

What is Population Geography?

Population geography is a division of human geography. It is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations are related to the nature of places. - Wikipedia (2016)

Population size - Estimated midyear population indicated in thousands
 Percentage of the population 15 years or younger - Estimated midyear population under age 15, indicated as percentage of the total population.

Percentage of the population 60 years or older - Estimated midyear population aged 60 years or over, indicated as percentage of the total population.

Total fertility - Average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.

Life expectancy - the average age a person is expected to live.

Infant mortality rate - Probability of dying between birth and exact age one year, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Percentage of obese adults ages 20 years or over - Percentage of adults aged 20 years or over whose body mass index (BMI) (weight in kg/height in meters squared) was 30 or higher.

Number of people living with HIV - Estimated number of people of all ages living with HIV at the end of the reference year.

Population density - population per square kilometre.

Urban population - Estimated population living in urban areas at midyear as a percentage of the total midyear population in a country. Urban areas are defined according to the criteria used by each country or territory.

Annual urban growth rate - Average exponential rate of growth of the urban population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Annual rural growth rate - Average exponential rate of growth of the rural population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Net migration rate - Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.

Birth rate - number of live babies born in a year for every 1000 population.

Death rate - number of deaths per 1000 population in a year.

Adult literacy rate - is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Age dependency ratio - is a measure showing the number of dependents, aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65, to the total population, aged 15 to 64.

Population growth - is the increase in the number of individuals in a population

Natural increase - this is the birth rate minus the death rate.

Age structure - distribution of age groups in a population.

GDP per capita - is a measure of average income per person in a country

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ‘Brain drain’ | When the country loses professional people due to emigration |
| Expiles | Political migrants who cannot return home |
| Push factors | A negative reason for leaving an area |
| Pull factors | A positive reason for leaving an area |
| Emigrant | Person who moves from their existing country or region to a new country or region. |

2.1 What measures are used to describe a population?

- World population growth is caused by birth rates being greater than death rates.
- Birth rate - the number of births per 1 000 people per year.
- Death rate - the number of deaths per 1 000 per year.
- Natural increase - population increase because the birth rate is higher than the death rate.
- Natural decrease - population decrease because the death rate is higher than the birth rate.
- Life expectancy and fertility rates are described in the diagram below.

Population Distribution

- Population distribution refers to the way people are spread or distributed in a region or area.
- In South Africa, as in the rest of the world, people are spread very unevenly. This means that more people live in some areas than in others, e.g. more people live in towns and cities than in farming areas or on mountain slopes. More people are found along rivers and other water sources than in deserts.

Related concepts:

- Dense population - many people living in an area.
- Sparse population - few people living in an area.

TOPIC: POPULATION STRUCTURE

- Studying the population structure of a country can involve examining different characteristics including age, gender, fertility (birth rates expressed as the number of babies born per 1000 people), mortality (number of deaths per 1000 people) and migration.
- The population of a country is made up of different groups including the youth and elderly population, which together are known as dependents. The working population consist of people who are of working age and are economically active. The dependency ratio is the proportion of dependent people to the working population.

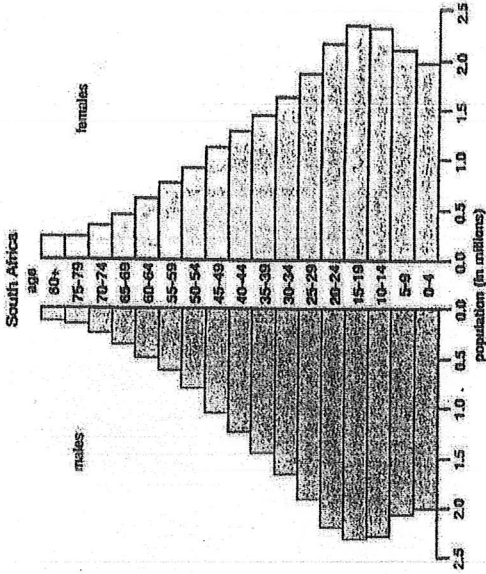
- Some countries have a large youth population because birth rates are high, infant mortality is low and sanitation may be improving. However, those with a small youth population may have low birth rates due to lifestyle changes as children become more expensive and young people are more career-focused.
- Countries with a high elderly population often have better health care leading to longer life expectancy. However, those with a small elderly population typically have poor healthcare provision and therefore a shorter life expectancy.

THE CENSUS

Census

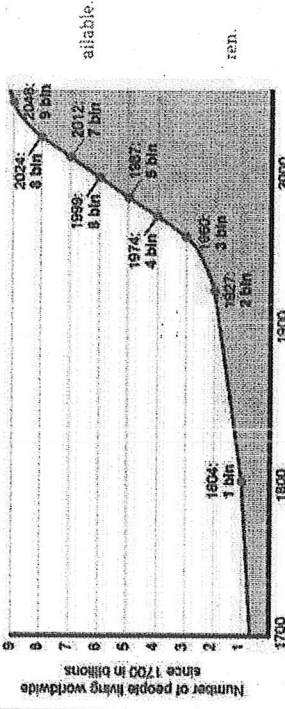
- Information about population is collected during a census.
- A census is a questionnaire issued by governments, usually every ten years.
- Census questionnaires ask for information about age, sex, ethnic group, religious belief and occupation.
- Everyone must be included in the census, by law.
- Governments use census information to make plans for the country's future

ACTIVITY 11
2.6 Study FIGURE 2.6 showing population pyramids.



- 2.6.1 How many males are aged 15 - 19? (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.2 How many females are aged 15 - 19? (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.3 Which age group makes up the largest number of the total Population? (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.4 How many people (male and female) are aged 60 and over? (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.5 How many people (male and female) are under 15 years old? (1x2) (2)
- 2.6.6 Classify the shape of the pyramid. (1x2) (2)

TOPIC: POPULATION GROWTH



OVERPOPULATION

When the population of an area exceeds the carrying capacity of the area, we call this **overpopulation**. This simply means that the environment is not capable of supporting the people that live there and that there is an **imbalance of people and resources**.

When will overpopulation occur?

Overpopulation is caused mainly by the following:

- Higher fertility rates (birth rates)
- Lower death /mortality rates
- Large-scale immigration (movement of people into an area)

What is the demographic transition model?

demographic transition model shows how changes in birth rates and death rates at population growth in countries at different stages of development. model may be used to explain population change in five stages (see diagram below).

DCs (more economically developed countries) are entering a fifth stage where death rates exceed birth rates and populations are falling. se stages and corresponding population pyramids can be illustrated graphically.

| Stage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Birth rate | High | High | High | Low | Low |
| Death rate | High | High | High | Low | Low |
| Population growth | Low | Low | Low | High | High |
| Age structure | Young | Young | Young | Older | Older |
| Examples | India, China, Africa, Latin America, etc. | USA, Canada, Europe, etc. | USA, Canada, Europe, etc. | USA, Canada, Europe, etc. | USA, Canada, Europe, etc. |

LEDC More economically developed countries

MEDC More economically developed countries

Very slow population growth.

Some countries in north-west Europe have a zero growth rate.

Europe's population is decreasing by 1 million people per year. Australia, Japan, New Zealand and North America - natural increase of about 2.1 million people per year.

On average, natural increase is 1.4%.

Problems associated with overpopulation

1. **Food shortages** – will the planet be able to sustain the world's population in terms of food supply?
2. **Shortage of living space** – this sees many thousands of people live in what was previously inhospitable areas like swamps, slopes of steep, cold mountains, close to rivers that may come down in floods, close to fault lines and active volcanic and seismic (earthquakes) zones.
3. **Overconsumption and waste production** – high volumes of waste and diminishing resources (resources used up faster than can be produced).

4. **Global Warming** – higher global temperatures leading to ice thaws, submergence of coastal areas, receding snow lines, higher levels of bacterial activity from the warm weather and the resultant illnesses/diseases associated, more dependence on fossil fuels for both domestic and industrial needs to combat higher temperatures, desertification, etc.
5. **Pollution** – destruction of the natural environment by dumping, toxic injection into the air, non-biodegradable waste entering our riverine (fresh water) and marine (sea water) ecosystems.

MANAGING POPULATION GROWTH

Some strategies to curb the birth rate worldwide include...

- **China's one-child policy** – this caused the birth rate to decrease from an average of almost three children per fertile woman in the 1980s to just over one just 2 years ago.

China has decided to end its decades-long one-child policy, the state-run Xinhua news agency reports. Couples will now be allowed to have two children, it said, citing a statement from the Communist Party. The controversial policy was introduced nationally in 1979, to slow the population growth rate.

It is estimated to have prevented about 400 million births. However concerns at China's ageing population led to pressure for change. Couples who violated the one-child policy faced a variety of punishments, from fines and the loss of employment to forced abortions.

- **Female infanticide** – this is the intentional 'killing' of female children, usually at birth (before 24 hours) as male children are preferred.
- **Greater access to contraceptives and family planning measures** – this include abortion techniques, sterilization, etc. Such measures occur in many countries of the world, including South Africa.
- **Greater medical advances** – reduces infant mortality and curbs the desire for larger families and survival tendencies.
- **Education / literacy** – improving the status of women, more especially in predominant patriarchal societies like Pakistan, India and Afghanistan. Education is empowering and allows women to further studies and careers before planning their families. It also reduces the **child-bearing age** of the woman.
- **Although the Roman Catholic Church opposes abortions, sterilization and contraception**, there is emphasis on education and career-pathing. **Abstinence** is also recommended.
- **India** – massive campaigns to educate masses in official languages have helped to bring birth rates down in both urban as well as rural areas. Local governments support national strategies of the 'child' per family policy.
- **Iran** – mandatory **contraceptive courses** for both male and female are offered **before marriage**.
- **USA** – Free access to education and contraceptive courses, especially to low income earners.
- **Singapore's 'stop at two' programme** – promotes sterilization after the birth of the 2nd child. They also implemented the **Graduate's Mothers Scheme** in the 1980s that provided immediate financial assistance in primary school. How did this help curb the birth rate in Singapore?

ACTIVITY 3.2

Study the table showing the UN population projections (in millions) for the various continents below and then attempt the questions set. The percentage composition per continent is given in brackets.

| Year | World | Asia | Africa | Europe | Latin America (South America) | North America | Oceania (Antarctica) |
|------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 2000 | 6,115 | 3,668 (60.5%) | 819 (13.4%) | 727 (11.9%) | 521 (8.5%) | 319 (5.2%) | 31 (0.5%) |
| 2005 | 6,512 | 3,837 (60.5%) | 921 (14.1%) | 729 (11.2%) | 557 (8.6%) | 335 (5.1%) | 34 (0.5%) |
| 2010 | 6,909 | 4,167 (60.3%) | 1,033 (15.0%) | 733 (10.6%) | 569 (8.5%) | 352 (5.1%) | 36 (0.5%) |
| 2015 | 7,332 | 4,391 (60.1%) | 1,153 (15.8%) | 734 (10.1%) | 618 (8.5%) | 368 (5.0%) | 38 (0.5%) |
| 2020 | 7,675 | 4,586 (59.9%) | 1,276 (16.6%) | 733 (9.6%) | 646 (8.4%) | 383 (5.0%) | 40 (0.5%) |
| 2025 | 8,012 | 4,773 (59.6%) | 1,400 (17.5%) | 728 (9.1%) | 670 (8.4%) | 398 (5.0%) | 43 (0.5%) |
| 2030 | 8,303 | 4,917 (59.2%) | 1,524 (18.3%) | 723 (8.7%) | 690 (8.3%) | 410 (4.9%) | 45 (0.5%) |

1. Provide, from the table above, the answers to the following:

- 1.1 Expected population of the world in 2030
 - 1.2 Continent with highest population in 2010
 - 1.3 Continent with lowest population in 2010
 - 1.4 Continent with consistent population from 2010 to 2030
 - 1.5 Continent with greatest percentage increase between 2010 and 2030
 - 1.6 Continent with greatest percentage decrease between 2010 and 2030
2. Explain why Africa's population is projected to increase from 819 million to 1524 million between 2010 and 2030.
3. Traditional factors play an important role in Asia's population. Provide some of these traditional factors and describe how they affect the continent's population.
4. Europe and North America show a 'slowing down' in their population growth. Why do you think this takes place? 5. As a member of the United Nations involved with food security in the world, what advice can you offer to developing nations (LDCs) to manage population growth rates in their countries.

URBANISATION

Urbanisation is the process by which an increasing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.

- The fastest growing cities are in developing countries
- A city with over 10 million people is referred to as a megacity

Causes of urbanisation

1. Rural-urban migration
 - Encouraged by government policies promoting industrialisation
 - It is also encouraged via the media promoting social and cultural events (refer to push and pull factors for a more comprehensive list)
2. Natural population growth
 - Younger people move to cities and since they are still at a child bearing age, this increases the population growth
 - Better health care facilities reduces the death rate and increase population growth
3. Immigrants and refugees from other countries

Challenges of urbanisation in South Africa

- In South Africa, apartheid has made problems of urbanisation more complex.
- For generations, Black people were forced to live out of the main cities in areas that were first called Reserves, later Bantustans and then Homelands.
- The lifting of racial restrictions has resulted in a mass movement of people to cities in search of jobs.
- Squatter settlements (informal settlements) have mushroomed to accommodate the influx of people.

URBAN PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

1. **Traffic congestion**

Refers to a build-up of vehicles on roads to such an extent that the flow of vehicles come to a virtual standstill.

Causes

- Occurs because people live some distance from their work place and have to commute on a daily basis (referred to as commuters)
- An inefficient transport system and poor road safety that cannot cope with commuter needs (crowded, dirty and expensive).
- Public transport that runs late and vehicles in an un-roadworthy condition.
- Use of too many private vehicles.

Possible solutions

- More stringent regulations and monitoring of public transport.
- Introduce other viable forms of rapid and safe transport, e.g. Gautrain Project, bus only lanes.
- Decentralization of offices and shops (commercial decentralization).
- Staggered working hours.

4

Unit 4 Population movements

4.1 **What kinds of population movements are there?**

Migration can be classified into different categories.

- Immigration is the movement of people into a country.
- Emigration is the movement of people out of a country.
- International migration is controlled by governments. They may encourage or discourage migration into their country. Illegal migrants will be returned to their country of origin (deported).

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Country of origin (deported) | International – between countries |
| Internal – same country | Temporary – return home later |
| Permanent – stay for good | Forced – no choice |
| Voluntary – own choice | |

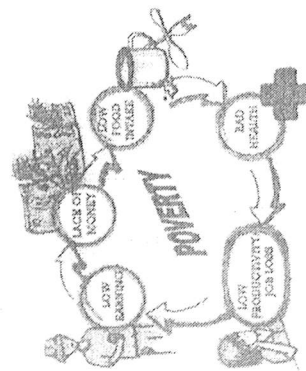
4.2 **Reasons why people migrate**

| Forced migration (push factor) | Voluntary migration (pull factor) |
|--|---|
| Wars and conflict | Better employment opportunities |
| Bad treatment (race, religious or political beliefs) | To be with friends and family who moved |
| Unsafe conditions because of crime | Better climate |
| Natural disasters (earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions) | Better social opportunities |
| Shortage of food | Better educational opportunities |

4.2.1 **Factors which may cause people to migrate**

- Social factors – the desire to live a better life, housing, environment, improved living conditions, improved services, facilities, activities, relationships.
- Political factors – people move because they are unhappy with the political system, mainly a push factor.
- Economic factors – seeking a better job from business or industry.
- Religious factors – people may move to avoid being persecuted because of their religion. Move to where they can practise their religious beliefs.
- Physical factors – people may move to avoid physical dangers, a harsh climate or infertile soil.

4.3.1 **Cycle of poverty**



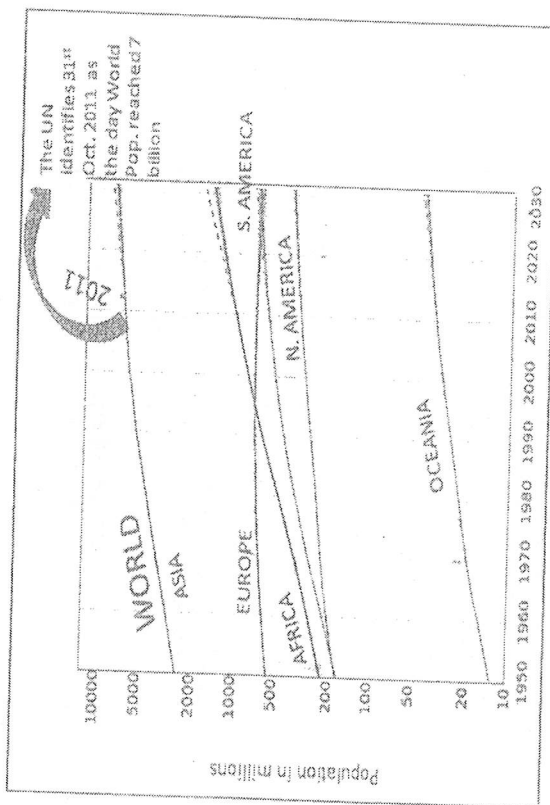
- Many people in poorer rural areas are trapped in a cycle of poverty.
- Young economically active people leave the rural areas, leaving dependants (aged and young) behind.
- Dependants wait for money – lose hope and courage to try new ideas.
- Farms are neglected or abandoned. No one to do hard work. Productivity drops and unemployment rises.

5

ACTIVITY 3.3

Study the graph below to answer the questions set:

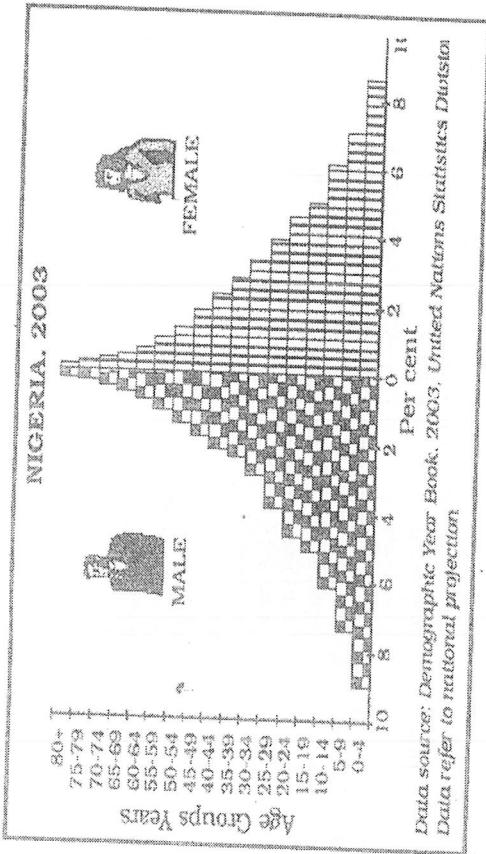
1. Which continent displays the highest population in the world? Provide 4 reasons for such high populations recorded here.
2. Comment on the trend indicated by Europe. Explain why the population is 'dipping' from around 2000.
3. Africa's population is showing the greatest increase between 1990 and 2030. Describe reasons for this.
4. Explain the impact of such large populations in Asia and Africa on the resources – both natural and cultural - found there.
5. Suggest sustainable solutions in the curbing of birth rates that lead to such high populations in the above continents.



ACTIVITY 3.4

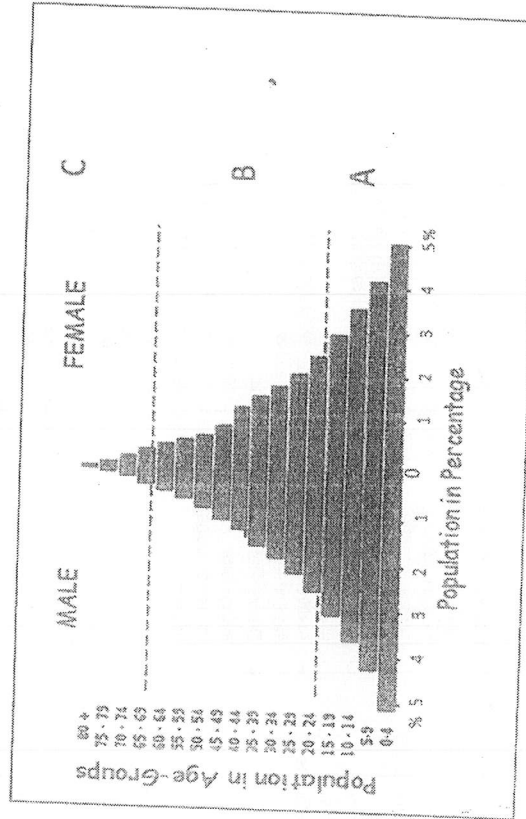
Study the population pyramid.

1. What is a population pyramid?
2. Does the pyramid reflect a typical developed or developing country? Give a reason.
3. Is there a higher percentage of male or female babies being born?
4. Is the life expectancy of males or females higher?
5. Suggest two reasons for the high birth rate.
6. Explain measures that can be put in place to reduce the birth rate.



ACTIVITY 3.5

Study the pyramid.



1. What does the horizontal (X) axis and the vertical (Y) axis indicate?
2. Name the genders are represented.
3. State the age-group interval for the above pyramid
4. Classify the age groups represented by the letters A, B and C.
5. The base of the pyramid can be described as (wide, narrow) while the apex is (wide, narrow).

6

3. Pollution

Pollution refers to any harmful substances that cause problems in the environment. Various forms of pollution occur due to the over-concentration of people, industries and activities in urban areas

| Types of pollution and causes | Effects of each type of pollution | Possible sustainable solutions |
|---|--|---|
| a) Air pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon monoxide from vehicles Sulphur from industries Power stations Domestic activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health problems such as asthma and cancer Acid rain stunts growth of plants Additional costs for the economy Destruction of ecosystems Increases global warming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reliable and efficient public transport system will discourage the use of private transport and thus reduce number of vehicles on the road. Electricity saving campaigns to reduce emissions from power stations. Strict control by government on levels of pollution to keep it within safe limits, e.g. impose fines. Use ozone friendly products Create more green spaces and parks in cities. Lead free petrol Industrial decentralisation! |
| b) Land pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic waste Illegal dumping, e.g. scrap metal Industrial wastes Litter Insecticides/pesticides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of ecosystems Spread of diseases, pests, rodents Negative effect on tourism Additional costs for the economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhibit growth of informal settlements and provide basic services and low cost housing Recycling waste products Issue fines for illegal dumping Effective waste management policy |
| c) Water pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial effluent Leaking sewers Detergents Salts from mine dumps enters rivers Oil spillage at sea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of water causes health problems such as cholera. Growth of algae causes aquatic ecosystems to be destroyed due to a lack of oxygen Negative effect on tourism, e.g. sewage leaks, oil slicks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test water regularly to prevent spread of disease. Purify sewage and use as fertilizers Decontamination and purification of water Heavy fines for industries that dump toxic wastes. |

- One way streets to speed up traffic flow.
- Multi-storey parking bays, with specific drop off and pick up points for public transport.

2. Urban blight/decay

Refers to the deterioration of parts of an urban area, especially where buildings that are not maintained.

- In more economically developed countries (MEDC), the inner city is a zone of traditional industry and small houses for workers to be close to work. With industries moving out it has become derelict. Vandalism and graffiti is a major problem. The buildings are in a state of disrepair. Also referred to as ghettos.
- In less economically developed countries (LEDC), this area of decay is found in the transition zone. The owners do not renovate or maintain the buildings as it is the future expansion area for the CBD. This will fetch a high price.
- Tends to be an area of mixed land use, i.e. industrial, residential and wholesalers.
- Attracts a lot of low income immigrants.
- Associated with 'blight activities', drugs, crime, etc.
- Illegal occupation of vacant buildings

Possible solutions

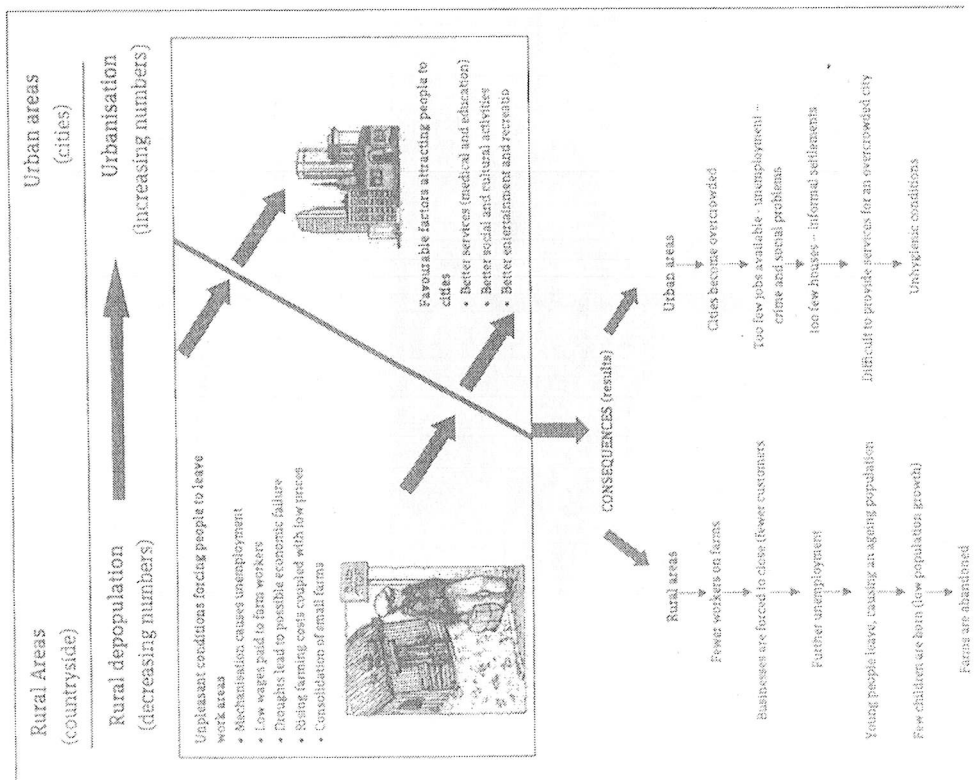
- Slum clearance/redevelopment**
 - Involves demolishing buildings and starting from scratch and housing people in council houses/flats in another area.
- Regeneration**
 - Improve the physical environment by renovating old buildings and building new offices and houses. The idea is to create employment opportunities and improve the quality of life. It is a more popular solution as people are able to stay in their original areas.
- Inner city renewal** - Refers to renovating or changing buildings in an urban area to enable economic and social growth. The purpose is to attract businesses to re-invest as many CBDs are losing their prominence.

Can occur in one of the following ways:

- Invasion and succession**- involves replacing the original function with a new function, e.g. old houses are taken over by small businesses, doctors, lawyers, etc. The old buildings can be renovated or demolished and replaced.
- Centrifugal chaiseification**- low cost houses are bought by the wealthy cheaply and modernised.
- Facadism**- involves preserving the front of the building while the rest is knocked down and re-built. This is done to preserve the heritage of a particular area.

RURAL DEPOPULATION

It refers to the decreasing number of people that live in rural areas due to rural-urban migration.



3. Informal settlements

(shanty towns, squatter settlements)

- These are illegally built settlements by the poor who cannot afford proper houses.
- The shacks are made from a variety of material, including bits of wood, corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, mud.
- Lacks basic services such as running water, electricity, toilets, drainage, etc.
- Commonly found in developing countries because housing needs for the urban poor cannot be met.

Associated problems

- Vulnerable in times of heavy rain and floods.
- The high population density, together with open fires being used for cooking and flammable building materials used for houses makes them a real fire hazard.
- Spread of diseases
- Crime, drugs and poverty.
- Cannot provide help in times of an emergency, e.g. when there is a fire, there are no proper roads to reach the residents.
- Difficult to maintain hygiene in these settlements.

Possible solutions

- Relocation — build houses where land is available and move people to these areas.
- Self-help schemes
 - Involves giving squatters legal ownership of the land they are living on.
 - The government and charities provide them with cheap building materials to construct houses.
- Basic services such as water, sewerage and electricity are provided.
 - Squatters are given new plots of land with roads and basic services.
 - Squatters build their own houses under supervision - encouraged to use their own skills.

Sustainable strategies to manage dwindling rural settlements

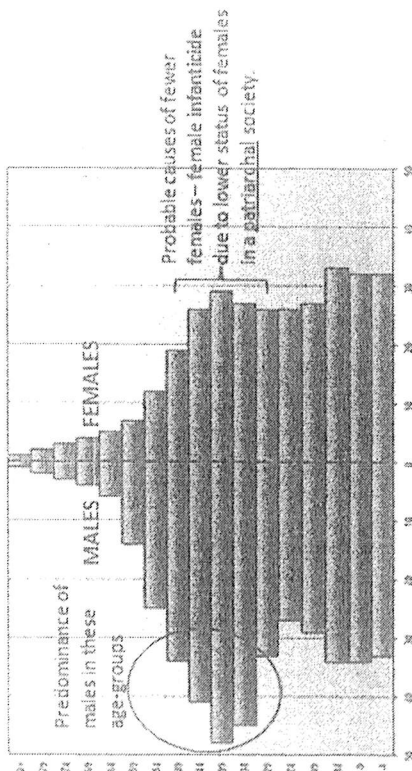
- Use of farming practices that can withstand climate variability, e.g. use of drought resistant crops, efficient use of water, etc.
- Use scientific technology to monitor environmental conditions, establish early warning systems for plant and animal diseases, etc.
- Reduce use of nitrogenous fertilizers which is harmful to the environment.
- Choose livestock breeds that are efficient converters of feed into meat and milk, thus reducing methane emissions.
- Land reform should be accelerated to enable the poor and landless to obtain land for farming.
- Communal ownership of land should be changed to individual ownership as it is not productive.
- Improve roads and transport facilities.
- Create more job opportunities through the decentralisation of industries from urban areas.
- Improve work conditions and salaries.

8

6. Describe the shape of the above pyramid (bell-shaped, triangular or uniform).
7. What type of country does the above pyramid represent – MEDC or LEDC? Give reasons.
8. Calculate the percentage of youth, adults and aged for the above pyramid.
9. The youth and the aged are also called the dependents of a country. Why?
10. Describe the birth (fertility) rate above. Can you think of reasons for the birth rate you have observed for the above nation?
11. What can you observe about the death (mortality) rate in the above country? Why do you say so?

ACTIVITY 3.6

Refer to the population pyramid provided to answer the questions set:



Population Pyramid for a country in the Middle East – 2005

1. What makes the above pyramid 'irregular' from the ones you have studied?
2. State two reasons for a 'predominance of males' 30 to 50 years ago.
3. The birth rates are decreasing. Do you agree? Provide evidence for your answers from the population graph.
4. What is a patriarchal society? How does this type of 'philosophy' affect the human sex-ratio?

ACTIVITY 3.7

Plight of the MIGRANT WORKER

Joseph was born in a rural village in Zimbabwe and raised by his grandparents. By the age of 20, he was married with 4 children and struggling to earn a living from odd jobs that he would perform on a day to day basis. In pursuit of a better life for his family, Joseph decided to leave them behind and move to South Africa in search of employment. Risking his life, he crossed the crocodile-infested Limpopo River near Beit Bridge and cut through thick layers of barbed wire before illegally entering South Africa.

Within a month, Joseph had gained employment on one of the many citrus farms in Limpopo. He had sacrificed being with his family for economic opportunity and now he was able to ensure that his family was provided for by sending them money every month.

But life is far from perfect for Joseph, who like many migrant workers in the area face a barrage of challenges. Joseph has settled in a nearby informal settlement. He lives in a tin shack with no running water, electricity or flush toilets. His meager income is barely enough to attend to his own needs. The income of low-skilled and seasonal farm workers like Joseph is not stable and varies monthly. "They underpay us, they know that we left to come here to support our families back home so we are stranded and desperate people," says Joseph. He explains that most migrant workers live a lonely life as their wives cannot be with them. This, he says, forces many of the migrants to form relationships with local women which is often the cause of clashes between South Africans and Zimbabweans.

"The South African people here don't like us, they call us amakwerekweres and say we are stealing their jobs and giving their wives and daughters AIDS".

Joseph's only desire is to be re-united with his family. This, he says, is only possible if he becomes a permanent worker on the farm. Despite the exploitation and violence, millions of Zimbabweans like Joseph, continue to flock to South Africa to seek work because of Zimbabwe's ailing economy and endemic poverty.

A recent study revealed that a 39% increase in people affected with HIV/AIDS amongst migrant farm workers.

The following were seen as contributing factors:

- physically demanding jobs
- separation from families
- poverty
- poor living conditions
- poor working conditions
- limited access to health care and HIV services

1. The birth rate in Zimbabwe's rural communities is quite high. Do you agree? Give a reason.
2. Was Joseph a skilled worker in Zimbabwe? How do you know?
3. Why did he move to South Africa?
4. How do you know that there is a huge demand for such migrant labour in SA?
5. Provide 4 reasons that indicate that Joseph was desperate for a job.
6. The targeting of such foreigners by locals is called Here migrants (these 'outsiders') are traditionally referred to as
7. Why does Joseph believe that local farmers take advantage of migrant labourers?
8. Describe the impact of the influx of 'millions of Zimbabweans like Joseph' into SA.
9. A rapid rise in the HIV infection rate amongst farm workers has been recorded. What are some of the reasons that the study quotes for such high infection rates?

1.8

9

ACTIVITY 3.8

XENOPHOBIA IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is the most *developed and industrialised* country on the continent, making it the economic hub of Africa. In recent years, South Africa has seen an influx of *immigrants* from other African countries who come in search of job opportunities and a better lifestyle or to escape their war-torn or troubled homelands. South Africa is home to an estimated 5 million *illegal immigrants*, 3 million of which are Zimbabweans. It has the highest number of *asylum* seekers in the world, with almost 30,000 people formally registered, but thousands more slipping through the cracks. Most of South Africa's *refugees* come from Somalia, Angola, Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The increase in the number of refugees and illegal immigrants in the country has created tensions with South African citizens, causing a spate of *Xenophobic* attacks in recent years. Unlike other African countries, South Africa does not have any *refugee camps*. Asylum seekers and refugees live in urban regions among the local people. This creates competition for jobs, commodities and housing between the locals and foreigners. The foreigners are seen as a threat and are blamed for the escalating crime, increasing unemployment and spreading of Aids. This results in Xenophobic violence.

These are some Xenophobic violence statistics for 2011:

- 512 incidents of Xenophobic attacks were reported
- the total number of people killed in xenophobic violence was 109.
- 121 people were seriously injured
- 1020 people were displaced
- 128 foreign-owned shops were shut down
- the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, and the Free State were the worst-affected provinces.

NB: The United Nations calculates the number of refugees to be about 50 million in the world at present.

1. Provide the term / expression for each of the following statements:

- 1.1 Movement of people into a country / region.
- 1.2 People forced to flee their home countries seeking safety in another.
- 1.3 Fear of foreigners resulting in unwarranted attacks to scare them into leaving.
- 1.4 Unregistered and informal entry into a country.
2. Give two reasons for people coming to SA from other countries.
3. How many illegal immigrants are living in SA? Why are so many coming here from Zimbabwe?
4. What is a *refugee camp*? Why does SA not have any 'refugee camps'?

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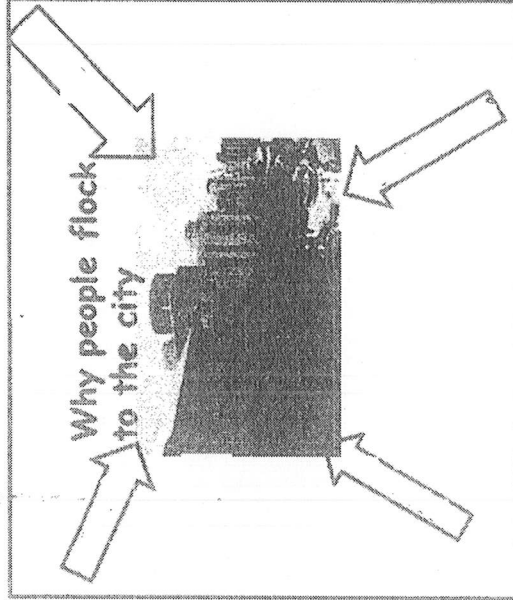
ACTIVITY 3.9

With reference to rural depopulation.

1. List some of the factors that tend to push people from the farming areas.
2. Who are the people that move first from such areas? Explain your answer.
3. Why is productivity further affected when these people move out of the area?
4. What other services will be affected with the movement of people from these regions?
5. Suggest a few sustainable measures our government can implement to reverse this trend of movement.

ACTIVITY 3.10

Refer to the urban settlement.



1. What is urbanisation?
2. List 3 factors that attract people to the urban areas of a country.
3. Discuss two problems that the urban area is likely to experience as a result of urbanisation.
4. Suggest measures that can be taken to reduce urbanisation.

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ACTIVITY 1

1.1 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word/term from the list below. Write only the word/term next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.8) in the ANSWER BOOK.

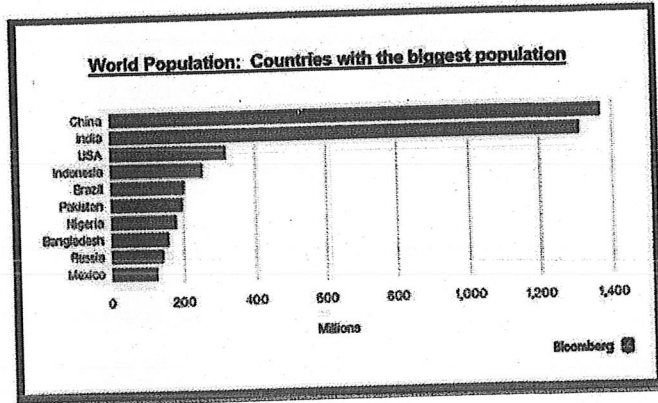
population distribution; population density; census; literacy rate; 'brain drain'; life expectancy; birth rate; infant mortality; death rate

- 1.1.1 The number of people that live per square kilometre.
- 1.1.2 The percentage of people that can read and write.
- 1.1.3 The loss of professional people from a country.
- 1.1.4 Shows the spread of people over an area.
- 1.1.5 The number of children that die per 1 000 people of the population.
- 1.1.6 The average number of years that a person is expected to live.
- 1.1.7 A survey done to count all the people that live in a country.
- 1.1.8 The total number of live births per 1 000 people of the population.

(8X1) (8)

ACTIVITY 2

1.2 Study FIGURE 1.2 that shows the World population and answer the following questions.

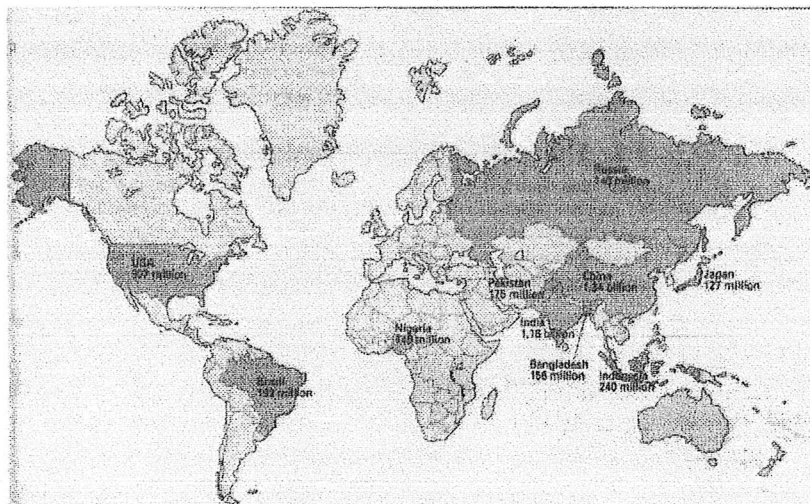


- 1.2.1 Explain the difference between developed and developing countries. (2X2) (4)
- 1.2.2 Name the country from FIGURE 1.2 that can be seen as the most developed country. (1X2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Identify the amount of people (in millions) that constitutes the population of the country mentioned in QUESTION 1.2.2? (1X2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Identify the TWO countries in FIGURE 1.2 with the largest population? (2X1) (2)
- 1.2.5 Describe TWO physical factors that would contribute to the high

population in the countries as mentioned in QUESTION 1.2.4. (2X2) (4)

ACTIVITY 3

1.3 Study the map and answer the questions. (Source: Focus Geography Grade 10)



- 1.3.1 The map shows ten countries with their population figures. Arrange these countries from the most populous to the least populous. (10x1) (10)
- 1.3.2 On which continent are most of these countries? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.3 Calculate the total population of Japan, Bangladesh and Indonesia. (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.4 Which country of the ten has the smallest area? (1x1) (1)
- 1.3.5 Do you think a population map for 2020 will look the same as this one? Explain your answer. (1x2) (2)

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4.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.7) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example, 4.1.8 D.

- 4.1.1 A person who migrates for political reasons is called a ...
 - A political migrant.
 - B economic migrant.
 - C socio-economic migrant.
 - D social emigrant.
- 4.1.2 A sum of money sent by a worker to their families back home is ...
 - A tax.
 - B remittance payment.
 - C black tax.
 - D pocket money.
- 4.1.3 A person who visits a place for the purpose of taking a holiday is a(n) ...
 - A migrant worker.
 - B tourist.
 - C refugee.
 - D assailant.
- 4.1.4 A(n) ... is an undocumented migrant.
 - A legal migrant
 - B migrant labour
 - C economic migrant
 - D illegal migrant
- 4.1.5 Which of the following can be used to control a high birth rate?
 - A Polygamy
 - B Migration
 - C Contraception
 - D Polyandry
- 4.1.6 A graph showing a country's population according to age groups and gender is called ...
 - A population distribution.
 - B population density.
 - C population geography.
 - D population pyramid.
- 4.1.7 ...occurs when there more people than available resources.
 - A Under-population
 - B Over-population
 - C Optimum population
 - D Even population

(7 x 1) (7)

ACTIVITY 20

4.3 Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow.

REFUGEES FLEE SA ATTACKS

John left Zimbabwe hoping for sanctuary in South Africa. Now he fears for his life. 'I left home to try and support my family. But it is better to starve at home than to die here.' A mob had attacked him in Johannesburg. They took all his belongings.

- 4.3.1 Explain the meaning of the following terms:
 - (a) Refugee (1 x 2) (2)
 - (b) Xenophobia (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.2 Name any ONE other African country (excluding Zimbabwe) from where South Africa attracts refugees. (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.3.3 Give TWO possible reasons why Zimbabweans leave their country. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.3.4 Explain why many South Africans do NOT want refugees in the country. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.3.5 State ONE positive impact that refugees might have on South Africa. (1 x 2) (2)

REFUGEES

Like other countries, South Africa is obliged to grant protection to refugees. Although it did not recognize refugees until 1993, it became a signatory to the UN and Organisation of African Unity conventions on refugees after its transition to democracy. The 1998 Refugees Act established the institutions and procedures to offer protection to those who are fleeing persecution and instability in their home countries.

According to the UNHCR, the UN's refugee agency, South Africa has a "liberal asylum legislation that incorporates all basic principles of refugee protection including freedom of movement, the right to work and access to basic social services". The Government of South Africa supports international efforts to protect and assist refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular by providing them with access to health facilities, schools and social services.

Article from : http://www.southafrica.info/travel/documents/refugees_asylum.htm#.V_uE9CF97IU#ixzz4MgRg3SSH

- 4.6.1 What are refugees? (1x2) (2)
- 4.6.2 Why do they need protection? (1x2) (2)
- 4.6.3 Provide one word that describes the dislike or fear of people from other countries. (1x2) (2)
- 4.6.4 From which countries do most of the refugees in South Africa coming from? Choose the correct answer in brackets (African /European/Asian). (1x2) (2)
- 4.6.5 Discuss two pull and push factors influencing the movement of people from one place to another. (2x4) (8)

