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KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

**EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

GEOGRAPHY P2

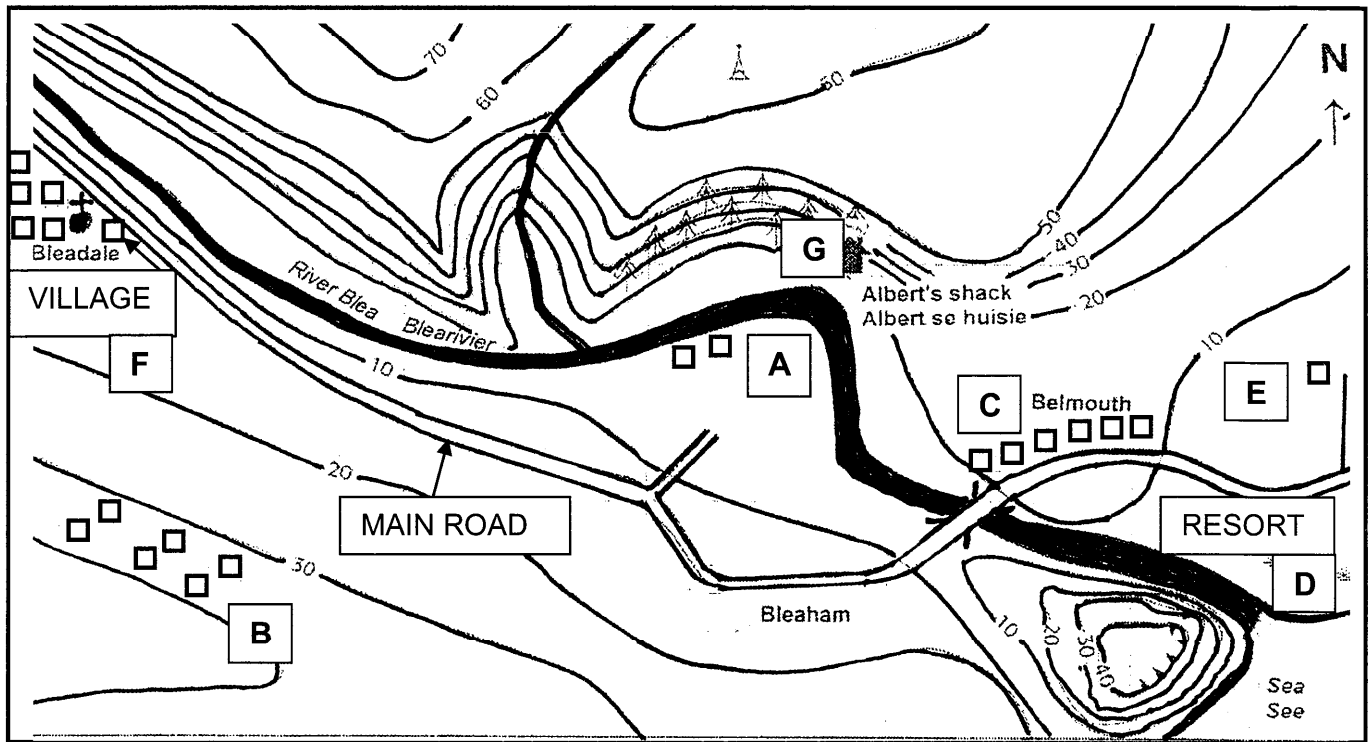
ANNEXURE

SEPTEMBER 2021

PREPARATORY EXAMINATION

This Annexure consists of 8 pages.

FIGURE 1.1: SETTLEMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

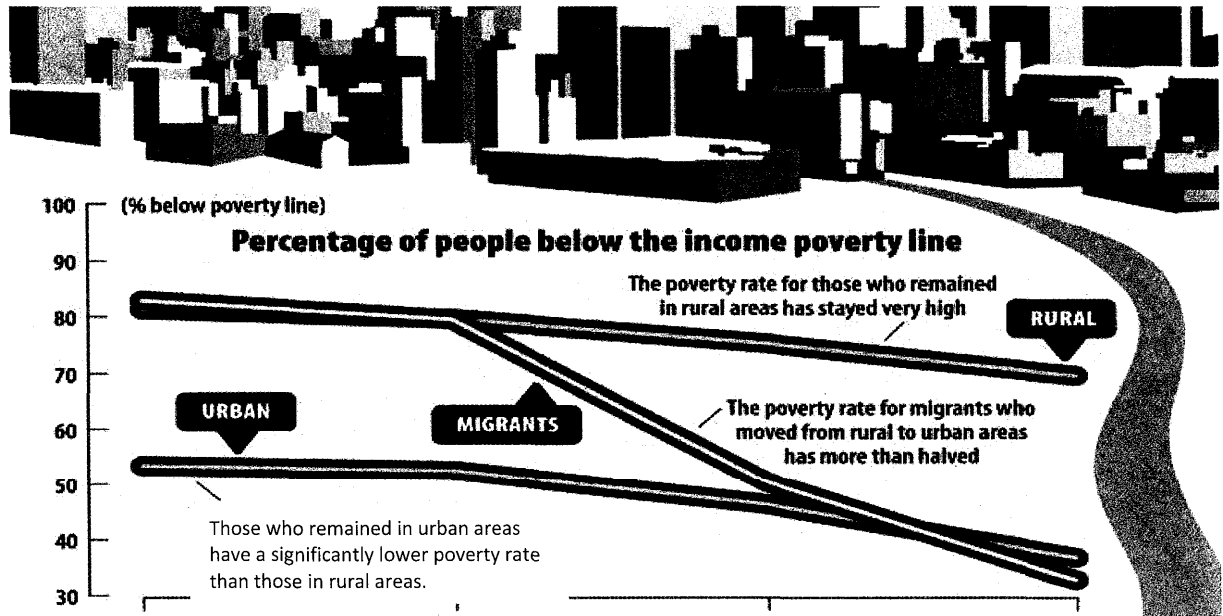


Source: adapted from Google images

FIGURE 1.3: RURAL URBAN MIGRATION

CASE STUDY

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE BELOW THE INCOME POVERTY LINE

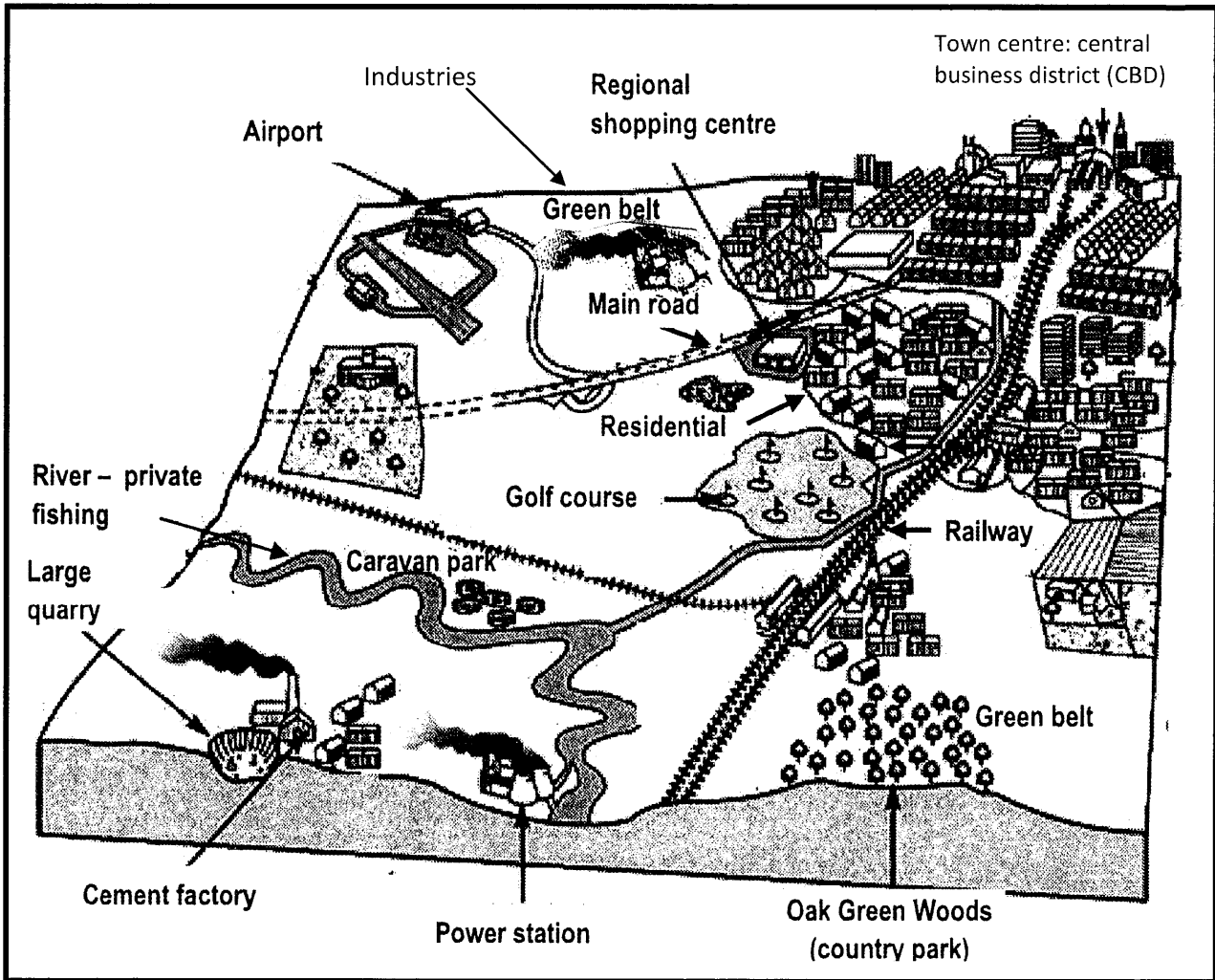


Ivan Turok – RURAL-MIGRANTS BETTER OFF IN CITIES

Apartheid’s denial of people’s right to residency in urban settlements set in motion a circular process of movement between town and countryside. Those who migrated to an urban area experienced a decline, crossing the stark divide between rural and urban poverty levels. Almost 15% of migrants are successful in finding some kind livelihood to grasp their way up the job ladder. Despite the overall benefits of urbanisation, many migrants are disadvantaged in the search for decent work because of their lack of relevant skills and work experience, their weak social networks and poor transport connections to centres of employment. People moving into informal settlements are particularly vulnerable to inadequate shelter, deficient basic services, environmental hazards and violent crime. Their frustrations give rise to protests, land invasions and other forms of anti-social behaviour. The South African Government embarked on a programme of land reform to assist those that remained in the rural areas.

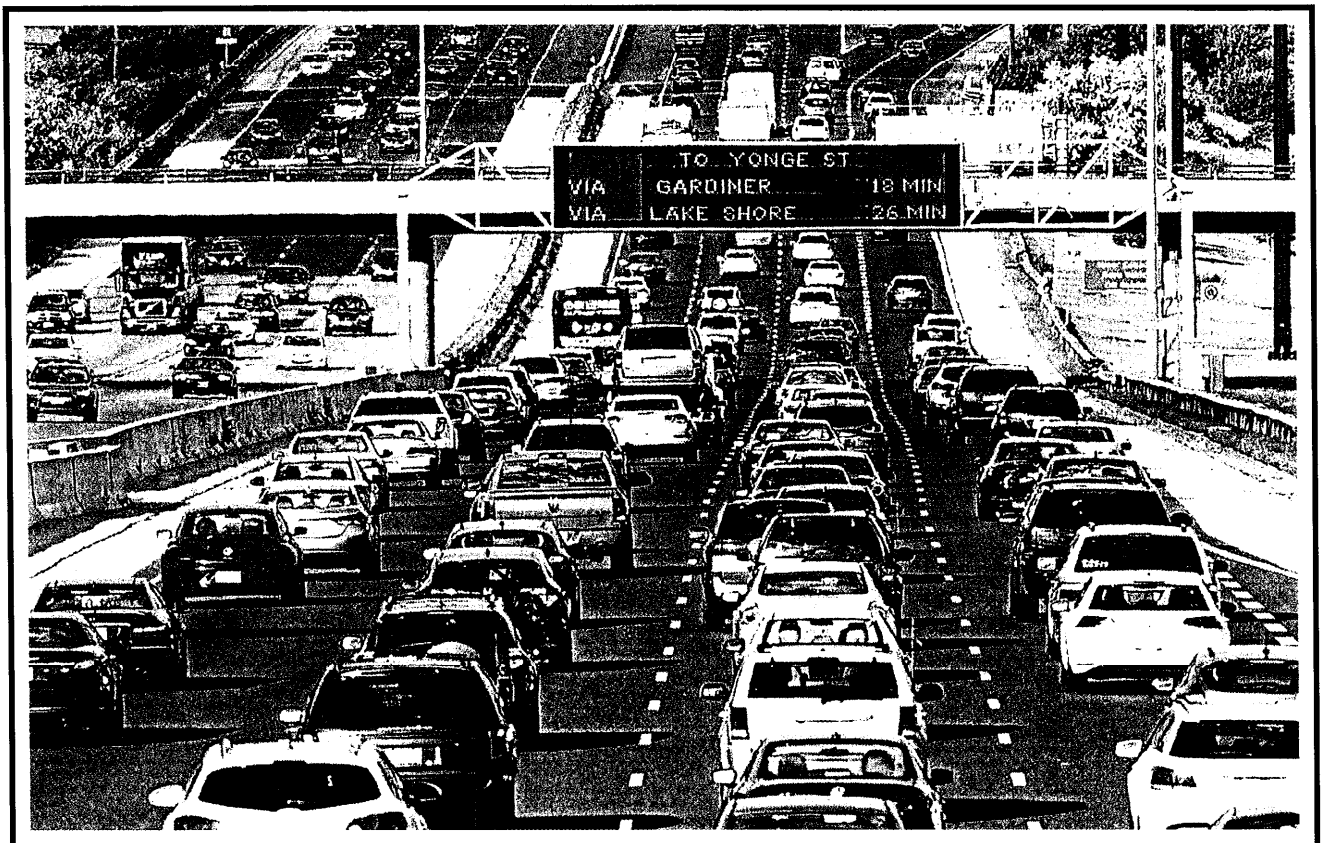
Source: Adapted from: <https://mg.co.za/article/2018-04-26-00-rural-migrants-better-off-in-cities>

FIGURE 1.4: LAND USE



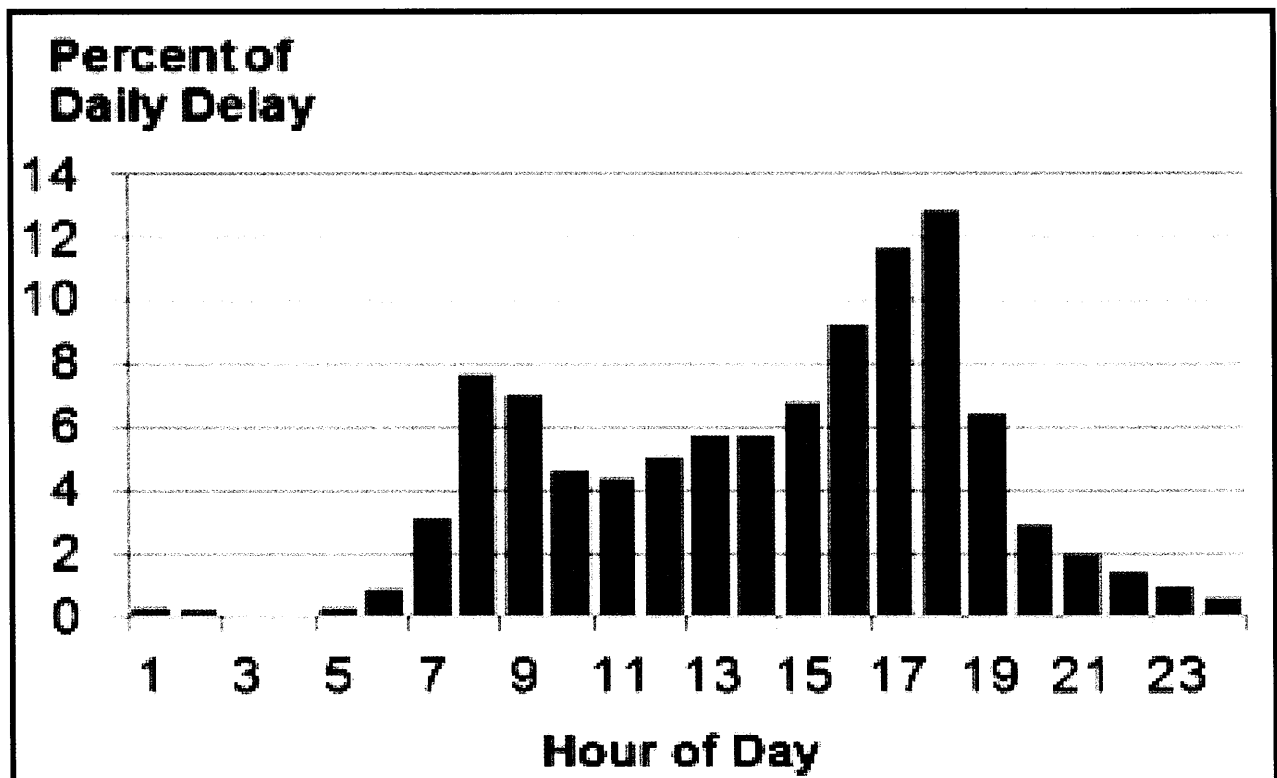
Source: Adapted from GCSE UK

FIGURE 1.5: A - TRAFFIC CONGESTION



Source: fleetowner.com

FIGURE 1.5 B TRAFFIC CONGESTION BY TIME OF DAY



Source: sciencedirect.com

FIGURE: 2.3 FOOD SECURITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

On national level, 44,6% or approximately two out of four households in South Africa are food secure. According to the conservation organisation World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), South Africa will have to produce 50% more food by 2050 in order to feed an estimated population of 73 million people.

Food security is a global concern and in South Africa severe droughts have compounded the challenge, leading to production being affected and food prices increasing. Furthermore, farming technology is changing rapidly, sustainability is a priority and there continues to be a skills shortage in the agricultural sector. Not enough of our youth are interested in pursuing studies and a vocation in farming. The perception of farming is still largely outdated by the younger generation exists, despite the incredible advances in technology that have created many more opportunities and ways to grow food. Recruitment and motivating the next generation of emerging farmers should be a priority.

Despite these challenges the trends that have developed in SA agriculture are positive and need to be as the world looks at ways to feed a growing population of seven billion and counting.

Source: Adapted from <https://casidra.co.za/sa-agriculture-trends/>

FIGURE 2.4: INFORMAL SECTOR



South Africa's informal sector is growing at a rate of 9,2%, making it the fastest growing economic sector. This is closely linked to unemployment. There has been an increasing call from all city councils in South Africa, for the informal sector to obtain trading licenses.

Source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/photos/informal-sector>

FIGURE 2.5: SALDANHA BAY IDZ

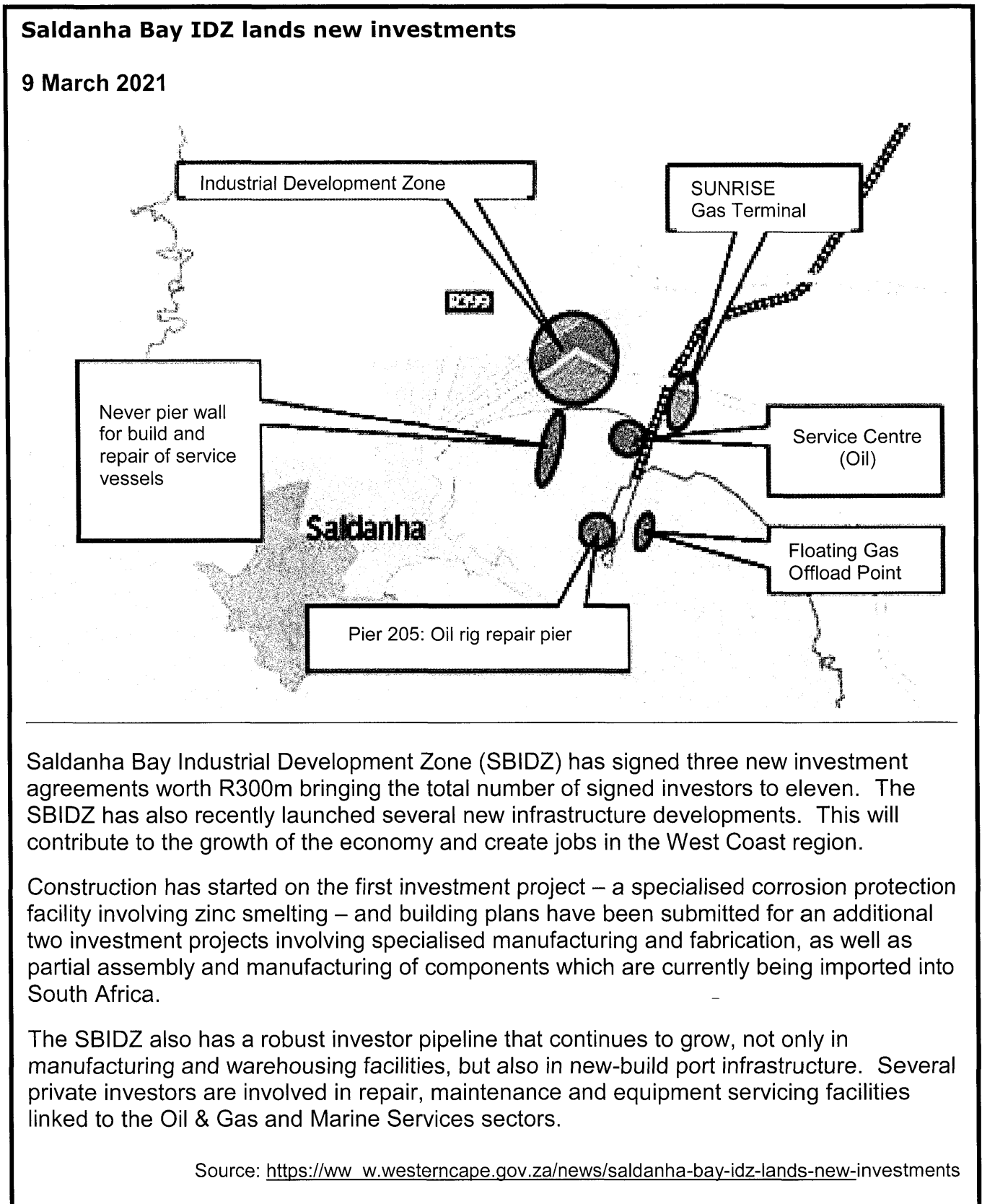


FIGURE 3**GENERAL INFORMATION OF RUSTENBURG**

Rustenburg was established in 1851 as a central place town to support a fertile farming area producing citrus fruit, tobacco, peanuts, sunflower seeds, maize, wheat and cattle. The area became a primary agricultural region with vast citrus estates due to the favourable climate.

Rustenburg is home to the two largest platinum mines in the world and the world's largest platinum refinery, which processes around 70% of the world's platinum.

Lately, the vast citrus estates in the region have been in constant decline due to pollution from increased smelting and beneficiating processes by the mines. (Beneficiation is when value is added to the raw materials.)

Rustenburg has a temperate climate, it has very warm summers and mild winters. Due to the altitude, summers are not quite as hot as one might expect. Precipitation occurs mainly in summer.



[Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/rustenburg>]