



## LESSON 1

### LEARNING AREA: HSSC4

#### Unit Standard: 115480 SO1

#### Introduction

Welcome to the first lesson of the most unusual period in the history of South Africa. Our teaching and learning calendar will never be the same again. However, this pandemic is one of the most important aspects that addresses the unit standard on Diversity and change **(115480 SO3 AC-4)**. The aim of this lesson is to provide a brief outline on the (1) Change in the South African Society (2) Types of change (3) How to deal with change and (4) Changes in society and their management.

#### Prior Knowledge.

*(Based on week ending 4,5,&6 US 115480 SO1-2)*

**Remember** : (SO1) **Diversity** is the understanding that each individual is unique and also recognising our differences. **Primary dimensions** of diversity include those things that we cannot change, that we are born with e.g., race, gender, age, etc. **Secondary dimensions** are those that we can change. These include marital status, income, educational background, income etc. South Africa as a 'Rainbow Nation' promotes hence the concept appears six times in the constitution. It is this difference (diversity) that makes our country so unique and rich in culture and knowledge. You can now think of diversity in your CLC, in your community, in your workplace. You need to look back at the impact (effect) of diversity. If you were a manager in the workplace, how would you ensure that you keep fairness to your employees differ widely (both primary and secondary dimensions).

Note again (SO2) that diversity also implies respecting and tolerating people with different racial and cultural practices that are different from ours. Respect and tolerance are what make democracy work. The strong fear or dislike of people from other countries is called **Xenophobia**. It is an example of intolerance and lack of respect. The rights that are in the Bill of Rights are every citizen's rights. We must show respect and tolerance to everyone, regardless of who that person is, where he/she comes from. The Constitution protects the right of everyone. In as much as we may want to be vengeful to people who did wrong to us (eg, criminals), the constitution wants us to treat them with respect and dignity. Our constitution follows the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** which include : The right to human dignity- The right to life- The right to use language of your choice and to participate in cultural life of your choice – And that all people are equal and discrimination against a person because of sex or gender is not allowed.

People are tolerant when they learn to accept the differences in others. People who are tolerant show respect to others, they are patient to other people, they are good listeners



and are often slow to get angry. We need to build a human right culture based on respect and tolerance. However, a **Code of Conduct** has been used as an important tool.

A Code of Conduct is a set of rules telling people how they should behave. It gives a clear idea how people should behave in the organisation and to each other. In many organisations and businesses as well as in NGOs, schools and universities Codes of Conducts are used. They do not replace the rights that people have according to the constitution. They only guide people in their dealings with colleagues and people outside the business such as customers. We cannot always have Code of Conducts written for us in our daily lives. We often have unwritten set of rules that we learn from our elders and our leaders. This is called **Ubuntu**. It is a conduct that embraces(include) hospitality, caring about others and being willing to go extra mile for the sake of another. Ubuntu has principles that promote brotherhood, tolerance and respect. Try to get more on the principles of *Ubuntu*.

**Theme: Change in Society**

**Topic : Change in South African Society**

Change is part of everyone's life. There has been a change in your life to the point where you see yourself in this CLC. Change is also part of growth. Your family has probably gone through many changes. You can still tell us the story or history (narrate) of your family and note some important changes. The South African Society too, has gone through many changes to where it is today. All societies go through changes. A **society** is a particular group of people who live in the same geographical area. So, there are different types of societies. All of them have gone through changes. They are classified into three. Let us visit again (US115480SO1) to look at them: E.g. Earliest societies, Developing societies and advanced societies.

### Earliest Societies

- **Hunting and Gathering Societies.** They survived by means of hunting animals and gathering plants. They depended on their immediate environment. They lived in small patches. They are nomadic which means that they always move from one place to the other. They mutually depend upon each other. These communities are mostly non-existent (no longer available) although there are few that still exist.
- **Pastoral Societies:** They were found in areas where they were able to domesticate (keep or taking care at home) animals for food. Pastoral societies were not nomadic. They were able to stay in one place and could move only when grazing land was no longer available.



## Developing Societies

**Horticultural Societies:** These Societies relied on the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and plants in order to survive. They still had to be mobile (move around) because they relied on the availability of water but were more settled than the Hunter and Gatherers. As with pastoral societies, they could focus on other activities, skills and trades.

**Agricultural Societies:** These societies depend on technology in order to cultivate crops in large areas. Improvement in technology led to an increase in food production (making food). The period of technological improvement is called Agricultural Revolution.

## Advanced Societies

**Industrial Societies:** These societies developed as result of the Industrial Revolution (Period during the improvement of industries). With the development of technology, industries developed and became mechanised (had more machines) this led to more jobs and many people settled in cities.

## Post Industrial Society

**Western Society:** The development of the western world with its western culture, politics and ideas led to the creation of the western society. Countries belonging to these enjoyed relatively strong economy with stable democratic government's freedom of religion. They followed capitalist economy and partake in international trade. These countries included Western Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand.

**Information Society:** These societies developed as a result of the impact of information technologies on society and culture. These emerged as a result of computers and telecommunication at home, workplace, schools, governments and various forms of cyberspace.

**Knowledge Society:** This is the society which is economically and culturally characterised by the ability to create scientific and technological knowledge. Knowledge society generates shares and makes knowledge to members of the society.

You will realise that many societies have gone through a number of changes. Knowledge and technology are ruling many societies today. We all have to face changes. Of course, some changes may not be very good to us while others are a "nice have". What then can we conclude about the things that we can point out about change? (Characteristics or Features of change).



**Characteristics or features of change.** Look at them and think of the changes in your life or society or your family.

- (1) **Change is a dynamic process:** This means that change is the force that is always going on. It cannot be stopped.
- (2) **Change brings conflict:** Change brings disagreement between people.
- (3) **Change can be managed and controlled.** It is important that change has to be prepared. It can be controlled and managed to reduce the undesirable impact.
- (4) **Change is usually inevitable:** This means that change is bound to happen. It can build up to the point where circumstances are visible.
- (5) **Change is usually disturbing and disrupting:** There would always be those who do not want to accept change or to move from their mind-set (Conservative) because change disturbs and disrupts their situation.

**Note that these changes are different. The following types of changes can be explained.**

**Emergent Change:** These are day to day changes that we make or that happen as we go through life. They may be big or small. Think of a grandmother who use to take care of a grandchild and later dies. Think again of your CLC being moved far away from your place.

**Planned Change:** This is the type of change that is decided upon. There is a step by step programme to introduce the change. Think of how universities South Africa were changed.

**Transformational Change.** In this type of change, you or the society is involved in a crisis (the moment of difficulty that is also a turning point.) In this case, the crisis forces you to change from the old ways of doing things. Think of a partner who gets a divorce from a spouse. Think of the lives of many people in South Africa during the Covid 19 lockdown. How then can we deal with change?

Dealing with change is not very easy. Look again at the characteristics of change. It may also not be easy to deal with an emergent change because you are/ or people are not always ready for it unlike with a Planned change. **Tolerance and respect** now become important to help people to deal with emergent changes. Remember that Transformational change comes as a result of a crisis. You (society) first undergoes the **stage of a crisis**. It must be crisis enough for people to feel that



they must do something. When Covid 19 showed its infected cases in South Africa and numbers were rising, the government felt it is a crisis and so something had to be done. The pattern of **resistance** fits in as most people deny. A divorced man/ or woman will resist the reality being out of marriage or relationship. The **unlearning stage** comes when a person begin to learn new life of being single. South Africans had to learn new life of having Covid 19 in their communities.

Now that you studied change, it is important to look at how change in South Africa occurred and was managed within the political context.

### **Changes within the South African Society.**

The transition of South Africa from apartheid since 1948 to a democratic government in 1994 has been both a planned and transformational. It was **planned** because the opposition movements such as the ANC planned operations from exile and within the country to overthrow the unjust apartheid regime. Campaigns to increase the support of foreign countries in the fight against apartheid increased. Trade boycotts with foreign countries increased. Many foreign companies were urged to disinvest in South Africa. Most strikes and boycotts within the country were planned.

The change was also **transformational** because of the pressure from foreign countries as well as disinvestments created a crisis for the South African government. FW de Klerk realised in 1990 that there were too many forces against the government that make it impossible to keep the minority rule in power. He then started the process of unbanning the ANC. This led to the first democratic government in 1994.

The collapse of the apartheid government was met with resistance both from within and outside the government. Some white people resisted change in fear of the ANC that will take away their privileges. Not all people who resisted change were white people. There were some black leaders who wanted to remain in the apartheid system, thereby, fearing changes of the new governments. There were also black people who had many unrealistic (not real) expectations about the new government. When their expectations were not realised, they were angry and disappointed.

All people need to unlearn (do away) their old beliefs that hold them back from becoming part of the new democracy. This is also transformational. Let us look at the South African women.



## **Transformational change in the situation of South African women.**

South African society is **patriarchal** (Men are in charge). Men are still seen as heads of households and breadwinners. Women are seen as secondary to men with the role of bearing children. The position of women was made worse by the previous governments that made women legal minors who could not enter into any legal agreements without their fathers, husbands or son's permission. Women made the largest class of the poor, uneducated and unemployed.

In the early 1990s, women stood up for their rights. Activists are people who believe in the rights of others and are very active in fighting for them. There were planned campaigns to put the rights of women in the constitution. In 1996 the Commission on Gender Equality Act made provision for the equality of men and women in the workplace. Laws against rape and domestic violence were strengthened.

Although women have all the rights that they may need according to the law, most men still hold patriarchal attitude. Most women are still accepting the inferior position. They are still living under abuse and discrimination. Lack of education and poverty are worsening the situation of most women. Both men and women have to unlearn their old beliefs work on the equality of all irrespective of gender.

Ensure that you underline key words and write down challenging aspects of this lesson for further clarity in class. We hope that this session has been an exciting experience.

Let's move quickly to the next session ...



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## LESSON 2

**Unit Standard:** 115483 SO1

**Prior knowledge:** Let us quickly move to the work of last term (US 115483 S01). Remember the concepts of **sustainable** and **unsustainable** developments. When resources are used in a sustainable way, they will last for a long time into the future. This is when we are able to use resources without damaging the environment. We are able to meet our needs while we ensure that our future generation will also be able to meet their needs. This is the wise use of resources.

When we use resources in unsustainable way, we are using resources by destroying the environment. The use of resources threatens (cause danger) the availability of resources in future. Eg, if people use more or more of the remaining resources at a faster rate (quicker), future generation will have nothing left for them.

The use of resources differs from one country to the other. We will later look at the reasons for this. For now let's differentiate between developed and developing countries. Remember that **Developed countries** are rich countries (e.g. USA, Japan, China, UK, Europe) they have many industries (are industrialised), their populations have high standard of living, they have good transport facilities eg. Roads and railways (infrastructure), have better education and health facilities. They also have enough capital (money). Most of these countries used their power to take control of some poor countries. These countries were called colonies. They took control of their resources as well as their political power.

**Developing Countries** are poor countries (e.g., South America, Africa and Asia). These countries have many rural areas and so do not or have few industries, People have poor standard of living, and they have poor infrastructure, poor educational and health facilities. They do not have enough capital. Most of them were colonies of the developed countries.

We can still follow up all these countries and study their Economic and Social aspects of development. In this case, we may rank (put in order) all countries from the best to worst according to various human development indicators (Things that tell us about peoples 'lives e.g., education level, poverty, income etc.). This is called Human Development Index. Some of them are explained here: **Mortality rate** is the number of deaths per 1000 people per year. **Infant Mortality** is the number 1000 infant deaths per year. **Poverty** is the percentage of population living on less than 1dollar per day. **Hunger** is the percentage that is malnourished.



In the year 2000, **Millennium Development Goal** was drawn by world leaders of the United Nations. The aim was to address the inequalities between developed and developing nations by overcoming extreme poverty and extending human freedom.

The Millennium Development Goal can be achieved if all countries work together. Poor countries must govern (rule) well and support their people by investing in health care and education. Rich countries must assist the growth of developing (poor) countries.

We therefore, need change and progress in these countries. What is the difference between the two? **Change** is the process of something becoming different while **Progress** is the process of something becoming better.

We are now done with the content work (115483 SO 1 of week 7&8). This will help us to get easier into 115483 SO2. It is a continuation.

**Theme: Sustainable use of Human and natural resources.**

**Topic: Types of resources**

As we have seen so far, we cannot live without resources such as soil, water, air, sun and plants. Animals too, cannot survive without these resources. These are natural resources. So, our place (environment) consists of living and non-living things. There is an interaction (connection) between living and non-living elements of the environment. This interaction is called Ecosystem. The removal of one will disturb the other.

Remember we said resources must be used in a sustainable way so that the next generation will find them. Unfortunately, some resources will get finished for ever after being used. They are called Non Renewable resources (Resources that cannot be renewed). Some resources can be renewed and so we will keep on having them. These are called Renewable resources (Resources that can be renewed). Plastic, paper, tin can be renewed recycling. Nature can also renew its resources e.g. grass. Minerals such as gold cannot be renewed. This will end up with the closing down of the mine. What actually influences the use of resources?

**Factors influencing the use of resources**

**Location:** People use resources depending on where they are (location). People in urban areas will use resources differently from those in rural areas. In rural areas people use their resources for farming. They plough, cultivate and keep animals. In urban areas they manufacture and consume or sell for people to buy in shops (retail).

**Culture:** People use resources depending on what they see as important according to their culture. Think of how beads are so wisely used in isiNdebele culture. They may be less used in other cultures.





**Economy:** Developed countries may still exploit (use by greed) resources of the developing countries. Remember the concept of colony.

**Globalisation:** This is the process of making things such as business, skills or knowledge being shared by all countries of the world. The use of resources is influenced by globalisation because the way one country uses a particular resource, the other country will eventually do the same.

**Technology:** The continuous use of technology means that every resource can be used as much as possible by everyone everywhere.

There are still many other factors that you can include. Think for yourself: factors such as illiteracy, religion, political factors, etc.

By now, you must have made some thoughts about the importance of sustaining resources. Remember that even though we said nature can renew its own resources, it does not mean that we must use water, air, plants unwisely. We know that we need to (conserve) save water. How then can we conserve water?

### **How can we conserve water?**

We can conserve water by : Recycling( reuse), Purify (clean) water, Build dams, Put fine or punish those who misuse water, Place limit (shorten) on the amount of water that people must use per day, Build on high areas to limit evaporation, Use desalination method( reduce salt from seawater),Educate the community about the use of water, Discourage flood (pouring the whole are with water)irrigation. Use water metres in all households. Avoid irrigating during the day.

We also know that plants give us food. If the grass is removed, there will be erosion because Vegetation (all plants, grass, trees that are on the surface- anything that grows on the soil) protects the soil. The removal of trees is called **deforestation**. Erosion is the removal of the surface of the soil. How then can we stop soil erosion?

### **How to reduce/ stop soil erosion?**

Use good methods of farming (e.g., Do not plough from the hill downwards, but round the hill- in circle so that the water does not flow down.), Cover the surface with vegetation, Use furrow irrigation to direct the flow of water, Educate the community on the dangers of erosion, More drainage pipes must be build, build more dams to retain (keep) water, Municipality must maintain (control) damaged roads and flood areas. Stop overgrazing, Apply Crop Rotation (Where you exchange time to plough in an area- You do not plough one area all the time) Plant more trees (Reforestation), build anti erosion walls along the banks of the river.

**You will realise that you can still use this factors to think of ways on how to prevent floods. Remember floods are very dangerous. What are their results?**



## **Results / Consequences of floods.**

Floods result in loss of life (People die), Many people lose their homes (homeless), Roads/ infrastructure is damaged, People cannot continue with their daily lives, Ecosystem is destroyed, Families are displaced, Electricity and bridges are destroyed, loss of property or buildings such as houses, etc., There is loss of capital for the country, Diseases and poverty increase, Unemployment increase, Health and educational facilities are destroyed.

**How can people be assisted in case of floods:** Remember this is a crisis and the country is in need of help? Many countries can give a hand of help by donating goods and services. NGOs such as Gift of the Givers can also help with food and clothing. Relief fund from world organisations can be requested. People can be evacuated (taken to other areas). Doctors, engineers and other professionals can be imported from other countries to come for the rebuilding of the country. When floods is about more water than we need, what about drought?

## **Drought**

### **Results of drought.**

Drought is different from floods. Drought is a condition of long period without with very little or no water. During drought, unemployment increases, there is poverty, many people leave their rural areas to come and stay in urban areas. This is called urbanisation. Diseases related to shortage of water and malnutrition increase. Crime increases. Farmers lose their farms, Production of food decreases, Animals die, Grazing land is reduced, There is an increase in the price of food, Rise in inflation, Export decreases etc. What could be possible solutions?

### **How can we reduce the effects of drought?**

Government should assist farmers with capital. People must be educated on ways of conserving water, more farmers especially must be trained on the new methods of dealing with the effects of drought, Loans must be given to farmers, Science and technology can be used to minimise the effects of drought. (Add more).

Winter season is always approaching with devastating (damaging) effects of the lives of many South Africans. Cold air that blows from the country downwards, arrive at the coast as hot air. This air is called Berg wind and in most cases, it causes veld fires because it blows in very dry vegetation. We will often hear of this on TV during weather presentation. Veld Fires can also be caused by people who mistakenly use fire in the veld for other purposes. Use your own knowledge to list about five results of Veld Fires and what can be done to reduce their consequences. You may think of the farmers that they must always be alert and educated about this. Think again about the readiness of our country to deal with this.

You will note that resources are not equally distributed. Remember the factors that influence the use of resources. Some countries have more resources than others. Even in South Africa, there are areas or provinces that have more resources than others. Those



with more resources, will have larger populations and so better facilities than others. They will be much richer than others. Some natural resources such as Plants (**Flora**) and animals (**Fauna**) are largely found in some areas. In general, South Africa has a high **Biodiversity** (Variety of plants and animals in a particular area)

Let's us quickly flow a little into this last session. It is still a continuation but a bit shorter to complete content knowledge on (115483 SO3)



## LESSON 3

### Unit Standard: 115483 SO3

#### Theme: Relationship between Society and the Environment.

#### Topic: Interdependence between Society and the environment.

Remember that **Environment** is the natural surroundings of humans, animals and plants. Note that people are part of the ecosystem. Many people are still bound to their culture and traditions in many communities. They interact with the natural resources in terms of their Indigenous knowledge Systems (This is the traditional knowledge of local people). In many ways, their way of life and their environment is threatened e.g., they may cut trees by causing deforestation and soil erosion; they may plough without following any save methods etc. However, this does not mean that everything that is indigenous is wrong.

We also noted the concept of globalisation. We know that countries today can now share knowledge and skills about good practices. They can also trade with each other. Today most African countries can sell their products to other countries in exchange of some resources that they do not have. Remember we said resources are not the same in all countries of the world. The impact of Globalisation in this way is seen to be positive (good). Still, it does not mean that globalisation is all good and gold. There are some problems just like developed countries are still experiencing problems.

One of the problems of developed countries includes **Global warming**. Global warming is when the temperature of the earth has become warmer as the result of the increase in Greenhouse gases such as **Carbon Dioxide**. These gases form a thick layer that warms the earth. Carbon Dioxide is not the only greenhouse gas. Others include **water vapour, Methane and Nitrous Oxide**. You can just imagine what the increasing temperatures will do animals. There will be a continuous migration of many animals to cooler areas. Floods and droughts will be frequent (many times). Erosion will increase; Desert areas will expand (desertification), Diseases will increase (caused by hot temperatures).

So global warming is caused by **people when they burn coal, oil and gas**. These gases increase Carbon dioxide and Nitrous oxide. (Greenhouse gases). **Cutting of trees** (deforestation). Trees help us to absorb carbon dioxide, so when trees are cut, carbon dioxide will be in the atmosphere to add as greenhouse gas. **Increase in livestock** – Cows and sheep produce large amount of methane when they digest food.

How can we live without these? How can we live without burning of coal? Think of electricity that is produced from burning of coal. Think of oil and gas. How are we going to get petrol and what will happen to our cars? How are we going to get land to stay if we do not first cut trees? What about livestock? Can you see there is tension (conflict) between Human development and nature conservation?

This is the end of 115483 SO3. I hope you found it to be most exciting. See you again in the next lesson.

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