KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P1

COMMON TEST

JUNE 2021

MARKS: 60

TIME: 1 hour

N.B. This question paper consists of 4 pages and an Annexure of 4 pages.

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. The paper consists of **TWO** QUESTIONS:

   QUESTION 1: RURAL SETTLEMENT

   QUESTION 2: URBAN SETTLEMENT

2. ALL diagrams are included in the **Annexure**.

3. Answer **ALL** questions.

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QUESTION 1 : RURAL SETTLEMENT

1.1 Refer to FIGURE 1.1 showing a rural village in India.

1.1.1 Identify the type of rural settlement pattern of the village. (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 Suggest a reason why the settlement can be classified as a village. (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.3 Describe TWO physical factors that may have influenced the choice of site for the settlement. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.4 Provide TWO advantages of living in a settlement shown in FIGURE 1.1. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.5 Explain how the upgrade of the road passing the village may change the classification of the village in the urban hierarchy. (2 x 2) (4)
[15]

1.2 Refer to FIGURE 1.2 based on trends in rural areas.

1.2.1 Give the term that best describes the decrease in population of rural areas. 1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2 State whether rural-uban migration is more prevalent in first or third world countries (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.3 Identify ONE environmental factor, cited in the extract, responsible for the decrease in the population of the rural area. (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.4 Explain why young adults fail to return to rural areas once they have graduated with a higher education. (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.5 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, discuss the impact of the decreasing population on the local economy of the village. (4 x 2) (8)
[15]

QUESTION 2: EXPANDING URBAN SETTLEMENTS

2.1 Study the information on expanding urban settlements in FIGURE 2.1 to answer the following questions.

2.1.1 Define the term *urbanization*. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Which city in Africa will have the highest rate of urbanization by 2025? (1 x 1) (1)

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2.1.3 According to the article explain the main role played by urban centres in the developing countries of Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Predict TWO inner city problems that could be a very serious issue in cities in Africa by 2050. (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.5 Discuss how urbanization management efforts of different stakeholders can provide some sustainable strategies to maintain the inner city and to control the expanding urban settlements in cities of Africa. (2 x 2) (4)
[15]

2.2 Refer to the simplified urban land-use map FIGURE 2.2

2.2.1 Give ONE piece of evidence that suggests that zone 1 is the CBD. (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2 Zone 2 is the transitional zone.

(a) Indicate whether heavy or light industries are likely to be found here. (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Give ONE reason for your answer to QUESTION 2.2.2(a). (1 x 2) (2)

2.2.3 Indicate, with a reason, which urban land-use model best describes the land-use pattern of this city. (1 + 2) (3)

2.2.4 In a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines, outline problems, and possible solutions, that the shanty town/informal settlement poses to the city authorities. (4 x 2) (8)
[15]

TOTAL MARKS: [60]

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ANNEXURE

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JUNE 2021

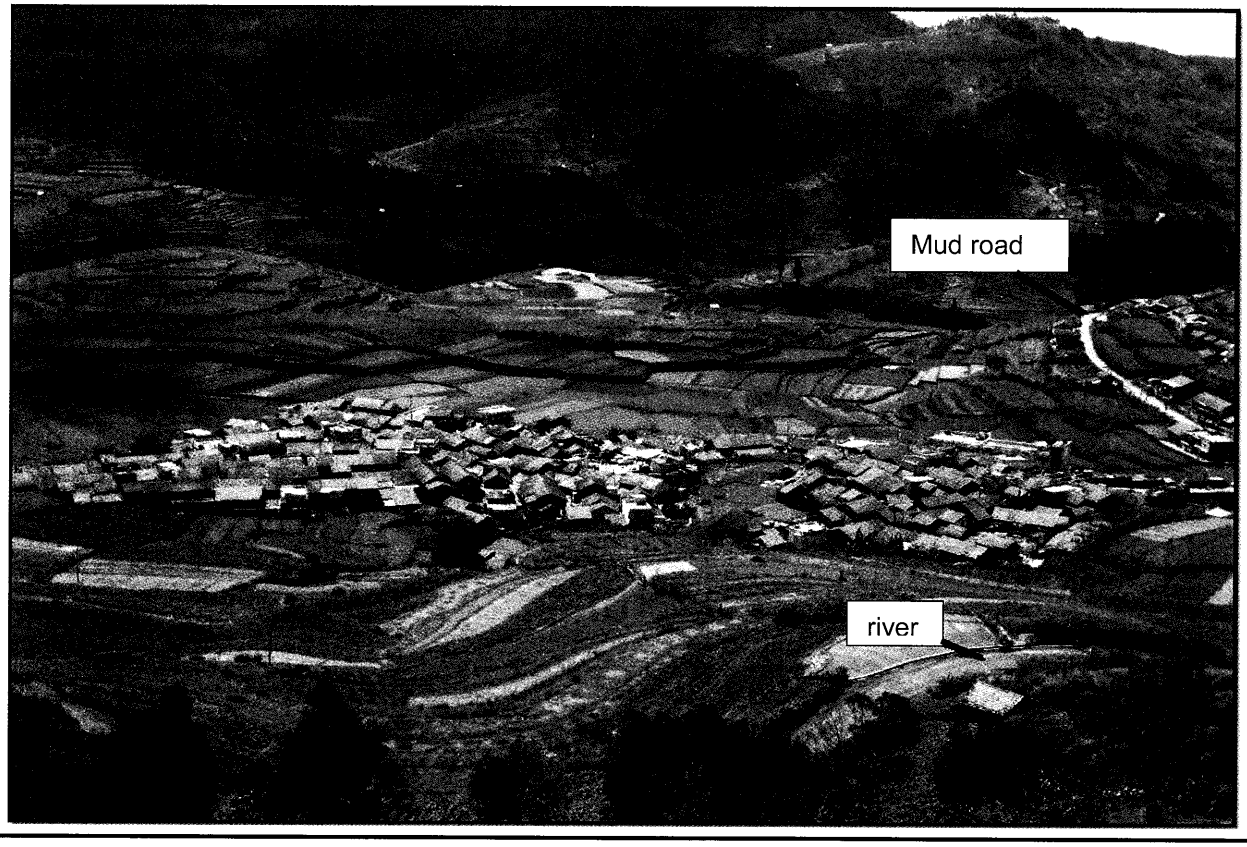
MARKS: 60

TIME: 1 hour

N.B. This Annexure consists of 4 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: RURAL VILLAGE IN INDIA

The population of the village in the year 2000 was 1100 people. In the year 2005 the population dropped to 910.



Source: nivasa.wordpress.com

FIGURE 1.2: TRENDS IN RURAL AREAS



In many countries particularly in third world countries, there are noticeable patterns of migration. Rising poverty and mortality has become prevalent in underdeveloped areas. Jobs in these areas are agricultural based, forcing many young productive adults to leave their current jobs in a hope of gaining a better education and higher standard of living in the cities. The overall result is an ageing population exhibiting a pattern of decline and decay.

The introduction of labour saving devices and bad weather conditions has decreased the demand for labour in the agricultural sector. The production of food is however not affected as more food is produced as a result of improved technology. Better yields and overall improvement of farming methods has led to commercial farms that are market orientated being established.

Source: www.researchgate.net

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FIGURE 2.1 EXPANDING URBAN SETTLEMENTS

CITY	2018: Population in millions	2025: Population in millions
Johannesburg	8,02	9,08
Nairobi	4,01	5,87
Cairo	12,89	15,56
Lagos	11,4	15,80
Kinshasa	9,84	16,76
Luanda	5.3	8,24

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is often regarded as the world's fastest urbanizing region. 45% of Africa's population lived in cities at the end of 2018. This figure will increase dramatically in the coming decades, a trend that will likely result in rapid urbanisation due to economic and social change on the continent. By 2035, the continent will reach a tipping point, when more than 50% of Africans will live in urban centres. By 2050, more than 1 billion–the equivalent of the continent's total population in 2010–will live in cities. In the next 30 years, urban dwellers will outweigh rural residents for the first time in Africa.

Rapid population growth without improved infrastructure and services can cause negative repercussions in SSA. Urban centres play a critical role in fighting poverty and sustaining economic growth, and are often considered the future of prosperity in the developing world.

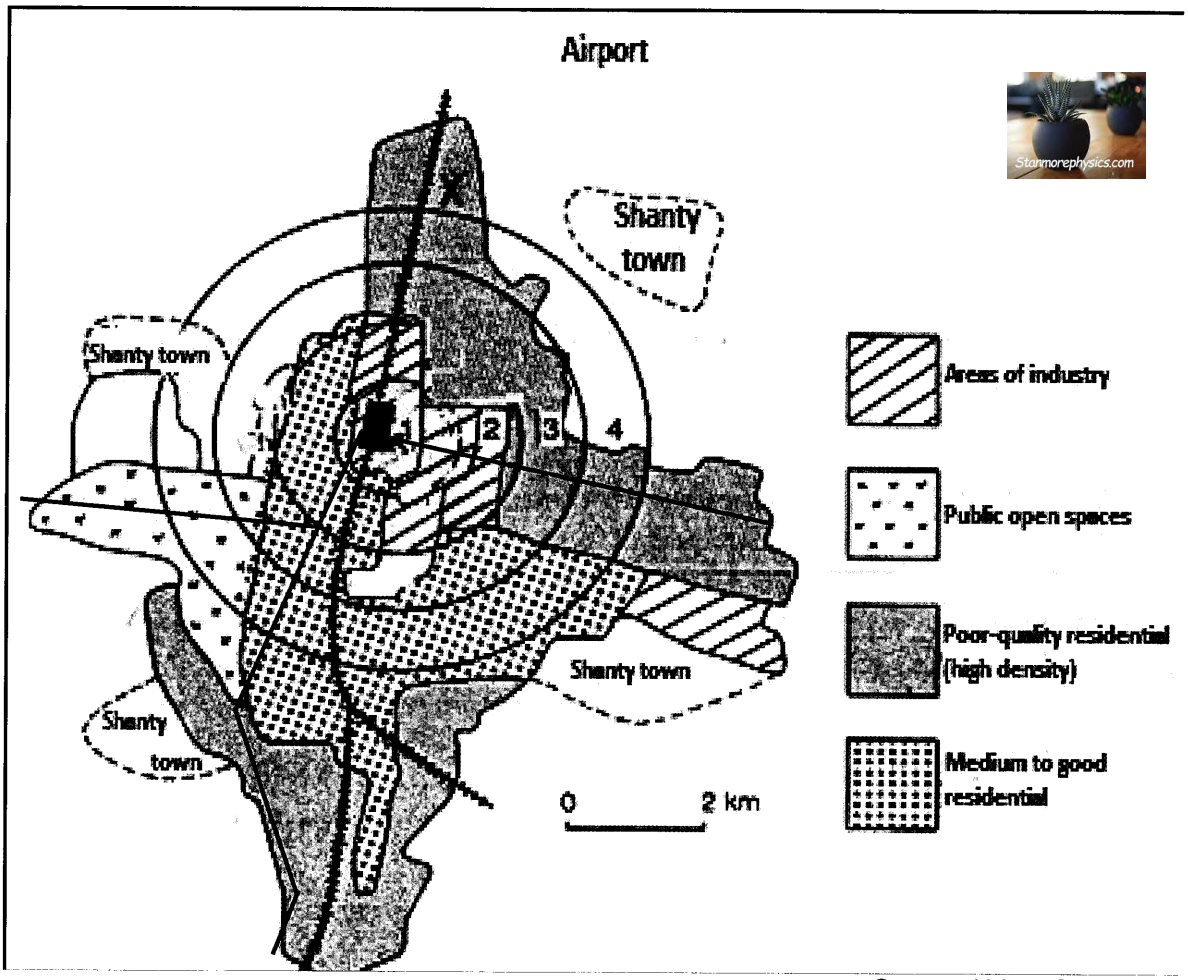
City governments, the private sector, development practitioners, and urban planners also have critical roles to play. Linking the urbanization management efforts of different stakeholders presents an opportunity for economic growth in a region undergoing an immense demographical shift.

Source: Adapted from Urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa | Centre for Strategic and International Studies (csis.org)

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FIGURE 2.2: URBAN LAND USE MAP



Source: Urban Studies

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MARKING GUIDELINE

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JUNE 2021

MARKS: 60

N.B. This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

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1.1

1.1.1 Nucleated/clustered✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 Low population/population is 1100 ✓✓
Larger than hamlet✓✓
Surrounded by farmlands/predominantly farming ✓✓
Dwellings are close together ✓✓
The availability of services such as schools, shops, church, etc. ✓✓
Mud road ✓✓
One road ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
(Any ONE)

1.1.3 Flat land suitable for construction of housing✓✓
Fairly flat land for farming ✓✓
Availability of source of water/river for irrigation✓✓
Suitable climate of the area /temperature/rainfall✓✓
Nature of the soil/fertile soil for farming ✓✓
Forests for timber/fire wood/housing ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(Any TWO)

1.1.4 Close to neighbours/family/friends ✓✓
Close proximity makes communication quicker and easier ✓✓
Easier to provide services (learners can mention services) ✓✓
Sharing of ideas/resources ✓✓
Availability of social amenities ✓✓
Better for safety and security ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(Any TWO)



1.1.5 The upgrade can change the village to a town ✓✓
The village will move up the urban hierarchy ✓✓
It will make the village more accessible ✓✓
The village will be more accessible to larger towns ✓✓
Accessibility to larger towns could result in counter urbanization ✓✓
The population will increase ✓✓
The sphere of influence will increase ✓✓
Provision of high order services and functions ✓✓
There will be an increase in services ✓✓(can mention the services)
The village will move from unifunctional to multifunctional ✓✓
Availability of a variety of job opportunities ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(Any TWO)

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1.2.1 Rural depopulation ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.2 third world countries ✓ (1 x 1) (1)



1.2.3 bad weather conditions ✓ (1 x 1) (1)

1.2.4 PUSH FACTORS
Jobs in these areas are agricultural based and may not be in their field of study✓✓
Very little chance of gaining a variety of skills ✓✓
Introduction of labour saving devices/mechanization has decreased
There is less demand for labour ✓✓
Low salaries and wages in the rural areas ✓✓
Standard of living is low ✓✓
Poverty ✓✓
Small chance of improving the socio- economic status ✓✓
Poor service delivery/not much variety in goods and services ✓✓
Lack of services such as housing/transport and communication/education/ medical/tapped water/sanitation/power supply (Learners can mention services) ✓✓
Lack of entertainment ✓✓
Not technologically advanced ✓✓
Lack of safety and security ✓✓

PULL FACTORS
Greater chance of finding a job ✓✓
Greater chance of gaining a variety of skills ✓✓
Variety of jobs available ✓✓
Better salaries and wages ✓✓
Standard of living is higher ✓✓
Greater change of improving the socio-economic status ✓✓
Better service delivery/variety of goods and services ✓✓
Better services such as housing/transport and communication/education/ medical/ tapped water/sanitation/power supply (Learners can mention services) ✓✓
Variety of entertainment ✓✓
Technologically advanced ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(Any TWO)

1.2.5 Available services will deteriorate ✓✓
Buildings deteriorate/decay ✓✓
Fewer services will be available ✓✓
Some services will be forced to shut down ✓✓
Unemployment sets in ✓✓
Decline in the young economically active population ✓✓
Economic stagnation ✓✓
Standard of living will drop ✓✓
Poverty sets in ✓✓

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Municipal services will drop ✓✓
Farming activities will decrease ✓✓
Productivity will drop ✓✓
Contribute to food insecurity ✓✓
Result in ageing population/there will be population imbalance ✓✓
Settlement will become a ghost town ✓✓
Decrease in safety and security ✓✓
Brain drain will take place in rural ✓✓
Reduced investor confidence ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
(Any FOUR)



QUESTION 2

2.1.1 The increase in the percentage/proportion of people living in urban areas✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
[Concept]

2.1.2 Kinshasa✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.1.3 Urban centres play a critical role in fighting poverty✓✓
Sustain economic growth, and are often considered the future of prosperity in the developing world✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

2.1.4 Increase in levels of crime✓✓
Insufficient services✓✓
Increase in air pollution✓✓
Increase in noise pollution✓✓
Waste management becomes uncontrollable✓✓
More homeless people✓✓
Lack of purified water and sewage facilities lead to hygienic problems✓✓
Rapid spread of diseases✓✓
Traffic congestion✓✓
Deterioration of infrastructure✓✓
Uncontrolled growth of city/urban sprawl✓✓
Overcrowding ✓✓
Social challenges ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(Any TWO)

2.1.5 **STRATEGIES TO MAINTAIN THE INNER CITY**
Inner city renewal:
Urban renewal projects✓✓
Improve the appearance of the city e.g. tree planting/greenbelt✓✓
Transport system upgrade✓✓
Upgrade reticulation system✓✓
Access to water and sanitation services
Old infrastructure must be replaced or renewed✓✓
New towns/Self-help cities/relocation/redevelopment ✓✓
Facadism in the inner city must be done✓✓
Gentrification/Chelseafication ✓✓
Invasion and succession must be introduced✓✓
Regeneration of the inner city must be done✓✓

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STRATEGIES TO CONTROL THE EXPANSION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS
Introducing bylaws to control: illegal waste dumping,
illegal street vendors, air pollution, and noise pollution✓✓
Urban Planning: Plans for the placing of greenbelts/green spaces✓✓
Control and reduce infectious diseases✓✓
Proper placement of sewers and drainage systems
Reduce chemical and physical hazards✓✓
Work towards developing a high-quality living environment✓✓
Progress towards a more sustainable consumption of resources✓✓
Partnerships between local government and private businesses✓✓
Improved policing✓✓
Decentralization policy✓✓
National Physical Development Plan✓✓
Tax Concessions and Regional Industrial Development Plan✓✓
Using CCTV cameras✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
(Any TWO) **[15]**

NB. Learners must mention strategies to maintain the inner city and strategies to control the urban settlements.

2.2

2.2.1 It is centrally located✓ (1 x 1) (1)

2.2.2

(a) Light industries✓ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Land values are high in the transition zone and that will not be suitable for heavy industries✓✓
Light industries require small plots of land therefore the transition zone is affordable✓✓
Light industries can locate in high rise buildings found in the transition zone✓✓
Light industries locate close to the market place✓✓
Light industries are not associated with pollution✓✓
(Any ONE) (1 x 2) (2)



NB. (Learners can mention the factors that prohibit heavy industries to locate in the transition zone)

2.2.3 Sector model✓
Various land-use zones occupy sectors✓ ✓ (1 + 2)(3)
(Question 2.2.3 has been cancelled as Sector model is not for examination purpose).

2.2.4 **PROBLEMS SHANTY TOWNS POSE TO CITY AUTHORITIES**:
Lack of facilities and services✓✓
Houses constructed from plastic, tin✓✓
illegally occupied✓✓
Crime✓✓
Unemployment✓✓

Overcrowding✓✓
Unhygienic conditions✓✓
They are vulnerable in times of floods and heavy rains which puts added pressure on authorities✓✓
It is not easily accessible✓✓
Fire hazards ✓✓

SOLUTIONS:
Formalising the settlements✓✓
Improve the infrastructure (roads, buildings, facilities)✓✓
Provide jobs✓✓
Build away from the flood line✓✓
Provide services such as water, sewerage and electricity✓✓
Accelerate land reform ✓✓ (4 x 2) (8)
(**Must state both problems and solutions**)

[15]

TOTAL MARKS: 60

NB. Technical error: Question 2.2.3 was canceled as Sector model is not for examination purpose according to the new examination guideline. Teachers must mark this paper out of fifty seven marks and then convert it to sixty marks.

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