Worksheet 9

School: **PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**   Year/Level: **11**

Subject: **GEOGRAPHY**   **WEEK 26**

Strand	Population and settlement
Sub Strand	Population and settlement
Content Learning Outcome	Students should be able: Differentiate between push and pull factors and use examples.

CASE STUDY 1

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FIJI

- THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION DESCRIBES THE WAY IN WHICH PEOPLE ARE SPREAD OUT ACROSS THE EARTH'S SURFACE.
- MOST OF THE POPULATION (70%) LIVES ON VITI LEVU, THE LARGEST OF THE ISLAND AND ANOTHER 20% LIVES ON VANUA LEVU.
- ABOUT 44% OF THE POPULATION LIVES IN URBAN AREAS.
- SUVA, THE CAPITAL, IS THE LARGEST CITY AND HAS A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 200,000.

- Lautoka is the second largest city, Labasa, Lami, Nasinu, Rakiraki and Nadi Nausori, Sigatoks, Tavua, Vatukoula and Nadi are other town which are increasing as more people practice urbanisation.
- There are parts of Fiji which are sparsely populated and others are densely populated, reason being because of physical factors, climate, vegetation, soil, water supply, resources, economic factors, political factors, diseases and pests.

CULTURE AND IDENTITY

- People of Melanesian and Polynesian decent settled Fiji about 3,500 years ago.
- About 60,000 Indians were brought to work in the

AN URBAN STUDY OF SUVA

Location:

Suva is located in the South East of Viti Levu and is situated on a peninsula.

The city is built along the western side of the peninsular. In many places land has been leveled or reclaimed from the sea for further development.

The area of Suva is approximately 40 square km long and as urbanization develops and expands so as the population of the city and as a result the town boundaries too will expand.

Short answers

1. Differentiate between push and pull factors and use examples.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Deine the term informal settlement.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Define the following:
   Central Business District

   _____
   _____

   Port Area

   _____
   _____

   Industrial Area

   _____
   _____

   Residential Area

   _____
   _____

Historical Development:
- 1882 the capital was shifted from Levuka to Suva.
- 1953 the population of Suva reached 30000 and it was declared city.

Pull Factors:
Suva has been growing fast in terms of population and development. A lot of places have been used up as informal settlements. There are many reasons that pull people to urban areas. These are:

i. Many types of job opportunities
ii. Better facilities for high education
iii. Better medical facilities

iv. Facilities for varieties of job opportunities
v. Young people are attracted to the bright lights
vi. Peer pressure

Push factor:
Factors or reasons that push a person away from source areas in Fiji. Some reasons are:

i. Lack of employment
ii. Poor living conditions
iii. Lack of good agricultural land
iv. Conflicts in the family over land
v. Low grade facilities in the rural schools
vi. Poor medical facilities

iv. Facilities for varieties of job opportunities
v.   Young people are attracted to the bright lights
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Reasons for not settling in Suva:
o High cost of living such as high rents.
o Suva is overcrowded, busy and noisy.
o High crime rates so there is lot of insecurity.
o Unpleasant climate- too wet and too humid.
o Poor living condition.

Functional zones of Suva:
o Suva has a number of different reasons or functional zones where different activities take place.

The Central Business District
o The heart of the city lies on either side of the Nabukalou Creek.
o This core area CBD contains the central post office, professional and commercial offices, banks, insurance companies, travel agencies, hotels and restaurants, embassies and the city civic buildings.

o High rent and pressure for space in the CBD have resulted in the building of high rise tower building.
o Land continues to be reclaimed from the sea to provide room for further developments.
o The bus station and the market are important features of the CBD.
o It is a buffer zone separating the Walu Bay Industrial area from the CBD.

The Port Area
o The port area includes the wharves, warehouse, customs sheds and offices, of shipping companies.

o Suva is the main port entry for imports and exports.
o Local shipping is handled at the Princess Wharf at Walu Bay.
o The Kings and Queens and other wharves have facilities to cater for vessels, tankers, roll on/ roll off passenger vessel and general cargo ships.
o There are facilities for boat- building and slipway can handle vessels of 1000 tonnes.

The Industrial Areas
o The first mine industrial zone at Walu Bay.
o Food processing, marine engineering, ship building, brewing and light manufacturing was

o The PWD and some construction firms were also based there.
o Because of the lack of space near the city centre, newer industries have been developed at Raiwaqa, Raiwai, Vatuwaqa, Laucala Beach Estate and Wailada in Lami.
o Cement manufacturing is done in Lami.

Residential Areas
o Housing covers the greastest are of Suva's Functional Zones.
o Residential areas vary a lot;

1. Toorak and Flagstaff are suburbs with a mixture of old and new housing.
2. Muanikau, Namadi Heights and Laucala Beach have high class homes.
3. Fijians villages at Tamavua, Suvavou and Raiwai now surrounded by newer housing developments.
4. Informal housing or squatter settlements are widespread in Suva.
5. The residents do not own land.
6. Standard of living in most cases are very low due to overcrowding, poor sanitation and water supply.

Other functions of Suva

o Suva is the centre of government, an important educational and cultural centre.
o The new parliament has been sited at Nasese.
o Most government departments are located in the Southern part of the city.
o Bright lights such as the Village Six Cinemas, Nightclubs and other attractions are what draws people to the city and therefore accelerates urbanization.