



## Human and Social Sciences: HSSC4

### LESSON: 10

Unit Standard: 115483 SO 3

Week Ending: 25

### Introduction

I hope that you are still fine and trying hard to make contact with other learners to discuss lessons that are challenging to you. We are still on our theme that addresses the management of Environmental and Social problems. So far, our focus has been on environmental problems. We will now turn our focus on social problems. You are required to develop action plan to deal with each of the problems you have identified. In dealing with human issues, problems and answers are endless. What we will discuss here is just a summary and a very small part that many things. You need to add other facts on each discussion.

**Theme: Managing environmental and social problems.**

**Topic 1: Social problems.**

#### **Unemployment. (No jobs for the people)**

Unemployment is one of the most serious problems facing the South African society especially black people. What are some reasons for unemployment in South Africa? The **injustices of the past** (apartheid) contributed to high unemployment. **Poor education** for Black people resulted in high illiteracy (many people who cannot read and write). These people have very little chances of getting employment..Many people in South Africa are **not trained** and so they are not suitable for jobs that may be available. Some people are trained for the jobs that are no longer required by the economy because of the new technology. If people are **not retrained**, they remained unemployed. The **poor economy** of the country makes it impossible to create more jobs for the people. Some **businesses have to close down** or **retrench workers** when they can no longer afford to continue with their businesses. Many **people have lost hope** of getting employment and do not make any effort anymore of finding employment. Some people who have been unemployed are **too old to be employed** and so they increase the number of unemployed people in the country. **Poverty** also reduces the chances of getting employment because people need money for travelling to work or getting suitably dressed for the job. **Natural disasters** such and floods and droughts may cause some of the businesses to close down and therefore, increasing the number of the unemployed people. Diseases that affect many people in the country or in the world (**pandemic**) such as Corona Virus or Covid 19 may lead to many businesses to close down if they do not receive help. Many people are **unable to get access to computers or internet** to connect with employment opportunities. **Unprotected strikes and protests** (not allowed by law) in many workplaces led to some people losing their jobs

### Activity 1



- 1.1 What does the concept unemployment mean?
- 1.2 What do you think unemployed person found it necessary to include “ GOD BLESS” in his placard?
- 1.3 Mention any 8 solutions to unemployment problem in South Africa.  
(Read the causes of unemployment above to assist you in this question)

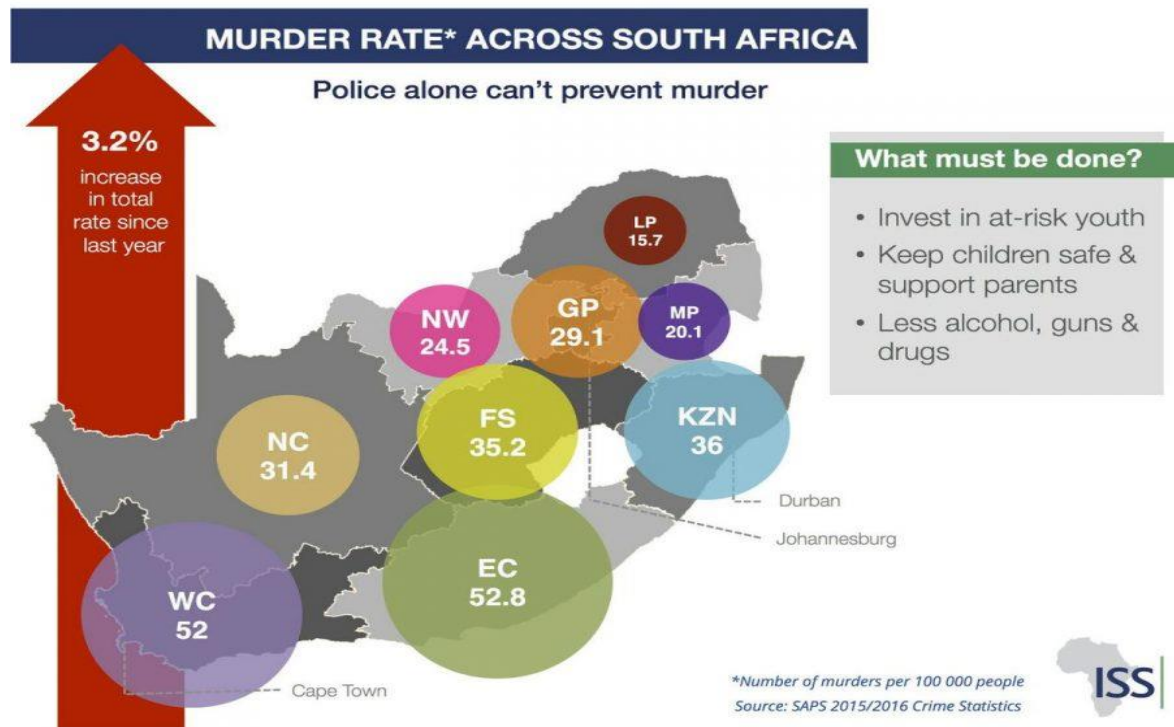
### Crime.

Crime is one of the social problems affecting South Africans. **Poverty** may be one of the reasons for high level of crime. Usually people develop a **perception** (the way of seeing things or thinking) that they can survive by doing criminal activities. This wrong perception spreads out to many others and they later learn that crime does not pay when they end up in jail. **Overcrowding** also leads to crime because overcrowded areas are usually difficult to control. Many people **have lost good values of the society** such as Ubuntu. They no longer see anything wrong in doing bad things to other people. **Illiteracy level** in most communities contributes to high level of crime because most people illiterate people are unable to reason well about the results of their actions. Illiteracy is also connected with ignorance (people do wrong things because they do not care or they are not aware.) Some people do crime **out of greed** (they want more than what they have) **Poor family background** such as lack of parental care. Lack of activities and boredom make many people to get in crime. Some young people spend most of their times doing nothing. Many are not in employment, in business or at school and so they fall into crime activities.



The **free use of guns** leads to an increase in crime. The **use of drugs** (addiction) and alcohol forces many young people to get into crime to keep on with addiction. **Abuse** can also cause crime. People who have been under an abused environment usually develop anger and revenge thinking mind. People whose minds are disturbed by **stress or depression** are mostly found in crime activities if they do not receive help. **Watching a lot of violence on TV** at a younger is believed to be responsible for some people engaging in crime at a later stage. **Racism** is crime itself but also the cause of crime. Some racist people in the community may plan to do bad things to somebody because they hate a person of the other race.

## Activity 2



- 2.1 What was the increase in the murder rate across South Africa?
- 2.2 Which province has the highest murder rate in South Africa.?
- 2.3 Mention 10 causes of crime in South Africa.
- 2.4 Explain the statement " Police alone can't prevent murder"
- 2.5 Mention 8 possible solutions to crime in South Africa.
- 2.6 For which period was the murder statistics on the map compiled/



### **Shortage of housing.**

The apartheid government did not provide enough housing for the majority of the people (Black people) in South Africa. Today many Black people live in densely populated areas (many people in a small area). Many come from rural areas. These areas are usually overcrowded. The available resources cannot match up with the growing population. This leads to many problems: eHealth conditions are poor, roads are poorly built, services such as collection of refuse are not provided, crime is high and most people are unemployed. These include areas such as Alexandra. What could be some of the possible solutions to these problems?

These areas need to be renewed (The government should build new roads and houses). Schools and hospitals must be built. People can be relocated (taken to other areas). The community must be educated (awareness campaigns) on how to improve their environment. Self-help projects (helping people to help them). The community must be involved in ways to reduce crime. Land should be made available to reduce overcrowding. Jobs must be provided to many young people who are unemployed.

**Urbanisation** is one of the main causes of shortage of housing. Urbanisation is when more people live in urban areas than in rural areas. People come to stay in urban areas because they need jobs, they need better education and health as well as higher salaries. Some are attracted by urban lifestyle. All the reasons that are mentioned here are called pull factors because they attract people to urban areas. Some people move to the cities because they were forced out by problems in rural areas. These include drought and floods, the loss of jobs in the farms, the use of machines that replaced farmworkers as well as the high cost of farming that leads to farmer deciding to sell the farm. These factors are problems in the farm (rural area) and we call them push factors because they pushed people to urban areas. All **push and pull factors** cause urbanisation.

In urban areas, **informal settlements (Squatter settlements)** develop. Informal settlements lack (do not have) basic needs such as roads (infrastructure), water, sanitation (toilets and baths), and proper houses. The houses are built from all types of material e.g., corrugated iron (zinc), plastic, card boxes etc. Business in the area is informal (not planned by government or formal). Unemployment is high and most people are not fully literate. The living standard is low. Crime is mostly high. Squatter settlements are usually found outside the city (outskirt).

Some people in our cities do not have any place to sleep. These people do not have homes of their own. We say they are **homeless**. They are often poor and do not have jobs. They mostly sleep in bridges and along the streets or in old unused buildings. They are often beggars (requesting for food from people). They mostly look untidy (not clean). Many of them are addicts (live on drugs).



### Activity 3



- 3.1 Name the area( settlement) where the people on the picture live.
- 3.2 Do people on the picture live in poverty? Give any 3 reasons from your answer.
- 3.3 Name any 5 things that you would recommend to the municipality to improve the living standard of the people you see on the picture.
- 3.4 What is urbanisation?
- 3.5 How are can you help the homeless people of South Africa.

*I hope you will continue to study! Study! and study.....! See you again in lesson 11*

#### **Compilers:**

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#### **Acknowledgement:**

Human and Social Sciences, Media Works  
Human and Social Sciences, Juta Lifelong Learning ABET Level 4.  
Google, pictures.



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