



Geography Grade 11 Term 3 Week 2

Geography 3B (University of Johannesburg)



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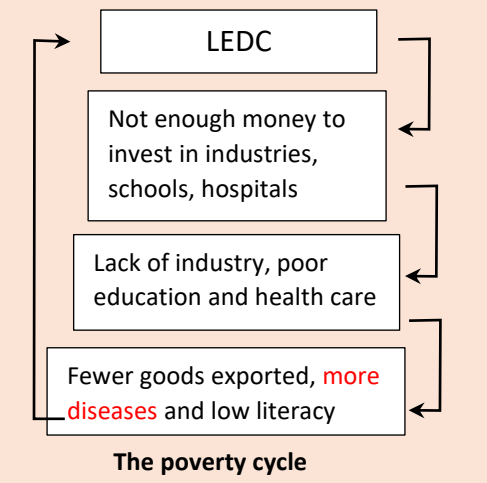
SUBJECT and GRADE	GEOGRAPHY – GRADE 11	
TERM 3	Week 2 Lesson 4	
TOPIC	<i>Factors affecting development; rural and urban community-based development</i>	
AIMS OF LESSON	<i>To investigate the factors which affect development and to determine what is community-based rural and urban development.</i>	
RESOURCES	Paper based resources	Digital resources
	<i>Lesson on page 2-3 Activity on page 4 Lessons 1-3 of week 1 Refer to your textbook</i>	<i>Search on the internet for examples and case studies of both rural and urban development.</i>
INTRODUCTION	<p>You should know from grade 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is development?</i> • <i>Different factors influencing development.</i> • <i>Differences in development around the world.</i> • <i>Reasons for the differences in development.</i> • <i>Opportunities for development.</i> 	
CONCEPTS AND SKILLS	<p>You must know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts such as development • Factors that influence development • Community development • Rural community development • Urban community development 	<p>You must be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>apply knowledge and concepts on various geographic sources.</i> • <i>read and interpret graphs, maps, world maps, infographics, diagrams.</i> • <i>answer data response questions.</i> • <i>write a paragraph.</i>
ACTIVITIES/ ASSESSMENT	<i>Complete the activity below as well as those in your textbook</i>	
CONSOLIDATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study these topics by asking the key Geography topics such as: <i>What is it? What is the impact? How does it differ?</i> • <i>This information is important to understand how development is affected and where does community-based development occur.</i> 	
VALUES	Awareness of resources, cultural, social, and political factors; inequality; examples of rural and urban community-based projects.	

TOPIC: FACTORS THAT AFFECT DEVELOPMENT





In the previous lessons we have seen that development is mainly about growth and improvement and that there are certain key aspects such as economic, social, political and environmental factors that influence development. Due to differences within these aspects It is important to remember that development does not take place at the same tempo and impact globally. This results in a developed North and a developing South clearly divided by what is known as the Brandt line.

Which factors have an impact on development?

Political Factors	Social Factors	Economic Factors	Environmental Factors
<p>Historical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonisation: former colonies are less developed than the countries that colonised them. Wars, corruption and incompetence affect the level of development. No laws to control the use or exploitation of resources Labour is exploited by the use of foreign skilled workers. Local labour then stays unskilled. Shortage of water, electricity and sanitation in developing countries 	<p>Education and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People provide labour but also skills The skills level of a country can be developed through education (general development) and training (specific jobs) A well trained labour force is necessary for technology to be transferred from MEDCs to LEDCs The low status of women in most LEDCs reflects that they are less literate than men. Countries where women are literate, experience a lower infant mortality, smaller families and healthier children. <p>Population growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World population increases rapidly Resources such as wood, water and land come under pressure. Larger families, more mouths to feed and less money per person lead to the poverty cycle. 	<p>Trade imbalances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International trade not always fair towards poorer countries. Multi-national entities control more than 70% of world trade. Poorer countries export lower-value raw materials Richer countries export higher-value manufactured goods. To pay for imports poorer countries have to borrow money and end up with huge debts. <p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global demand for energy is increasing rapidly. Larger populations consume more energy. More than 50% of the world's population does not have access to clean and cheap energy. This impedes development. 	<p>Access to and availability of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unequal occurrence of world resources Developed countries have a larger need for resources than developing countries Developing countries have a shortage of water, electricity and sanitation. <p>Natural resources restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large populations place pressure on natural resources The carrying capacity is exceeded <p>Environmental degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lack of governmental policies A lack of effective pollution control Can ruin farming and fishing



TOPIC: COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT

<p>What is community based development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects that are designed to improve the quality of life within a specific community and are executed by the communities itself. • Changes taking place at grassroots level by the people (community) whose lives are affected. • The community takes accountability and ownership by being involved in the direct planning, execution and ongoing maintenance of the program. 	
<p>What is rural community based development?</p>	<p>What is urban community based development?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that takes place in rural areas away from cities. • These programmes are usually small scale with low costs and make use of simple technologies. • The needs, skills, abilities and resources of the rural community is used in a participatory process to develop the community as a whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that takes place within cities. • When the population grows faster than the city itself, informal settlements appear on the outskirts of the city which after a while become a more permanent feature of the city. • Informal settlements are unplanned and have no access to services such as water, electricity and waste removal. • Slum-dwellers share a sense of community and enjoy easy access to work. • Better results are achieved where informal settlement residents are actively involved in the upgrading of projects. • Urban development focuses more on improving the capacity of people by developing their skills.
<p>Examples of rural community development projects</p>	<p>Examples of urban community development projects</p>
<p>Sustainable Community Lands (Lady Frere -Eastern Cape) This project is a partnership between the District Municipality, Development Bank SA and the Government. The aim is to establish home- based economies, generate alternative energy, improve skills of sustainable self-sustaining rural communities and share knowledge.</p>	<p>Abalimi Bezekhaya (Cape Town) Promotes small scale urban farming. It is a development organization in partnership with active community members to support all efforts related to greening, growing and improving the community.</p> 
<p>Centre for Appropriate Rural Technology: http://www.cartsa.co.za</p>  <p>Hippo water roller access to clean water https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9fBAasesb4N0</p>	<p>Urban Agriculture https://www.abalimibezekhaya.org.za</p>  <p>Urban Aquaponics https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxYk1sQOZhA</p> 

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Acknowledgement: Wilma McPherson

ACTIVITY: Answer the following questions in your workbook.

1. Using your prior knowledge briefly explain:
 - a. The difference between the concept of a Developed North and a Developing South.
 - b. Why development is not equal worldwide?
2. Which FOUR factors influence development?
3. Discuss the main factors influencing development.
4. In what way does population growth limit development?
5. Why is trade imbalances such an important factor in the development process?
6. How does education have an impact on the development of a country?
7. Explain what is a community based development project.
8. Distinguish between rural and urban community development.
9. Copy the table below in your workbook. Complete it by using an example of a Rural and an Urban Community based Development Project from your textbook and any other source.

Country		
Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural • Urban 		
Focus of programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic services • Appropriate technology • Education and training 		
Type of development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable • Economic • Social 		
Type of funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal • Government • International 		

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10. In a paragraph of 80 words explain how the poverty cycle inhibits development.