

Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET ANSWER SHEET**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **GEOGRAPHY** | **GRADE** | **12** | **DATE** | **13/04/20** |
| **TOPIC** | **RURAL SETTLEMENTS**  **ISSUES** | **TERM 2** |  | **TERM 2 CONTENT** | ✓ |

1. **This is the answer sheet to the worksheet on rural settlement issues**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** | | | | |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.1 | It is the process of compensating people who lost their land due to forced removals (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.2 | 75 400 land claims (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.3 | KwaZulu-Natal (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.4 | The total amount awarded is **greater** than the land costs (2)  The land cost is **less** than the total amount awarded (2)  *[The relationship must be mentioned]*  ANY ONE | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.5 | Landowners wanted a higher price above market value (2)  Land had been developed and therefore demanded a higher price (2)  In order to ensure land restitution is successful, government had to pay a higher price (2)  Bribery and corruption (2)  [ANY TWO] | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.1.6 | To redress the injustices of Apartheid (2)  To reduce poverty in rural areas (2)  To promote growth and economic development (2)  For the reconciliation and stability of the country (2)  [ANY THREE] | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  | **Total** | **[13]** |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 2** | | | | |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.1. | To bring about equitable distribution and access to land (2)  [CONCEPT] (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.2 | To restore land and compensate individuals and communalities who lost land as a result of Apartheid policies.  [CONCEPT] (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.3 | He has not been compensated for land taken away from his community (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.4 | The willing seller/buyer clause delays in the negotiating process. (2)  It is a very costly process (2)  It takes time to resolve land claim disputes (2)  There are grey areas (gaps) in the land reform policies (2)  Lack of training and support for new owners (2)  Disagreement between government and traditional leaders in terms of restoring land to communities (2)  Land has been redistributed to some who have no interest or knowledge of agriculture (2)  The anticipated move from subsistence to commercial farming has not taken place (2)  Land reform has not stimulated the economic growth of rural areas and reduced poverty (2)  (Any THREE) | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.1.5 | Ensure documents are in order (2)  Provide legal assistance (2)  Making the “willing buyer, willing seller” policy more attractive (2)  (Any THREE) | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  | **Total** | **[13]** |
| **Question3** | | |  |  |
| 3.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.1 | Aimed at providing previously disadvantaged people with land for farming purposes. (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.2 | The philosophy of “willing seller/willing buyer” applies (2)  Land owners want a price above market value for their land (2) | (2x1) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.3 | To help previously disadvantaged people to become effective farmers on their own land (2)  To help black and poverty stricken people in rural areas to improve their standard of living by enabling them to access and use land productively. (2)  To decongest crowded former homeland areas. (2)  To expand opportunities to women and growth in rural areas. (2)  [Any TWO] | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.1.4 | NB: Must be in paragraph format.  Willing seller-willing buyer” has resulted in a long drawn out process to negotiate land price with the current owners. (2)  There has been no incentives for previous commercial farmers to support and mentor the “new” farmers. (2)  There has been a lack of common census among political parties on the land reform debate. (2)  Many of the redistributed farms are in a poor state of repair at the point of acquisition (2)  There are gaps in the current policies which compromise effective implementation of the land reform programme (2)  There is a lack of reliable monitoring system and evaluation thereof (2)  It requires enough resources and time to effectively facilitate post- resettlement support to new land owners. (2)  It is a lengthy and time-consuming process to select the rightful beneficiaries for land redistribution. (2)  [Any FOUR] | (4x2) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Total** | **[14]** |
| **Question4** | | | | |
| 4.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.1 | Water (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.2 | Water is a basic need (1) | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.3 | Drought (1)  No rainfall for an extensive period (1)  **[Any ONE]** | (1x1) | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.4 | There is no water in many areas of the rural town (2)  The town has run dry (2)  **[Any ONE]** | (1x2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.5 | Theft and corruption (2)  Too expensive (R30 billion needed per year) (2) | (2x2) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.1.6 | Decrease of employment opportunities (2)  Reduction in production leads to fewer workers needed (2)  Ripple effect on other industry’s employment, e.g. fewer drivers in transport (2)  Workers working less hours, with a decrease in salary and it has a negative effect on quality of life (2)  Services like financial institutions, schools, hospitals, etc.  close (2)  [Any THREE] | (3x2) | (6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **TOTAL** | **[15]** |