



GRADE 12
TOPIC: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY
Rural Settlements Issues

14 APRIL 2020



Important aspects for this lesson

- Please revise all your concepts in your textbooks(mind the gap etc)
- Rural-urban migration; Rural depopulation.
- Causes and consequences of rural depopulation on people and the economy;
- Case study that illustrates effects of rural depopulation and strategies to address them; and
- Social justice issues in rural areas, such as access to resources and land reform.

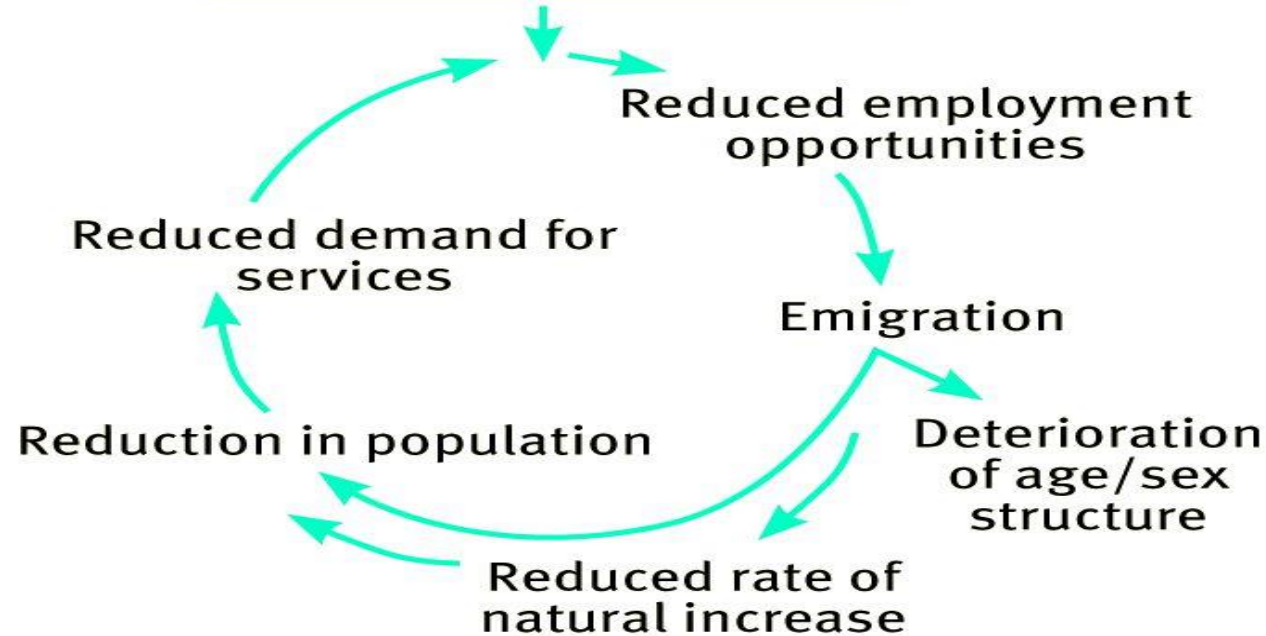
Rural Depopulation-
A decrease in the number of people living in rural areas.

Rural Settlement Issues
Rural Urban Migration

Rural- Urban migration –
People move from the rural areas in search of better opportunities in cities

The cycle of poverty illustrated below explains the situation which traps many rural populations with declining economic prospects.

Decline in agricultural employment



Rural Settlement Issues

Push and pull factors causing rural-urban migration

Push factors- forcing people to move from the rural areas to the urban areas (city)

- Unemployment
- Mechanization on farms
- Poor medical and family planning facilities
- Fewer Primary and secondary schools
- Limited Social opportunities
- Poor services
- Widespread poverty
- Natural Hazards eg droughts.
- Population pressure leading to insufficient land

Reasons why moving might be difficult

- Costs
- Dangers
- Distance
- Transport
- Leaving family

Pull factors – attracting people from rural areas to the cities

- Better career prospects
- Better medical and family planning facilities
- Better educational opportunities
- Better housing
- Better social life
- Better shops, transport and communications
- Higher wages and standard of living
- Less threats from natural hazards



RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION:
Movement from rural to urban
areas



FACTORS

PULL FACTORS

ATTRACT
people to
the cities

Better jobs
Salaries
Education
Medical fac.
Bright lights

PUSH FACTORS

FORCE
people to
the cities

Mechanization
Low salaries
Droughts
Crime
Unemployment



TO CITY

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

- Advertise town
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Restore buildings
- Rural schools
- Cheap Indus sites

CONSEQUENCES

- Empty farmhouses
- Crime (Farm murders)
- Unemployment
- Few new investments
- Many old people
- Few young men
- Low value of properties
- Shops close
- Empty schools
- Services below standard
- Rural depopulation



Social Justice Issues



WHAT IS SOCIAL JUSTICE?
Ensuring that people are treated equally and that all their social needs are provided for.

AGENDA 21 – is a broad strategy to develop rural areas.

- Access to land
- Poverty and the lack of access to resources hinder access to social justice.
- Basic needs (Food, shelter, clothing and clean running water) must be satisfied before any development can happen.
- Improve services e.g. Electricity and roads

Strategies to encourage people to stay in rural areas

Land Reform



In SA land is a highly contested resource. The current South African government aims to alleviate poverty especially in rural areas by transferring land ownership to South Africans who have been denied access to this economic resource. This objective will be achieved through land reform programmes. What are these programs?

LAND REFORM

Injustices of Apartheid where people were forcibly removed from their land are addressed

LAND RESTITUTION

To return land to its original owners. It compensates those who lost land during apartheid years.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Government buys land and makes it available to the previously disadvantaged people.

LAND TENURE REFORM

To secure the rights of those living on land owned by others. Are protected from eviction.



SOCIAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN RURAL AREAS

CASE STUDY: TELLING THE STORY ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA'S RURAL POOR

TELLING THE STORY ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA'S RURAL POOR

by Gara LaMarche

This is a story about the Skhosanas, interviewed by Social Surveys Africa:

Until 2001, they survived relatively well on the farm. They had a tap for water; they had firewood. Then the farm was sold to a new owner who wanted the Skhosanas off the land. For two years, they fought eviction. After all, this was the 'new' South Africa, and, for the first time, they had rights. But the farm owner shut down their water tap and ordered them to stop gathering wood on his land. Finally, the owner came early one morning when the children were still asleep, broke down the door, and threw the family's furniture and belongings onto the road. The children were afraid they would have nowhere to sleep. Mr Skhosana was ill and could not work anymore. Mrs Skhosana says she will never forget the experience of 'being thrown out like rubbish'.

Assessment – Social Justice Issues

Read the article below on a social justice issue in South Africa

- 1.1.1 Explain what is meant by the term *social justice*. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.2 Name the social justice issue that the story captures. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.3 Why is the word 'new' emphasised in the article? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Name the law that secures the rights of people who live under insecure conditions on land owned by others. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5 Excluding the social justice issue mentioned in QUESTION 1.1.2 discuss TWO other social justice issues experienced in rural areas. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.1.6 Discuss any TWO problems that the government experiences with land reform. (2 x 2) (4)
- Total (13)**



Memorandum to Assessment

- 1.1.1 Ensuring that people are treated fairly and that all their social needs are provided for
[CONCEPT] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.2 Being denied access to a home . (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.3 It shows that although we are living in a democratic country some things have not changed (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 Land tenure reform (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5 No access to piped water (2)
No electricity (2)
No access to basic services such as clinics, schools, proper infrastructure (2)
Insufficient job opportunities, underpaid (2)
[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] (2 x 2) (4)

Memorandum to Assessment cont.....

- 1.1.6 The willing buyer/seller principle takes time to settle (2)**
It takes time to mediate disputes and resolve issues (2)
Huge costs are involved (2)
Political interference (2)
Distrust in government's reasoning (2)
Eviction of farm workers despite the new land tenure laws (2)
Lack of support from government (2)
Disagreement between government and traditional leaders about the extent of land to be restored (2)
People having no interest in farming or agricultural knowledge and therefore not utilising the redistributed land (2)

[Any TWO. Accept other reasonable answers] 2 x 2) (4) Total (13)



Worksheets and answer sheets on the website

- In conclusion I would like you to access the following on the department website :
- PowerPoint slides on Rural settlements, rural settlement issues.
- Worksheets on Rural and Urban Settlements
- Answer sheets to the worksheets.
- **KEEP SAFE AND SPEND AT LEAST ONE HOUR REVISING YOUR WORK.**