



**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 12

SEPTEMBER 2022

**GEOGRAPHY P2
MARKING GUIDELINE**

MARKS: 150

This marking guideline consists of 10 pages.

QUESTION 1: RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 1.1 1.1.1 B (1)
- 1.1.2 C (1)
- 1.1.3 E (1)
- 1.1.4 A (1)
- 1.1.5 D (1)
- 1.1.6 F (1)
- 1.1.7 B (1)
- 1.1.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 1.2 1.2.1 Urbanisation (1)
- 1.2.2 Central place (1)
- 1.2.3 Low order (1)
- 1.2.4 range of goods (1)
- 1.2.5 growth (1)
- 1.2.6 threshold population (1)
- 1.2.7 low (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 1.3 1.3.1 A process of redressing the injustices of displacement and forced removal that took place during apartheid. (2)
[CONCEPT] (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.3.2 The beneficiaries have seen little or no improvements to their livelihoods (1)
Redistributed land is not used productively (1)
South Africa's land reform efforts lack a focus on struggling farmers (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.3.3 To promote economic growth of those who were disadvantaged (2)
To create self-sufficient farmers (2)
To redress injustices/imbbalances from the past (2)
The legacy of apartheid predominated over the unfair distribution of land and land reform sets out to correct this injustice (2)
National reconciliation (2)
To improve food production in the previously marginalised sectors of the population (2)
Land reform will help people to have access to land (2)
To alleviate poverty as most communities during apartheid lived on communal land (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.4 POST-SETTLEMENT SUPPORT FOR LAND REFORM PROCESSES

- Revising land reform policies (2)
- Measures to ensure redistributed land is used productively (2)
- Inclusion of local communities to establish needs through consultation (2)
- Establishing educational centres in these settlements for up-skilling the communities (2)
- Training and development in modern farming methods/mentorship to new farmers (2)
- Monitoring and evaluation of processes must be reliable (2)
- Monitoring and evaluation of allocation of resources must be reliable (2)
- Relook at the policies of buying land (2)
- Subsidise small scale farming communities to encourage the buying and selling of their produce (2)
- Create market areas for trading (2)

[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)

- 1.4 1.4.1 Decentralisation (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.2 Planned neighbourhood shopping centre (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.4.3 Access via roads (N2/Access highway/R346) – suits the motorists (1)
Open land and space for a large mall, with parking space (1)
Close to outlying residential areas (clientele/market-base) (1) (3 x 1) (3)
- 1.4.4 Attracts high quality facilities and conveniences / opening of businesses (2)
Growth of emerging middle income will benefit area as more money spent (2)
Saving as people no longer need to travel (2)
Permanent jobs created/situated close to job opportunities (2)
Property values will rise due to investment in area (2)
Taxi rank linking metropolitan area (East London) would benefit region (2)
Infrastructure would be improved (accept examples – roads, water ...) (2)
Better aesthetic appeal due to upgrading (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.4.5 Crime/crime in the inner-city (2)
Very expensive land and rentals in the CBD (2)
Overcrowding in the CBD (2)
Traffic congestion in the CBD (2)
Reduced access in the CBD (2)
Lack of parking in the CBD (2)
Limited expansion prospects in the CBD (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Urban area (1) (1 x 1) (1)

- 1.5.2 Urban sprawl (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.3 Poverty (1)
 Unemployment (1)
 High unemployment rate in the country (1)
 Lack of skills (1)
 High cost of housing (1)
 No proper documentation (1)
 Influx of poor foreigners/refugees (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.5.4 Spread of diseases (1)
 Social issues (accept examples) (1)
 Overcrowding (1)
 Lack of hygiene (1)
 Lack of basic services (accept examples) (1)
 Crime (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.5.5 Protest actions that can turn to violence/can lead to violence (accept examples) (2)
 Burning of tyres along roads (2)
 Blocking of roads to traffic (2)
 Looting and damaging businesses/shops (2)
 Burning down shacks (2)
 Burning down government/municipal buildings (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.5.6 Relocate people and build decent houses where the space is available (2)
 Provide cheap building material to build houses (2)
 Provision of proper low-cost houses/RDP houses/Self-help housing schemes (2)
 Provide basic services to the people (2)
 Provide tarred roads with better drainage systems (2)
 Provision of water points and piped water in the houses (2)
 Provision of storm water drainage (2)
 Provision of sanitation (2)
 Regular refuse removal (2)
 Provision of electricity in a form of solar panels (2)
 Move business to the region (decentralisation) (2)
 Improved education provision/upskilling (2)
 Improved security (2)
 Better pay / increasing minimum wage (2)
 Security increases through food gardens or programmes (2)
 Microloans for small businesses (2)
 Job creation to improve standard of living (2)
 Increase more self-help facilities (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- [60]**

QUESTION 2: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

- 2.1 2.1.1 B (1)
- 2.1.2 A (1)
- 2.1.3 B (1)
- 2.1.4 D (1)
- 2.1.5 B (1)
- 2.1.6 B (1)
- 2.1.7 C (1)
- 2.1.8 B (1) (8 x 1) (8)
- 2.2 2.2.1 Informal (1)
- 2.2.2 Formal (1)
- 2.2.3 Informal (1)
- 2.2.4 Informal (1)
- 2.2.5 Formal (1)
- 2.2.6 Informal (1)
- 2.2.7 Formal (1) (7 x 1) (7)
- 2.3 2.3.1 Insects (1)
Pest (1)
Diseases (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.2 700 tons (650 to 750 tons) (2) (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.3 Increase education/skills of farmers (2)
Provide government subsidies and grants (2)
Funding/capital from banks (2)
Create easier access to services/facilities (accept examples) (2)
Government can intensify support by allocation of agricultural services (2)
Land reform programmes for farmers (2)
More research to improve production (2)
Development of infrastructure (2)
Regulation and subsidy of market prices (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.3.4 Diminishing profitability given input costs versus financial returns (2)
 Limited capital for farmers (2)
 Sugar tax pushes up production costs (2)
 Insufficient protection against cheap imports (2)
 Use of tariffs, subsidies, quotes make it difficult to compete with major markets (2)
 Water restrictions will increase the costs of production (2)
 Small businesses will be impacted upon because of competition with large scale sugarcane growers (2)
[ANY FOUR] (4 x 2) (8)
- 2.4 2.4.1 Electricity (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.4.2 Job losses (1)
 Lost production/plant closures (1)
 Crime (1)
 Inadequate investment (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Automotive component suppliers and related service providers are created (2)
 Development of link industries (accept examples) (2)
 Causes a multiplier effect with regards to other industries (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.4 Rising costs of energy (2)
 Power cuts/load shedding affect productivity (2)
 Overload on ESKOM grid that cannot cope with demand (2)
 Unreliable power network (2)
 Theft of power cables disrupt power provision (2)
 Corruption in the coal mining sector hampers productivity (2)
 Over reliance on coal as a source of energy (2)
 Coal is a non-renewable resource (2)
 Coal is an unsustainable resource (2)
 Negative environmental impact of coal (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.4.5 Many skilled/unskilled labourers ensure a high level of productivity (2)
 A well-developed infrastructure providing essential services (2)
 Capital and technology to maintain high levels of production (2)
 Wide variety of raw materials to support industrial development (2)
 Dense/large population creates readily available market/higher purchasing power (2)
 Flat land facilitates the development of new industries (2)
 Well-developed transport system to transport raw materials/goods (2)
 OR Tambo provides access to international investors (2)
 Wide variety of established secondary and tertiary industries (2)
 Johannesburg Security Exchange (JSE) is located in the PWV/Gauteng (2)
 Commercial and economic hub of South Africa (2)
[ANY THREE] (3 x 2) (6)
- 2.5 2.5.1 KwaZulu-Natal (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.2 Electronics (1)
 Agro processing (1)
 Pharmaceuticals (1)
 Clothing and textiles (1)
 Automotive (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.3 King Shaka (1) (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.5.4 Creates an aerotropolis for supply chain logistics/aviation (2)
 Being a modern airport – it can accommodate larger planes with a 3,7 km runway or exports (2)
 Dube terminal can handle large volumes of goods (2)
 Many more planes can be accommodated at once (2)
 Enhanced operating environment with logistic zones (hubs) support it (2)
 Created interconnected infrastructure to compete on an international scale (2)
 Attracting investors in various sectors (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5.5 Decreases the unemployment rate/creates employment (2)
 Develops the local economy by creating more income amongst the local communities (2)
 Reduces poverty in the area (2)
 Raises the standard of living/quality of life (2)
 Reduces the crime levels (2)
 Up skills and reskills of people (4th industrial revolution) (2)
 Created new economic markets (2)
 Upgrading of eThekweni/Richards Bay harbours (2)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 2) (4)

- 2.5.6 King Shaka International Airport is nearby / Aerotropolis initiative underway (2)
Roads (N2) are well developed (accessible) and have been upgraded to support greater volumes (2)
N3 to Gauteng is an important market (2)
Railway links to Gauteng and other regions provide manufacturers and exporters good supply chain and market access (2)
Durban harbour which supports import and exports close-by upgraded (2)
Richards Bay harbour which supports import and exports close-by upgraded (2)
Airport City and business (passenger) environment is a state-of-art modal trade gateway to the world/world class freight cargo facilities (2)
Infrastructure development in Dube Trade Zone linking all stakeholders in the area (2)
Facilities such as Dube Connect will enable the region to expand with its resources available to the Dube operations (2)
Infrastructure supports both heavy and light industry's (2)
Large dams and pipelines provide access to water for industrial development (2)

[ANY THREE]

(3 x 2)

(6)

[60]

SECTION B**QUESTION 3: GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES****3.1 MAPWORK SKILLS AND CALCULATIONS**

3.1.1 D (communication tower) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.2 C (1 455) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.3 A (ratio scale) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.4 VS = 1 cm represents 10 m
10 x 100 cm = 1 000 cm (1)

VS = 1 : 1 000 (1)

HS = 1 : 10 000 (1)

VE = $\frac{1 \times 1\,000}{1 \times 10\,000}$ (1) OR $\frac{1}{\frac{1\,000}{10\,000}}$ (1)

$\frac{1}{1\,000} \times \frac{10\,000}{1}$

25 times (1) (4 x 1) (4)

3.1.5 Yes (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.1.6 The shape of the feature on the landscape is clearer when vertical (1)
It emphasises the topography of the landscape (1)
Emphasises vertical features which are too small to identify relative to the horizontal scale (1)
Specific features are more recognisable/clearer (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2 MAP INTERPRETATION

3.2.1 (a) Linear/Line/Ribbon (1)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 1) (1)

(b) It developed along the road (717) (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.2.2 It is situated between hills/sheltered sites (1)
They are situated close to transport networks/roads (717)/N1 close (1)
Dry point/Situated away from river (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.2.3 Philippolis has transport routes linking it to the surrounding rural areas/roads from different directions converge (2)
It has many urban services (Accept other examples e.g. Churches/Schools/Police Stations/Post office/Library/Shops/Hospitals/Recreational facilities) (2)
People from the surrounding rural area can use these urban services (2)
Roads from different directions converge (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.4 The sphere of influence increases/extends/larger/bigger/expands (1)
(1 x 2) (2)

3.2.5 The roads will increase the accessibility of Philippolis attracting more customers from a greater distance (2)
People will travel from further away to obtain goods and services in Philippolis (2)
The roads increase accessibility from different directions (2)
The range would increase (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.2.6 Stop over after a long journey (2)
Refuelling of motor (2)
Buy goods needed for travelling e.g. refreshments (2)
Helps local economy (accept examples) (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3 GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

3.3.1 Remote sensing (1) (1 x 1) (1)

3.3.2 Symbols used on the topographic maps are standard/the same (2)
Scale of 1 : 50 000 is used on all South African topographic maps (2)
Contour intervals are always 20 m (2)
Format of sheet index is the same (2)
Linear scale evident on all maps (2)
Format of indicating magnetic declination on the map is the same (2)
Alpha-numeric grid cells are use on all topographic maps (2)
[ANY ONE] (1 x 2) (2)

3.3.3 Photographs (2)
Satellite images (2)
Testing of natural environment e.g., testing soil and water quality (2)
Physical measurements using secondary data (2)
[ANY ONE] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.4 Relief/Topography (1)
Land-use (1)
Geology (1)
Vegetation (1)
Drainage (1)
[ANY TWO] (2 x 1) (2)

3.3.5 Wall (1) (1 x 1) (1)
[30]

TOTAL: 150