar, eggs, wheat, pork, milk and vegetables. Also most of the country’s need for beef, mutton and chicken.
Problems/Challenges of present day:
- Production costs increased (seeds, fertilisers, irrigation water, etc)
- Government assistance and subsidies have been withdrawn;
- Low value products have been cut.
2.3 Factors that favour and hinder agriculture in South Africa.

2.3.1 Factors favouring agriculture
- A range of climates support the production of many different agricultural products:
  - Warm wetter northern and eastern parts can grow tropical crops
  - Southwestern parts suitable for grapes, fruit and wheat.
- Long growing season (200 frost-free days);
- Flat land;
- Rivers for irrigation;
- Exotic crops have been added to indigenous crops;
- Climate research;
- Plant research.

2.3.2 Factors hindering agriculture
- Only 7% of land is arable;
- Insufficient rain;
- Unreliable rainfall;
- Soils are poor with little humus;
- Elimination of agricultural subsidies have forced farms to stop operating;
- Bad farming practices:
  - Mono culture - overgrazing
  - Inadequate fallowing - intensive tillage
  - Growing wrong crops - overpopulation
  - Overuse of fuel wood - deliberate burning
  - Soil compaction - soil-acidification
  - Over use of fertiliser
- Soil erosion.

2.4 The importance of food security in South Africa
Food insecurity leads to:
- Hunger
- Under-nutrition
  Complete Activity 9 and 10 pages 263,264.
3. MINING

3.1 CONTRIBUTION OF MINING TO SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

- 9,6% to GDP contribution;
- multiplier effect in transport = 18% to GDP;
- workforce employed plus families they support;
- pays taxes
  ▪ Study Table on page 266 in textbook.

3.2 FACTORS THAT FAVOUR AND HINDER MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.2.1 Factors that favour mining in SA

- Huge resources to mine;
- Wide range of minerals;
- Thick continuous mineral seams;
- Near the surface;
- Low thermal gradient = less cost to pump cool air in;
- Location is fortunate;
- Capital WAS available;
- Coal available for energy (????)
- Low paid labour;
- Government aid available to help small-scale independent miners to run mines safely and profitable.

3.2.2 Factors that hinder mining in SA

- Fluctuation in rand exchange rates;
- Underground water is dangerous;
- Labour costs have risen steeply;
- Environmental concerns (sink holes, pollution);
- Mines are far inland – transport to harbours.
- Mineral rights in SA all to the Government
- Impact of HIV/AIDS and lung disease (TB)
4. SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS

4.1 CONTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS TO SOUTH AFRICA’S ECONOMY

4.1.1 Secondary sectors
The secondary sector includes manufacturing, construction and utilities.
- Manufacturing: the conversion of raw materials into fabricated products; and the assembly of items.
- Mass production: the making of large quantities of identical articles by standard mechanised processes.

It is an important activity because:
- Turns raw materials into usable goods;
- Increases the value of raw materials;
- Employs more than any other economic activity.

4.2 TYPES OF INDUSTRIES
- **Heavy industries**: involves processing large masses of materials and large-scale production of materials. Heavy industries require large areas and may emit much waste.
- **Light industries**: small amounts of material per worker to make articles of relative small bulk (clothes, TV’s).
- **Raw-material-orientated industry**: an industry is set up near to the source of main raw material. This is done to reduce expensive transport costs and to avoid deterioration of the raw material.
- **Market-orientated industry**: some factories are placed close to where the buyers of their products are. The influence of the market is strong where:
  - Fresh manufacturers (bread)
  - “weight-gaining” industry
  - Expensive to transport (big machines).
- **Footloose industries**: are industries that are not tied to specific location in a country.
- **Ubiquitous industries**: are the type of factories that are in almost every town (bakeries, carpentry, dress-making).
- **Bridge industries**: are industries that are set up at break of bulk points (ports).
4.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.
Many factors influence industrial location:
- Raw materials
- Labour supply
- Link industries
- Water
- Land
- Trade
- energy
- markets
- transport infrastructure
- capital
- Government assistance
- competition

4.4 SOUTH AFRICA’s INDUSTRIAL REGIONS
4.4.1 The PWV complex of Gauteng
• Factors influencing the location and development of manufacturing in this region:
  - Gold
  - People
  - Markets
  - Transport
  - Water
  - Raw materials
  - Energy
  - Labour
  - Capital
• Main industrial activities:
  - Chemical industries
  - Metal products
  - Motor vehicles
  - Food and beverages
  - Iron and steel

4.4.2 The eThekwini metropolitan region (Durban-Pinetown)
• Factors influencing the development of manufacturing in the region:
  - Port situation
  - Resources
  - Energy
  - Markets
  - Labour
  - Water
  - Relief
• Manufacturing industries found in this region:
  - Food
  - Motor manufacturing
  - Rayon
  - Light industries
  - Sugar refining
  - Oil refining
  - Chemicals

4.4.3 The southwestern Cape region
• Factors influencing industrial development in this region:
  - Historical factors
  - Raw materials
  - Energy
  - Markets
  - Labour
  - Water
  - Transport
6.

- **Manufacturing industries found in this region**
  - Clothing and footwear
  - Fish canning-packaging
  - Link industries
  - Food processing
  - Hi-tech manufacturing
  - Petroleum refining

4.4.4 The Nelson Mandela metropolitan region (PE-Uitenhage region)

- **Manufacturing industries found in this region**:
  - Motor vehicles
  - Leather goods
  - Textiles

- **Factors favouring manufacturing in this region**:
  - Location, close for export as well;
  - Water supply sufficient;
  - Port facilities;
  - Equalised rail tariffs
  - Labour;
  - COEGA project: when complete it will be centred on a new metal-processing plant and on a new metal-processing;

- **Factors obstructing manufacturing in this region**:
  - Location not close to main consuming area;
  - Labour costs higher than in Asia and Europe;
  - Strikes disrupts reliable supply.

5. **STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

5.1 **APARTHEID AND POST-APARTHEID INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

5.1.1 **Apartheid industrial development strategies**
From 1960’s the strategies had the following intentions:
- Provide employment in or just outside the borders of the new homelands;
- To help the poorest parts of SA to develop economically by opening factories in or near the homelands;
- To define a white SA as distinct from the ten self-governing homelands.
These development plans involved the following initiatives:
- Industrial development points that would be developed in such a way that black people would find them as attractive as the big metropolitan areas in SA;
- Regional deconcentration points: areas close to the metropolitan areas towards which future industrial growth could be developed to reduce overconcentration;
- Metropolitan areas: existing cities.

Government offered incentives to private enterprises to win their cooperation with these strategies – these incentives were:
- Financial help with land and buildings;
- Rail rebate - tax rebate
- Wage subsidies - relocation allowances
- Electricity subsidies - training grants
- Preference on government tenders.

Strategies of this kind were unsuccessful because:
- Few mineral resources - education suffered
- Agriculture hampered - less jobs available
- Abuse of incentives.

5.1.2 Post-apartheid industrial development strategies.
- Improve water supply to rural areas;
- New jobs (8300) in water supply programme;
- 400 000 houses were provided.

5.2 CONCEPT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES (IDZ’s)
Study Figure 5.82 for IDZs and SDIs.
Define IDZs and SDIs.
Study Table page 295 and read Case studies p 296 – 300.
6. THE INFORMAL SECTOR

6.1 CONCEPT OF INFORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

Informal sector: types of employment where people have had to find work for themselves on the streets or in small home workshops. All developing countries have a large informal sector.

What is life like for people in the informal sector:
- Self-employed;
- Involve other family members;
- Uncertain wages and working hours;
- Involve selling of goods;
- Capital use is low;
- Profit margins are small.

6.2 REASONS FOR HIGH INFORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

- High unemployment rates in formal sector;
- Some people stopped working in formal sector due to:
  - Caring for their own children;
  - Pregnancy;
  - Going to school or college;
  - Changing residence;
  - Retirement.

6.3 CHALLENGES FACING SOUTH AFRICA’S INFORMAL SECTOR

- Difficult to access informal sector;
- Competition is increasing;
- Poverty increasing;
- Government funding under stress.

Additional activities to be completed:
- Act 8 page 260
- Act 14 page 272
- Act 21 page 290
- Act 13 page 269
- Act 18 page 281
- Act 27 page 304

Complete Exam practice page 307.
GRADE 12 GEOGRAPHY: INTERVENTION

The Geography work that follows needs to be completed during the COVID-19 School break:

1. The RESEARCH TASK that was due for May needs to be completed and handed in on 14 April/ day school starts for Term 2 2020.

2. Academic work that needs to be studied and completed:

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<td>20/3</td>
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<td>Topic 4 Unit 2</td>
<td>P 175-176</td>
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<td>Topic 4 Unit 19</td>
<td>P 229-233</td>
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<td>9/4</td>
<td>Topic 4 Unit 20</td>
<td>P 234-238</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Regards

Mrs. I. Burger
Good day grade 12’s

I trust you are well, healthy and positive.

Please find attached on the website the Term 2 notes. I gave you a breakdown of when you had to summarise and study which sections for Term 2.

These attached notes you have to add to what you have completed. Please work through these in conjunction with the summaries you made. Fill the gaps where necessary.

After you have completed the Exam practice for Term 2 on pages 243 - 247, please use a page on which you make notes of topics you are struggling with or any questions you have on the Term 2 topic.

We will discuss the work as well as your questions once we return to class.

I will send a breakdown of Term 3 work shortly. Please follow the instructions as this will give us sufficient time to be oreoared for the final paper this year.

Stay safe and stay positive. Keep the faith and know that with these changes in the world, new opportunities develop for all of us to make a difference in our country and in the world……Geographers know how!!

Kind regards

Mrs I Burger
1. THE STUDY OF SETTLEMENTS

1.1 Concept of settlement, site and situation

1.1.1 Settlement
A settlement is a place where a group of people live. A settlement is a place where:
- A group of people live
- Buildings occur
- An infrastructure exists
- Social and economic activities take place.

1.1.2 Site of a settlement
The actual place where a settlement grew is called its site.

Factors that influence site of settlements:
- Physical factors: availability of resources such as water, fertile soil and grazing;
- Economic factors: valuable minerals for mining.
- Trade and transport: a natural harbour or crossing point of a large river;
- Cultural or social factors:
  - Improve living conditions
  - Attract light industries for employment
  - Design road networks for easy traffic flow;
  - Easy access to schools, clinics, shops and other facilities.
- Political factors: government policies can determine the site – need for housing?
- Historical factors: defensive sites for protection.

1.1.3 Situation of a settlement
The location of a settlement in relation to its surrounding features.

1.2 Rural and Urban settlements

Rural settlements: a small settlement with a small population involved in primary activities; the settlement is unifunctional (one function/activity).

Urban settlement: a large settlement with a large population involved in secondary, tertiary and quarternary activities – the settlement is multifunctional (more than one economic activities).
1.2.1 How do rural and urban settlements differ:
- **Size and population**: area covered of settlement and amount of people in settlement.
- **Economic activity and function**: rural = unifunctional and mostly primary activities. Urban = multifunctional with secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities.
- **Services**: school, universities, public transport and hospitals + shopping malls, etc in urban settlements. Only basics in rural settlements.
- **Land use**: urban = denser and closely grouped. Rural = widely spread (farming, mining, forestry and fishing).

1.3 **Settlement classification**

1.3.1 **Size and complexity**
Refer to figure 4.10 on page 177 in textbook. Study the different settlements and sizes of the settlements.

1.3.2 **Pattern**
- **Nucleated pattern**: settlement dwellings form a dense grouping of buildings.
- **Dispersed pattern**: settlement dwellings are isolated and spaced far apart from each other.

1.3.3 **Function**
- **Function**: the reasons for, or purpose of, a settlement’s existence. The way in which people who live there make a living. The function is often closely related to:
  - The site of the settlement;
  - The reasons for a settlement’s existence;
  - The way in which the inhabitants make their living.

Many settlements have lost their original function or the function has changed.
2. RURAL SETTLEMENTS

2.1 How site and situation affect location of rural areas.

2.1.1 Physical factors:
- Availability of fresh water supply;
- Water avoidance;
- Farming factors (fertile soil, good grazing, etc);
- Availability of building material and energy resources;
- Positive aspects of microclimates – aspect of slope, inversion layers, wind (katabatic and anabatic winds);
- Relief.

2.1.2 Economic factors:
- Fertile, well-drained soil and grazing land attracts commercial farming settlements;
- A natural harbour, close to productive fishing grounds leads to the development of settlements.
- Tourist attractions, Kruger National Park, etc

2.2 Classification of Rural Settlements.
Study Figures 4.16 – 4.21 page 181 and the given Table on page 182.

2.3 Land use in Rural Settlements
Varying rural land uses. The land use depends on the function and type of primary economic activity. Subsistence and Commercial farming also plays an important role.

Land use for agriculture could be:
- Dwellings in which people live;
- Farm-produce storage structures;
- Grazing land;
- Roads and paths;
- Storage buildings and equipment sheds;
- Cultivated lands;
- Stock pens;
- Water storage areas.
3. RURAL SETTLEMENT ISSUES

3.1 Rural-Urban Migration

*Urbanisation:* The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.

3.1.1 Reasons why people move away (Push factors)
- Lack of investment
- Few jobs and low wages
- Loss of jobs due to mechanisation
- Starvation, malnutrition and poverty
- Extreme physical conditions (climate)
- Lack of services (doctors, schools, universities)
- Lack of capital to buy machinery
- Decrease in soil fertility
- Lack of land ownership
- Natural disasters (floods, droughts)
- Unfavourable image
- Security/safety a problem

3.1.2 Problems experienced when relocated in urban areas
Study Figure 4.28 page 185.

3.1.3 Reasons why people move towards urban areas (Pull factors)
- Wide range and variety of jobs
- Many new jobs in industry
- Educational opportunities
- Improved standard of living
- Well-developed medical and health care
- Higher wages
- Favourable image
- Entertainment and leisure
- Improved opportunities for children
- Higher quality of life
- More reliable source of food
5.

3.1.4 Consequences of rural depopulation

- Resources not used, less employment
- Spending in smaller services decrease as farmers are leaving. Can close down.
- Schools close down
- Young men migrate, leaving woman, children and old people behind
- Crime increases
- Unemployment increases
- Low value of properties
- Tertiary services below standard
- Cycle of rural decay (Figure 4.30 page 188)

3.2 Rural depopulation strategies

Study and draw Table on page 191 and copy CRPD page 192.

3.3 Social Justice issues in rural areas

Draw and study Figure 4.35 page 193

3.3.1 Social justice and access to resources in rural areas

- Socio-economic and physical issues:
  - SA’s main rural economic activities are agricultural;
  - Poverty
  - Success depends on available resources
  - Physical factors, poor soil fertility or unsuitable climate;
  - Social and economic exclusion
- Access to primary healthcare
  - Insufficient amount of clinics and doctors;
  - Housing ned;
  - Healthcare professionals do not wish to move to rural areas.
- HIV/AIDS and TB
  - Higher rates due to migrating men;
  - TB due to mining in rural areas
- Rural infrastructure
  Rural economic development is hindered because:
  - Remote locations
  - Expensive prices of services
  - Limited access to high costs of public transport
  - Poor road and rail infrastructure
  - Road transport limitations
- Access to water and electricity
  - Access to sanitation and water.
6.

3.3.2 **Access to land and land reform**

Land is an important and sensitive issue for all South Africans.

**Land tenure**: the legal right to use land

**Rural land redistribution**: land is allocated to disadvantaged and poor people for settlement and farming.

- **The aims of CRDP for land reform**
  - To increase the pace of land redistribution:
    - Provide increased access to land for previously disadvantaged people
    - Review land acquisition processes
  - To increase the pace of land tenure reform
    - Speed up the settlement of labour tenant claims;
    - Facilitate secure access to land by farm dwellers;
    - Protect land rights;
    - Establish agri-villages;
    - Provide basic needs for farm dwellers;
    - Stimulate economic growth.
  - To speed up settlement of outstanding land restitution claims.
    - Provide analysis of outstanding claims;
    - Develop a strategy to deal with land claims in Land Claims Court;
    - Ensure sustainability;
    - Provide reliable and efficient property/deeds registration system;
    - Provide surveys, mapping, etc information.

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4. **URBAN SETTLEMENTS**

4.1 **URBANISATION OF THE WORLD’S POPULATION**

- Rate of urbanisation is greatest in developing world.
- Developing countries have 7 of the world’s top 10 cities (population size….not necessarily economic wise)
- Developing countries in urban areas – 50% of that population has no access to clean water;
- 41 cities with > 500 million people;
- By 2050 Africa’s people will be urbanised.
4.2 LOCATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS
Factors influencing the location of urban settlements:
- Physical environment
- Social
- Political
- Economic

4.3 CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS
Urban settlements offer functions such as:
- Retail - wholesale
- Entertainment - political
- Social - religious
- Health - transportation
- Manufacturing - business services
- Administrative - military/defence
- Public services - education
- Recreational - cultural
- Economic - trade
- Financial - media

4.3.1 Types of urban settlement according to function
Refer and study table page 203 – 205

5. URBAN HIERARCHIES

Study figure 4.45 and the Table below on page 206.
**Conurbation**: a continuous urban area formed by the merging together of several large adjoining cities and towns.
**Megalopolis**: a very large highly urbanised area made up of several urban places which have merged together to form one continuous built-up area.
**Urban sprawl**: the expansion of urban areas into surrounding areas.

5.1 Central Place Theory
Study Figures 4.47 and 4.48 page 209
Important concepts of this theory:
- **Central place**: an urban settlement that provides good and services to the surrounding rural population.
- **Threshold population**: the minimum number of people required to support a business.
8.

- **Sphere of influence**: the area from which a business draws its customers.
- **Range of goods**: the maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to purchase something at a central place.

Study the Table at the bottom of page 208 in your textbook.

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6. **URBAN STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS**

6.1 **INTERNAL STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS**

6.1.1 **Land use zones**
Study Figure 4.52 pages 211 – 213 on the land use zones.

6.1.2 **Factors influencing the morphological structure of a city.**
Study Figure 4.56 on page 215 of your textbook.

6.2 **MODELS OF URBAN STRUCTURE**

6.2.1 **Multiple Nuclei Model**
The Multiple nuclei model of city structure is based on the idea that cities have more than one centre (multiple = more than one; nuclei = centres)
Study Figure 4.58 on page 216.

6.2.2 **Modern American-Western City**
The Modern American-Western city model displays certain characteristics:
- Multi-centred
- Spread out and suburban areas (several suburbs)
- Transport dependent
- Decentralisation
- Segregation
- Grow into one another

6.2.3 **The “Third World” city**
Developing countries – These cities and countries have been influenced by different periods:
- Indigenous/pre-colonial/pre-industrial period;
- Colonial era;
- “Third World” cities – after colonial era ended;
- **Globalisation** – the tendency for countries across the world to become better connected and more similar to one another.
6.3 CHANGING URBAN PATTERNS AND LAND USE IN SA CITIES

6.3.1 Why urban patterns and land use change:
- **Centripetal forces**: forces that attract and keep people and business in the city centre:
  - Site attraction
  - Functional convenience
  - Functional magnetism
  - Functional prestige
- **Centrifugal forces**: forces that drive people and business away from the city centre towards the suburbs and rural-urban fringe:
  - Spatial force
  - Site force
  - Situation force (noise/pollution)
  - Economic force
  - Status force

7. URBAN SETTLEMENT ISSUES

7.1 RECENT URBANISATION PATTERNS
Approximately 62% of South Africans (32million) live in towns and cities.

7.1.1 Urban issues related to rapid urbanisation
- Lack of planning
- Housing shortage
- Overcrowding
- Urban decay or urban blight

**Traffic congestion**

**Problems with services**

**Pollution**

**Very important**: study table on page 225

7.1.2 Improving city space
To create cities that are more livable, urban planners need to focus on:
- Planning healthier and greener cities;
- Linking urban growth with environmental protection;
- Effective and environmentally friendly transport;
- Preserving open spaces and parks;
- Making cities sustainable systems.
7.2 GROWTH OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS
Residents of informal settlements face several issues:
- Dwellings are exposed to extreme weather;
- Often in low lying areas having the risk of flooding;
- Fires
- Lack of services
- Unhealthy living
- Unemployment

7.3 MANAGING URBAN CHALLENGES
Using the information on page 234 in your textbook, write a paragraph on the given topic.

COMPLETE THE EXAM PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM PAGE 243 – PAGE 247 IN YOUR TEXTBOOKS…WE WILL MARK THIS AS PART OF REVISION WHEN WE RETURN TO SCHOOL.

PLEASE USE THE PAGE AFTER THE EXAM PRACTICE (IN YOUR WORKBOOK) TO WRITE ANY QUESTIONS YOU HAVE ON THIS TOPIC. ALSO INDICATE ANY PROBLEM AREAS THAT WE CAN DISCUSS DURING CLASS TIME.

GOOD LUCK AND KEEP THE FAITH…

NEW BEGINNINGS CREATES OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL OF US TO MAKE POSITIVE CHANGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR COUNTRY AND TO THE WORLD!!!!! BE SAFE GRADE 12’S!
GEOGRAPHY TERM 3 LOCKDOWN WORK
GRADE 12

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

In the table below you will find a breakdown of Geography work to do each day. Grade 12’s please keep to the allocated dates as this will give you sufficient time to cover the necessary work with the least amount of stress.

We are doing Term 3 work as well, seeing that we will need the time in class to discuss and resolve any academic issues on the work for both Term 2 and Term 3.

Summarise these sections and I will send notes with which you can compare your work. These summaries will be sent through at a later stage to allow you to complete your own work first.

GOOD LUCK….

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<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACADEMIC SECTION</th>
<th>PAGES IN TEXTBOOK</th>
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<td>22/4/2020</td>
<td>Structure of the economy</td>
<td>P 250 - 253</td>
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<tr>
<td>23/4/2020</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>P 254 – 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/4/2020</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>P 265 – 272</td>
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<tr>
<td>30/4/2020</td>
<td>Strategies for Industrial</td>
<td>P 291 – 300</td>
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<td>development</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/5/2020</td>
<td>The Informal sector</td>
<td>P 301 – 306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REMEMBER TO HAVE YOUR COMPLETED RESEARCH TASK READY ON THE DAY SCHOOL STARTS.

PREPARE YOUR MAPWORK AS I WILL REQUEST AN EXTENDED OPPORTUNITY ON THE MAPWORK TASK COMPLETED IN TERM 1!!!