



***FACULTY OF SCIENCE***

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY STUDIES**

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>GGR1A1E (INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY)</b>
<b>CAMPUS</b>	<b>APK</b>
<b>EXAM</b>	<b>DECEMBER SSA 2014</b>

**DATE: DECEMBER 2014**

**SESSION:**

**ASSESSOR(S)**

**MR Z. Simpson**

**INTERNAL MODERATOR**

**MRS T. J. McKay**

**DURATION 2.5 HOURS**

**MARKS 75**

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**NUMBER OF PAGES: 6 PAGES**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Read over each question CAREFULLY before you start to answer it.
- Write as neatly as possible.
- Please RULE off after each answer
- Label each answer carefully in terms of question number.
- This paper consists of FIVE (5) questions and all questions must be answered in the exam answer sheet provided
- This exam requires that you implement the various writing strategies that have been dealt with during this course. Follow all instructions and guidelines provided in lectures.
- Manage your time carefully. Spend no more than half an hour on each question.

## QUESTION 1

In June 2009, the then Minister of Home Affairs, Ms Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, called for a review of a proposed special dispensation giving undocumented Zimbabwean migrants the right to live and work in South Africa for up to two years.

1.1 Identify the migration stream Ms Dlamini-Zuma is referring to. (2)

1.2 Define, using a full sentence for each definition:

1.2.1 Migration

1.2.2 Return migration

1.2.3 Restricted migration (3)

1.3 Give and then explain two push and two pull factors driving this particular migration stream. (4)

1.4 How would you classify the nature of this migration stream: Is it forced migration? Restricted migration? Primitive migration? Mass migration? or Free-individual migration? Chose one and then give a good reason to support your choice. (2)

1.5 On balance (that means, after weighing up the pros and cons), do you think that South Africa benefits from this particular migration stream or not? Give detailed reasons for your choice. (4)

**SUB-TOTAL [15]**

## QUESTION 2

According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), South Africa's fertility rate dropped from 2.87 in 2001 to 2.38 in 2009.

2.1 Define, using a full sentence:

2.1.1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

2.1.2. Birth Rate

2.1.3. Replacement value TFR (5)

2.2 What are the factors driving the decline in the fertility rate in South Africa? Answer in one well-developed paragraph. You will be assessed on your paragraphing skills, as well as the content of your discussion. (3 + 2 = 5)

2.3 Is a decline in the fertility rate a good or a bad thing? Answer in one well-developed paragraph. You will be assessed on your paragraphing skills, as well as the content of your discussion. (3 + 2 = 5)

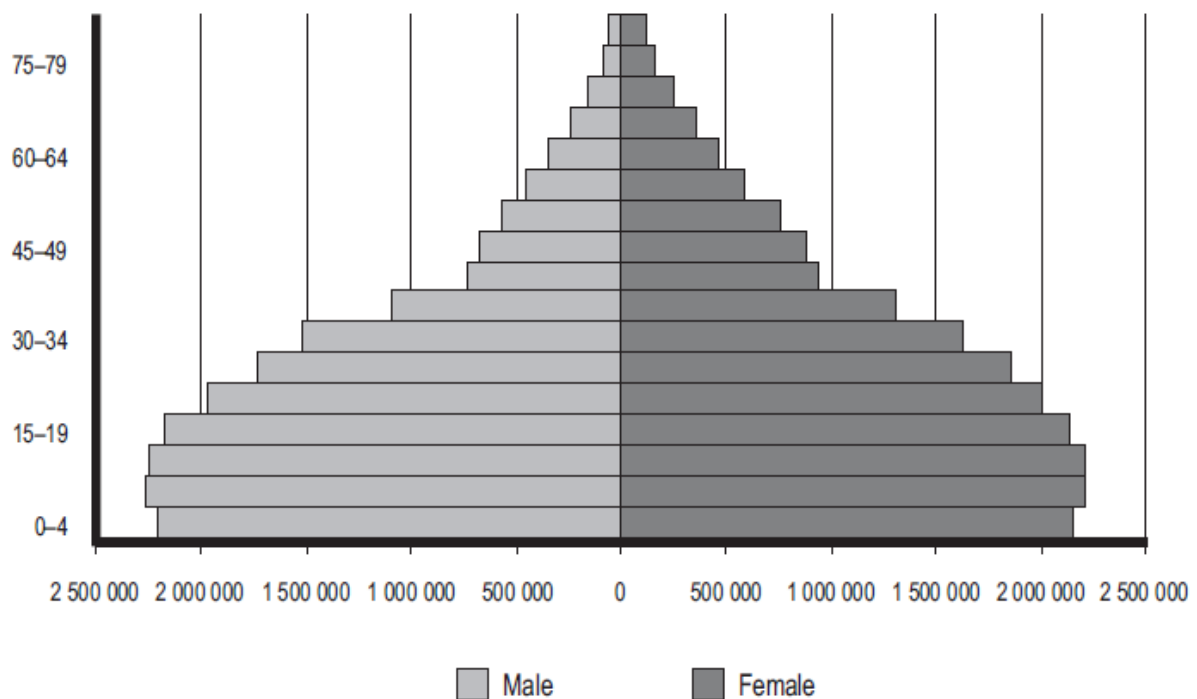
**SUB-TOTAL [15]**

### QUESTION 3

Below is a population pyramid for the black (African) South African population. Identify and explain three main demographic trends among this population group. Answer in three well-developed paragraphs. You will be assessed on your paragraphing skills and on your ability to incorporate figures into your written text (you must refer to the figure in each and every paragraph, showing how it illustrates the trend you discuss), as well as on the content of your discussion.

(15)

#### African



**SUB-TOTAL [15]**

#### QUESTION 4

Below are two figures and one article taken from different sources. Study them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

FIGURE ONE:

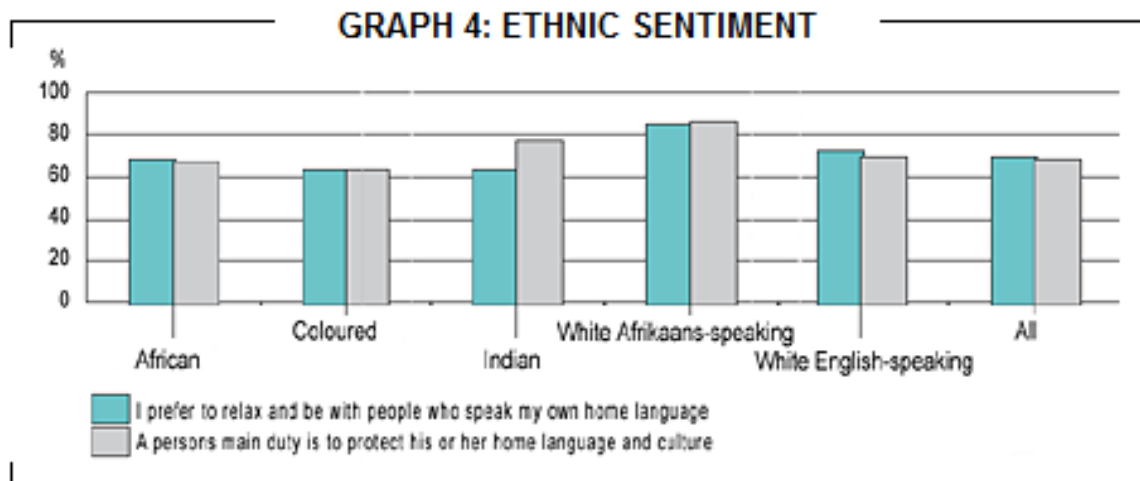
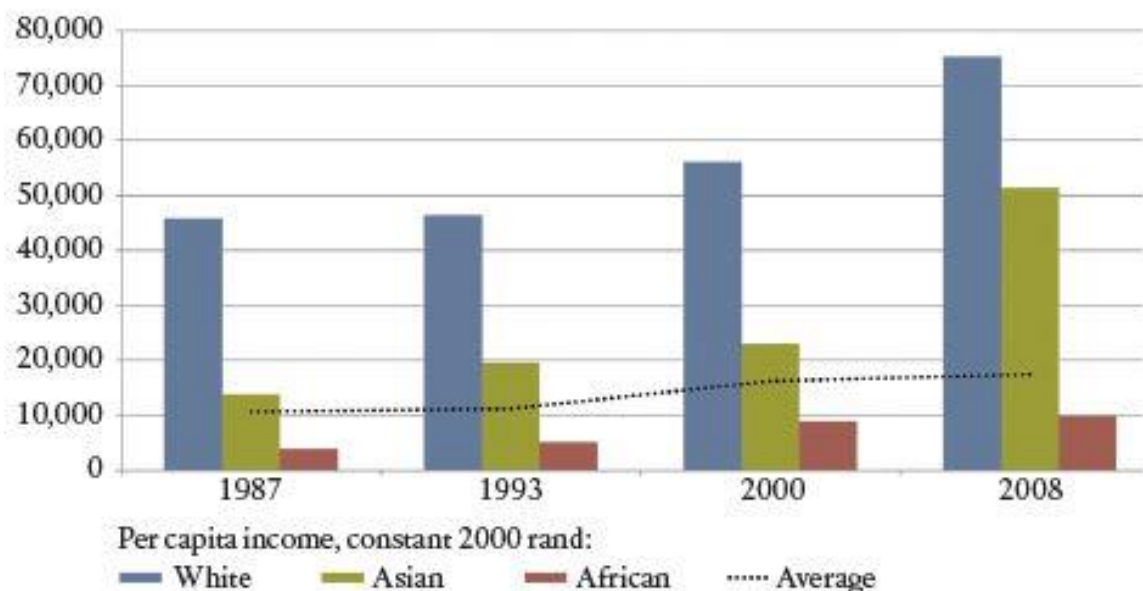


Figure one is taken from an article published in March, 2012 in the first number of the twelfth volume of a journal called *African Studies*. The article was called "Race and Racism in South Africa" and it was written by Lawrence Schlemmer. [Accessed 25 September 2014]

FIGURE TWO:

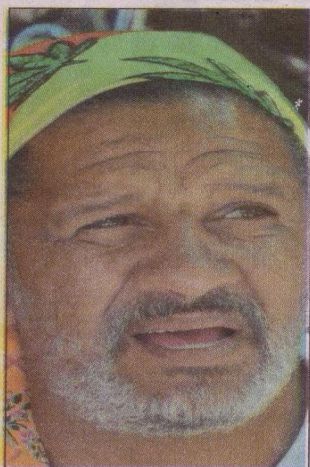
#### INCOME AND RACE IN SOUTH AFRICA



Source: M. Leibbrandt et al. (2010), "Trends in South African Income Distribution and Poverty since the Fall of Apartheid," OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 101, OECD Publishing, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5kmmsot7pims-en>. "Average" includes more racial groups than the ones listed.



## What reconciliation?



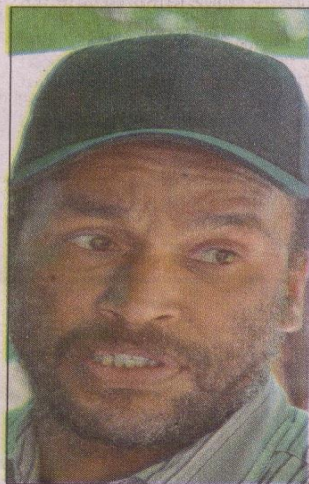
**RASIG EBDÉN:** 'Why should black people reconcile themselves to whites when they do not want to reconcile themselves to us? Why does it have to take an Irishman to come to South Africa to help build Habitat for Humanity houses in the township when we have white people in this country who will never set foot in a township?'



**HEATHER MOORE:** 'I know Reconciliation Day is on the 16th. I don't know anything about it. I never take holidays because I'm self-employed.'



**NTAKA NKOSI:** 'We go to the beach and braai. That's how I know the holiday. We take time off and I do not know the history.'



**AYKES SWARTZ:** 'We can never have peace without justice. Many families are in turmoil because of what happened to them during apartheid. The victims were never given therapy to deal with their problems. We have unresolved pain and anger that is fuelling crime and poverty.'

PICTURES: MXOLISI MADELA

## Racial division lives on in South Africa, survey shows

### STAFF REPORTER

ON THE EVE of Reconciliation Day, the latest South Africa Reconciliation Barometer has found that during an average work day, nearly half of all South Africans never or rarely speak to someone from another race group.

Furthermore, 60 percent of people polled said they rarely or never socialised with people of other races in their homes, or with friends.

The data is recorded in a statement summarising the findings of the 10th South Africa Reconciliation Barometer, released yesterday by the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR).

The national public opinion survey has been running since 2003. It measures the public's attitudes towards political and socio-economic transformation, and the consequent impact on South Africa's unity and reconciliation in post-apartheid years.

It was conducted twice a year, in 2003 and 2004, and once a year since then.

Surveys are conducted among a national sample representative of the adult population. Most people canvassed were older than 16, and included about 2 000 metro and 1 500 non-metro residents in all provinces.

The study looks at six aspects influencing reconciliation: human security, political culture, cross-cutting political relationships, dialogue, historical confrontation and race relations.

It is used by policymakers, academics, researchers and civil society organisations.

The report yesterday found that South Africans this year viewed political party member-



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ship and socio-economic inequality as the most divisive factors in the country. About 21 percent of respondents viewed race as the biggest divider in South Africa.

The study found that, on a typical work day, 38 percent of South Africans said they often or always spoke to someone from another race group, 20 percent said they sometimes did, with a massive 42 percent saying they rarely or never did.

Furthermore, 21 percent often or always socialised with people of other races in their homes or with friends, 18 percent sometimes did, while 60 percent rarely or never did.

The most obvious trend reversal among South Africans, according to the report, was that residents had more confidence in public institutions, compared to the years 2006 to 2009. It suggested this was due to greater political stability at the executive level of government and the boost from the World Cup.

Fanie du Toit, the IJR's executive director, said it had been a "rollercoaster year", but that brand South Africa did surprisingly well on the back of the spirit of the World Cup.

"We are still in a crisis zone with local government," Du Toit added.

Kate Lefko-Everett, the barometer's project leader, said the survey showed that most South Africans were feeling less economically secure, were more pessimistic about employment and believed living conditions had declined.

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- 4.1 Why does it help to use three (3) sources, rather than one (1)? (2)
  - 4.2 Write the complete bibliographic entry for Figure One. (3)
  - 4.3 In two well-developed paragraphs, explain how race is socially constructed, yet equally socially powerful. You **must** correctly refer to (and reference) all three sources. (10)
- SUB-TOTAL [15]**
- TOTAL [75]**

## QUESTION 5

Below is an entry from the *Dictionary of Human Geography*, published by Wiley-Blackwell. Paraphrase this dictionary entry. You will be assessed on your understanding of the content of the entry **and** on your ability to re-write the entry **IN YOUR OWN WORDS**.

(15)

**Malthusian model:** An influential and controversial model of population and resources, proposed by Thomas Malthus (1766–1834). Malthus read mathematics at Cambridge and was then ordained as a minister in 1793. He published his *Essay on the principle of population* in 1798 and soon became a controversial figure. Malthus was far less optimistic than his contemporaries, maintaining that misery and vice were the inevitable result of the fundamental law of nature, which was impervious to institutional and legislative change. Malthus specified two ‘postulata’: that food was necessary for life and that the ‘passion between the sexes’ could be regarded as a constant. Malthus recognized that population growth would be curtailed either by a rise in mortality associated with what he saw as ‘positive checks’ (war, disease, starvation) or through a reduction in births through ‘preventative checks’ (adultery, birth control, abortion or infanticide), although he was inclined to regard these as all variants of ‘misery and vice’. Malthus later held out the possibility of a better balance between numbers and resources achieved through moral restraint, which he primarily regarded as a restraint on marriage. The Malthusian model has been viewed as a particularly effective device through which to understand a key period in England’s demographic history. But, it has also received much criticism. It is thought to have failed as predictor of the future, at least in its more pessimistic form, since population growth was sustained at a high rate through much of the nineteenth century, and living standards rose and fertility fell as populations resorted increasingly to marital fertility control. At the same time, infant and child mortality fell dramatically, principally as a result of eradication of infectious disease, largely through relatively low-cost public health interventions. A major criticism of Malthus’ notion of famine as a positive check brought about by overpopulation is associated with the work of Amartya Sen (1981), who has suggested that few if any famines can be directly attributed to food availability declines but, rather, to institutional and market failures in delivering food to those whose entitlements were not being met. More recently, historical demographers of Asia in particular have taken issue with Malthus’ inherent eurocentrism. This is reflected in his portrayal of China as exemplifying a high pressure demographic regime in which unrestricted fertility and high mortality brought about recurrent crises as populations grew to sizes far too large for their food base (Lee and Feng, 1999).

**SUB-TOTAL [15]**